





HISTORY OF WILKINSON
COUNTY



VICTOR DAVIDSON

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COUNTY

BY
VICTOR DAVIDSON



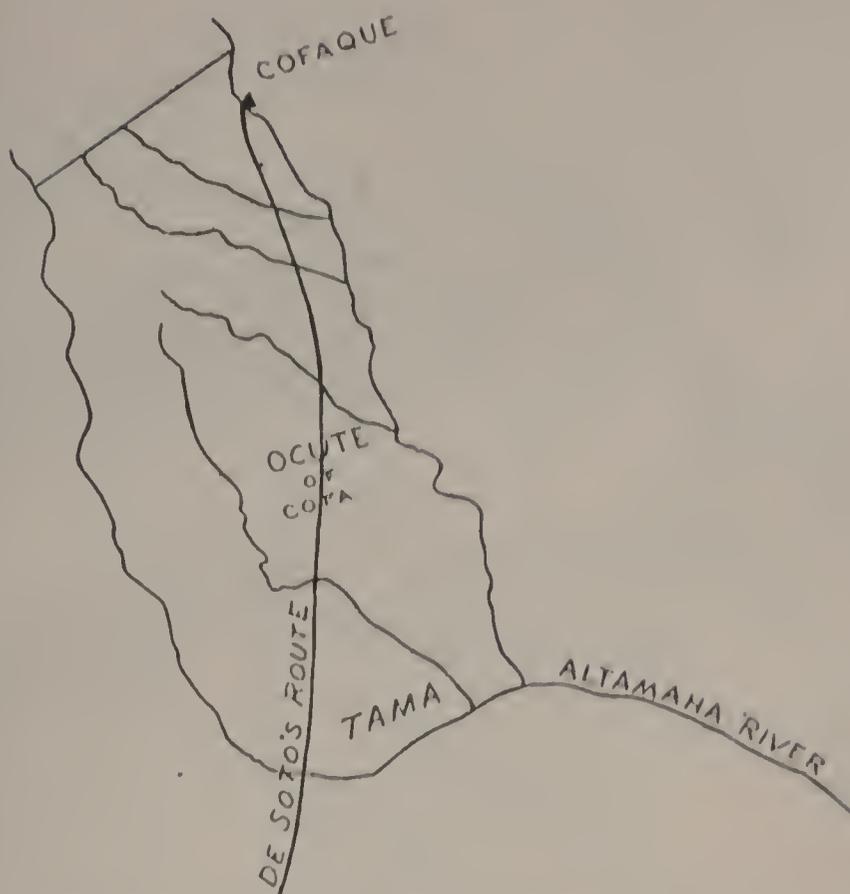
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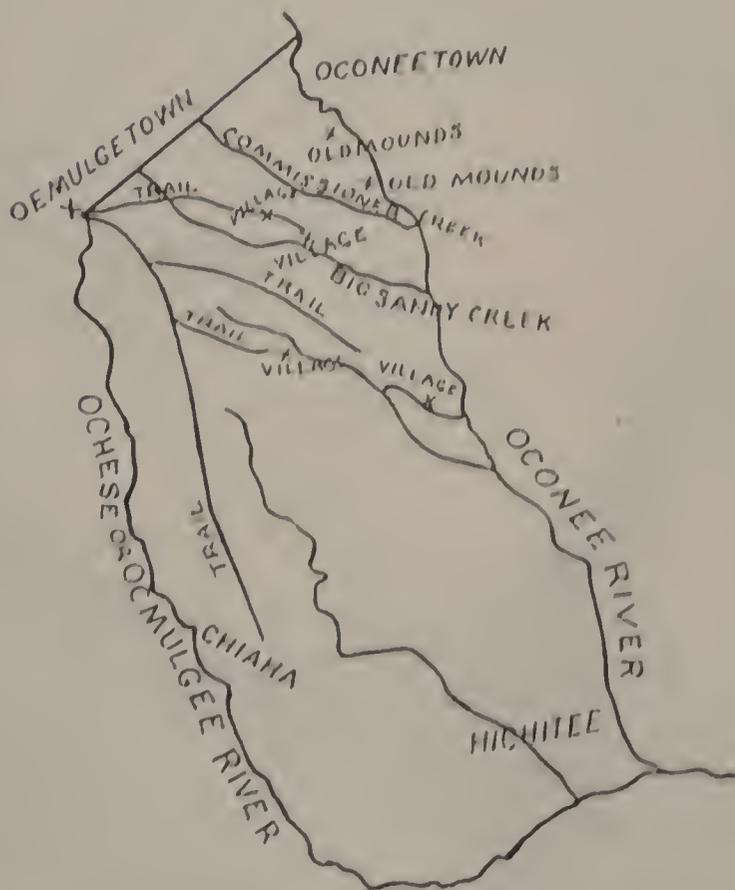
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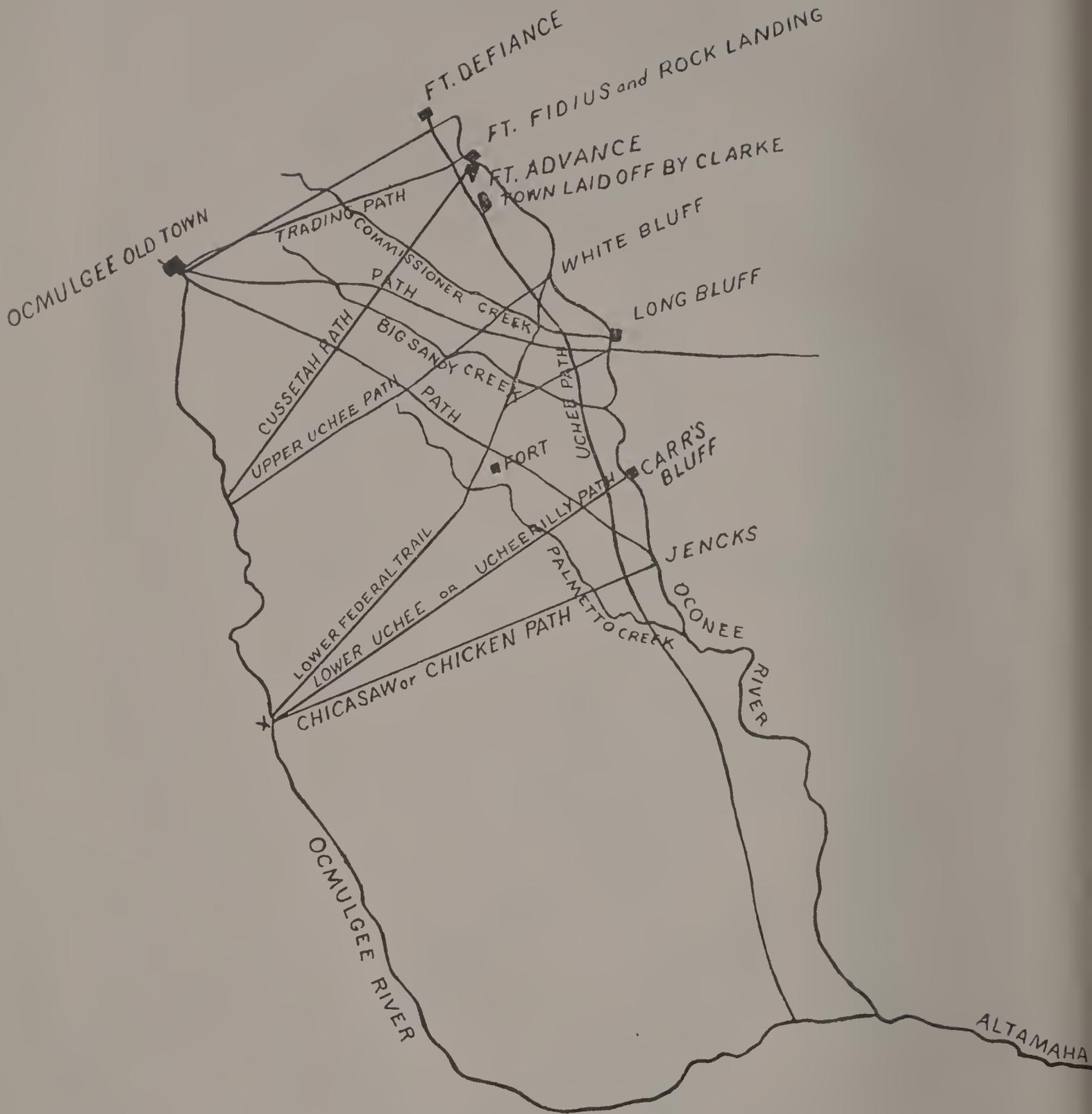
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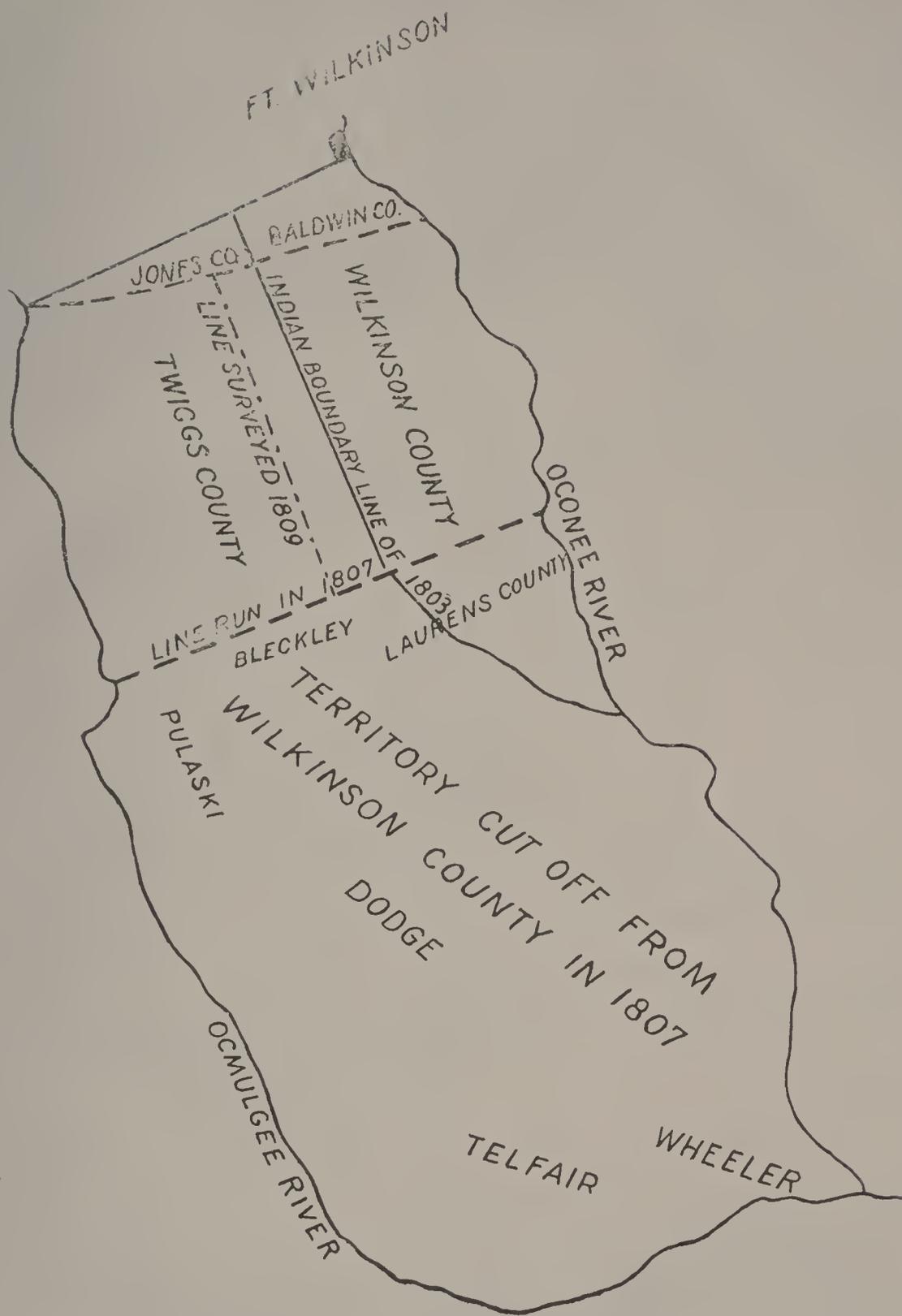
The Wilkinson County territory of the De Soto days.



Wilkinson County Territory as a part of the Great Creek Confederacy.



The Wilkinson County Territory while a part of the Trans-Oconee Republic of Elijah Clarke, in 1794.



1. The narrow strip east of the Indian Boundary line comprised the Wilkinson county of 1803, but all the remainder of the lands south of the line running from Ft. Wilkinson to the Ocmulgee River was added in 1806.

2. In 1807 the vast area was cut up into a number of counties and for the two years following Wilkinson county consisted of the territory extending from river to river and bounded by the lines

 In 1809 this was cut in two by the line -.-.-.-.- and Twiggs county formed.

At various times portions of Wilkinson county have been added to Baldwin.

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Foreword

WITHOUT intending any invidious comparison, the local history of Wilkinson County written by Victor Davidson, Esq., is the best of many I have read. The author has a proper sense of proportion in knowing what to put in, what to leave out, what to treat in detail, and what to handle in a brief way. His treatment of the background is, it seems to me, par excellent. His knowledge of Indian affairs, a large part of which is related to the early settlements in Wilkinson, and therefore properly a part of this volume, is nevertheless of state-wide interest; and students who wish to know more of Georgia's dealings with the Indians will find here the fullest treatment of the subject that has fallen under my eye—indeed I know of no other source where the connected story may be found, and it has been written in a most attractive style.

Mr. Davidson has also shown, in the following pages, much of the inner life of the people of his county. He has not contented himself with mere dates, and names, and of sounding the praises of the more prominent ones, but he has portrayed the home life of the people and has recorded many of the side lights without which no true picture could be presented.

No history of the entire State can do what these county chronicles are doing. The former is limited to a statement of the outstanding facts which affect the current of the whole commonwealth; but the latter can and should make mention of many things for which there would be no place in the other; and yet, it is the lights and shadows of the little things that make up the complete portrait.

His treatment of the part played by the country in the War Between the States is especially well done.

The work has been so thoroughly wrought, and with so much pains and accuracy, that the talented writer who is responsible for it is entitled not only to the thanks of the people of Wilkinson, but of those everywhere who are interested in the history of the State.

WARREN GRICE.

TO MY MOTHER

who first impressed me with a desire
to write this book

and

TO MY WIFE

who assisted me in the work

HISTORY OF WILKINSON COUNTY

CHAPTER I

THE INDIAN ERA OF WILKINSON COUNTY

THERE is unmistakable evidence to be found throughout this section pointing towards the fact that hundreds of years ago the country was thickly populated with human beings. There are large mounds to be found near Black Lake, below the old Oconee Town, south of Milledgeville, near Lord's Lake, several miles farther down the river, one near Wriley, one on Cedar Creek near Burke's Old Mill Site, one farther down the creek not far from the Dublin and Irwinton Road. There are many places in the county where numbers of arrow heads indicate that they might be on old battlegrounds of contending tribes. Likewise, in the memory of people yet living, there were many more indications of Indians to be found years ago which are now obliterated. Mrs. J. W. Fordham, who lives near Balls Ferry, gave the author the information that during her childhood, there was located on the lands now belonging to Mr. Ennis Miller a round tract of ground, packed very hard, which was said to have been the place where the Indians were accustomed to dance their war dance. Mr. J. J. McArthur, of Gordon, tells of there having been a similar spot of ground near the Irwinton and Macon Road about seven miles from Irwinton on his old homeplace. Mrs. C. G. Kitchens, tells of an old site resembling that of the cliff dwellers near Turkey Creek about two miles from Danville from which she dugged some bones and pottery. Among the things found there was the petrified skeleton of a human being. It had been buried in a sit-

ting position apparently after a number of things had been burned near him. Among the ashes were some partly burned bones the nature of which she was unable to determine, also a piece of a metal chain and many arrowheads. Some excellent pottery was found in one of the mounds near Black Lake several years ago. This pottery was sold to the Superintendent of the State Sanitarium at Milledgeville at that time. The mounds near Lord's Lake are large and have large flat rocks piled on them.

According to the hearsays handed down by the past generations and told to the author by C. B. Lamb, about three hundred years before Wilkinson County was first settled by the whites, which would have been about the year 1500, the most terrible hurricane that had ever been before experienced by the Indians devastated the section of the country from the vicinity of Turkey Creek as its eastern boundary and extending approximately twenty miles in width from this section to the Ocmulgee river, uprooting all the monster yellow pines that covered this whole section, and almost exterminating the tribes of Indians who then dwelt at Allentown and on Turkey Creek, so frightening the remainder that they left in a body, never again returning to live here. As the tradition goes, the yellow pine was not reseeded in this particular section but that in its stead the "short-strawed" pine took its place, and although this whole section is surrounded by lands upon which the yellow pine flourished, never since then has it been found here. The tradition says further that when the white man first settled here the roots and stumps of these old yellow pines could frequently be found.

An old tradition told the author by B. C. Arnold several years ago is to the effect that Devil's Branch near Danville was so named by the Indians who were accustomed to go there to hunt, but every time they would go there, a hairy monster in the shape of a man and with

flaming eyes would chase them away, and for this reason they gave it the name of the Devil's Branch and avoided the spot. It will also be noted that this stream flowed near the old Indian village at Allentown.

By the same person, the author was informed that Turkey Creek was so designated by the Indians on account of the numerous wild turkeys to be found there, and the Buck Creek was given that appellation by reason of the deer that were always there.

CHAPTER II

DE SOTO'S VISIT TO WILKINSON COUNTY

THERE is a vast diversity of opinion as to the route taken by De Soto in his journey through this section of the State. The map accompanying Irving's "Conquest of Florida" indicates that the route led by way of the present city of Macon and thence to Milledgeville, before proceeding to Silver Bluff near Augusta. Numerous writers accept and follow this theory.

Still others among whom may be mentioned Stevens, in his *History of Georgia*, frankly admit that it is impossible to trace the exact route. The translations of Garcilaso, of Biedma, of Elvas and of Ranjel, in the Carnegie library of Atlanta do not give sufficient data to determine the route absolutely, but these apparently just as strongly sustain the opinions of Charles C. Jones, Jr., who, in his *History of Georgia*, indicates the route as having led through Coffee or Irwin county, thence crossing the Ocmulgee, on through Laurens and up the Oconee for a distance before crossing. There is much data to sustain Jones in this opinion. Pickett in his *History of Alabama* states that De Soto spent the winter of 1539-40 near Tallahassee, Florida, and it is agreed by practically all modern writers on the subject that the Silver Bluff near Augusta is identical with Cofachiqui, and that the general direction of De Soto's line of march was northeast. It will be observed that a straight line on the map connecting Tallahassee with Augusta, will follow the route suggested by Jones. Mention is also frequently made of the Indian trail which was followed by this expedition, and over which the Indian guides assured De Soto they had previously traveled the entire distance. This leads us to believe that it is extremely probable that the old trail, shown

on the Map of 1715 "Plate C" accompanying Swanton's History of the Creek Indians, must have been the same trail followed by De Soto.

Mention is made by Irving and others of the Spaniards passing through the province of "Atapaha" or "Altamaha," and some conclude this was Altamaha. However, it is just as probable that this was Alapaha, as the river of this name crosses the route suggested by Jones, while the Altamaha river is much farther to the east of the route. After leaving Atapaha the next province the Spaniards reached was Ocute. Swanton in his History of the Creek Indians gives his opinion that Ocute and Hitchitee are synonymous and in his map "Plate 1" accompanying his History of the Creeks indicates that the territory in the forks of the Oconee and Ocmulgee which was later to become the lower portion of Wilkinson County was the province of the Ocute of De Soto. Some idea of the populous condition of the country is given when the chieftain of Ocutes sent a deputation of two thousand Indians to meet De Soto carrying with them as presents, rabbits, partridges and dogs. When De Soto arrived at his town he gave up his mansion to the Governor.

All the writers mention the fertility of the soil, the plentiful supply of food and game, as well as the hospitality of the people of Ocute or Cofa. The location of the town of Ocute or Cofa is fixed by Jones as being in the present Laurens County, formerly Wilkinson County. It was here that De Soto astounded the Indians by pointing a cannon at a tree and with two shots cut it down. Before leaving, the cannon being too heavy to carry, he presented it to the chief.

The adjoining province on De Soto's route was Cofaqui and was ruled by the brother of Ocute, but much more rich and powerful. Starting thither he was accompanied by four hundred Indians sent by the chieftain as burden bearers, and a messenger was also despatched to the

Chief of Cofaqui acquainting him of the approach of the visitors.

If Jones is correct, then it is probable that Old Oconee Town is identical with Cofaqui.

The Chief of this province advanced to meet De Soto with a retinue of richly decorated warriors with head-dresses of tall plumes, and rich mantels of martin skins. He, too, gave up his mansion to De Soto.

This chief tried in vain to dissuade De Soto from going on to the northeast telling him of the great wilderness intervening. Failing in this he sent scouts out and assembled eight thousand of his subjects to accompany De Soto, four thousand as soldiers and four thousand retainers to carry supplies.

WILKINSON COUNTY'S FIRST WAR EXPEDITION

At the sight of so many armed Indians the Spaniards were alarmed but it soon developed that the wily old king had determined to make use of the Spanish army in wreaking a vengeance upon the inhabitants of Cofachiqui who were perpetually at war with his tribesmen and who frequently worsted them in battle. Calling his war chief, Patofa, he made known to him his plan. Irving in his "Conquest of Florida" gives a most vivid picture of this occasion:

"The Indian leader, whose name was Patofa, was of a graceful form and striking features. His expression was haughty and noble, promising dauntless courage for war, and gentleness and kindness in peace. His whole demeanor showed that the cacique had not unwisely bestowed his trust. He rose, and throwing aside his mantle of skin, seized a broadsword made of palmwood, which a servant carried behind him, as a badge of his rank. He cut and thrust with it, as skilfully as a master of fence, much to the admiration of the Spaniards. After going through many singular evolutions, he stopped suddenly before the cacique and made a profound reverence. 'I pledge my word,' said he, 'to fulfill your commands as far as in my

power; and I promise, by the favor of the strangers, to revenge the insults, the deaths, and the losses, our fathers have sustained from the natives of Cofachiqui. My vengeance shall be such, that the memory of past evils shall be wiped away for ever. My daring to reappear in your presence, will be a token that your commands have been executed. For, should the fates deny my hopes, never again shall you behold me, never again shall the sun shine upon me! If the enemy deny me death, my own hand will find the road! I will inflict upon myself the punishment my cowardice or evil fortune will merit!" "

Not only was Patofa an orator but he was a born leader. The discipline he maintained over his eight thousand Indians equalled that of De Soto over his Spaniards, and his posting of sentinels, the order and regularity of his army was such that the Spaniards were in constant dread of their allies.

After losing the way and wandering for several days a frontier village of Cofachiqui was found and De Soto encamped for several days:

"During which time Patofa and his warriors were not idle, but, sallying forth stealthily, ravaged the country for leagues round about, slaying and scalping man, woman, and child, sacking and pillaging villages and hamlets, temples and sepulchres, and refraining only from setting fire to them, through fear that the flames might betray their doings to the Spaniards.

"When De Soto heard of this cruel ravage, he made all haste to get rid of his bloody allies. Sending for Patofa, he thanked him for his friendly conduct and valuable escort; and giving him presents of knives, trinkets, and clothing, for himself and his cacique, dismissed him and his followers.

"The savage warriors set off on his return, well pleased with the presents, but still more gratified at having fulfilled the vow of vengeance made to his chieftain." (Irving's *Conquest of Florida*, p. 216.)

CHAPTER III

INDIAN TRIBES

SWANTON in his history of the Creek Indians indicates several tribes here. The Oconee tribe whose town was a few miles below the present town of Milledgeville and located, according to the Purcell map, on the sharp bend in the river, about midway between the mouths of Buck Creek and Town Creek in the original Wilkinson County. Swanton's maps also locate the Tamali and Hitchiti towns near the forks of the Oconee and Ocmulgee and the Chiaha town in approximately the vicinity of Hawkinsville. There was, according to Mrs. Sarah Allen, of Allentown, who was near ninety years of age at her death, an old Indian village at Allentown, where two trails crossed, and that there are still to be found indications of the burial ground.

There is a tradition that once a tribe of Indians built their village on the creek which flows into the river just above Dublin and that a great drought came, preventing any crops from being grown and the whole tribe almost starved, so that the survivors moved away, but before leaving named the creek, Hunger and Hardship, which name it bears to this day.

It is also said that there was an Indian village on what is known as Bear Camp Branch near Irwinton. Likewise there was another on the homeplace of J. T. Dupree, Sr., six miles west of Irwinton.

THE OCONEE TRIBE

It is probable that Spanish explorers and priests traveled through this country, as they had a mission among the Indians south of the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers. The Missionary Pareja mentions this tribe in 1602, and in 1608 Governor of Florida,

Ibarra, again mentions this tribe. The next time we hear of the Oconee Indians is in 1695, when, in order to avenge an invasion made by the Indians of this section against some of the Spanish Indians, seven Spaniards at the head of four hundred Indians invaded this country, and among the towns captured was Oconee Town.

Wilkinson county can justly lay claim to having for centuries belonged to the most remarkable tribe of Indians that has ever dwelt on the American continent, a tribe whose loyalty to friends and whose hostility to its enemies has never been exceeded, whose bitter enmity to the Spaniards in Florida and whose friendship for the English might have, in no small way, determined the contest between these nations for Georgia, in favor of the English.

The Oconee Indians were a part of the old Hitchitee group, and according to their traditions was the most ancient of the tribes dwelling in this section: that they came across a sea which was narrow and frozen and traveled from there toward the east until they reached the Atlantic Ocean, seeking in vain for the place from which the sun came.

The fact that the Oconees were of the Hitchitee stock, that the Ocute of De Soto and Hitchitee are synonymous and the further fact that the chief of Cofaqui was the brother of the chief of Ocute, lends color to the idea that the town of Cofaqui visited by De Soto is none other than our Oconee town.

It is not known how the enmity arose between the Oconee Indians and the Spaniards, but it is possible the invasion in 1695 might have intensified it. History shows no deadlier hatred of one people for another than that of the Oconee Indians towards the Spaniards. We find them at every opportunity venting their hatred against every thing that pertained to Spain. Even the Indians friendly to that nation shared in their undying animosity. It is possible

that this feeling of the Oconees and their allied tribes prevented the Spaniards from obtaining a foothold here.

As contrasted with the Spaniards, the English after planting settlements in the Carolinas made friends with the Oconees, and established trading posts among the Indians of this section. As history shows no greater capacity for hatred than that of the Oconees for the Spaniards, at the same time, it shows no greater loyalty than that of the Oconees for the English, a loyalty that existed for centuries. This was tested in 1702 when the Spaniards and Indians were on their way to destroy the English settlements in the Carolinas, and the English traders and Creek Indians defeated them. In the following year they united with the English against the Spaniards. In order to avoid having friction, they gave up their town on the Oconee River about 1715 and moved to the Chattahoochee. We find the Oconee chieftain, Oueekachumpa, or "Long King" in the council held by Oglethorpe in 1733 and in this council he claims kinship with Tomochichi. Secoffee, or "Cowkeeper" who succeeded Oueekachumpa seems to have continued this friendship and we find him moving to Florida and spending most of his time fighting Spaniards, as did his nephew, Payne, who succeeded him and for whose services during the Revolution he was given a silver crown by the British. Even after the British were driven out during the Revolution the Oconee Indians who had now moved to Florida where they had formed the nucleus around which the Seminole Nation grew, yet they maintained their friendship for the English and when the English declared war against the United States in 1812, the Oconee sounded the warwhoop on the side of their old allies. Payne who was still king did not wait for the British armies to arrive but in 1812 committed depredations against the Georgia settlements.

THE MUSKOGEAN INVASION

A few years after the visit of De Soto, a hostile invader

appeared from the far West. Apparently a great nation moved in one body to this section of America. We can imagine runners speeding from tribe to tribe calling them to arms to resist the great Muskogean invasion. Doubtless the bloodiest wars of the history of the Hitchitee tribes were now fought in an effort to save their hunting grounds. It appears that in the end peace was made and the invader was given portions of the hunting grounds and the Oconees became a part of the great Creek Confederacy at the same time retaining intact their ancient domains.

THE UCHEES

It would seem that the Uchee tribe of Indians once lived on the Oconee River not far from Toombsboro, possibly Ball's Ferry vicinity, their hunting grounds probably extending up and down the river. There is a Uchee Creek not far from the Indian dance ground described by Mrs. Fordham: there was also an old Indian trail called the Uchee trail which led up and down the river when this territory was surveyed in 1804. The old plot and grant of land lot No. 311 to Jonathan Snider is in the writer's possession showing this trail. The old road from Toombsboro to Messer's Bridge probably follows this route. In addition to this there was an old trail leading from the vicinity of White Bluff or Lord's Lake across Commissioner Creek near Claymont crossing the Irwinton and Macon road near the old home of J. J. McArthur, thence across Big Sandy and on through Twiggs County passing near Jeffersonville and thence to West Lake or Buzzard Roost, known as the Upper Uchee Trail.

In the description of the route followed by the Hartford road in the act creating this road, this trail is mentioned as being the Uchee trail. In addition to this, there was what was formerly called the Lower Uchee trail leading from the Ogeechee (Uchee) river to the Oconee river

at Carr's Bluff above Dublin, and a continuation of this trail crossed the Tauloohatchee (Palmetto or Turkey, as it is now called) Creek, thence by the present town of Cochran and on to the crossing where Hawkinsville now stands. (This trail, however, was explained to the author several years ago by a Mr. Grantham, then near ninety years old living near Cochran. He told the story as told him by his parents when a child. The trail was named for an Indian chief, Uchee Billy. He made a treaty with the white men and granted a lot of the hunting grounds. His tribesmen were incensed and made known their anger to their chieftain, who promised faithfully never to cede away any more land. Later, he violated this promise, and not only sold their hunting grounds but traced out a road from the white man's country on this way and into the Indian country beyond the Ocmulgee. His tribe was so furious that they hanged him.

In Swanton's History of the Creek Indians, Uchee Tus-tenaggi or Uchee Billy is mentioned as being the chief of the Uchee Indians from about 1785 and on up to at least 1823. In the treaty of Fort Wilkinson his name appears.

Another trail led from Carr's Bluff in a more westerly direction by Allentown, Danville, by Mt. Zion Church and on to Buzzard Roost or West Lake. At one time it was known as Jameson's Trail.

Although the Uchees had a language and customs distinct from the Creeks, yet they were often uniting with them in their wars, and were considered members of the Creek Confederacy as their chief signed the treaty of Fort Wilkinson. However, their reputation among the other tribes was none too good. It seems that some tribes accused the Uchees of being cannibals but Swanton says there was really no foundation for this charge. However, the other Indians feared them and the Creeks ever welcomed them as allies.

Wherever they lived, the Uchees were bound to stir up

trouble. Before the English settled in the Carolinas they were the bane of the Spaniards in Florida. Once in 1639 they tried to ally themselves with the Spaniards but they ended up by inducing another tribe to attack the Spaniards. For a while they were neighbors to the English in the Carolinas but they became so troublesome that a war broke out and the Uchees about 1681 were forced to move to some point between the Oconee and Ocmulgee. Swanton thinks they settled near Indian Springs but it is possible that they moved to this section, and while here adopted these trails and caused the trails and the creek to be named for them. The Uchees were great hunters and fishermen and the trail up and down the river led to some of the finest fishing and hunting grounds to be found in the county today.

CHAPTER IV

OLD TRAILS

THE trail leading from Oconee Town to the Carolina Settlements was, perhaps, for many years the main artery uniting the Creek Indians of this section with the English, and over which practically all articles for trade were carried.

The English forces passed along this route in 1703 when Col. Moore at the head of fifty volunteers from the Carolina settlements marched through here where he was joined by one thousand Creek Indians in an expedition against the Spaniards on the west coast of Florida. During this expedition Col. Moore writes of leaving the Ocmulgee river and later destroying old Fort St. Lewis near the Gulf of Mexico. The route taken by these forces as shown by an old map of 1715 giving the location of the Indian tribes was the trail leading from Charles Town (Charleston) by way of the Indian town near where Augusta now stands, thence to Oconee Town, thence south by southwest across the county and on to old Fort St. Lewis. It is probable that this trail followed the same path as the Carolina-St. Augustine path until it reached Stephenville and there diverged to the right passing through the lower part of the county and on through where Allentown now stands.

Frequently high water made it impossible for streams of this county to be crossed and at Stephenville there was a bridge maintained by the Indians. The author is indebted to Mr. James E. Lord of near Toombsboro for this information. He was eighty years old and remembered his teacher, Mr. Littleton Jenkins, telling him during the Forties that the reason the bridge was known as "Lightwood Knot" bridge was on account of the fact that

this was on the old Indian trail leading from Augusta to St. Augustine and the Indians built a bridge there by piling large heaps of lightwood knots and using them as piers and laying logs from one to another.

The old Mitchell map of 1755 shows a trail leading from Augusta by way of Oconee town, thence westward, crossing the Ocmulgee where Macon now stands thence on to the Mississippi River. The map states this trail was followed by Col. Welch in 1698, and since then followed by traders. This map also indicates that the English had factories and traders in all the Indian towns except the Alabama; and that they had established them as early as 1687.

There is frequent mention in Indian Affairs, Vol. 1, of the Cussetah Path leading from Fort Fidius or Rock Landing across this section to Buzzard Roost. This trail must have passed near Gordon.

The old English, Purcell map of 1770 shows a trail leading from the east probably from Savannah crossing the Oconee River below Oconee Town, at White Bluff, thence crossing both Commissioner and Big Sandy creeks and crossing the Ocmulgee about Macon.

With the settlement of Savannah the trail leading by way of Ball's Ferry, thence to Macon by way of Irwinton probably became an important one as it was the most direct route between Savannah and the tribes on the Chattahoochee River to the northwest of Macon, although for the tribes further south the route known as the Chicken or Chickasaw Trail by way of Dublin and Hawkinsville might have been more often traveled. The other trails through the county were probably traveled a great deal both by the traders and the Indian hunters who still owned these hunting grounds, the Uchees even using the Ogeechee River as hunting grounds up to 1740. It is also probable that a few families of Indians continued to live here even after the main body of the tribe had moved away. In 1775 Bartram, the English naturalist, visited

this section and among the trails mentioned is that leading from the old Ocmulgee town at Macon to Old Oconee Town. Benjamin Hawkins in his letters gives a vivid description of this route in his journal dated 1797.

RIVER CROSSINGS AND FERRIES

The ancient crossings of the Oconee give us an inkling as to the location of the Indian Trails. There was a crossing at or near Rock Landing and later a ferry was established near this known as McKensie's Ferry, now as Tucker's, still another, known as Tom's Ford three miles above the Rock Landing: another at White Bluff: another near the home of P. M. Jackson: another farther down the river known as Rutherford's Ferry (this ferry is mentioned in an old Milledgeville newspaper). Ball's Ferry was evidently owned by John Ball, Senator of Wilkinson county, as his administrator, Anson Ball, in 1816 operated it, and paid a rent to the estate for it. Still another, Fordham's Crossing below the mouth of Big Sandy: another at Carr's Bluff near the present Blackshear's Ferry: another at the present site of Dublin called Jenck's Ferry.

THE OLD FEDERAL TRAIL

Mr. J. F. Billue, Sr., described what was called in his childhood "The Old Federal Trail," which led from the direction of Toombsboro crossing Big Sandy about the home of E. J. Helton's, thence across Cedar Creek and on by way of Allentown. He merely recalled its name and having seen traces of this old trail, but did not know how long since it had been used or its origin. It would seem that in order to have that name it must have been established by the Federal garrison at Milledgeville or officials prior to the treaty at Fort Wilkinson as an artery of travel to the Indian country to the south, and to the Spanish posts at Tallahassee, St. Mark's and Pensacola. This trail was used later as the mail route and stage road leading from Milledgeville to Tallahassee, Fla.

CHAPTER V

REVOLUTIONARY AND POST REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

ALTHOUGH this section lay on the direct route leading from the Indian Towns to the Georgia Settlements and across which the Indians were obliged to travel during the Revolution, yet there is but little written history covering this section during this period. McGillivray had left the counting house of Samuel Elbert and had gone back to his mother's people and was claiming his right as chieftain of the whole Creek nation. Having received a commission from the British government as Colonel it had become his duty to keep the Creek Indian warriors on the warpath against the Georgia settlements. How well he succeeded is told in the history of Georgia's bloody days during the Revolution. The paths across this section were filled with the raiding bands of hostile Creeks en route to or returning from the frontiers laden with booty and scalps of the Georgians.

During the latter days of the Revolution when the banners of the patriots were in the ascendancy and the once victorious Tories were being compelled to flee from their homes and take refuge wherever they might, it was in this section they sought a rallying place. We thus find them here in 1782 uniting into a strong band their own forces with those of the Creeks and preparing to attack Georgia. The alarm, however, was carried to the frontiers by Jesse Spears who had been living with the Indians. He stated that on a certain day these foes would rendezvous on the west side of the Oconee and from there make a stroke on the Georgia settlements. In addition to his regiment of faithful Wilkes county veterans, Elijah Clarke placed himself at the head of one hundred South Carolinians

who had been sent to reinforce him and with these made forced marches to the scene of the rendezvous. Apparently the enemy having both the Ogeechee and the Oconee rivers between them and the Georgians was feeling secure at this distance from the frontier and was not keeping proper sentries, as Clarke was able to cross and march a few miles on the west side of the Oconee and to make a surprise attack, defeat and scatter the Tories and Indians without any loss on his part. (Am. State Papers, Ind. Affairs Vol. 1, page 317. McCall's History.)

The end of the Revolution in favor of the American arms brought much trouble to the Creek nation which had risked so much in anticipation of a British victory. The Cussetahs and certain other tribes, however, had remained neutral during the war and immediately upon its close extended the olive branch by gathering an immense quantity of property stolen from the Georgians during the Revolution and bringing it to the Oconee river, at the same time sending messengers to the seat of government at Savannah that they were ready to deliver up this property.

The memories of the bloody massacres during the Revolution was not to be so easily wiped out and the cession of the lands east of the Oconee was demanded at the treaties of Augusta, Galphinton and Shoulderbone. During the same period Georgia was confiscating the properties of the Tories which were still to be found in the state. Lachlan McGillivray, the father of Alexander, had fled the state and his enormous holdings were promptly seized. Seeing the rush of settlers to the east banks of the Oconee and at the same time the wealth of his father which he hoped some day to inherit swept into the hands of the Georgians, McGillivray's rage knew no bounds. The Indian in his blood seems to have now dominated him and he gave himself up to that hate for Georgia of which the Indian nature is capable. He seems to have been willing

to sacrifice all in order to wreak his vengeance on Georgia.

His English allies were no longer in reach but there was Spain in both East and West Florida and in Louisiana, ancient enemy of Georgia, and with whom a quarrel was already brewing over the boundary question. To Pensacola he went in 1784 and entered into a treaty with the Spanish governor, granting to that power the trade of the Creek nation and forming an alliance through which Spain agreed to come to the aid of the Creeks in case of war; to supply the Creeks with arms and ammunition and to give McGillivray a commission as Colonel in the Spanish army.

Recognizing the vast possibilities of an alliance with such a strong nation on the frontiers of the weak American Government, Spain lost no time in carrying out her agreement as to the arms and ammunition. Her arsenals at Pensacola, St. Augustine and New Orleans were opened to the Creeks and in a short time McGillivray was enabled to turn his warriors against the Georgia settlements on the Oconee. His repeated demands as his price for peace were that the Georgians retire from the Oconee lands to the lines formerly occupied by the British.

And Georgia was in no condition to withstand an Indian war. Left to her own devices by an almost impotent national government, from which she could expect no aid at all; bankrupt from the untold ravages of the Revolution and unable to purchase arms and munitions for defense; her credit gone and her citizens impoverished; adequate protection could not be provided. As best they could the frontiersmen had to bear the brunt of the Indian hordes, forming bands for mutual protection, building rude forts in which refuge could be taken when the Indian alarms were given. So helpless were these forts, that massacres would occur almost in their very shadows.

The war constantly growing worse, the federal authorities sent James White as Commissioner to make a treaty with the Indians in April, 1787. Meeting with McGilli-

vray and many of the chiefs of the Indians at Cussetah he attempted to make peace. McGillivray was in complete control at this meeting and after a courteous introduction put forward as the main speaker for the Creeks none other than the very chiefs who had executed the treaties of Augusta, Galphinton, and Shoulderbone, who had been so ostracised by the Indians since that time they were now in a mood to repudiate these treaties. This they proceeded to do in the most emphatic terms, threatening immediate war unless the Georgians should retire from the Oconee to the old line. McGillivray now came forward and proposed that if a new state should be formed south of the Altamaha he would be the first to take the oath of allegiance. He then announced to White that he would give him until the first of August for an answer.

No answer arriving, the war now broke out in redoubled fury. It seemed as if the whole Creek nation was united and ready to do the bidding of McGillivray. As never before the settlers on the east bank of the Oconee felt the full weight of his vengeance. His hordes poured across the river burning, pillaging, massacring and scalping. Swooping down upon the fort guarding the town of Greensboro, they burned it as well as the town. Although the Seminole Indians who were now living mainly in Florida but who still owned the bulk of the vast territory which was later to become Wilkinson county, yet we find their warwhoops mingling with those of the other Creeks and doing much mischief. (Ind. Affairs Vol. 1, Page 30.)

In addition to this tribe it seems that the bloody Uchee tribe which was usually closely allied with the Seminoles was doing its part in this immediate section. On through 1788 the war was raging. White's Statistics of Georgia, pages 677, 678, tells of the bloody scenes occurring in the neighborhood of Kemp's fort in Washington county.

In addition to the Indian foes there was another

enemy to be dreaded more than these, the lawless Tory element which at the end of the Revolution had been forced to flee from Georgia and had now taken up their abode among the Indian towns. They, too, had a grudge to repay as did McGillivray, for many of these had property confiscated by the State of Georgia. The sparsely settled country along the Oconee where they could steal horses and other property and then flee into the Indian country was an opportunity not to be overlooked.

And of all enemies none was so hated as were these Tories by the Georgians. The bloody massacres of the Indians and the horror of their deeds during the Revolution could be excused as being acts incited by the Tories. But nothing could atone for the deeds of these who instead of aiding in establishing the liberties of Georgia had done their utmost to lay it in waste, and caused the patriots of Georgia to suffer as no other state suffered. McGillivray thus found in these who had been outlawed by Georgia, strong, able and willing allies. The Indian towns furnished them not only a haven of refuge from the infuriated Georgians, but also a market for their stolen goods. To these Tories is due much of troublous times which for years afterwards afflicted both Georgia and the Creek nation. For many of them rising into leadership among the red warriors were constantly inciting them to mischief.

JOHN GALPHIN'S FAMOUS RIDE

It was about this time that John Galphin, the half-breed son of George Galphin, the famous trader among the Indians and patriot extraordinary, comes into prominence. John and his brother, George, had settled in Washington county, John near Kemp's fort. On one occasion rumors of an impending attack having reached the ears of Captain Kemp, commanding this fort, the families which fled to the fort for protection sent John as a spy through this section to gain information and prevent a massacre. En

route to the Indian country, on the Lower Uchee Trail probably, he met a band of the hostiles who passed him without molestation. No sooner than out of their sight he turned his horse about and taking another route hurried as fast as possible to warn the settlers of the approach of the enemy. Exhausting the strength of his horse, he dismounted and continued his journey for forty miles on foot arriving in time to give the alarm and the Indian massacre was averted. John later accused the Washington countians of ingratitude towards him and became a bitter enemy. (Ind. Af. Vol. 1, p. 36.)

CHAPTER VI

McGILLIVRAY'S VICTORY AT ROCK LANDING

THE power and influence of McGillivray over the Creeks continued to wax stronger as he took advantage of the cession of lands east of the Oconee and the Tallassee country and used this to fan the Creek nation into a frenzy against the Georgians. No man knew how to play upon their prejudices and hatred better than he. Throughout the domains of the mighty Creek nation his word was now law, and the red warriors glad of the opportunity to accumulate the coveted scalps, were ever ready to fall upon the Georgians, or the settlements on the Cumberland. It was well for this section along the Oconee that McGillivray was a chieftain better skilled in diplomacy than in leadership in battle, and that he would send his lieutenants to lead the raiding bands instead of going in person. Had he been a warrior as well as the great diplomat that he was, history might have told a different story.

Having made the treaty with Spain which not only guaranteed him an abundance of military stores, arms and ammunitions for the Creeks, but the aid of armies and the naval power of this nation, McGillivray's dreams began to expand, and he was now planning a far greater Indian Confederacy than that of the Creek nation with himself at the head of it, one that would embrace the Cherokee, the Choctaw and the Chickasaw nations as well. It was a dream well within the realm of possibility and one worthy of the mastermind of this "Talleyrand of Alabama." His successes in battle along the Oconee and on the Cumberland, his growing power and fame had spread into these nations. Added to this was his partnership in the Panton, Leslie & Co., the English firm trading

from the Floridas whose traders were scattered throughout all these four great nations, and whose great influence among the Indians was turned towards the consummation of this great dream of McGillivray. But, perhaps above all was the ceaseless activities of Spain. In this projected Confederacy this power saw a strong buffer state lying between her American colonies and the rapidly growing young Republic of the north, a buffer state which would be closely allied to Spain and at the same time in bitter hostility to the United States. No effort was spared to bring this about and the other nations besides the Creeks were given access to the Spanish arsenals.

While the Indian massacres were at their height along the Oconee, McGillivray played another stroke of diplomacy in having Spain to file protests to the American government over the alleged mistreatment of the Creeks, by the Georgians. These protests led to considerable discussion and at one time threatened to lead to war between the United States and Spain. Only the weakness of the bankrupt federal government at the time probably prevented war.

But a new movement was on foot which was destined to affect the trend of history in this section. The federal constitution was in process of being adopted, uniting the states more closely than the loosely joined federation could ever have done. And McGillivray, master diplomat that he was, kept his ear to the ground. Foreseeing the growing strength of the American Republic and knowing the weakness of the Spanish colonies, he recognized the fact that sooner or later it would be to his best interests to become allied with the Americans rather than risk all by remaining loyal to the alliance with Spain. We thus find him frequently intimating to the Federal government that he would entertain overtures for an alliance with the United States.

During 1788 every possible effort was being exerted

towards placating the fury of the Creeks. Although a truce was proclaimed by the Governor of Georgia in July of that year, yet this seems to have been of short duration. So fierce was now the conflict that Governor Pinckney of South Carolina tendered his services as a mediator to bring about peace between the Creeks and Georgia. Likewise Congress taking cognizance of the plight the state of Georgia was in passed a resolution notifying the Creeks that if they persisted in refusing to enter into a treaty upon reasonable terms the arms of the United States should be called forth for the protection of the frontier.

All these efforts, however, proved unavailing. McGillivray in a very diplomatic letter to Governor Pinckney in February, 1789, placed the grievances of the Indians before the governor in a very convincing manner, and at the same time assured him that every effort was being made to have all the Indian tribes to keep the truce which was still in force.

However, during the spring of 1789, hostilities broke out anew and in spite of the threats of the federal government, the Indians began preparing for a new offensive against the Georgia settlements. As if in answer to the threat of Congress, McGillivray, called a great council of all the chiefs of the whole Creek nation, and informed them that the Georgians were not going to give up the lands between the Oconee and the Ogeechee, and informed them that the Spaniards had already provided fifteen hundred stands of arms and forty thousand pounds of ammunition for the use of the Creeks. The Creeks exulting at the prospect of an opportunity to recover their lost lands were ready for an immediate onslaught upon the settlements. Plans were made and three thousand Creeks were ready to make a drive which should sweep away all the settlers west of the Ogeechee, and the Indian alarms extended to the very heart of Savannah, itself.

Parties were on the warpath, when the new federal commissioners, Osborne and Pickens, came on the scene and despatched the two half-breed brothers, John and George Galphin, to the Indian nation with a new invitation for a treaty. They arrived in the nation in May, 1789, and just in the nick of time. The date set for the proposed treaty was in June, 1789, and it was suggested that a truce be in force until the treaty was held. The Galphin brothers succeeded in inducing the nearest Indian towns to withhold their warriors and to send runners to intercept bands already on the march to the frontier, until the answer of McGillivray in Alabama could be had to the new proposals. McGillivray refused to attend the meeting in June or allow it to be held thus putting an end to all prospects of holding it then, but suggested a date for three or four months later, and agreed upon a truce until then. However, he adroitly suggested that the chiefs of the Creeks would like to know upon what grounds the Commissioners wanted to treat. The commissioners promptly wrote McGillivray that the treaty which should be offered to be signed would be upon *liberal grounds*, and significantly stated that they would like to see McGillivray privately before the treaty was made. The meeting date for the treaty was thus fixed for September 15th, 1789.

Both the authorities of the state of Georgia and the federal authorities being informed of the date set for the treaty began making every preparation that would tend towards making a complete success of it. Georgia appropriated several thousand dollars and supplied Osborne and Pickens with necessities for the immense army of Indians which was expected to attend. In the meantime three other commissioners were appointed to supersede Osborne and Pickens, in spite of the fact that General Pickens was considered a friend of McGillivray, and in whom McGillivray had the utmost confidence, these three new commissioners being Cyrus Griffin, a former

president of the Continental Congress, David Humphreys, one of Washington's military aides, and General Lincoln who had commanded the southern army during the Revolution. It is doubtful that if ever in her history were so many celebrities on Wilkinson county's soil as were at this treaty.

The new commissioners were delayed in arriving at Savannah until September 11th, when they sent couriers to Osborne and Pickens notifying them of the fact that Washington had made the new appointments for the treaty, and that they would shortly arrive on the scene.

In the meantime McGillivray and his horde of Indian warriors numbering not less than two thousand arrived at the Rock Landing on the 2nd of September. Never since the days of De Soto had there been such an army of Indians in this county. On the opposite side of the river was the small company of artillery under Burbeck. The contrast in the strength of the negotiating parties must have had its effect upon both the numerous Indian chieftains as well as upon the commissioners of the United States. It might well have impressed upon the American authorities a wholesome respect for the man who could wield such a power over such an army of savages. Customary as it was for the Indians to operate in small bands, yielding obedience only to those who kept in close contact with them, this was indeed an epoch in the history of the Creek nation when so many warriors were ready to do the bidding of one man.

The arrival of the intelligence that they had been superseded as commissioners prevented any further negotiations by Osborne and Pickens, although they continued their exertions towards keeping the great motley body of Indians satisfied and in a good humor—apparently a herculean task judging from the records. Food in enormous quantities had to be provided. Separation of the Indians from the settlers across the river must be maintained.

On the 15th, the new commissioners still not having arrived, McGillivray served notice on Osborne and Pickens that unless new commissioners arrived by the 18th, the Indians would depart. An express was sent with this message to the new commissioners which met them upon their arrival in Augusta. Astounded at the information they at once sent couriers with a letter to McGillivray assuring them that they would start at once for the Rock Landing and would arrive there on the 20th of September. One can imagine the wily chieftain of the Creeks smiling to himself at the thought of the three dignified Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States galloping headlong over the hundred miles of rough frontier roads separating Augusta and the Rock Landing in order to reach there before the Indians departed. It was indeed not surprising that one of the commissioners failed to arrive on the 20th, having been "unavoidably detained" on the road. Two of them arrived in the afternoon of the 20th, probably slightly sore from their ride, but at once sent a note to McGillivray with their "respectful compliments."

McGillivray waited until next day to acknowledge this and then replied in the courteous manner for which he was so well noted. At the same time he sent three of his most prominent chiefs to call upon the commissioners, to welcome them and assure them of their earnest desire for peace.

From the very beginning of the negotiations there was always evident the masterful tactics of the great Indian chieftain, in putting the commissioners on the defensive. Instead of crossing the river and greeting the commissioners, he sent an invitation for one or two of them to cross the river and call upon him for an interview, an invitation so tactfully worded that the Commissioners could do nothing but accept. The next day he returned the visit and spent the greater part of the day with the commissioners on the east side of the Oconee. The

question of his Spanish treaty being raised he frankly admitted his alliance with the Spaniards and his rank of Colonel in the Spanish army, stating that the treaty had been of great benefit to the Creeks as well as of pecuniary advantage to himself. However he adroitly insinuated that he would be willing to renounce his allegiance to Spain and take the oath of allegiance to the United States if something better should be offered.

The other commissioner arrived on the 23rd and apparently every demand of the commissioners upon the Indians would be granted and the greater part of the day was spent in drafting the proposed treaty for the Indians to sign. They had fallen into the trap laid for them by McGillivray, who had skilfully maneuvered the negotiations so as to create a feeling on the part of the commissioners that all their demands would be acceded to by the Indians.

Twenty thousand dollars had been appropriated by Congress in addition to that furnished by Georgia for the expenses of this treaty, for presents for the Indians and the payment of such sums as might be necessary to induce the Indians to sign a reasonable agreement.

Washington, in his instructions to the commissioners had also authorized them to offer as another inducement for the Indians to sever their allegiance with the Spaniards a free port on the Altamaha through which the Creeks could import and export their merchandise on the same terms as citizens of the United States; also to offer to McGillivray a military distinction superior to the colonelcy given him by the Spaniards. They were also instructed not only to make peace between Georgia and the Creeks but to look into the treaties of Augusta, Galphinton, and Shoulderbone and see if any unfair methods had been practiced by the Georgians in obtaining cessions of the land lying between the Ogeechee and the Oconee; that if they found these treaties to have been fair to treat with the Indians for a confirmation of them, and if the Creeks

should refuse to confirm these treaties, to inform them that any further molestation or injury to Georgia would be punished by the arms of the United States. Instructions were given that if the disputed lands had been acquired by unfair means, then the commissioners were authorized to purchase them from the Indians. A very significant sentence is found in these instructions to the commissioners which was sufficient to impress upon them the great responsibility that was resting upon them, the necessity of their success in negotiating the treaty and the dire results which might be realized upon their failure: "On your success materially depends the internal peace of Georgia and probably its attachment to the general government of the United States."

The overconfidence of the commissioners seems to have affected their draft of the treaty and the terms which were provided required the confirmation of the cession of the lands granted at Augusta, Galphinton and Shoulderbone, with but very little in return. After having it reduced to writing the commissioners notified McGillivray that they were ready for the meeting with the Indians. Here again McGillivray put the commissioners on the defensive by suggesting that they come to the Indian camp and hold the meeting there. Again the commissioners crossed the Oconee at his bidding and at the meeting after a short talk to the Indians by the commissioners, which was received with apparent approval by the Indians, but which was not replied to by McGillivray or any of the Indians thus leaving no opportunity for any further discussion by the commissioners, there was nothing else to do but leave the draft of the treaty with the Indians for their action. This was done and the commissioners recrossed the river, apparently believing their mission fully accomplished.

McGillivray was now absolutely master of the situation. He had completely outgeneraled the Ministers Pleni-

potentiary of the United States and by strategy had caused them to draft a treaty for the Indians to sign such as would hardly be considered sufficiently reasonable by Washington as to cause a war to be declared against the Creeks for refusing to sign it. The commissioners having left the meeting and returned across the river gave him the opportunity of treating the draft of the treaty as an ultimatum. The treaty was thus promptly rejected by the Indians.

The next day McGillivray wrote the commissioners that the Indians were dissatisfied at the terms mentioned and tactfully suggested that a truce be maintained until he heard further from the United States, ending by saying that the Indians were resolved to depart and suggesting that presents be supplied the Indians. To this the commissioners hastily replied urging him not to depart but bluntly refusing to give any presents unless a treaty were made. One of the commissioners hurriedly crossed the river and interviewed McGillivray getting his promise to come across the river and confer with the commissioners, but the next information was a verbal message from him that he would fall back four or five miles to obtain forage for his horses. Instead of falling back this distance he retired fifteen miles and later to the Ocmulgee.

Consternation now reigned in the camp of the commissioners. The negotiations for a treaty which meant so much to Georgia and the United States, as well as to the reputation of the Ministers Plenipotentiary were about to fail utterly. They had been completely foiled by "the savage from the wilderness of Alabama." As a last resort one of the superseded commissioners, General Pickens, who was still at the Rock Landing accompanied by Messrs. Few and Saunders of the delegation appointed by the governor of Georgia to attend the treaty was sent to overtake McGillivray and induce him to return but to no effect. A letter was also written McGillivray by the

commissioners in the form of a threat in which they stated that if he departed without a full discussion it would be regarded as a refusal to establish peace. To this he replied in a very courteous letter stating that the chiefs had entreated him to depart and "We sincerely desire a peace but we cannot sacrifice much to obtain it."

This master in the art of diplomacy had now achieved his ends. He had skilfully demonstrated to the American government his great power over the Creek Indians, as well as to his unequaled skill as a diplomat. He had shown the Americans how necessary it was to have his allegiance, and had hinted as to what his price for that would be. Likewise, he was causing much apprehension among the Spaniards at the prospect of losing his allegiance, and could now play off one nation against the other in his demands on each. His agreement to a truce was a masterful stroke in that it averted all prospect of a war against the Creeks, not merely convincing Washington that war was unnecessary but unwise at this juncture, but would also have the effect of putting Georgia in an embarrassing position should she send armies against the Creeks, thus making them the aggressors in the eyes of the other states. Then, too, he was getting his revenge: well might he now gloat over his "cause of triumph, in bringing these conquerors of the old masters of the new world, as they call themselves, to bend and supplicate for peace at the feet of a people whom shortly before they despised and marked out for destruction." His diplomatic victory at the Rock Landing was unquestionably the most important event in the life of this great chieftain. His star was now in its zenith. He was indeed and in truth the Great Chieftain of the Creeks.

CHAPTER VII

SPANISH AND BRITISH INTRIGUES—THE FALL OF MCGILLIVRAY

BUT the refusal of McGillivray to sign the dotted line at Rock Landing was not the signal for the federal government to rush armies into the Creek country. President Washington first considered the matter, and after an investigation as to the distance inland the armies would have to march and the supplies be transported, he found that the campaign would cost at least fifteen million dollars. He found it would be much cheaper to buy McGillivray. Colonel Marinus Willett was thus despatched to McGillivray on a confidential mission with an invitation for McGillivray to visit the President. The upshot was the treaty of New York in which McGillivray was given a commission as Brigadier General, and other emoluments for himself and six of his trusty chieftains, and the return to the Creeks of the Tallassee country, the claim to the Oconee lands to be relinquished by the Indians. McGillivray made a most excellent bargain both for the Creeks *and for himself*.

It now appeared that peace would reign along the Oconee and that the settlers would not be afflicted with the Creek massacres and Spanish intrigues any longer, now that McGillivray had formed an alliance with the American Government. However, in this they were to be rudely disappointed. Thoroughly alarmed at McGillivray's diplomacy in turning to the United States, Spain began to take steps towards counteracting this and ere long McGillivray was drawing a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars a year from that power. The establishment of the trading post at Rock Landing by the federal government about this time was another serious blow to

both Spain and to Panton, Leslie & Co., for while the former was losing the enormous customs to which she had been accustomed to collect on the goods destined for the Creek nation, the latter was losing the great profits incident to the Indian trade, for the post at Rock Landing was not only selling goods cheaper but was paying the Indians higher prices for their peltry.

Rock Landing was now an important center. Roads were leading here from Augusta, Savannah by way of Sandersville, and from both up and down the river on the Georgia side. The trails leading across the Indian lands were now more and more traveled as the Indians would bring their produce to market and exchange it for supplies and firewater. Traders with their packhorses likewise were constantly passing to and fro along these well defined trails. All of this the Spaniards viewed with concern.

Although the treaty of New York was perhaps the best possible settlement of the bloody dispute between Georgia and the Indians yet it was very unpopular in Georgia. They felt that President Washington had betrayed this state in setting at naught the treaties of Augusta, Galphinton and Shoulderbone and granting back to the Indians the Tallassee country. Criticism galore was heaped upon the chief executive. He was burned in effigy and other indignities heaped upon him, notwithstanding the fact that a careful examination of all the facts leading up to and surrounding the executing of these treaties might not redound altogether to the glory of the Empire State of the South.

For a time it seemed that peace would now reign along the Oconee, but no sooner had McGillivray been pacified, than new discordant elements appeared on the horizon. The Spaniards had now redoubled their efforts to arouse the Indians against the Georgians. In this they were aided in one of the provisions of the treaty of New York which provided that in October, 1791, delegations of the Creeks

should meet at the Rock Landing and in company with the Americans should mark out the boundary line above the south branch of the Oconee. Emissaries of the Spaniards worked in concert with the traders of Panton, Leslie & Co. and began to inflame the passions of the Indians against the Georgians and sentiment was soon strong among the Indians against the running of the line. Criticisms of the treaty and of McGillivray, himself, began to break out among the Creeks, and apparently he saw the handwriting on the wall for when the date set for the tracing of the line arrived, he found some excuse to absent himself.

About this time an entirely new element was added to the already complicated international and domestic situation. Hitherto, from the close of the Revolution it appeared that Great Britain had abandoned all intrigue with their old Creek allies. It is true Panton, Leslie & Co. was a British firm and purchased the greater part of their merchandise in England but up to this time the traders of this firm among the Creeks seems to have devoted their activities towards influencing the natives in favor of the Spaniards. But Panton, Leslie & Co. having antagonized Lord Dunmore, the latter set about taking revenge. He soon found a most willing and competent tool in William A. Bowles, who as a Tory from Maryland had seen service during the Revolution among the Lower Creek tribes. Furnished with supplies by Dunmore he appeared among the Seminoles, the tribe which still claimed this section, claiming to be Emperor of the Creeks. Quickly allying many of the Tories and Seminoles to his side he rose rapidly in influence among the whole Creek nation. Taking advantage of the terms of the treaty of New York he played upon the prejudices of the Indians and soon had alienated a large portion of the Creeks from their absolute domination by McGillivray. Promising the Indians the return of the British and a resumption of the rich presents

which that nation had been accustomed to bestow upon the Indians he was soon a factor not to be despised.

Although he hated Georgia as much as did McGillivray and in arousing the Indians against this state he was playing into the hands of Spain, yet he also hated Spain with a still greater hatred, if possible, and lost no opportunity to injure that power. Added to this was his deadly hatred for Panton, Leslie & Co., whose ships he loved to capture, and whose rich stores he loved to loot with his bands of red warriors. Absolutely fearless and a born leader, Bowles was leader after the Indians' own hearts. He possessed that which the great McGillivray lacked in order to endear himself completely to the wild savages, leadership in battle. The advent of this new bold adventurer was thus threatening to overturn the existing order of things and appeared to be giving Great Britain the ascendancy in the great diplomatic battle which was being waged between England, Spain, and America for the Creek influence. The outcome of this diplomatic warfare meant much to the peace of the Georgia frontiers.

Not only was Spain thoroughly alarmed at the situation and began taking steps towards counteracting Bowles' influence, but McGillivray, himself, shared in the general alarm, and he was not long in invoking the strong arm of both Spain and the United States towards removing this troublesome factor from the midst of the Indians.

The treaty of New York having provided that the line between Georgia and the Indians should be marked out in October, 1791, pressure began to be exerted on McGillivray and the chiefs to perform this duty.

A new misunderstanding now arose concerning where the line should strike the Oconee. The treaty provided that the south branch of the Oconee and the Indians contended that the north branch of the Oconee should be the line, according to their understanding. They insisted that the treaty had never been presented to the nation by

McGillivray for their ratification. Here was another opportunity for Bowles and he was not long in availing himself of it. Criticism and feeling against McGillivray was rife throughout the Creek nation and his power began to wane while the influence and power of Bowles was daily growing stronger among the Creeks and was extending into the Cherokee nation as well. Still another event which encouraged the Indians to resist the running of the line was the total defeat of St. Clair's army by the northern Indians which caused the Creeks to hold the American troops in less awe.

In the spring of 1792 the American government continued its pressure upon McGillivray and in order to aid him in overcoming the growing power of Bowles and having sent two additional companies of soldiers to Rock Landing together with considerable sums of money and merchandise suitable for the Indians at the same time wrote McGillivray that these federal forces were available for his needs towards ridding the nation of Bowles, and that the merchandise and money was for his use in accomplishing the same purpose. (Indian Aff. Vol. 1, pages 246, 249, 254.)

About this time another event took place which for the time being effected the purpose of removing Bowles but not his influence. His repeated raids upon the Spaniards in Florida had so incensed this power against him that by strategem they succeeded in making him a prisoner, and he was soon sent to Havana. But the spirit of opposition to the running of the line was kept alive by his numerous followers and the influence of McGillivray was at an end. The treaty of New York had proved his Waterloo.

While McGillivray was betraying the Americans on the one hand, and perfidiously playing with the Spaniards on the other, his tribesmen aware of his treachery towards these two nations were losing confidence in him, and the Mad Dog began to assume in a small way the greatly

needed leadership of the Upper Creeks. None knew the treachery McGillivray was capable of better than the Mad Dog. He was one of the few Indians who knew of the secret treaty McGillivray entered into at New York with President Washington.

None knew the weakness of McGillivray for entering into treaties which would fill his personal pockets as did the Mad Dog. We thus find him when in 1792 McGillivray was making his plans to meet with the Americans at Rock Landing for the purpose of running the boundary gathering together a few strong chieftains and firmly refusing to permit McGillivray to leave the nation.

At this time rumors were rife throughout the Creeks that Bowles, who was still claiming to be emperor of the Creeks would soon be in the nation, that England and the U. S. would again be in war with each other.

While not an adherent of Bowles the Mad Dog realized what it would mean for the nation to be worse divided on the question of the line. Already Bowles was taking advantage of the fact that the Creek nation was split asunder on account of the treaty of New York and was using these dissensions to unite the discordant elements against McGillivray.

This act of the Mad Dog at the head of the other chieftains might well be termed a peaceful revolution. The reign of the erstwhile Indian monarch had ceased, in spite of the fact that the United States continued to recognize him as chief and was asking the Indians to support him (Indian Aff. p. 301).

McGillivray, now, no longer able to wield his authority over his people was forced to see the powerful Creek nation slip back into a bedlam of confusion, to split into factions led by petty chieftains; himself to lose utterly the confidence of the American authorities as well as that of the Spanish. Small wonder that this once powerful monarch to whose nation the hills and vales of Wilkinson belonged

should slip away and spend the few remaining months of his life in seclusion at Pensacola, dying in February, 1793.

The death of McGillivray left the Creek nation in a terrible condition—great famine was stalking the land, and the American government ignoring the intermittent warfare which this nation had been waging for years against the Georgia and Tennessee frontiers was supplying them with corn. Bowles had returned from his captivity in Madrid and renewed his claim as emperor of the whole Creek nation, and now that his erstwhile rival was no more it appeared that his aspirations would meet with success. To aid him in his designs the British had sent Shawnee emissaries throughout the Creek nation promising them the aid of the British in a war against the Americans. For months Capt. Oliver had been disseminating Spanish propaganda among the nation and the Pensacola arsenal was supplying the Creek as well as the Cherokee nation with arms and munitions to such a degree that they were better armed than the Georgia militia.

Added to this, a spirit of jealousy had been created between the Georgia militia and the federal troops on her border, and a feeling of contempt on the part of the people of Georgia for the federal officials located in the state, so much so that at times serious clashes were narrowly averted and even Seagrove's life was threatened.

CHAPTER VIII

INDIAN WAR. CLOUDS GATHERING

IN the meantime, Seagrove had been appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for the Creeks and established his headquarters at Rock Landing from which place he carried on an extensive correspondence with the Creek chieftains.

The continued efforts of Seagrove towards getting the Indians to meet him at Rock Landing bore some fruit and in May, 1792, a body of two hundred Creeks met him there. Nothing of benefit was accomplished at this meeting. Instead of this remedying the situation it had the effect of aggravating it, as the large number of hunting parties of Indians gathered near the frontiers began to be troublesome to the settlers. Thieving bands would cross the Oconee and steal horses and cattle. The losers began to complain to Seagrove and were on the verge of attacking the Indians. Seagrove set off along the Indian trail leading through this county down the Oconee during the month of June. From one Indian camp to another he went collecting the stolen property and restoring all he could to the owners. Though the plundering bands were almost daily occurrences for the time being the whites of Washington county were doing all in their power to avert a general Indian war which was appearing more and more imminent.

In July of 1792 two hundred Creeks without any invitation from the federal authorities returned to the Rock Landing for a conference, for the purpose of calling a meeting of the Creeks to be held at St. Mary's. Again the presence of the Indians on this frontier resulted in trouble between the Georgians and the Indians. Col. Samuel Alexander, the famous Indian fighter of Greene county, came

to the Rock Landing and while there had a difficulty with Charles Weatherford, the brother-in-law of McGillivray. Numerous other difficulties arose before the Indians returned to the nation.

It was during this month that Captain Benjamin Harrison had six horses stolen from him by the Uchees at Carr's Bluff in Washington county. As the year 1792 wore on, the discord among the Indians continued to grow in violence. Spain was now more strongly than ever trying to carry into effect her plans of allying the four great Indian nations, the Creeks, the Cherokees, the Chickasaws and the Choctaws into a confederacy. Arms, ammunition and supplies were now poured into these nations and every possible effort made to cultivate their friendship. During 1792 a failure of the corn crop brought the Creek nation almost to the verge of starvation and President Washington supplied them with ten thousand bushels of corn. But even this could not keep their warriors from attacking the frontiers of Georgia.

The clouds of war continued to gather as the year 1792 wore on. The state of Georgia was bending every possible effort towards preparing for the inevitable conflict, a struggle which threatened to involve not only Spain but also England. South Carolina thoroughly alarmed at the impending struggle, recognizing that her own frontiers were in danger of feeling the weight of the Red invasion hurriedly put her thousands of militia on a war basis, and prepared to rush them at a moment's warning to the aid of her sister state. At the same time her governor was writing a most urgent letter to President Washington informing him of the dire peril with which Georgia was being confronted. (Ind. Affairs, Vol. 1, 316.)

Not only did the frontiersmen depend on their forts for protection but so great became the destruction from the Indians that it became necessary for patrols and spies to be sent across the river into this county for the purpose of

keeping acquainted with the whereabouts of the attacking parties of the red men. The old Indian trail leading down the Oconee River now came in handy for the border patrols, as any skulking band of warriors were compelled to cross this path in order to get to the settlements and their horses would have to leave a trail which the patrol would be sure to discover. Ever on the alert for signs of the enemy, these patrols would daily ride up and down this old trail. Others would penetrate still farther on the trails that led to the Indian towns. Woe to the hapless Indian that fell into the hands of these patrols. So great was the desire for revenge on the part of the Georgians that they were not particular from what town the Indian came, whether friendly or otherwise. One of these rangers was the son of Major David Adams of Hancock County. The major on one occasion stated to a federal officer that these rangers would "kill any they saw, let their tribe or business be what it would." (American State Papers, Indian Affairs Vol. 1, p. 414.)

The critical conditions of this section was soon realized by President Washington and the federal government began pouring arms and ammunition into the arsenals of the state. Washington requested Governor Telfair of Georgia not to permit offensive expeditions against the Creeks, on account of the delicate state of our relations with foreign nations. During the spring of 1793 conditions were rapidly growing worse. Many frontiersmen were leaving their homes. Others built forts on their own lands and armed not only their families but their slaves. (Ind. Aff. Vol. 1, page 420.) The unbearable situation was such that the Georgia militiamen could no longer be restrained from punitive expeditions. An Indian raid into Washington county near Carr's Bluff on the 18th of April, 1793, resulted in the death and scalping of William Pugh, the capture of a negro and four horses by the Indians. In May so great became the carnage and havoc in every di-

rection on the frontier that the governor found it necessary to call out bodies of the Georgia militia and assemble them on Shoulderbone Creek in Hancock county, at the same time urging the Secretary of War to rush forward thousands of stands of more arms and supplies. General Irwin hurriedly erected forts at Carr's Bluff, Long Bluff, White Bluff and other places.

Rumors about this time came to the ears of the imperiled frontiersmen that John Galphin, now a chief of the warlike Coweta tribe, had started on the warpath with five hundred braves, that he would unite his forces with the Seminoles under King Paine and would sweep the white settlements from the Oconee to the Ogeechee. His deadly hatred for the people of Washington county whom he had once saved but whom he had charged with mistreating him was well known, and this county must now feel the weight of his vengeance. The warlike character of the Seminoles was also well known and the great dread seized upon the Georgians.

A FLOOD AS AN ALLY

At this juncture when it seemed no power on earth could prevent the bloody tragedy which was approaching, a new ally came to the aid of the fear-stricken frontiersmen, in the form of Nature. Terrific rains began to fall and continued with such force that the Oconee became a raging torrent forming a wall of defense which the red warriors could not pass. For weeks the floods continued and the rage of the Indians seems to have slightly abated. (Ind. Aff. Vol. 1, pp. 368, 369.)

CHICKASAW WAR

Still another ally came to the aid of the hard pressed Georgians. Piomingo, the great Chickasaw warrior, was engaged in a quarrel with Efau Haujo, the Mad Dog of the Tuckabatchees, who was apparently the leading figure in the Creek nation. The Americans grasping this oppor-

tunity to distract the attention of the Creeks from the Georgians and the Cumberland settlements encouraged Piomingo; Seagrove encouraged Efau Haujo with promises of aid. The Mad Dog's brother was slain by the Chickasaws and the war between two Indian nations burst with a fury seldom equalled in the annals of Indian's warfare.

The English and Spanish had overlooked the fact that at least some of the Americans could play the diplomatic game as well as the master diplomats of Europe. Suddenly their house of cards through American machinations tumbled. Instead of the powerful alliance of the four great Indian nations the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws and a combined attack with the fifteen or twenty thousand warriors they could bring into the field, there came the news of the outbreak of war between the Creeks and Chickasaws. Quickly the Choctaws aligned themselves on the part of the Chickasaws. It was thought the Cherokees would ally themselves with the Creeks. And thus almost overnight it appeared there were the four great southern Indian nations arrayed against each other. However, the Cherokees partly by Spanish interference, partly by sad memory of a previous disastrous war with the embattled Chickasaws did not rush to the aid of the Creeks. Likewise Spanish influence seems to have affected the hostility of the Choctaws. In addition to this the Cussetah tribe of the Creeks claimed ancient friendship with the Chickasaws and could not enter a war against them.

KING PAYNE MAKES PEACE

In the meantime the federal agent, Seagrove, was not idle. Aware of the traditional hatred of the Seminoles for the Spaniards which had existed from the days when as Oconee their town had been burned by the Spaniards on the Oconee River, he began overtures of peace with

Payne. A treaty with this chieftain meant much to this section, for he grudgingly yielded allegiance to the Creek nation except when it pleased him. Though he and his tribe lived in Florida yet the Creeks acknowledged that the Seminoles owned the lands below the Rock Landing. Thus this tribe as an ally would be not only worth much to the Georgians along the Oconee but their domicile being in Florida and Payne having a penchant for fighting Spaniards, they would be a thorn in the side of Spain. Though Payne made peace, yet the war along the Oconee was continued by the other Indians.

CHAPTER IX

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS

SO great was the alarm during the spring and early summer of 1793 that the governor of Georgia determined upon sending an expedition against the Indians. Thus on June 8th, Major General Twiggs, with Brigadier-Generals Irwin, Clark, and Blackburn, led a force of 750 men comprising 450 mounted and 300 foot across the Oconee at Rock Landing and took up the line of march for the Indian country. Col. Gaither gave them information as to which were the hostile towns. The route taken, however, led to the Buzzard Roost and had they succeeded in reaching the Indian country it is extremely probable that peaceful towns would have been attacked thus aggravating the almost unbearable situation. The expedition marched across the distance separating the Oconee and Ocmulgee and after crossing the latter river built a fort. General Irwin was ordered by General Twiggs to command detachments of cavalry and march to the Uchee village on the Flint River and seize the head men of the town.

Before this order could be executed, it seems that dissension arose among the officers and men. Too many generals appear to have been one trouble, lack of discipline and a refusal to yield themselves to authority another. The result was that a mutinous spirit took possession of a majority of the officers and men and they returned home forcing the others to do likewise without striking a blow. Major Gaither criticised this expedition in the strongest of terms, reporting to the War Department that Twiggs' command had been in open rebellion against the general government ever since November, 1792, violating the Indian treaty, firing their rifles at the sign of the President, etc. (Ind. Af. Vol. 1, p. 422.)

The effect the utter failure of this expedition would have upon the Indians was much dreaded for the time being, as it was thought it would inspire contempt for the Georgia forces and would be the incentive of fresh attacks upon the Georgia frontier. To counteract this, a letter was sent by the federal authorities to the Indians stating the President had commanded the soldiers of Georgia to return. The Indians now began to be alarmed, the Georgia militia having come so near them. All the more so as a new report began to be circulated throughout the Indian nation that Elijah Clarke was raising an army of 2,500 men to march against them. Having had bitter experience with this general, they felt they had an enemy to dread.

BENJAMIN HARRISON

In the meantime the Washington countians along the Oconee, opposite this section did not take kindly to these Indian forays, but one expedition after another was sent into this country to overtake the Indian raiders.

Chiefest of these was Benjamin Harrison of Washington county who believed in the doctrine of "an eye for an eye." Living opposite Carrs Bluff, his own and his neighbors' plantations often bore the brunt of Uchee raids. Time after time his horses were stolen, his cows killed, his neighbors scalped.

Harrison had no compunctions against giving direct to the Indian town and taking redress. We thus find that in 1792 having lost six horses he called together his command and set out to the Indian nation across this section. Arriving at their towns on the Flint, he was promised by the Uchee king and the Cussetah king they would help him get his horses. At another time having had a horse stolen and a cow killed by the Uchees, he gave chase with his command, overtaking them, and had a skirmish with them taking three of their guns. The Uchees in a rage re-

turned to the nation and began raising a force to return and take vengeance upon Captain Harrison. However, through the influence of Timothy Barnard who had married a Uchee squaw they were induced to delay their hostile expedition. Barnard wrote to Harrison explaining the situation and asked him to give the Indians back their guns, which he did. (Indian Aff. 309.)

Captain Stokes in command at Long Bluff lost two horses in September, 1793. He immediately pursued them with his command, overtaking them as they were crossing the Ocmulgee. Stokes' men opened fire which was returned by the Indians. Stokes rushed down upon the Indians killing one outright and mortally wounding two others. Not only were the two stolen horses recovered but another horse and four guns were taken. (I. A. 372.)

THE CHEHAW INDIANS DEFEAT MAJOR BRENTON'S EXPEDITION

In October, 1793, to take revenge for stolen horses, a body of 200 mounted militia from Washington county, under Captains Harrison, Stokes, Kitchin, Irwin, Carson, Wilbern, and Hampton, all under the command of Major Brenton, set out from Carr's Bluff for the Indian nation in defiance of the authority of General Irwin who ordered them to return. Their destination was the Chehaw village, on the Flint river where they expected to find many runaway negroes and other stolen property. Arriving opposite the Chehaw town they started to ford the river when the Indians discovering them opened a fierce attack upon them. Although the Indians were only sixteen in number with four negroes aiding them, all the rest of the warriors being in Florida hunting, the advantage was with the defenders. In the face of a galling fire the whites had to cross the river; the number of the Indians, was unknown and the dreaded Indian ambush should they succeed in crossing was another danger. Two whites were killed and

two others wounded before they gave up the attempt to capture the town. Three of the Indians were wounded. (I. A. pp. 415, 468, 469.)

In the meantime changes had been taking place in the federal garrison stationed at Rock Landing. Following the attempted treaty there with McGillivray in 1789, Captain Savage with fifty-five men were placed there for the protection of Georgia against the whole Creek nation and Spanish forces in the Floridas. In October, 1791, two additional companies were sent there, all then under the command of Major Call. In August, 1792, Major, later Col. Gaither, was sent to relieve Major Call who had been ordered to join the main army.

In the spring of 1793 Fort Fidius was built a short distance from Rock Landing and in April of that year the stores and guard from the Rock Landing were moved to Fort Fidius. (Ind. Aff. p. 257.) A few months later Seagrove moved his headquarters to the new fort.

Another change took place as to the crossing of the river. Formerly it seemed that the main crossing was at the Rock Landing but about this time a new crossing known as Tom's Ford located three miles above Fort Fidius was becoming more and more used. The name of this seems to have been given it by reason of the fact that a Cussetah Indian named Tom was serving as courier for Seagrove, bearing messages to and from the Creek nation, and used this fording place.

CHAPTER X

THE ADAMS INSURRECTION

WHILE we regard the years of 1861-1865 as the period during which Georgia had seceded from the Union, yet, during the years from 1790 to 1794, the state of Georgia was in almost open defiance of federal authority: Federal garrisons were being regarded as much inimical to the interests of the Georgians as the Indians themselves and the first time in history that the militia of any state might be termed to have ever arrayed themselves against the American flag after the adoption of the Constitution was when the Georgia militia of Hancock county under the leadership of Major David Adams in May, 1794, defied the Federal authorities and threatened to storm Fort Fidius for the purpose of seizing and executing thirty Indians who had taken refuge in the fort seeking protection from the infuriated frontiersmen of Hancock, and the demonstration was staged on the soil of Wilkinson county.

At this time Hancock county embraced the territory along the east banks of the Oconee adjacent to the present city of Milledgeville and extending down the river near Fort Fidius whose federal garrison was commanded by Captain Richard Brooks Roberts.

All along the Oconee there existed in the hearts of the settlers a bitter, undying hatred for the savages who for years had waged unceasing warfare upon the scattered settlements lying near the river. Massacres of defenseless women and children, burnings of homes and the carrying away of their property had been felt by so many that every Indian was regarded as an enemy. The Federal government, though setting at nought the treaties which Georgia had entered into with the Indians, and in doing so inspired in the red men a contempt for the Georgia offi-

cial, yet with its handful of troops in a few garrisons was able to offer no protection against the marauding bands. Hence, Georgia was forced to organize the border counties into military units which could quickly assemble at some appointed place whenever the Indian alarms were given. Time after time these mounted commands were called on to rush to the aid of their beleaguered neighbors, sometimes to pursue the red warriors over the Oconee, and occasionally into the very heart of the Creek nation before punishment could be inflicted upon them. Hancock had suffered her full share of Indian horrors and her trained militia had the well-earned reputation of being rough and ready fighters. Hancock could not have selected a braver or more determined man than David Adams to command these defenders of the frontiers. Born in South Carolina only nine years before the Revolution began yet before it ended he was serving in a campaign under General Henderson against the British and Tories. Here in Hancock we find him when the apparent incompetency of some of the federal officials in Georgia and their utter disregard to the protection of the Georgia frontiers were inspiring in the minds of a large class of people a contempt for federal authority.

Though the federal Agent, Seagrove, had entered into a treaty of peace with the Creeks in November, 1793, and Indian depredations along the Oconee had almost ceased since that time, yet the people of Georgia put no faith in the promises of the Indians. The years of the double-dealing of the great Indian chieftain, McGillivray had destroyed all faith in this race.

In the face of the innumerable dangers which might reasonably result through the presence of a large body of Indians on the frontier, Seagrove very unwisely invited the Indians to come in full force and spend their time in hunting between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers while he, with Efau Haujo and other chieftains journeyed to

Augusta "to brighten the chain of friendship with the Georgia governor." Great crowds of them came, pitching their main camp on the west side of the Oconee opposite Fort Fidius, and near the present boundary of Wilkinson and Baldwin counties.

The Indians arrived about April 25th, and trouble was not long in brewing. A band of Indians on May 2nd crossed the Oconee and stole some horses near Sparks Station in Franklin county. The alarm was given and pursuit of the outlaw band was started. Their trail led towards the High Shoals of the Apalachy passing near the fort which had been built by the Georgians and was manned by Georgia militia under Lieutenant Hay. Here, the pursuers were re-inforced by Lieutenant Hay and his dragoons and the pursuit resumed. For fifteen miles into the Indian country the Indians lured the Georgia militia, then doubling back on their trail and selecting the proper spot they laid the ambush which Hay with his dragoons and the other militia rode headlong into. It was the old scheme of the Indians luring the pursuing forces sufficiently far so that reinforcements could not arrive, and then posting their warriors in the shape of a half moon so that their foemen would be almost surrounded when the deadly warwhoop should be the signal for the volleys from the rifles of the hidden warriors. In this the Indians were successful. Lieutenant Hay and two of his soldiers were killed outright and another wounded. Thrown into confusion by the suddenness of the attack and the loss of their leader, the Georgians were soon forced to retreat. However, during the action the Indians' horses becoming frightened at the noise of the conflict, stampeded and seven of them, including one of the stolen horses, were captured by the Georgians and brought off the field and back to the settlements.

No sooner had they arrived than rumors began to fly thick and fast of a general Indian uprising. Runners were

sent quickly along the exposed territory bearing the dreaded news. Dispatches from the Indian towns reported three tribes on the warpath. The militia began to assemble. Couriers were also dispatched to Augusta acquainting Governor Matthews of the attack. The danger in which the Indian chieftains who were then at Augusta found themselves was so great that the governor at once started them towards their homes under a strong guard commanded by no less a person than General Glascock. And the route to the Indian nation led by way of Fort Fidius, through Hancock county.

In the meantime the militia was beginning to cross the Oconee for the purpose of attacking the Indians wherever found. On May 8, a detachment discovering the Dog King of the Cussetahs on Little River in Putnam county hunting with his brother, opened fire, wounding the king but both Indians escaped into the swamp.

None of the militia were more infuriated than that of Hancock county. Major Adams collected 150 men and at their head crossed the Oconee with the avowed intention of killing every Indian that fell into his hands.

Though the greater portion of the Indians encamped opposite Fort Fidius was in the woods hunting, having left their horses, saddles and other equipment in the main camp, news of the happenings soon reached them. Timothy Barnard arriving on the scene in advance of the forces of General Glascock guarding the Indian chieftains, and learning of what had occurred and knowing the mood the Georgia militia was in, on May 9th ordered all the Indians to return to their homes at once. Many set out immediately but a considerable number remained. About ten o'clock on May 10th, Major Adams and his Hancock avengers arriving opposite Fort Fidius swooped down upon the Indian encampment without a moment's warning, firing as they charged. Though surprised at the sudden onslaught of the infuriated Georgians the Indians

having no time in which to prepare a defense against the overwhelming numbers, yet they did not retire from their camp until they had offered a short, sharp resistance, mortally wounding one of Adams' command, and then quietly slipping into the swamp carrying with them one of their own number slightly wounded, their only casualty. Ten of the fleeing Indians crossed the Oconee and took refuge in Fort Fidius expecting to be protected by the federal garrison. Major Adams' forces proceeded to seize the Indian horses, saddles and other property as spoils of war.

In the meantime the noise of the firing had aroused the federal garrison at Fort Fidius and Captain Roberts evidently recognizing that it was unquestionably the Georgia militia wreaking vengeance for the death of Lieutenant Hay and his two dragoons, sent one of the officers in the fort, Dr. Frederick Dalcho, across the river to investigate. Dr. Dalcho's written report as taken from American State Papers, Indian Affairs, Vol. 1, page 484, gives us a very vivid picture of what occurred. It is as follows:

"In consequence of an order from Richard Brooke Roberts, captain commander, to ascertain the cause of the firing that was heard over the river, I crossed this morning for the purpose.

"On rising out of the canebrake, I saw two different parties of militia: the one on the edge of the canebrake, employed in plundering the Indian camp; the other at some considerable distance, on the hill. I inquired for the commanding officer, whom I found to be Major Adams. I demanded, in the name of the United States, the cause of their attacking the Indians, who were on a friendly visit, with Major Seagrove, at this post, and while they were under the protection of the United States? He told me, that, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant Hay, on the Apalachy, he had raised one hundred fifty men, to pursue and destroy any party of Indians he might gain in-

telligence of; that an Indian who was wounded at that time was now in our garrison, under the care of the surgeon, from which supposed he was one of the party who are now here, and that he was determined not to return until the whole of them were killed; that he would advance to the mouth of the cannon, and take them from the fort; for he was able to do it. I assured Major Adams that the wounded Indian had not been at our garrison since the accident happened. I demanded Mr. Barnard's horses. This brought on the most bitter exclamations from a number of them, particularly Major Adams, who swore he would rather kill Barnard than an Indian; for he had given a pass to the Indians who killed Lieutenant Hay, certifying that they were friendly disposed towards this country; that this pass was found sticking up on a sapling, over the dead body. He told me that Mr. Barnard's horses should not be taken; when a number of his men exclaimed, that it was the lives of the Indians they wanted, and not their property; notwithstanding which, I discovered several of them with Indian horses, rifles, skins, etc. Mr. Barnard's negro boy, who was with me, was threatened by a number of men. I was further informed, that the Big King, and the rest of the chiefs who are now on their return from Augusta, where they have been on a visit to the Governor, should be killed; that they should make no distinction of tribes. I told them it was in vain to talk so, for the Governor had given assurances to Major Seagrave that they should be escorted by a strong guard, under the command of Brigadier General Glascock. Some of them immediately replied, that they could raise more men than General Glascock, and would take them. I heard several of them mention, that a party, under Colonel Lamar, were on their way down, on this side of the river. One of the militia received a ball through his belly, which I believe will prove mortal; the loss of the Indians is not yet known; one only was seen to fall, who crept into the cane-

brake. Just before I left them Major Adams swore he would have hair before tomorrow night; and that Brigadier General Clarke had marched against the Creek towns.

“Given under my hand, at Fort Fidius, this 10th day of May, 1794.”

The situation of the garrison at Fort Fidius was now most desperate. No one in the fort doubted for a moment that Major Adams would make good his threat and either storm the fort or by siege force a surrender in order to get the Indians therein.

The fort was in no condition to be defended against the odds that could easily be brought against it should the pent up anger of the Georgians be directed against it. The thirty Indians who had taken refuge in it, instead of being a help in the impending assault, would only the more enrage the Georgians should they be used to prevent the capture of the fort. The sixty-nine soldiers in the fort could not long hope to hold at bay Major Adams' superior numbers who were momentarily expecting the arrival of the reinforcements of Col. Lamar's contingents from Hancock county. Thus in the heart of a hostile country surrounded on all sides by the families and friends of those who were on the verge of storming the fort who could possibly bring thousands more to reinforce Adams; added to this the fact that the fort was located three hundred yards from a supply of drinking water which made it especially vulnerable in case of a siege, well might Captain Roberts worry over his predicament.

To add still more to the worries of the harassed commandant there was the almost assured probability that Efau Haujo and the other Creek chieftains would be attacked and slain, so great was the anger of the people. Rumors also arrived that bodies of militia had already started to invade the Creek country. These acts must unquestionably bring ten thousand Creek warriors into the field in a general Indian war. In such event even though

he should be able to defend the fort successfully against the assaults or siege of Major Adams, yet being on the frontier this must necessarily be one of the first places to be attacked by the Indian hordes.

Couriers were at once despatched to the War Department acquainting the Secretary of War of the desperate situation Fort Fidius was in and assuring the War Department that the fort would be defended to the last. Weeks must elapse though before these messages could reach the capital and Captain Roberts could expect no succor from that source. At the same time messages were sent toward Augusta to intercept General Glascock who was now enroute with the Creek chieftains, advising him of what might be expected should he continue his course by way of Fort Fidius. However, there was no assurance that any of these despatches would ever reach their destination as messages sent the following day were intercepted by armed men. (Ind. Aff. Vol. 1, p. 486.)

Captain Roberts now determined to spirit the Indians out of the fort and across the river before Major Adams could post guards all along the river banks. Although some of the Indians wanted to remain and help protect their chiefs they were induced to depart. These had not been long gone before Long Tom, a prominent Cussetah courier, and very friendly to the whites, arrived at the fort with two other Indians, having in some manner crossed the river without being discovered by Adams' men. These, too, were hustled across the river to safety a short time before the guards were posted. Not knowing of the escape of all the Indians Major Adams posted a cordon of men along the Oconee that night to intercept every Indian that might attempt to cross.

In the meantime the couriers had reached General Glascock with the news from Fort Fidius. Instead of pursuing his line of march by that point he altered it and during the night he was successful in getting his Indian chieftain

charges safely across the Oconee at White Bluff, fifteen miles below Fort Fidius, where taking another path across what is now Wilkinson county they continued their way to their homes without mishap. The departure of all the Indians from the frontiers seems to have allayed the wrath of the Georgia militia and no further demonstrations were made against the fort.

While the escape of all the Indians in the fort as well as the safe arrival of the Indian chieftains into their own country on the night of the 10th of May greatly lessened the danger the garrison at Fort Fidius was facing yet the morning of the 11th found the communications of the fort with Savannah now cut and armed men standing guard. The courier bearing despatches to the Secretary of War acquainting him of the escape of the Indians, seeing the hostile party returned to the fort, and thus saved his despatches.

To the surprise of not only the federal authorities but to the Georgians as well, the events which had just transpired did not bring on an Indian war against the frontiers of Georgia. The reasons for this are obvious, however. Prior to this the Indians considered the federal authority supreme and had no respect for the authority of Georgia. But now they had experienced the temper of the Georgia frontiersmen, and had seen them in such a rage that the soldiers, the cannon and the forts of Longknife (Congress) furnished no refuge. The erstwhile respect and awe for the Georgians which Elijah Clarke and other Georgians had inspired years before now returned. Efau Haujo and other able chiefs had talked with Governor Matthews and the precautions taken by the Governor to have them safely escorted to their lands seems to have made a favorable impression on them. The years following found fewer Indian troubles along the Oconee than had been since the white settlements had first been made.

As for Major Adams and his Hancock militia, they re-

turned to their homes and nothing further was said about their having violated the federal laws. For years he remained one of the most prominent and respected men of that county, serving in the legislature. Later when the Indian lands west of the Oconee were opened for settlement he removed into what is now Jasper county where he continued to serve the state. The legislature in recognition of his ability elected him Brigadier General and later Major General. He commanded an expedition against the Indians in the War of 1812 and distinguished himself in the battles fought in Alabama. Still later he served as one of the commissioners for Georgia in acquiring the Indian lands lying between the Ocmulgee and the Flint rivers.

(American State Papers, Indian Aff. Vol. 1, pp. 482 et seq., Cyclopedia of Georgia.)

CHAPTER XI

CLARKE'S EXPEDITION AGAINST FLORIDA

IT would seem that the territory which was later to become Wilkinson County has never had a more interesting period than during these years. Not only was it the bone of contention in the British, Spanish, and Indian intrigues and the scene of warfare between the Georgia frontiersmen and the Creek Indians, but in April and the early part of May, 1794, it was on this soil that the adherents of Elijah Clarke from Georgia and South Carolina collected for the memorable expedition against the Spaniards. And along the old Indian trail down the west side of the Oconee marched this redoubtable veteran of the Revolution at the head of his band of *Sans Culottes*, Georgians and South Carolinians, but now flying the French flag, en route to the St. Mary's from which place after being reinforced by the French fleets they planned to lay siege to St. Augustine and seize all Florida for the French.

These years found pandemonium not only evident along the Oconee but ruling the whole civilized world. Europe stood aghast at the victorious progress of the apparently invincible armies of the new French Republic, and in fear was uniting against France. Likewise the newly constituted American Republic with Washington at the head was sharing in the general chaos, as on all sides were rampant insurrections, threats of secession, revolts against Federal authority, foreign intrigues, treachery of public servants, sectional jealousies, disastrous Indian wars, and the constant threat of wars with foreign nations which looked with contempt upon the new government.

Chiefest among these was Spain whose East and West Florida and Louisiana colonies were a constant irritant to the southern and western settlers, forbidding the settlers

west of the Alleghanies the right to transport their products down the Mississippi to market, a right, which in the day before the advent of the railroad destroyed all progress for these western American settlements. For years clashes between the western settlers and the Spanish settlements had been frequent recurrences and more than once there had been threats of an invasion and the seizure of the Spanish colonies. Added to this the bulk of the Indian trade had been diverted through Spanish ports.

But Georgia considered herself more aggrieved than any other section. Her boundaries as fixed by the treaty of Paris following the close of the Revolution conflicted with the claims of Spain, and Spanish troops were stationed at Natchez and Fort Panmure in Georgia's Mississippi territory, and no amount of peaceable persuasion could induce them to remove. Added to this, Spanish agents were constantly among the Cherokees, the Creeks, and other tribes stirring the Indians to hostility against the Georgians, and for years had kept the Georgia frontiers in a continuous state of war, with massacres frequently occurring, and there was ever the constant threat of the uniting of all the tribesmen with the Spaniards in a general war of extermination of the whole state, not an idle threat, for it was well known that the arsenals at Pensacola, St. Augustine, New Orleans and elsewhere were supplying the Indians with all the arms and ammunition they needed. Three companies of cavalry had been organized and equipped among the Cherokee Indians for service whenever the expected war between Spain and America should break out, and it was revealed to the American authorities that as a whole the Indian tribesmen were better armed and equipped than the Georgia militia, who thoroughly alarmed at the impending dangers were hurriedly being prepared for the defense of the state. Protests to the Spanish authorities over their acts were treated with contempt. War with the Indians appearing

inevitable, the American government through its representatives at Madrid made an inquiry as to whether, in case of a war between the United States and the Indians, Spain would take sides with the Indians. The equivocal reply convinced the people of Georgia and the United States of the designs of Spain. Sentiment in all Georgia was that further forbearance was no longer a virtue and was ready to welcome a war against both Spain and the Indians. So strong was the feeling in Georgia against the Spaniards that open threats were being made that if the United States did not remove the Spaniards from her soil, she would do so herself.

At just this moment when the tension in Georgia was tightest the newly appointed French Minister, Genet, landed at Charleston where he was accorded perhaps the greatest ovation ever received by a foreign diplomat in America. Especially were the South Carolinians vociferous in their applause, for not only were many of the inhabitants descended from the French Huguenots enthusiastic over the success of the French Republicans, but there was also evident the spirit of gratitude towards the French people for the aid given in the struggle for independence. Genet thus found sentiment ripe for his plans of raising land and sea forces with which to attack the enemies of France. It was even said that Governor Moultrie was in sympathy with his schemes, until reminded by the South Carolina Legislature that such a course would conflict with the program of neutrality entered into by the American government. In spite of the half-hearted efforts put forth to prevent infractions against neutrality, the preparations for the expedition against the Spaniards were continued by the people of that state. Threefold was the urge that kept this up: first, the traditional hatred of the Spaniards for their grandfathers had fought in Oglethorpe's wars with this enemy; second, the gratitude to the French, and thirdly, the desire for plunder.

It soon became apparent that large forces could easily be raised in South Carolina and Georgia for the subjugation of East Florida, and the next problem was the selection of the leader of the expedition. Due to its geographical situation, Georgia appeared the proper place from which to select the leader, for it was necessary for the South Carolina forces to march through Georgia to the place of rendezvous on the St. Mary's, and supplies would have to be purchased in Georgia. The movement thus demanded as its head a man popular with the Carolinians as well as with the Georgians, a man powerful enough to overcome any opposition that might be raised in Georgia. No man filled all the qualifications needed as did Elijah Clarke. No man in Georgia was more popular with the rank and file, or who could rally a stronger following. His unparalleled bravery as displayed on many a bloody battlefield in South Carolina during the Revolution had endeared him to the people of that state. The almost superstitious fear with which the Indians regarded him would guarantee passage across the Indian country without opposition and could be counted on towards rallying them to his side. Added to this was the fact that Clarke knew well the country through which the expedition would have to march en route to the rendezvous, for during the Revolution he had marched at the head of his regiment of Wilkes county cavalry through this very section in the expedition against the British who then controlled Florida, and fought as none other fought in the disastrous battle that broke the spirit of the enterprise, falling desperately wounded in the charge. No fitter man could have been selected by Genet to lead the *sans culottes*.

Clarke was thus commissioned Major General at a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum and steps were taken towards organizing the adventurers who favored the enterprise in both South Carolina and Georgia into military units with officers at their head. It was decided

to make St. Augustine the first objective where the land forces would be supported in the siege by a French fleet. Throughout the year 1793 the trusted agents of Genet were busy in South Carolina and Georgia making every preparation for the expedition. A report was circulated in Georgia that Clarke was raising an army of 2,500 men with which to march against the Indians which spread fear among the red tribesmen but the real intent was probably known in Georgia and no effort was being made to discourage the movement.

In the meantime, after having laid his plans in South Carolina, Genet proceeded to the seat of the National Government and was everywhere greeted with acclamations of welcome. Sentiment throughout the nation was running strong for an immediate alliance with France against her enemies, and but for Washington's determination not to risk a war at a time when this infant republic was in such a weak condition the United States would probably have become a party to the wars then raging. While the United States made declarations of neutrality, yet there was the unmistakable sympathy for France evident on many sides. Openly it appeared that the administration was trying to maintain a strict neutrality, but one cannot read the American State Papers carefully without getting the idea that Washington and his cabinet had their fingers crossed all the time, and though cognizant of the proposed expeditions, far from crushing, were secretly encouraging them. We find Thomas Jefferson, while Secretary of State, giving Michaux, one of the agents of Genet, a letter of Introduction to the Governor of Kentucky who was apparently in sympathy with the expeditions against the Spanish Colonies on the Mississippi. We further find him reminding Genet that a little explosion on the Mississippi would be welcomed by the Americans as tending to convince Spain that it would be wise to make a treaty with the United States. Likewise, we find Genet's enterprises

largely financed by payments by the American Government, on the French debt before the installments fell due. We are thus led to suspect that Washington was not ignorant of the expedition against East Florida.

During the year 1793 the recruiting was being continued. In South Carolina William Tate, Jacob R. Brown, William Urby, Robert Tate, Richard Speke, Stephen Drayton, and John Hamilton were commissioned by Genet and actively engaged in enlisting men, and organizing them into battalions with officers to be commissioned according to the number of men any individual could enlist. It was planned to raise five thousand men. The pay of the privates was to be 25 cents per day, rations, clothing and a share in the plunder, and a share in the lands conquered. A portion of the plunder according to the plans were to belong to France. Many were almost ready to depart for the place of rendezvous.

A new factor had, however, now entered. The ovations accorded Genet and the successes of his enterprises seemingly had gone to his head. His extreme demands upon the American government were rapidly alienating the friends of France. Thomas Jefferson, than whom France never had a stauncher American friend, became indignant at the insolence of Genet. Likewise, there was growing a revulsion of sentiment in South Carolina, as the conservative elements began to realize the seriousness of the situation.

Thus in the early part of December, 1793, the South Carolina legislature made an investigation of the rumors. Resolutions were passed condemning the enterprise, a copy of which was sent President Washington. Governor Moultrie issued a proclamation forbidding the enrollment in the undertaking by any of the inhabitants of that state. Upon learning that the South Carolina authorities had arrested a number of persons charging them with accepting commissions from him, Genet wrote the Secretary of

State of the charge and denied that he had authorized the recruiting as charged but admitted commissioning some to go among the Indian tribes and attack the Spaniards and English. Although notified of the situation in South Carolina, yet it is a striking fact that President Washington took no action at all until the 15th of January, 1794, when he laid the information before Congress.

In the meantime the disquieting news had reached Quesada, the Governor of East Florida, that his dominions would be invaded by large forces from Georgia and Florida in conjunction with the French, news enormously exaggerated by the time it reached St. Augustine. His information was that Col. Samuel Hammond of Savannah had been commissioned Brigadier General by the French and was to command the expedition, that there were already sixteen hundred cavalry on the border in Camden county, well provided with magazines of ammunition and provisions, that Abner Hammond should command the cavalry which was soon to be augmented by large reinforcements from other parts of Georgia and South Carolina and that three French frigates with 1,100 men on board were to sail from Beaufort, South Carolina, and that the attack should be made on East Florida about the middle of February. Abner Hammond having crossed the St. Mary's River and falling into the hands of the Spaniards was brought before Quesada. Upon being questioned, instead of giving accurate information he increased the panic of fear of the Spanish governor by assuring him of the absolute truth of the wild rumors that had reached St. Augustine as to the size of the invading forces.

(Note: Abner Hammond was then sent to Havana and imprisoned in Moro Castle for years. Later he was released after which he made Milledgeville his home.)
(White's Statistics.)

Although having on January 7th written Governor Matthews that there were rumors of an expedition

against East Florida, which seemingly had but little effect on the Georgia governor, upon receiving the latest alarming news, Quesada again hastily wrote him, acquainting him of what he had learned and urging him in the name of neutrality to take steps to stop the enterprise and assuring Matthews of the friendship of the Spaniards for the Georgians. It is noteworthy that the spirit of this letter was entirely different to that in former letters written by him when protests were made concerning his intrigues with the Creeks which had caused Georgia so much trouble. Matthews appeared not to lose any sleep over Quesada's predicament. Finally on the 5th of March Governor Matthews issued a proclamation similiar to that of Governor Moultrie of South Carolina.

The Georgians seemed to have paid about as much attention to the proclamation as might have been expected under the circumstances. Although large forces of militia were quickly available along the Oconee River, being already organized for defense against Indian invasion, yet not a hand was lifted to prevent General Clarke and his men from marching across the river and encamping opposite Greensboro, the Rock Landing and at Carr's Bluff, preparatory to marching to the St. Mary's.

Among the Georgians involved in the expedition were Col. Carr and Major M. Williamson, Jr., both of Washington county. Also Captain Bird, who had formerly commanded the federal forces at Fort Matthews, was commanding the detachment opposite Greensboro. Captain McKinsey commanded the detachment encamped opposite the Rock Landing.

Neither did the federal troops in Georgia take any steps towards discouraging the movement of troops, but on the contrary we find Col. Carr and Major Williamson fraternizing with Captain Martin, who commanded Fort Fidius and spending a day and night with him at that fort on the 8th of April, where they freely discussed their

plans with the captain, showing him a list of the men to whom Major Williamson who was serving as Clarke's paymaster, had paid their mileage to the point of rendezvous. Ten days later Constant Freeman, agent for the Department of War in Georgia at Fort Fidius rather belatedly wrote the Secretary of War of what had transpired.

In the meantime the French were co-operating. The sloop of war, *Las Casas*, with two hundred men arrived at the St. Mary's River and it was reported that thirteen other war vessels, equally well armed and manned were soon to arrive. A few days later the *Las Casas* seized a base on Amelia Island, south of the St. Mary's, and landed guns and erected defense. General Clarke had now arrived and was in charge of his forces on the Georgia side of the St. Mary's which were growing larger each day.

On May 14th, though, it was reasonable to suppose that by this time Clarke's army was already across the Florida border en route to St. Augustine, Henry Knox, Secretary of War, made a gesture towards stopping the expedition by writing Governor Matthews, urging him to take such measures as should prevent it, and authorizing him to use the federal forces in Georgia, at the same time writing Lieut.-Col. Gaither commanding the federal forces in Georgia, that if the Governor should call upon him to assist him, to do so.

In the meanwhile, the "little explosion" had occurred on the Mississippi, and the expedition of George Rogers Clark had been nipped in the bud at the proper moment. It was now time for the Georgia bubble to burst. The necessary steps had already been taken for the denouement. Genet had been recalled by the French government and a new ambassador appointed who was opposed to the expedition, and withdrew the sanction of the French government as well as the financial aid. This seems to have had

the desired effect. Clarke's men returned to their former encampments on the west side of the Oconee River.

The United States was still neutral, no overt act having been committed. The Governors of the Spanish colonies were thoroughly frightened and ceased their meddling with the Indians. The American government now followed the plan which Thomas Jefferson might well be suspected of setting on foot, and new overtures were made to the Spanish court for a treaty by which the demands of the United States might be granted. Spain, convinced that the United States could not much longer restrain the anger of the people of Georgia as well as that of the settlers of the western states bordering on the branches of the Mississippi, and being faced with the possible loss of all the Florida and Louisiana territories, within a few months graciously granted all the demands, agreeing to remove their troops from the soil claimed by Georgia, as well as open the Mississippi to navigation to the western settlers. What years of peaceable negotiations had failed to accomplish, the "little explosions" did.

As might be supposed, Elijah Clarke did not lose in popularity by embarking on the enterprise which was destined to have such happy results for Georgia. Neither did the American government take any steps towards punishing him for the alleged high crimes and misdemeanors. Taking all the circumstances in the case, we cannot look upon Elijah Clarke as a mere soldier of fortune in this adventure, but rather the leader of an unofficial American expedition, marching under the French flag. But having failed in their Florida objective his men were now in the mood to establish a new republic of their own.

CHAPTER XII

ELIJAH CLARKE'S REPUBLIC

IN the summer of 1794, Elijah Clarke, returning with his *Sans Culottes* to their former encampments in what is now Wilkinson county encamped upon the lands here, and having pacified the Indians, by renting these lands, as was stated, had established their homes, built and garrisoned forts all along the Oconee and at various places between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers. One of these, Fort Advance, was located just across the river from Fort Fidius. Another, Fort Defiance, was in all probability located near the present site of Milledgeville, as its location is given as being six miles above Fort Advance. There was also another fort near the line of Laurens and Wilkinson counties, not far from Turkey Creek, as some old fortifications and the skeleton of an old flint lock pistol has recently been found, and it is supposed to have been one of Clarke's forts. On the level fields lying between Itchee-wam-Othchee or Black Creek, and Thlock-Laoso, or Fishing Creek, about the present site of the George Hollingshed farm on the Milledgeville and Toombsboro Road, near the line of Wilkinson and Baldwin counties, the metropolis of Clarke's Republic was laid off. Here Clarke established his headquarters. While E. Bradley was President of the Committee of Safety, Clarke was the acknowledged head of both the army and the government.

The news of Clarke's intended republic on the soil which was later to become Wilkinson County met with approval throughout many parts of the state. Numbers of settlers flocked to the newly seized lands. Cabins were built as the vast expanse of fertile lands stretching between the two rivers was now opened for the masses of

land-hungry Georgians heretofore forbidden to cross the Oconee in search of new lands. How many came, how thickly settled this country became under the brief regime of Clarke, written records fail to disclose. However there are indisputable signs evident in innumerable places in the county which prove that at some period before the county was finally settled, white men in considerable numbers dwelt here. This is shown by old house sites, where pieces of broken English pottery, pieces of iron, gun barrels, etc., are to be found and traditions are handed down that the first settlers had no knowledge of how these old house sites came to be there.

Adventurous spirits, these, who first dared to build their homes on these lands. They came defying not merely the laws of Georgia; the laws of the United States; the power of Spain whose garrisons in Florida were in striking distance and who was championing the cause of the Creeks in every dispute with the whites; the power of England who was constantly exerting her influence with the lower Creeks and inciting them to depredations; but above all, they came in the face of all the horrors the Indian nations could bring to bear upon them. Uneasy must have been the sleep of Clarke's adherents during these months.

The Indian massacres almost ceased. The riflemen of Clarke, as was the case during the Revolution, stood guard between the inhabitants of Georgia and their enemies. No wonder his enterprise should grow in favor with the Georgians, and his popularity which was already great should continue to grow. Few in Georgia dared to begin the opposition. Governor Matthews sent a half hearted demand for him to remove from the Indian lands, but Clarke having pacified the Indians, believed that he was doing Georgia no injury in settling on lands guaranteed to the Indians by the Federal Government, and that the militia of Georgia would never march against him. He

was also convinced that the United States government had neither the constitutional right to interfere, nor sufficient military force to put any interference into effect and refused to obey the orders to remove from the Indian lands.

But the federal government was thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of a rival republic so nearby, headed by the redoubtable Elijah Clarke whose prowess in battle, whose friendship with the French, whose popularity among the Georgians and Carolinians was so well known; a leader dreaded by the Indians as the Scourge of Death, who doubtless could ally them to his standard: a leader who only a few months before, had spread terror into the very midst of the walls of St. Augustine, when it had appeared that his Sans Culottes in conjunction with the French fleet would attack that place. None realized the possibilities of Clarke's dream of an empire as did the federal authorities at the American seat of government.

And yet none realized the impotence of the federal government in dealing with this menace better than did the federal officials. There was a bare handful of soldiers in the whole federal army, which if sent against him in order to reach his settlements would have to march one hundred and fifty miles over land from the seacoast through a state whose sympathies were with Clarke. It was madness to make such an attempt. None knew the extent of Clarke's popularity in Georgia and the Carolinas. The nearest federal troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gaither were at Fort Fidius, almost within gunshot of Fort Advance but it is a striking fact that not one act of aggression was made by these troops, evidently because of the unpopularity of the federal government, any act of these troops might so incense Clarke's men, as well as incense other Georgians, that much trouble might result.

In the dilemma, the Secretary of War called upon the Governor of Georgia to act with despatch in forcing Clarke to remove his men, and the Governor of South

Carolina was likewise appealed to for aid in sending such forces to assist Georgia as might be needed. The burden of the removal was thus placed on the state, and the federal government avoided the criticism of further infringing on States Rights.

Governor Matthews acted with alacrity. The campaign was now on. The manner in which Governor Matthews and his generals handled this campaign was a masterpiece of diplomacy. Instead of an immediate invasion with arms which might have had the effect of alienating much of Georgia, another plan, much more effectual was resorted to—that of propaganda. In this they were aided by the powerful charge of Judge Walton to the Richmond county Grand Jury in which Clarke's Revolutionary service was praised and his present course condemned as violative of the laws of Georgia. This charge was printed and widely circulated. It successfully appealed to the zealous law-abiding citizens of the state, and the leaven began to work, as they realized that Clarke was violating the laws of Georgia.

But suddenly another piece of strategy was resorted to which was destined to prove fully as effective, and which was intended to appeal to the cupidity of all the citizens, and under color of legal authority to do what Clarke was doing illegally, and which perhaps did more to mould sentiment against Clarke than anything else. A petition was circulated throughout the state asking the Legislature which was to convene in November to pass an act for the surveying of the Indian lands and the opening of a land office for the distribution of the lands east of the Chattahoochee to the citizens of Georgia. It quickly became apparent that the act would be passed by the Legislature. Sentiment in Georgia was soon running strong against Clarke, and some of the citizens began to urge the Governor to remove his settlers.

In the meantime military operations were not idle.

Forces of dragoons were raised, placed under the command of Captain Fauche, with orders dated July 30th to blockade the line separating Georgia from Clarke's settlements and prevent supplies and re-inforcements from Georgia reaching his garrisons. Detachments of these were placed at Waffords, High Shoals on the Apalachy, at Fort Twiggs, and at White Bluff, fifteen miles below Fort Fidius with orders to patrol the whole line. One-third of the entire militia of Georgia was ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Heavy artillery was being brought to the scene of hostilities from Augusta and Savannah.

Generals Twiggs and Irwin now considered the time ripe to treat with General Clarke and upon visiting him at Fort Advance attempted to reason with their Revolutionary comrade, and urged him to desist from his course of action. Clarke referred to his men the question of whether their demand should be acceded to and the forts surrendered. Their answer was that they would risk their lives in defense of their settlements, after which no amount of persuasion could change Clarke's determination to resist to the end.

Operations now began in earnest. General Twiggs ordered Major David Adams, who a few weeks before was threatening to storm Fort Fidius, to cross the Oconee and urge the garrison at Fort Defiance to remove from the Indian lands. This was refused and Adams' life threatened. He retired without injury to himself or his troops.

When it became apparent that a resort to arms would be inevitable Clarke hastily began strengthening his forts. The garrisons in the various forts were withdrawn and concentrated at Fort Advance and Fort Defiance, he, himself, remaining at Fort Advance. Perhaps the letter of Elijah Clarke to the Committee of Safety is the only copy of any official document issued by any official of the ill-fated Republic:

Fort Advance, 5th September, 1794.

Gentlemen :

Your favor of the 3d instant is now before me ; accept my thanks for your information and attention to what may, if ever neglected, so materially injure our enterprise. I consider myself honored by meeting with the unanimous voice of all the officers belonging to the different garrisons. I shall always endeavor to acquit myself worthy of the command committed to my charge. The information you have received agrees with mine from Augusta. The artillery of Augusta are ordered to be in readiness to march in eight or ten days, and one-third of the militia are directed to be draughted. It has been tried in Burke and Richmond counties, but quite unsuccessful ; the troops declare they will not fight against us. I am happy to find the disposition of the people with you, so exactly agrees with my own friends' here ; I believe it to be the general disposition of every garrison. I am determinately fixed to risk every thing, with my life, upon the issue, and for the success of the enterprise ; you will apply to the enclosed orders how to conduct yourselves with inimical individuals. In case of a body appearing, you will give me the earliest information. If you are summoned to surrender in the garrison, you must refuse, with a firmness ever accompanying the brave. Inform those who apply, that, if you have done wrong, and the grand jury of the county have cognizance of your crime, you will cheerfully submit to be tried by a jury of your fellow-citizens. But you will consider any orders from the Secretary of War, to be unconstitutional ; the Governor's proclamation, as determined in Wilkes, illegal. I am informed that Captain Fauche's troop are directed to stop men and supplies, crossing to the south side of the Oconee. They have no right to take hold of any private property whatever, and, for everything detained, to the value of one shilling, belonging to any adventurer, they shall suffer the penalty of the law. If such case should turn up, apply to a magistrate, and bind the party offending to the next superior court. To avoid disputes, it will be best to use a prudent precaution in every case. The president of the board of officers, E. Bradley, Esq., mentions my appointing a meeting of the committee of safety on Monday, the fifth of October ; if it is the first Monday of the month, that is the day on which our constitution requires them to meet. If two members meet, they may adjourn from day to day, until the

whole or a majority of them can be convened. It is entirely out of my power to appoint the 22d of this month, or any other day, if it does not agree with the constitution; you will attend to appointing your members for the committee on the 15th of this month, at the several garrisons. Meet the first Monday in next month, but, in case of the election as mentioned, the members who cannot attend on Monday, meet on Tuesday or Wednesday; that is, those who first meet must adjourn from day to day, until they are convened. Must beg you to copy orders, and send them to the several garrisons above you.

Yours, etc.,

E. CLARKE.

NOTE.—You receive one petition, which will suit everybody but a real tory. Our own people and particular friends will subscribe them, with the addition of the office being opened to no persons but those who will become settlers. (I. A. p. 501.)

On September 23rd a detachment of Fauche's dragoons succeeded in capturing one of Clarke's lieutenants near Fort Advance and later in the day being reinforced, seized the landing opposite the fort and began cutting Clarke's lines of communications. On the 25th Fauche arrived with other reinforcements and two other prisoners fell into the hands of the Georgians.

In the meantime Brigadiér-General Jared Irwin was approaching with his forces. On the 26th he took up his line of march from Town Creek, nine miles from Fort Fidius, and proceeded to cross the Oconee and encamp near Fort Advance. On the same day Col. William Melton of the Greene county militia, who had won fame the year before as an Indian fighter when at the head of the Green county yeomenry he had carried the war into the very heart of the marauding Creek town, and made the Indians respect the strength of the Georgia militia having now with his command formed a junction with Colonel Lamar and Major Adams and other officers of the militia arrived on the scene and crossing the river cut off all communication between the beleaguered forts.

Closer and closer the cordon of steel was being drawn around Clarke's forts. Up to now not a man had been killed or even wounded. On the 27th the Georgians were in position and ready to advance. Before the assault was ordered General Irwin made a last appeal to General Clarke, and urged him to march his men out with all the honors of war.

The supreme crisis of the life of Elijah Clarke had arrived. Absolutely devoid of fear, as had been so ably demonstrated in the scores of battles in which he had engaged in the struggle for liberty against British oppression, no show of force could induce a surrender, provided that force was composed of enemies. To yield meant the crash of his dreams of glory and of the empire which had been almost within his grasp, dreams of a mighty nation that he would build in this, the choicest territories of the New World, dreams of marching at the head of conquering armies into the lands of the enemies of his new nation.

But he was being confronted with a power against which he had not counted when he originated his plans. At most he had probably expected a Federal army to be sent against him—and he felt convinced he would be doing no wrong to resist such a force of a government which was not only oppressing the state of Georgia by its assumption of authority over the Indian lands but would be acting unconstitutionally in so doing. But instead of strange soldiers, commanded by strange generals, there stood before him in battle array men whom he loved, the very men who had fought and bled with him in the battles of the Revolution, men whom he had provided with homes on the lands between the Ogeechee and the Oconee, through his Indian treaties, and by his certificates of Revolutionary service; commanding these men was his beloved old comrade-at-arms, Jared Irwin,—and above these men, there floated the banner of Georgia, the banner for which he had given his life blood on more than one battlefield and

had devoted the best years of his life. Upon these he could not order his men to fire. For the first time in his life the grand old Revolutionary chieftain acknowledged defeat. The colors of his Republic bowed before the banner of Georgia, and Clarke's men marched out of the fort.

Fort Defiance having now also surrendered, the torch was applied on the 28th of September. From garrison to garrison and from cabin to cabin the flames were spread. Clarke's settlers were scattered and today, tradition remains to tell the story of the Trans-Oconee Republic.

For a brief period, Clarke's star was in eclipse, but two years later he witnessed the utter disgrace of Matthew's administration. Could he have lived a few years longer than he did, he would have beheld his son, John Clarke, organizing his famous Clark party, and later as governor, guiding the affairs of state in the rapidly growing city that had sprung up almost on the very ashes of Fort Defiance.

Note: The exact location of the Clarke's Forts seems to have been lost during the lapse of more than a century. However, a careful examination of *Indian Affairs, Vol. 1*, gives us such data as permits us to fix the various places with some definiteness. We have seen that the main crossing of the Oconee in this section was at the Rock Landing and that a garrison was there until 1793 when Fort Fidius was built, and the garrison was moved to Fort Fidius. It is extremely probable that Fort Fidius was built for the health of the soldiers on a bluff a few hundred yards from Rock Landing when we take into consideration the fact that removal to any great distance would have very likely created some objection on the part of the state of Georgia, as this state was not feeling kindly to the federal government just now. We also find Seagrave, the federal Indian agent, writing of Rock Landing and Fort Fidius as if they were one and the same place. (*Ind. Affairs, Vol. 1, 408, 409.*) The fact that they were

very close together is further shown on page 394 where it is stated that General Twiggs command crossed the Oconee near Rock Landing and on page 421 it was stated that they crossed at Fort Fidius.

Anyone driving along the Milledgeville and Toombsboro Road between these creeks cannot but notice the suitability of the level lands for the purpose of building a city thereon. Clarke's *sans culottes* had their camp opposite the Rock Landing prior to their departure for Florida. (Ind. Affairs, Vol. 1, p. 485.) Upon his return we thus find him building his metropolis on the lands opposite Fort Fidius. Anyone selecting the site for a metropolis in this section would most assuredly choose these high, level lands.

Note: Data for the above obtained from Dr. E. M. Coulter's "Elijah Clarke's Foreign Intrigues and Trans-Oconee Republic"; Vol. 1, Indian Affairs; Vol. 1, Foreign Relations; Vol. 11, Stevens' History of Georgia; White's Statistics; Chappell's Miscellanies of Georgia.

CHAPTER XIII

TRANS-OCONEE LANDS LAID OFF IN DISTRICTS

THE propaganda set in motion for the purpose of removing Elijah Clarke, and providing for the taking possession of all the Indian lands east of the Chattahoochee by legal processes was soon to take the form of an enactment of the Legislature. A few months later when the Legislature met, so great was the demand for more lands on which the citizens of Georgia could settle, the act was passed, and on December 28, 1794, received Governor Matthews' signature.

It provided \$20,000.00 for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian claims "should any there be," and the senators and representatives in Congress were directed to apply for a treaty to be held with the Indians for these lands.

The act provided that persons applying for these lands could obtain 300 acres headright, 50 acres for his wife and 50 acres for each child under 16 years of age. One of the requirements was that every person acquiring said lands must settle in said district within twelve months and cultivate at least one acre to every hundred acres granted him.

In order to encourage settlers still more to move on said lands the act exempted them from all taxes for four years.

The act further provided as follows:

"That the territory lying between the rivers Oconee, the branch thereof called the Apalachy, and the Ocmulgee, shall be laid off into five districts, in the following manner, viz: All that part from the confluence of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, up to a line to be run directly from Carr's bluff, on the Oconee, to the place

where the Cussetah path crosses the Ocmulgee river, shall form the first district: All that part lying between the said line, and a parallel line to be run directly from the mouth of Shoulderbone to the Ocmulgee river, shall form the second district: All that part lying between the said last mentioned line, and a parallel line to be run from the mouth of Jack's creek, on the Apalachy river, to where the same shall intersect the northernmost, or the main, branch of the Ocmulgee river, shall form the third district: All that part lying between the north and south branches of the Ocmulgee river, that is to say, from the fork thereof, up the said northern or main branch of the said Ocmulgee, to the place where the Bloody-trail crosses the same, thence a due west course to the Chattahoochee river, thence down the said river to a point on the same, from which a due east line shall strike the head or source of the main southernmost branch of the said Ocmulgee, thence down the same to the place of beginning, shall form the fourth district: And all the remaining part of the said territory shall form the fifth district.

“And be it further enacted, That his Excellency the Governor shall, previously to his issuing any warrant of survey to the citizens of this state, or any other person whatsoever, cause three thousand acres of land to be laid off on the south side of the Altamaha river, on the bluff lying nearest to the confluence of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers; two thousand acres on the south side of the Oconee river, on the most advantageous bluff, near the Rock Landing; together with one thousand acres, in addition to the foregoing in each of the districts contemplated by this act, in the most advantageous parts of the said districts, for public uses.”

It was provided, however, that the act should not take effect until two months after a treaty should be made with the Indians.

There was now the prospect that this section which in

later years would be Wilkinson county would be the most favored for development in the whole state. At the lower extremity near the confluence of the Oconee and the Ocmulgee there would spring up a large city which would have the broad Altamaha as an artery of commerce. At the Rock Landing which was considered the head of navigation of the Oconee and also the converging point of so many Indian trails would be built another city. One of these would have undoubtedly been made the capital of Georgia. How great must have been the changes in the tale that history now tells of Wilkinson county had the dreams of the whole people of Georgia been realized in this effort to get possession of the lands of this section.

However, the enactment by the Georgia Legislature created much disturbance in the mind of President Washington and upon getting information of it hastily sent a special message to Congress concerning both it, and the infamous Yazoo Act which was passed about the same time. In his message he stated, "These acts embrace an object of such magnitude and in their consequence may so deeply affect the peace and welfare of the United States that I thought it necessary now to lay them before Congress."

Congress immediately enacted laws prohibiting depredations against the lands of the Indians and authorizing the military forces of the United States to confine parties guilty of this offense.

The failure of the federal government to get any cessions of the lands in question from the Creeks for the time being, prevented the realization of the plans outlined in the act of the Georgia Legislature. However, complaints of the surveying of lands and the using of them by the white men were frequently made.

In the meantime the storm of disapproval over the Yazoo Act, which was in reality a supplemental act of the one in question was sweeping Georgia. Likewise, Congress

was expressing its disapproval in the strongest of terms. Instead of pursuing the original course of attempting to get a great deal of the Indian lands, the efforts of the Georgians were now limited to procuring the lands lying between the Oconee and the Ocmulgee. The Governor, Senators and Congressmen approached President Washington on the subject and a few months afterward he appointed Benjamin Hawkins, George Clymer and Andrew Pickens as commissioners to bring about the treaty. Notices were sent to the Creeks inviting them to meet at Colerain for a treaty and in 1796 it was held. The negotiations were a complete failure insofar as the acquisition of any lands was concerned. The Indians were determined to sell no more. All that the Commissioners could get the Indians to agree to was that the federal forts might be built on the Indian lands and a tract about five miles square on the Indian lands opposite Fort Fidius was set aside for a trading post and fort. The description of the tract recommended as a post as taken from the Journal of the Proceedings of the treaty is as follows:

“The Cowetas and Cussetahs visited us, to take leave.

“They requested that the President would cause the troops, at Fort Fidius, to be removed as soon as possible. That, after gaining the best information they could, from the hunters, who were present, they now came to recommend one place.

“There is a high bluff, a little below Fort Fidius, perhaps one mile below, on their lands. Two miles below this bluff, there is a creek, called Itchee-wam-otchee, and, about three miles above the bluff, there is another creek, called Thlock-laoso, or Fishing Creek, very valuable, always, for fish, particularly for shad in the spring. The lands between the creeks is high and good, and, bordering on the creeks, covered with cane, and fine for stock. This is the fittest place for a military post, according to the information which they have obtained.

“The chiefs request, that, if this spot is selected by the President, the troops of the garrison, and those connected therewith, only, should be permitted to take fish out of the waters belonging to the Indians.

“There is another bluff, about one day’s ride, or twenty-five miles, still higher up the river, and the same distance below the mouth of the Apalachy, or Tulapocka, where the old Oakfuskee path crosses the Oconee. They mention this, but cannot recommend it; it is not so high as the other, nor the lands so valuable; however, it is the best they now have any information of, and they thought they would inform us of it.”

Although the War Department did not build Fort Wilkinson on the bluff suggested by the Indians, yet it was built between the creeks and about three miles above the bluff they recommended. The fort was begun in the early part of 1797 and the garrison moved to that place, Colonel Gaither commanding. Thus, according to the treaty, the tract of land five miles square was attached to the post. The store used as a trading post for the Indians was completed in September.

The moving of the garrison from Fort Fidius now necessitated a change in the crossing of the river and the site just above the mouth of Camp Creek was selected.

CHAPTER XIV

THE HARRISON MASSACRE OF THE UCHEES

ON October 28, 1795, an event occurred near Carr's Bluff which again threatened to plunge Georgia into a general Creek Indian War. A number of Indians had crossed the Oconee on a visit and was in one of the homes near the Bluff, apparently behaving themselves peaceably when Benjamin Harrison, Vessels and others gathered a band of settlers together and fell upon the Indians, massacring seventeen, in cold blood, consisting of one Creek, four lower Creeks and twelve Uchees.

A storm of indignation swept the whole Creek nation at what they considered such an act of treachery on the part of the whites. On all sides rose the cry for vengeance, from tribe to tribe the bloody stick was borne by the fleet runners and at the appointed time the avengers were en route for Carr's Bluff. The Uchees were the most outraged of any of the tribes. The Indians had learned that Harrison had led the expedition and although Harrison had built himself a stockade for the defense of his plantation, this did not deter the Indians from the attack. At dawn the attack was made in true Indian fashion, but to the disappointment of the Indians they found Harrison gone. After burning his stockade they swooped down on Old Bushes Fort nearby, capturing that fort, killing one man and after killing cows and taking horses they returned to the Indian nation.

In the meantime the murder of the Indians by Harrison had created such a revulsion of feeling on the part of the people of Georgia that the Indians were not blamed for their attack. The Legislature passed resolutions of regret at Harrison's act. He and a number of his men were arrested on the charge of murder. All these activities on the part of Georgia were made known to President

Washington and to the Creek Indians, as the Treaty of Colerain which was then pending necessitated that the Creeks be placated as much as possible. Seagrove at once took up the matter with the Creek chieftains and got their promise to wait until Washington could be heard from before taking further vengeance and at the same time promising the Indians that the murderers would be executed.

The date set for the treaty to be held at Colerain being in June, 1796, hostilities now ceased. However, at the treaty they at once brought this question up, demanding redress. Numbers of the relatives of the murdered Indians were on hand expecting to see Harrison executed for the crime at this place.

John Galphin whose rascalities had caused him to be outlawed by the Americans and who was refused admittance into the meeting at Colerain now shrewdly used the Harrison Massacre as a means of getting himself recognized as a part of the convention. Having under his influence a large band of young Indian braves who were at all times eager to do his bidding he came boldly into the Indian camp. The chiefs informed him of the fact that the American Commissioners had forbidden his coming to the convention. He served notice that if he went away he would carry his young men with him. The Indian chiefs at once realized the significance of this statement and that if he and his warriors rode away many of whom had friends killed by Harrison, the frontiers of Georgia would feel the weight of his displeasure. Hastily they went to the Commissioners and explained the situation and requested the Commissioners to permit Galphin to remain in their camp where they could keep an eye on him.

During the course of the proceedings at Colerain, the chiefs and friends of the towns which had lost Indians in the massacre made a second visit to the Commissioners, inquiring whether the murderers would be punished, giving the Commissioners a full account of the occurrence,

and stating that the letter from Seagrove which promised redress had caused them to suspend their usual mode of vengeance.

Next day "the Indian chiefs again visited the Commissioners to deliver a message from the children and near relations of the murdered men. They mentioned the distressed condition of six young children and some others whose dependence for support was upon those who were killed: that besides this loss, some property was taken at the time, to which they had just claim: that they now applied for the property, the whole of which was not much, but, little as it was, it was of value to the relatives. If the murderers could be punished, this loss would be deemed of still less value, and they should never have mentioned it. But they hoped, as the commissioners came to see justice done, they would order this payment, and cause the chiefs to carry it and deliver it in their name to the relatives."

This request was agreed to but the next day the chiefs came again explaining the vexation of the relatives of the victims at there being no execution of Harrison, and asked advice as to what information they could give them. They agreed to follow the advice which should be sent them by President Washington, but urged that the guilty be punished. They stated that they did not believe the murderer would ever be punished in Georgia and that they had no other reliance than on the justice of the President.

Vessels, one of the party charged with the crime, soon died but the courts delayed months and months any semblance of trial of the others. In the meantime the Uchees had not forgotten the massacre and in the spring of 1797 after having waited eighteen months for the courts of Washington county to try Harrison, they suddenly without warning fell upon the settlements near Long Bluff, a few miles above Carr's Bluff, killing a man named Brown and seriously wounding his wife, burned three houses, fences, etc.

Benjamin Hawkins who had now been appointed the Indian Agent in the place of Seagrove at once demanded that the Creek chiefs punish the Uchees who had committed these depredations. A meeting of the nation was called and certain chiefs, one of whom being Tustunnagau Emauthlau was appointed to execute the Uchees who committed the murder. (Note: This was the same Tustunnagau Emauthlau who was arrested for an offence in Oglethorpe county, confined in jail and while in the jail, a mob attempting to storm the jail was fired upon, some being killed, by the Georgia militia protecting the Indian chieftain, who was later acquitted by a jury of that county.)

Upon hearing that the other Indians had decreed the death of those who had killed Brown, the Uchees determined to resist any effort to carry it into effect. A civil war among the Creeks was now in prospect. At the same time letters from Deputy Agent Richard Thomas were being received stating that the Uchees were on the warpath against the frontiers of Washington and a few days later he wrote again that another man and woman had been killed near Long Bluff.

In the meantime the Indian who led the party which killed Brown had filed his plea with the Creek chieftains and gave as his reason, that he had lost his son in the Harrison Massacre and although he had waited a long time he had never received satisfaction for it. This plea was apparently a justifiable defense in the eyes of the Creeks but they notified Hawkins that if he insisted on retaliation when he returned to their nation they would kill the leader of the band and one of the Uchee women.

The entire Uchee tribe continued very bitter towards the white settlers throughout the year. During September of 1797 they again started on the warpath. The other Creeks, however, hurried runners after them commanding

them to return and thus further bloodshed was averted for the time being.

During November the chiefs appointed to execute the leader of the Uchees who had killed Brown, at the head of a band of Creek warriors marched to the Uchee town but he had fled. They followed him from town to town among the Indians until at last he fled to the Shawnees, too far away to pursue farther. The chiefs then consulted one another about their old custom of killing one of the family in the place of the culprit, and but for the orders of Hawkins this would have been done.

In February, 1798, the hostile Uchees again crossed the Oconee, killing a man by the name of William Allen near Long Bluff. At the time the woods on the Wilkinson county side were filled with bands of hunting Indians, some of whom had their women and children in the camps. The commander of the federal forces at Fort Wilkinson at once recognizing the peril the Indian hunters were in by reason of the killing of Allen, should the Washington county settlers fall upon them, hurried forces of cavalry from Indian camp to Indian camp appraising them of the danger they were in.

A few days later, an Indian climbed a tree on the west side of the Oconee near Long Bluff to talk with a man named Oats. While the conversation was going on some one slipped up behind Oats and shot the Indian, killing him on the spot. Fearing the vengeance of the Indians would be turned against him, Oats removed from his plantation. About this time another Indian was killed near Long Bluff. A white hunter on the Washington county side heard what he thought to be the bleat of a fawn and halted. He then heard something like a snap of a gun and looking about saw an Indian, who had just flashed at him. Jumping behind a tree, he fired and killed the Indian. Letters of Benjamin Hawkins, pp. 450, 102, 249, 288,

462, 463, 464. *Indian Affairs*, Vol. 1, pp. 615, 616, 595, 610.

A story told the author by J. J. McArthur which was told him by his grandmother Pearson, is to the effect that the Pearsons had moved across the Oconee and were living on the Indian lands prior to the treaty of Fort Wilkinson and that one morning early they noticed an Indian prowling around rather suspiciously. They immediately opened fire upon him, killing him. Realizing what it would mean should the Indians learn of their having killed him, they at once destroyed all traces of the killing and after weighting the body put it in an old lagoon in the Oconee swamp.

CHAPTER XV

EFAU HAUJO FINDS THE REMEDY FOR HORSE STEALING

AS an illustration of the enormity of the losses occasioned by the Indian horse thieves, the Georgia Commissioners at the treaty of Colerain complained of a loss of 825 horses, 1,159 cattle, 495 hogs and 115 houses burned. One can easily understand the reason for so much thieving among the Indians as the Indians felt the need of horses very badly. They were frequently invited to visit the Spaniards in St. Augustine and Pensacola for treaties and these towns were hundreds of miles distant. The Americans would invite them to various places for treaties which required much journeying. Often it was necessary for them to come nearly a hundred miles to trade at Rock Landing, Fort Fidius or Fort Wilkinson. Once a year they had to come here for their stipends paid by the federal government under the treaty. The growing scarcity of game required them to go many miles on hunting expeditions. Lack of salt and proper feed caused many of their horses to die and the "jackies" or ponies they attempted to raise were of inferior quality. Thus, horses were to them such a necessity as they felt warranted in getting them from the Georgians in any manner possible.

However, the Indians were not altogether to blame for the stealing, as shown by extracts from the letter of the White Lieutenant of the Ocfuskees, "I likewise undertook to inform you of a thing, you, before, perhaps, have been ignorant of, viz: no sooner the talks become a little friendly, but our paths are filled with traveling renegade people, and some families that pretend they are going to the Spanish country; others of them are

bad men, who steal from your people, and fly to our land, and impose their plunder on us, and we, though in a state of ignorance, are blamed for it . . . I likewise take the liberty to inform you, that it is my opinion that bad men that live on the frontiers of your country, do your people and ours great injury by getting our drunken people over the line, and buying their property from them, particularly horses, (with rum) the people are then on foot, and, sooner than remain so, go and steal the first man's horse they come across; this, I hope you will prevent by some early step, as, if suffered, it will tend to bad consequences."

With the rise of Efau Haujo to power in the Creek nation, the chieftains were induced to enact such a law among themselves as could be effectually enforced and which stopped horse thieving in this section. Thus, shortly after the treaty of Colerain, *whipping* was made the penalty for all those who dwelt in the Indian nations who stole horses, and the Indians, themselves were the ones to inflict the punishment. No one was allowed to sell or buy a horse, to or from an Indian without a permit from Benjamin Hawkins who had now succeeded Seagrove. How well this law worked on the Indians is shown by the letter of Richard Thomas, Dep. Agt. to Benjamin Hawkins (Letters of B. H., pages 488, 489). "With pleasure I announce to you that the law enacted by the chiefs at the Tuckabatchee, with respect to the horse thieves, has been put in force by Efau Tustunnagau and his warriors and one of the sticks that was made use of to inflict the punishment sent to the Cowetas and the Tallauhassee. The next day the Cowetas brought in four horses; they say they found them this side of the line. Another of the sticks has been sent down the river to the towns below. The Ooseuchees stole five horses from the white people; four is brought in and one died by the bite of a snake. If the chiefs are peaceably inclined, they will certainly punish

the horse thieves and deliver up the horses, but if they should be only waiting a supply of powder from the Spaniards, they will not think of fulfilling their promises to you. I shall keep a good lookout, and if any talks or invitations arrive from the Spaniards, will immediately inform you of it."

As early as 1792 these seems to have been an outlaw organization, its ramifications extending throughout the Creek nation, and having confederates throughout Georgia, North and South Carolina. The Creeks were continuously raiding the Kentucky and Tennessee settlements, driving off their droves of fine horses, and after bringing them through the Creek nation, would, by means of white confederates convey them to Savannah, and the seaport towns of the Carolinas, where good prices could be obtained and where recovery by their owners was practically impossible. (I. A., page 265.)

The traffic in stolen horses thus seems to have grown to immense proportions. On their swift Kentucky steeds, the Indian braves could make their sudden attacks on the frontiers along the Oconee and laden with loot dash back along the paths leading across these lands and to safety before pursuers could start on the trail. The nearness to Florida made it possible to dispose of any horses not needed by these outlaw bands. The trails of this section were thus filled by a stream of horses from the Indian nation to be sold in Georgia, and another stream of horses stolen in Georgia for use elsewhere. And woe to the traveler who met these outlaws and who was not able to protect himself.

The Tory element which had settled among the Indians as usual was found more troublesome when it came to stealing horses than any other. "From the declaration of peace to the introduction of the plan of civilization in 1796, these white people generally continued their predatory warfare; at that period some of the worst fled, some

died and some promised to reform; their red associates stole horses and they found a market for them."

The law enacted by the Indian chieftains now began to apply to this Tory element and they found themselves receiving the same punishment which the Indians received. This caused many to leave the nation. Efau Haujo in a "talk" to Hawkins says:

"The white horse thieves are censuring my conduct and say it is no business of mine who steals horses or who comes and goes without passports, but I shall do my duty regardless of their threats or frowns." (Letters of B. Hawkins, p. 496, 429.)

CHAPTER XVI

TRESPASSING ON THE INDIAN LANDS

THE rush of settlers shortly after the Revolution to the lands east of the Oconee river quickly took up all the available lands on that side and then there was the clamor for more lands. Across the Oconee they could see stretching from the Oconee to the Ocmulgee vast forests of monster yellow pines, limitless fields of wild oats, offering pasturing for myriads of cattle and horses, going to waste under these pines: the lowlands covered with hardwood, berries, fields of reeds, also offering unlimited pasturage for hogs, cattle and horses, millions of acres of the most productive lands in the world, wasting for the sake of the herds of deer, the bear, and other game which the Indians valued so highly. Soon the cattle, horses and hogs on the east side got hungry and it was an easy matter to get them across the river to the land of plenty. As the years passed, more and more of the whites began to take advantage of this free pasturage. Farther and farther from the river the animals would feed. Each man would have some particular spot to salt his cows and in this way could keep up with his herds. Others would feed their hogs at certain places. It is a tradition that Cowpen Creek, a few miles west of Irwinton was so named from numerous cowpens built on it by those driving their cows here from Washington county while the lands still belonged to the Indians. The abundance of game and fish here also lured the white hunters across the river to hunt, fish, and trap.

Indian hunters soon learned of the trespassing by the whites on their lands. Complaints were frequently made by the Indians. The Georgians would complain of the Indians stealing horses, cattle and hogs. Benjamin Hawkins tells of one Indian lad who was in this section with a heavy

pack of skins to carry back to Cusseta Indian town. Nine years prior to this his brother had a horse stolen from him by the whites. He came across a mare and colt grazing on the Indian lands. Catching the mare he packed his skins on her back and rode her into Cusseta town with the colt at her heels. Being informed that he would have to give her up, he refused until he could see his brother who had lost a horse.

In the face of the Indian depredations, squatters began to cross the river as early as 1793 and build houses on the Indian lands, so great was the demand for more land. A vivid picture of the situation here is given in the letter of Timothy Barnard, Deputy Agent, to Seagrove.

Flint River, 26th March, 1793.

Dear Sir:

Your express, by Mr. Mordecai, came safe to hand; I received it at the Cussetahs, where I have been ever since my last to you, by Mr. John Galphin, except five days I spent at the Buzzard Roost, where I was obliged to attend in consequence of some complaints I heard from the Indians, respecting the inhabitants on the Oconee driving great gangs of cattle over on this side in the fork of Jullah Packa, and from that up, forty or fifty miles higher; besides that the white people had built two or three houses on this side. When I got to the Buzzard Roost, I found the report I had heard was not groundless, as there was a white man that had just arrived at the Roost from Rock Landing, who convinced me that it was the case. I heard, while I was at the Roost, that the Cowetas were just going out to drive off all the stocks and kill some of the inhabitants. I immediately sent off an express to the Rock Landing, and wrote to the commanding officer there, to order the people to drive their stocks back. I likewise acquainted his Excellency the Governor with the circumstance, and of the ill consequences that would follow, if he did not put a final stop to such proceedings; I at the same time wrote to Captain Philips, that lives nearly opposite where those cattle were driven over. I have since been at the town, had a letter from Captain Phillips, where he mentions, that some of the hunting Indians had given them liberty, last fall, to drive their stock over till the spring, which I do not believe; but whether or not, I should imagine that they might have a little more knowledge of Indian

matters than to think such liberties would hold good with the whole nation. Major Gaither was kind enough to answer my letter, wherein he informs me that he has given his orders for all the stock to be driven back, which he says was duly complied with. A few days ago at the meeting, I have had more complaints laid before me of the like nature which I immediately informed Major Gaither of, and Captain Philips; both of which is, that the white people came and encamped out, thirty or forty miles on this side of the river, and hunted, with fire, and all day with rifles, and destroyed the game so bad, that they can hardly find a turkey or a deer to kill, and with great gangs of dogs hunting bear; this the Indians say they cannot put up with; and if the white people do not decline such proceedings, they will kill some of them. . . . Had it not been for those imprudent steps of the Oconee settlers, driving their stocks over the river, the Shawanese talks would not have had near as much effect on the minds of the Creeks, as it was a good subject for the Shawanese to work on, telling them it was the way the white people served them to the northward. (I. A., pp. 381, 382.)

The trespassing on the Indian lands is blamed for a lot of the Indian troubles of this period. Likewise this in all probability encouraged to a great extent the attempted settling of these lands in 1794 by Elijah Clarke.

Following the drastic action taken by the Georgians in removing Clarke's settlers, there seems to have been fewer violations of the law forbidding trespassing on the Indian lands for a short period of time. However, before the treaty of Colerain in 1796, they were at it again. At this treaty the complaint of the Indians is as follows:

"On the west side of the Oconee, high up, that is, from Fort Fidius upward, that the woods is full of cattle, hogs, and horses, some of which range near the Ocmulgee. Besides that, those woods are constantly full of white men, hunters, even going about in the night, hunting deer with firelight. They say their hunters, in consequence of such proceedings, are frightened, and drove in from their hunting grounds; every cane swamp, where they go to look for a bear, which is part of their support, is near eat out with the stocks put over by the citizens of Georgia.

" . . . From the fork of the Oconee and Oc-

mulgee, up to the mouth of Apalachy, and all up the west side of that river, there have been seen, hogs, horses, and cattle, ranging as far back as the waters of Ocmulgee, all the winter past. As that land is the property of the Indians, these must be immediately removed to the east side of the Oconee.

“The white people come over hunting; they hunt by night, with fire; they go even to the creeks of Ocmulgee, they encamp, and tarry days and nights on the heads of those waters; they carry off fish by loads, and when the Indian hunters come into these lands, they find the whites there, taking their deer and other game; and this they do constantly. This is a complaint, which the whole representation of the nation now present, old and young, make to you. And we require that an immediate stop should be put to this trespass on our rights. The young men, particularly, who are most interested and most injured by it, request this.

“I have stated many complaints of the nation, and I am desirous to state the wishes of the Indians. It is, that it be expounded as the understanding of the nation present, that, from the middle of the Oconee, on the east side, belongs to the whites, that there they may do as they please; but that all the west side of this centre line which divides the Oconee, including creeks, and all waters, belongs to the Indians, and that the whites have no right to go there.” (Indian Affairs Vol. 1, pp. 604, 607.)

The complaint of Efau Haujo at the Treaty of Fort Wilkinson likewise illustrates some of the things the Indians had to put up with during the years preceding 1802.

The year following the treaty at Colerain found a number of settlers on the west side of the Oconee not merely engaged in stockraising but now with plantations. Col. Gaither, the federal commander, placed himself at the head of cavalry and forced these settlers to remove and destroyed their plantations. In addition to the federal law, there was a state law providing for the punishment

of trespassers on the Indian lands and the Justices of the counties along the river were required to punish violaters of this act. After the treaty of Fort Wilkinson this act was repealed and the statement was made that though the law was on the statute book yet not a single man had been convicted.

THE LAMAR INSURRECTION

During 1797, following the treaty of Colerain, which was such a bitter disappointment to the Georgians, the federal, Col. Gaither, found his hands full in preventing violations of the treaty. Though having destroyed the settlements of the trespassers who had actually made their homes on these earlier in the year, in May the poaching on these lands had become so notorious that detachments from Fort Fidius captured four Georgians and confined them in the fort on the charge of fire hunting. Announcement was made that they would be sent to Savannah to be tried by the Federal court. So great was the rage of the people of Hancock county at this act on the part of the federal soldiers, that Col. Thomas Lamar, who was at this time commanding the militia of Hancock county, having had considerable reputation as an Indian fighter in the expeditions sent out against the Indians, now placed himself at the head of one hundred men and marched against Fort Fidius and demanded that the men confined in the garrison be surrendered to him. Though refused, Col. Lamar evidently considered the fort too strong for his small force to storm. In order to carry these men to Savannah for trial it was necessary to pass through the portion of the state bitterly hostile to the federal authority and it was expected any attempt to carry them there would be the signal for a battle between the militia and the federal detachments. However, in the face of these threats, Col. Gaither sent Captain Webb with forty-eight dragoons and the four prisoners were delivered safely at the Savannah jail. (Letters of B. Hawkins, 460, 463.)

CHAPTER XVII

THE TREATY OF FORT WILKINSON

TO the Georgians penned within the narrow confines east of the Oconee the failure of the treaty makers at Colerain to obtain additional cessions of territory was a most serious matter. The population was increasing tremendously, yet there was no increase in land.

To the Indians, likewise, who were accustomed to live by hunting and fishing a cession of their hunting grounds was a serious matter. Following the Treaty of Colerain, Benjamin Hawkins, as Agent having been instructed to approach the Indians on the subject reported that so bitterly opposed were the Indians to any further cession that one had to be high in their confidence to mention such a subject to them without being openly insulted.

Hawkins, however, set about preparing the Indian mind, by indirect methods for a cession. First, he succeeded in convincing them he was sincere in his efforts towards helping them. Next he began introducing a plan of civilization suitable to the Indians psychology and mode of living. He taught them gradually to use plows and cultivate larger crops and to substitute the raising of cows and hogs for a living rather than depend on hunting. Less land was thus needed by those Indians who would adopt his plans, and they slowly became reconciled to the idea of selling a portion.

The treaty with Spain in 1795, which bound that power to refrain from interfering with the relations of this government with the Creeks and the removal of the Spanish garrisons from the lands claimed by Georgia, had a most wholesome effect on the Creeks. No longer supplied with guns, ammunition and supplies from that power, the Creeks became more and more dependent upon the Ameri-

can government for their stipends and trade. With the growth of civilization their wants were increasing and their annual stipends were insufficient to supply their needs. Debts at the trading post at Fort Wilkinson began to mount, and it was provided these debts should be deducted from the payments agreed upon by the federal government under the treaties of Colerain and New York. It was soon evident that the Creeks would have to sell a portion of their lands or lack many necessities.

Following closely on the heels of the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President events leading to a cession of lands began to move rapidly forward. Milledge, Baldwin and Jackson, Commissioners from Georgia to treat with the United States on the Mississippi Territory question, having solved the Yazoo problem and bound the American government by a covenant to extinguish the Indian claims to their lands in Georgia, Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens and General James Wilkinson were appointed Commissioners to represent the American government in a treaty to be held with the Indians at Fort Wilkinson in May, 1802.

The summons were sent to the chieftains of all the tribes to meet the Commissioners at that time. Not knowing what would be demanded of them at this meeting the chiefs were greatly agitated and continuously for months prior to the meeting importuned Hawkins to give them information on the matter, but apparently he only whetted their curiosity and upon every opportunity suggested the advisability of their selling some of their lands in order to pay their debts and supply their wants.

In the meantime it would seem that the British were resuming their interference with the Creeks, inasmuch as at this very opportune time we find Bowles returning from England, and stirring up more trouble among the Seminole towns in opposition to the proposed treaty. Landing a shipload of goods which had been received from the

Bahamas, the wily Bowles attempted to break up the Fort Wilkinson conference by inviting the Creeks to come down and share in the gifts which the British had sent. But the power of Bowles over the main body of Creeks was insufficient to lure them all away, although he did induce a number of towns to stay with him, conspicuous among which was the old Oconee tribe now the nucleus of the Seminoles. In addition to this, many other partizans of Bowles scattered throughout the Creek nation, disseminated false rumors concerning the treaty and induced all they could to go towards St. Marks near where Bowles was. Thus there was a strong minority element among the Creeks which very likely had its effect in making the Chiefs at Fort Wilkinson cautious in selling lands. (Letters Benjamin Hawkins, 414, 415, 417, 418, 421.)

Great preparations were now going on at Fort Wilkinson for the entertainment of the Indians. So great a quantity of food was necessary that the country, in the vicinity could not supply it and runners were sent to the stock raisers among the Indians for beef.

Early in May the Indians began to arrive, and pitched their camp two or three miles from Fort Wilkinson. Each day their numbers were augmented as more and more arrived until an excellent representation from the nation was on hand, thirty-two towns being represented.

The Commisisoners deeming it advisable to be as near the Indians at all times, as possible, moved out and encamped with them.

Unavoidable delays occurring which prevented an immediate entering into the treaty, the Indians began to grow impatient, and to insist that the Commissioners distribute presents among them. Rumors arrived that Bowles with his Seminoles and other adherents was attacking the Spaniards in Florida and plundering them. To add to the troubles of the Commissioners, an Indian in the camp while having a difficulty with a negro slave, was

set upon by the negro's owner. Being hard pressed in fighting both, the Indian drew a knife and stabbed the white man in the leg, and then turning fled to the Indian country. Some white men seized the opportunity to steal a number of the Indians' horses. In spite of all this the Indians remained peaceful, and did not make any raids upon the frontiers.

The commissioners realized that one of the most important cessions of land to insist on was that west of the Oconee. It was soon evident, that the Indians would refuse to cede all the lands to the Ocmulgee, but if the settlers once were allowed to cross the river, even for a narrow strip of land the psychological effect would make it easier to obtain further cessions later. Thus the Commissioners began bending their energies toward obtaining as much land here as possible.

Upon approaching the chiefs on the subject of selling that part of the lands which was later to be Wilkinson County, they urged that this be not insisted on as these lands belonged to the Seminoles or Oconees below the Rock Landing, and that if this land was sold the Seminoles in revenge would attack the frontiers and thus involve the whole Creek nation in war with the Americans (I. A. p. 670).

The Commissioners "had to combat, not only the jealousies, distrusts, and fears, natural to the Indians, but, also, an apprehension, serious and alarming to the old chiefs, that, if they ceded any part of their country, their young warriors might resist it, and, joining the partizans of Bowles, divide the nation, wrest the government from those who at present administer it, and, by some hasty and imprudent act, involve their country in ruin." (I. A. p. 680.)

Efau Haujo, the Mad Dog of the Tuckabatches, had been elected chief speaker for the Indians. He had served under the great McGillivray and had imbibed from him

a knowledge and a skill in the art of diplomacy, seldom found at that time in the full blooded Indian. He knew the great need of the white man for more land and carefully estimated the lengths the Commissioners would go in order to obtain even a small cession on the west side of the Oconee. He knew the value of the lands the Indians were ceding and he demanded full value. He knew the stock would graze on the remainder of the Indian lands to the Ocmulgee; he put all this in the bill—and got his demands. A careful reading of the talks of this great chief-tain convinces one that the American Commissioners were not dealing with an ignorant savage but with a man who could hold his own in the game of making treaties, and that the Creeks could not have selected a better leader to protect their rights. One gets the impression from his talks that although he was speaking to the Commissioners, he knew his words which had been reduced to writing would be read by President Jefferson, and that he was making use of this opportunity to let Jefferson know of the condition of the Creeks.

The Creeks first had determined on selling merely the small scope of land lying between the Indian path leading from the Rock Landing to the Crossing of Commissioner Creek, thence northward to the High Shoals on the Apalachy. Although having been served with notice that the Creeks present disclaimed title to the lands below the Rock Landing, however, when General Wilkinson rose to reply to the talks of Efau Haujo he insisted on the Indians selling all the lands lying east of the Ocmulgee and also the Talassee country but said if they could not spare all this to sell them all the land from the mouth of Commissioner Creek up the Creek and on to the High Shoals of the Apalachy, at the same time referring to the needs of the Indians for the additional money and goods which would be paid them.

General Wilkinson further referred to the rebellious

Seminoles as opposing the will of the Creek nation and uniting with the imposter Bowles, stating that they had been invited to attend this meeting but had refused to come. He deftly insinuated to the Chiefs that their authority had been flaunted by the Seminoles, and urged them as rulers of the land to assert their mastery promising them that should the adherents of Bowles make trouble, the American army would go to the aid of the Creeks.

It was perhaps due to this speech of General Wilkinson that the Indians at this time were induced to sell the lands which belonged to the Oconees and, in all probability, this was one reason why the Legislature later named the county which comprised these lands, Wilkinson. Suffice to say after a short conference following Wilkinson's speech, the Coweta and Cussetah Chiefs informed the Commissioners they would sell more lands than they first intended, and as set forth in the treaty.

The treaty having been concluded Efau Haujo sent a peremptory order to the Seminoles that they immediately cease their rebellious attitude towards the other Creeks and their warfare against the Spaniards, threatening them with punishment unless they altered their course. He demanded that they write him at once what they meant to do. A white man, Burges, the interpreter among the Seminoles at the time, had fallen into disrepute lately. The latter part of his letter commanded Burges to interpret the letter straight.

Mooklausau Hopoie, another Chieftain, seems to have had no faith in any answer of the Seminoles, so he sent two men "to watch the eyes of the Seminoles, their tongues and lips and every feature of their countenance whilst they are speaking."

Thus a portion of the lands of Wilkinson county was now obtained at the expense of the Oconees, the rightful owners; trouble was expected to result from this sale with the Creeks and by the whites. With a leader such as

Bowles to spur them on and with a number of towns allied with them it would be but natural for the war cry of the Oconees to be heard again on the waters of the Oconee. Likewise, a Civil war among the Indians was a strong possibility. The surveying and cutting out of the Indian boundary lines usually was the scene of trouble, and the new boundary line through the county had to be marked out, the custom being to cut down all trees along the route thirty feet wide.

Bowles did not wait for the treaty at Fort Wilkinson to be completed before starting his campaign.

While a large number of the Creeks were still at Fort Wilkinson treating with the Commissioners for the sale of the lands, Bowles was calling together his henchmen to meet him in Council at Estesunalga, and had resolutions passed denouncing in the bitterest terms the actions of the Commissioners in treating with the Creeks. A copy of the resolutions written in Bowles' handwriting was sent to the Commissioners:

"To the Commissioners of the U. S. at Ft. Wilkinson, on the Oconee:

"Gentlemen:—

"We, the legal and constitutional head men of the Muscogee Nation, called by you the Creeks, hearing that you had invited a number of men to the Fort on the Oconee promising them presents, in order to induce them to go; and having long experienced the evil tendency of such meetings, where you have exhibited long instruments of writing, that could neither be explained by you nor understood by those of our people present; yet you have by means, best known to yourselves, procured thereto, a long string of names, giving the appearance of a national authority and sanction to instruments of writing, as agreements made between us, and held them out to the world as such, while we never knew or understood anything of the business.

"Having observed at this time, that our people have been promiscuously invited to the Oconee, and promised large presents, rather more mysterious than on former occasions. We think it a duty we owe to our county to put a stop to such practices, which tend only to create disturbance between us, that may terminate in

a war, the which we do not wish. Therefore, we being now met in Council, do determine and declare, that this Nation is not, nor cannot be bound by any such talk or agreement so made. That no act whatever is legal unless done in Full Council of the Nation, at a place previously appointed and agreed on by the head men for such meeting; and according to the laws of our confederation with our brothers, the Cherokees, Chickasaws and Chactaws, no lands can be ceded except by agreement of the Chiefs of the Confederation in Council met.

“We are now engaged in a war with the Spaniards in defense of our rights, our lands and everything dear to us; and we shall defend ourselves against all peoples, who shall attempt to usurp or make encroachments on us.

“We wish you Americans to be honest, lay aside your schemes of land speculations, and be good neighbors, we promise to be so with you. Let us have peace and a free trade between us, which alone can be mutually beneficial.

“We are ready to form a treaty with you and regulate all matters between us, so that fair limits may be set, and a criterion fixed by which to regulate the conduct of our respective people. But such transactions must be National Acts and not done by people who go to the Oconee in order to have a drunken frolic.

“Done in Council at Estesunalga.

“This 4th day of June, 1802, being present the chief and head men, as follows: Pnethla Mekko, Tallegisko Mekko, Hallato Mekko, Tussakia Mekko, Chehane Mekko, Hallato Mekko.

“With the representatives of sixteen towns and presenced by us the Director General of Muscogee.

“WM. A. BOWLES.”

“The foregoing letter being read in full Council of the Nation, at the Parrackockla Town, the 2nd March and again, agreeable to adjournment, at the Tuckseesaile, the 18 March, where it was unanimously approved of, and passed into a resolve:

“And whereas some attempts have been made to interrupt the trade between the State of Georgia and this nation, the following resolves among others were entered into and passed into law:

“1. *Resolved*, That from this day forth any person who shall take part with our enemies and act any way against us, shall suffer death.

“2. *Resolved*, That our trade shall be free to all people not at war with us subject only to the laws made by us in Council; and that the papers circulated by Benjamin Hawkins are of no effect and not made with our knowledge or consent.

“Ordered that our resolves be made public.”

(The Augusta Chronicle and Gazette of the State, June 25, 1803.)

CEREMONIES OF THE INDIANS AND TALKS DELIVERED
BY EFAU HAUJO, THE MAD DOG OF THE TUCKABACHES,
CHIEF SPEAKER OF THE CREEKS AT THE
TREATY OF FORT WILKINSON

THE chiefs sent to inform the commissioners that, on the next day, they wished to receive them, according to the ancient customs of their country, at the public square; and they requested the commissioners to be ready to move from their encampment early in the morning, and as soon as the runners arrived, to inform them that every thing was ready for their reception.

MAY 24.—The commissioners went to the square, and were seated, with all their attendants. The chiefs of the Upper and Lower towns having met at some distance from them, moved on in a body; two men in front, dancing the eagle tail dance, to music, accompanied by the voices of all men and women. As soon as they arrived at the square, the commissioners moved to a place prepared for them, when they were touched by the wings in the hands of the dancers; behind General Wilkinson was a small pit, and a white staff standing by it; they brought a bow and arrows, painted red, showed them to the commissioners, then broke them, put them into the pit, covered them with earth, and with a white deer skin; three great chiefs, representing the Upper and Lower towns, wiped the faces of the commissioners with white deer skin, spread the skins on a log, and they sat them down. General Wilkinson was directed to put his foot on the skin covering the pit. With three other skins they covered the commissioners, and after the embrace of friendship, Efaú Haujo addressed them as follows:

We, this day a fine one for the occasion a clear sun and sky, meet our friends, brothers, and fathers to take them by the hand, according to the customs of our forefathers, as old as time itself. We have at the foot of the General, buried the sharp weapons of war, which were in use in old times, and such as we have; our white deer skins

we place on the seat of our friends, and cover them with the same: we add one other emblem, a pipe.

The advice of our father, Washington, we have taken; we remember it, and this day we renew it. I am happy we meet in our own land, under the shades of our own trees, fanned with our own air, with straight hearts. Some time since, our father Washington left us, and is buried. The advice he gave was good for us; we see it, and know it: his successor followed his example, and the now great man comes with like assurances; they are brought us by their great General and beloved men. Oconee's waters are divided; one-half was given to the whites; thence, from its source, over the Currahee mountain, to the other nation's lines. When the old President Washington sent commissioners to the chiefs of the Creeks, he said, when that line was run it should be fixed and permanent.

I am speaking for my young kings, warriors, and my nation, to the commissioners, that all may know we wish them well. I have a white staff now in my hand, for the new great General, which I will plant; it will grow and have a shade, fanned with cool breezes. When this tree is put there to grow, it will have a shade for our friends quite round to the Mississippi. I have but a short talk today, and I deliver with it the tree to the commissioners.

You three gentlemen saw me when I was in my own land. You saw me here; you told me that the great man to the Northward gave you great talks, and you have given them to us. I mentioned when I saw you, that I was old, but nevertheless, we would talk over old things together. I was told by your beloved men, that the talk you have given us was straight, and that, before we parted, everything would be straight on both sides. According to what has passed between us about the business, we have come forward, and today I am going to talk about the same. I was told, that when all things were made straight, it would be to the happiness and tend to prolong the safety of the red people. I wish to give a talk, that will be the means of putting it in power of being friends with all my red people, and the white people.

I address myself to the gentlemen appointed to speak to us, to let them know our poverty and distress; and I hope they will think what I do will be right and acceptable. I have been talked to a great deal before I could lift up my head, but now I can lift up my head and look up. The thing that was asked us to part with, was like asking us to cut ourselves in two, and take one half one way, and the other half the other way. I was told by the great men, who were appointed to bring us the talk of the great man, that they hoped we would not throw his talk away; and I hope they will consider that we have not

thrown his talk away. You see my situation; I am poor, and I consider that I have made myself very poor in complying; yet I have considered it, and I have done it. I saw the great complaints which hang over our land; they have been laid before us; we have considered them as they are. Upon the talk you gave us, we have considered much; it was some time before I could make up my mind upon it, but I have weighed it well, and am now going to give my mind upon it. When a man has a child, he considers him, and is not willing to distress him and make him poor. I hope what we do, though it is not as much as was required and expected, yet it will be thought sufficient. I hope it will be considered as it is; and that, although it is not what was asked, yet it will suffice for the present demands. We now give on paper (delivering the map) what we mean and intend; it is a map of the country we cede.

The Oconee is a large river, half was ours; it was a stopping place; but we see cattle is over, and will be over; and if they were on Ocmulgee, the cattle would be over, and being near to the Indians, there would be no chance of preserving peace between them and their friends. I hope it will be considered it is not right to make us too poor, and that it will not be thought hard that we parted with no more; we can lie down and enjoy what we have; although it is but little, we may rest on it. I have been told our people are very mad; it is so, they are so; but we are not the only mad people; the white people, they come over, hunt on our lands, some with fire and with firearms; and the cattle they are over, and have eaten all the food of our black game (the bear). We were told that people were set to prevent it, and to protect our rights, but they cannot prevent these things; they are over, and we see they cannot be prevented. The President of the United States, who sent these talks, we hope and expect, gave you full powers, and that you will, as formerly, endeavor to put things in force, to prevent these things, before there is an end of our business. What I speak in time for, is, I see when there was a river, people could not be restrained; and now, when there is no water boundary, they will perhaps act as they have done; they have stopped our creeks with fish traps, and also our part of the river; they cut cedar on the Ocmulgee, and at other places. The fish at Ocmulgee, and terrapins, are ours, and we wish they may remain to our use.

Why I say so much on this subject is, that I know the past, and I wish to begin in time, to prevent the consequences which I apprehend. I speak, that the whites, and Indians may equally take pains, in a gentle manner, and by gentle means, in time, to preserve good neighborhood, and that they will exert themselves to that end. I con-

sider it in this light, that the heads of the white people, who can govern their people, should take the necessary precautions on their part, to keep their young people in bounds, and we will do the same on our part, as well as we can. When Oconee was made the line, the river was the bounds for stock; we were told, in Mr. Seagrove's time, if hunters came over, we might take their guns; if trappers came, we might take their traps; and if cattle came over, we might drive them off. We have not done these things; we wished to be in peace and friendship with our neighbors, and therefore we have not done these things; and we have submitted to the loss of our grass and game, to be in peace with our friends. This is not all. It is not here only, but on Cumberland; they have large dogs and horses, and they come out there, and hunt for, or drive off the bear, before our hunters get there. Our faults were mentioned; we must mention our complaints against our neighbors.

I give this warning before hand, because I know cattle and horses know not lines, and will go after grass. When a man goes after his horse or cow, let him take a bridle and go after him, if it is on our land, but he must go without a gun; I hear that here, where the lines are known, the people come over a day's walk from the line to good food, and there give salt to their stock; they also take out their hogs with corn, and leave them in every part on our borders. By carrying their stock out so far, they accustom them to going still farther, and they get lost, and when they are lost, the Indians are blamed for it; sometimes they have seen horses out for ten months as strays, and the Indians are accused, and charged with stealing them. I wish that the white people would keep their stock as much as possible on their own side, and endeavor to induce them to stay on their own side. If cattle go over the line, we wish that they may be returned in peace; horses, hogs, and everything, may be returned in like manner. There must be many white people unknown to us, who have stock among us; when they come after it we wish to assist them in getting it back, and will direct them by signs and other ways to get their property, if they cannot talk our language.

This day is appointed to consider our distressed situation, and to remove all difficulties; this day the land under us we have given up, the trees around us, the water, fine for mills, and good land, and a great deal of it. The good that will arise from the land will have no end; in the summer there will be the grass for stock, and other things in the winter; I consider these things, and I have given them up. The way of the red is this: they are a poor people; if there be any oak trees, they get the acorns from them, and from hickory

trees they get hickory nuts, and the blackberries in their season. I address myself to Colonel Hawkins, and I find the white people do the same; they suppose you favor the red people, but we believe you hide nothing from either side, and you are the friend of both. When people buy or sell, or bargain for anything, they take care to understand each other rightly, before they put a price on it; I think that a hundred measures of land (acres) should be two hundred dollars; there are a great many charges against us by the white people; they do not spare in their charges for things that are not lasting, and therefore, we ask a price for that which is lasting. You will consider the debts we owe, and fix them, and first pay them; then what remains, to be paid us, as our annuity. It may be thought that I ask a great price for land, but I know that hogs, cattle, and horses, know not bounds, and they will eat our grass to Ocmulgee, and we must set this value on our lands: I mention this business now, that you may hear it. It was the talk of the old President, that the military should be put down to protect them; they are now left behind, and we wish they may be brought forward, and posted at the corner where the line turns from the Indian country road out side. There is a greater opportunity now than formerly, for wild people to transgress, and, of course, a greater necessity for the aid of the military. We have agreed that where the Apalachy path crosses the line, old Mr. Philips, his sons and families, shall have lands; it is to be outside of the lines now ceded, and Coweta and Cussetah will fix the place for them, and will point it out, and these people are to keep a store there for the red people. Perhaps you may want to run your line, now offered, immediately; if so, we will appoint four men from each town to run it with you; we mention this as perhaps you may think that man (meaning Bowles) may do something to prevent it. Here you may see the inconvenience from drinking, and we wish our young people may have no temptation to go among the white people for drink, but be confined to these trading places. We wish our stipend may be paid us in hard dollars; when we take it, we can divide it, and lay it out as we please.

I turn to another subject: I am now going to speak about the lines of Tombigby; I want to know who the people are who live there that I may know who to address myself to for redress of the complaints there. The reason I ask is, I want to know who owns the land where the old British line is, that when I turn them over the line, I may know whether I can apply to the fort there for assistance; the people of Tombigby have put over their cattle in the fork on the Alabama hunting grounds, and they have gone a great way on our lands; I want them to be put back; the Indians begin to

complain, and will soon begin to do mischief. We all know the owners of these cattle are Americans, on this side of the line of limits, and here it is that we mention it to the commissioners.

I am a sufferer, and I expect it will be considered that I am one. I hope you will consider me so, and that you will not turn my talks aside, or consider them as trifling. My people are a poor people; and the reason I speak so much upon the subject is, because I wish you to consider us so. You have seen me, my country, and my people; and I hope the President may see my talks as they are delivered, that, in future, we may not be pressed upon. It must be considered in this way, that we have spared that which is necessary to us, and we have not enough for our own use. As we are the aboriginals in this land, we hope it will be considered that the land is ours; and this is the talk of all the chiefs present. The President, as you have told us, sent his talk, and it must be so; we receive it as such; we have gone as far as we well can; it is like splitting us in two, and giving away half of us; we do this, and we are in hopes, in future, we shall be safe. Now I lay down this line plain, that you may see, you are a great people; if any should come over and encroach upon our lands, they will trespass upon our rights, and violate our peace, and we are poor and unable to help ourselves; and we hope great people in authority will prevent these things, and save our lands. Here are the masters of the land; we are all together; we have done this; and from this day forward, if any men should come among us after land, we shall look upon him as not coming from the President. I have now talked to the men from the President and if, in future, a man should come among us after land, we now declare we shall look upon him as not coming from the President; and I shall direct all my men to take notice of this accordingly. My request is to the commissioners now, that as the garrison has been useful heretofore, in stopping mischief makers, as was promised us, we wish they may be continued, and put down on our frontiers; and that there may be horsemen as well as foot, to repress the evil doings, as well of my own people, as the white people; to preserve peace when I am at home, and that in force, sufficient to keep the mischief makers within bounds.

We have considered it so, that Philips and his friends must be put down, not on the land we have sold, but outside; it is a plan that we have got, that he and his friends may guard that quarter; he has been a great friend to our nation, and in consideration thereof, we have done this. Another thing I mention to you in this light, is, that there are people traveling with families, with negroes, and property of value; and I caution you, that my young men, when they

see this, are tempted to injure them, and I am not able to prevent it; if so many go through as they do, scattering through all parts of the country, I am appraised that bad consequences will follow from it; let a path be found for them down the Tennessee. It is known that there is a path for people towards Natchez; all who go with families, should be directed to that path, to prevent a breach of the peace, and to preserve it. There is one way for travelers I have mentioned; there is another, round our country, by water, which is safe. I speak in this light; I do not love my land from people who are coming after cattle, horses, or hogs, or to trade with us, or single persons coming with papers on business; I confine myself to families, and the crowds with their property; these I object to. I now take upon myself to speak to the Quakers; I have found that the tools they have sent us, as a token of their friendship, have been useful to us, and we are better able to judge now, than when we first received them, as we have tried them, and found them useful to us; and we hope they will send some more of them to us; they know what is useful, and we will be grateful for them. Micco Thlucco, of Cussetah, says he has tried them, and found them useful; his plough is worn out, and he is much in need of another; he understood that, after experiment, if they were really found to be good, they might expect more; he has tried them, found them to be good, reports it as such, and asks for more.

We considered to have Mr. Hill near us, for our accommodation, to attend our talks; and we know he must have cattle for his own use, and that of Colonel Hawkins, when he comes our way, or while he directs our talks. It has been judged proper to have him near the Tussekiah Micco, who can co-operate with him, in suppressing disorders. I hope you will consider the blacksmith is not to leave Mr. Hill, but to be put near him. One blacksmith is not sufficient; we want another for the Lower towns, and Tuskenehau Chapco, of Coweta, is pointed out to place and to protect him.

Hopoie Micco wants another smith fixed in the fork of Alabama. I consider I have one, and therefore, I do not speak for myself; I hope he will remain where he is.

Coweta Tuskenehau Chapco requests that a woman weaver may be placed with the smith, to teach their young women to weave, as they have already spun a good deal of cotton.

Tussekiah Micco requests that a woman may be placed with Mr. Hill and the smith, to weave for his village; they are desirous of instruction, and there are many women in his village.

As for cropping, it was advised to pay attention to, and make it the fashion, to plant; as yet, we have a little hunting; it was what

we have been brought up to; it is an old custom, we cannot lay it aside, and we must attend to that, too. Whenever our young people find a skin, if it be but one, we wish a place where we may carry it, and get something for it. The hunters they have liberty to work or hunt. We do not throw away cropping, stock, or weaving; we will attend to them all, and will attend, also to hunting; if we get a little by the latter, it will be something to add to our chance in the former; if it be but little, it is something. The first day the Indian found a white man, they found a friend; and, although they had no interpreters, they found a way to trade, and to be useful to each other and we wish to preserve trade. There is another thing, the Cherokees have found a good price for raccoons, foxes, and wild cats; for large ones, they have a chalk (quarter of a dollar) and when they are small, they put two on each other. We find it not so among us, and we wish one price for these things could be found at the factories. Another thing they mention, is, what I have seen myself, since I came here: the goods have risen in price; can it be that they are small things growing out of the ground, and as such, we purchased them when we came, and they have now grown larger, and a price accordingly appear on the same thing?

I am now going to speak on another subject: the treaty at Coleraine, some articles of which are not fulfilled. I am now going to make an effort to progress; I have not the power to lift up an arm against our neighboring towns; we consider that, after this treaty, when we go home, we shall try to put in force our warriors; there are a good many towns here present who speak upon it; there is no other way to fulfill the promise of the old treaty. There are but two keys: the United States have one, and a store, and Spain has the other now in Pensacola; these two keys must lock the doors, and be put in the pocket. I do not say how many months, or how many years, it can be done, and then for the door to be opened. It is to be left to me to order the door to be opened, as soon as we have done our business, by carrying the treaty into effect. If a white man, as factor or trader, should take any goods from the United States or Spain, to the nation, there must be a rule by which they are to be punished; and the regulation must be in force, till the nation gives satisfaction, in the cases complained of. We blame not the white people, we blame ourselves; and this is to remain a law, until the nation complies with her' treaty stipulations. When we have done this, the doors must be opened, and let trade take its course. This is a law we have now made, and it must be sent to the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, that they may know it. And it is our law that these nations shall not supply any goods to a Creek. Now,

Cherokees, our brothers, some of our people are running to you for trade; you must put a stop to it, as well as the United States and Spain; the same we address to the Chickasaws and Choctaws.

There is this proviso in our law: people in debt may go pay their debts, and if they have a balance due them, let them take money or due bills, and keep them till a regular trade is restored. This law is passed by our own chiefs; if injury is done any one, we are to feel the misery of it ourselves, from a want of trade. I think my talks have been extended as far as in my power, to preserve peace. I hope that you, Colonel Hawkins, will first put it in force, sending it to the agents of the other three nations, and assist us in carrying it into effect, and see to the execution of it, till our object is effected. As this is the finishing of the talk, I have to regret that our women, with the hoes, are behind us; that they and their children are likely to have poverty and hunger for their lot. I consider all this, and it is my care; it presses heavily on my mind. I think I have done all in my power to save my land. I want, in three days, at farthest, to try to set out, that we may not entirely lose our crops, and all suffer with hunger. This is the end of my talk, and I hope it will be for the benefit of all, when we are dead and gone.

CHAPTER XVIII

DISSATISFACTION IN GEORGIA

THE narrow strip of land along the Oconee acquired under this treaty was a most bitter disappointment to the Georgians who were expecting to obtain all the lands to the Ocmulgee. The most scorching criticism was heaped upon the three Commissioners for obtaining such a small cession. The Grand Jury of Wilkes County passed a resolution condemning it.

So bitter became the denunciation by the Georgians that even General Wilkinson was made to feel the weight of it. After completing all the details of the treaty he went to Augusta, and although as the commander of all the Federal troops in the South yet he was accorded a most cool reception. True to his character General Wilkinson was found passing the buck to the other two commissioners and blaming them for the failure to obtain the lands to the Ocmulgee.

UNREST AMONG THE CREEKS

Likewise in the Creek nation as the news of the cession was received, the storm of indignation burst in all its fury. It was an opportunity not to be neglected by Bowles to fan the flames of passion and prejudice of the Indians.

Following the treaty of Fort Wilkinson the venerable Efau Haujo had abdicated as Chief Speaker of the Creek nation and Hopoi Micco had been chosen in his stead. Now he found his hands full in controlling the discordant elements of his dominions.

Hawkins realized that a serious crisis was facing the Creek nation and that the most drastic action was necessary to save it from all the horrors of a civil war as well as the frontiers of Georgia from the massacres which had

prevailed only a few years previous. Bowles being the evil genius spurring on the refractory elements of the Creeks it was absolutely necessary that he be removed. In this he was aided by the Spaniards in Florida who had suffered so severely at Bowles' hands. Already the Governor of Florida had offered a reward of \$4,500.00 for Bowles' capture, but the Indians had never seen fit to deliver him and claim the reward. Hawkins determined upon his capture and delivery to the Spaniards. Collecting some of the Creek warriors in May, 1803, he succeeded by stratagem in capturing Bowles and turned him over to the Spaniards who sent him to Moro Castle.

Although the Creek nation was thus rid of the main leader of those in opposition to the treaty, yet this element was exceedingly strong and the loss of their leader did not end the troubles. On the contrary it only the more enraged many of Bowles adherents at the manner in which Bowles had been taken.

THE OOSEOOCHEE CONVENTION

In May, 1803, Hawkins, Wilkinson and General Robert Anderson were appointed Commissioners to bring about a new treaty with the Indians and purchase the lands to the Ocmulgee.

A meeting of the Creeks was called in August of that year and was held at Ooseoochee, a town of the Lower Creeks especially friendly to Bowles. Hawkins and Anderson were the only Commissioners present, Wilkinson not arriving.

From its very beginning it was evident that the meeting was doomed to end in failure. Though Bowles was a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards he had left able lieutenants to carry on his work, who felt outraged at the capture of their leader. By holding secret meetings beforehand these friends of Bowles had a perfect organization, and had their plan of campaign completely mapped

out. All the towns on the Flint River besides the Seminoles had joined them. They now had the meeting in one of their own towns, thus having the advantage in their favor from this standpoint, and they took the precaution to pack the convention by having all the friends of Bowles on hand. The Chief Speaker of the nation, Hopoie Micco and the other chiefs favorable to the treaty of Fort Wilkinson had been kept in the dark concerning the plans of the opposition and their towns were not so well represented. Although the Chief Speaker of the whole Creek nation was present, the rebellious element elected a speaker to represent them, and to the utter astonishment of the other Indians, from the very beginning steam-rolled the convention. They refused to ratify the treaty of Fort Wilkinson, and when the money due the various towns under the treaty was offered them, refused to accept it, at the same time serving notice that they would prevent the marking of the Indian Boundary lines. The most bitter denunciations were heaped upon all who had taken part in the treaty, even President Jefferson was charged with cunning and duplicity, and the Commissioners insulted.

Bowles had convinced his adherents that war between England and France would soon draw the United States into it, and that the British would return, bringing with them the rich gifts with which they had in former years been accustomed to supply their red allies. Some one had spread the rumor among them that one of the motives of the meeting was to invite the aid of the Creeks as allies on the side of the Americans.

However, after two days, Hopoie Micco, Chief Speaker, and the other chieftains of the Upper Creeks, having recovered from their discomfiture at the tactics of the opposition, set to work and began to assert their authority in the convention. The debates now grew in warmth as the Indians argued pro and con the situation confronting

the Creek nation, and this was, perhaps, one of the most hotly contested councils in the history of the Creeks. The Chief Speaker of the nation and the chiefs of the Upper Creeks agreed to accept the payments due under the treaty, but the opposition persistently refused to accept theirs and it was returned to the Commissioners. The supporters of Hopoie Micco having accepted their portion, now served notice on the others that the line should be marked and that the Upper Creeks would attend the markings and see that it was done. (Letter of General Anderson, *Augusta Chronicle*, Sept. 24, 1803; Letters of B. Hawkins, p. 438.)

CHAPTER XIX

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW LANDS

IN the meantime necessary delays prevented the Georgia Legislature from acting in regard to the settling of the newly acquired lands. The Treaty had to be approved by President Jefferson before it could become valid. Another was that it would be dangerous for the surveys to be made before the Indian Boundary Line should be marked. Thus it was in May, 1803, before the Legislature could pass an act authorizing the surveys of the lands, but on the 11th of that month the bill became a law, providing for a line to be run from Fort Wilkinson southwest to the Indian Boundary line, and all the territory below that line and east of the Indian Boundary Line to be called Wilkinson County.

The act further provided for the laying off of five land districts and numbering them from one to five. The lands lying in these districts to be surveyed into lots of two hundred, two and one-half acres each.

Meanwhile the war-clouds continued to gather in the Indian nation as the attempts were being made to survey and mark out the Indian Boundary Line. Threats to burn Hawkins' establishment on the Flint river and to kill him were being openly made by the Indians. Chiefs friendly to the whites were threatened with the war stick.

The hostility of the Bowles faction of the Indians holding up the marking of the boundary line thus delayed the work of the surveyors for still another year, in the face of the impatient clamors of the people of Georgia.

Finally in 1804, the duty of marking out the Indian Boundary line was consigned to the fiery David Adams of Hancock County. It is extremely probable that in selecting him to perform this dangerous job in the face of

the Indian threats, the Georgia authorities took pains to choose a man whose past reputation would tend to discourage any molestation by the Indians to the running of the line. Suffice to say, he experienced no trouble.

The act of 1803 also provided for the distribution of the lands by lottery. The narrow strip of land acquired was insufficient for the great masses of people who were desirous of moving into the new country, and it was provided that after the surveys should be made, tickets should be provided, some having a lot number on them which lot should be the prize, others to be blank. Each free male white person, twenty-one years old and upwards, should have one draw: those having a wife or children, or a widow with orphan children should have two draws.

THE RUSH OF SETTLERS

With the treaty of Fort Wilkinson there came an inflow of squatters, even before the lands were surveyed, and so great was the number that the Legislature took cognizance of the fact and passed laws prohibiting settlers from coming over until the drawing of lots took place. However, it seems that very few if any were ever prosecuted for this infraction. Immediately after the lottery of 1804, the real rush began, many pouring across the Indian Boundary Line into the Indian lands. Lucky drawers first had to locate their claims and we can picture them seeking out their lands. In all probability those who moved over first came on horse back with insufficient provisions for the trip but with the long-barreled flintlock rifle to kill such game as would be needed to supply his wants, and to protect himself from outlaws. It was not necessary to bring food for his horse as the illimitable fields of wild oats supplied this necessity and all the pioneer had to do was to hobble his horse whenever he stopped for dinner or for the night.

Upon reaching his lands, the pioneer's first object

was to find the most desirable spot for the building of his cabin. This was selected with several things in view. First and foremost the finest spring of water on the land usually determined the location of the new home. This, of course, was to a certain extent qualified by the proximity to the trails, if any were near the particular lot. Here he built his one-room cabin.

The cabin being finished the fields had to be cleared. This was not as big a job as it is today when one clears land. The annual burning of the woods by the Indians for ages past had kept much of the smaller shrubbery destroyed and it was mainly the larger pines that had to be contended with. These large pines were not cut down except for fence, but merely "deadened" by cutting a ring around them and interfering with the flow of sap—pines that would today be worth fortunes. Later when these dead trees blew down the community log rollings came into use. With the clearing of the lands it became necessary to build fences to keep out the cows, wild and domestic hogs, deer, etc. Wire fencing was unknown and hence it became necessary to split rails. Easy-splitting yellow pines were then chosen and split into rails and the fences built. There are instances where such fences would last near half a century.

Occasionally, wealthy slave owners moved into the county and in such cases the building of homes was not such an undertaking. In all probability, however, many of the very first settlers were men of small property, some adventurers, speculators, many squatters, and those who preferred to live as far away from their old haunts as possible for reasons best known to themselves. As the county rapidly filled up with the law-abiding classes, the undesirable elements drifted further on to newer and cheaper lands.

Many lucky drawers of lots for one reason or another failed to settle on their lands immediately and later on

when they got ready to settle found squatters living on and claiming the land. The law was very strict against these squatters and would force them to move when the real owner showed his titles.

A lucky drawer of a desirable lot found it possible to sell out at a handsome profit immediately after he had built his cabin and cleared a few acres. This was often the case, where the lot was in a good location and the land was fertile, for the eyes of the wealthy slave-owners were turning to this section. Besides this, lands to the South and Southwest which had not yet been settled could be bought cheaply. Later on when other Indian lands were open to settlement there was a general exodus to these cheap lands.

The settler once located on his lot, making a bare living, was a comparatively easy job. The woods teemed with deer, turkey, squirrels, rabbits and other game. For clothing, his flocks of sheep and his cotton patches furnished his wife with the necessary materials and the spinning wheel, the loom and the knitting needles were the machinery necessary to turn it into clothing. However, this purchased no luxuries, and in the early days after the settlement few were known. Coffee and sugar were practically unknown. Doctors were few and far between. Home remedies were largely relied on and in many cases charms and conjure doctors were resorted to, for this was a day when the belief in witches was widespread. The education of the children was of necessity neglected for as yet there were no schools in Wilkinson.

ATTEMPTS TO PURCHASE MORE LANDS

The confusion in the Indian nation during these years which prevented the running of the boundary line, as well as the expected cession of the lands to the Ocmulgee caused great perturbation in Georgia. Nearly two years had passed since the treaty of Fort Wilkinson, and still the

Georgians were held back from the surveying of the lands. After the failure of the Commissioners appointed to treat at Ooseochee, the people of Georgia were so insistent that Benjamin Hawkins was appointed as sole Commissioner by President Jefferson to make another attempt in May, 1804, at the National Council of the Creeks held at Tuckabatchee. General David Meriwether, General John Clark and other prominent men had been appointed by the Georgians to represent the State at this council.

Upon their arrival at Tuckabatchee a welcome was extended them by the Upper Creeks. Hopohicthle Mico, however, had succeeded to the leadership of the opposition and now remained away, with a great part of the nation. There being an insufficient number of Indians present to execute a treaty, the chiefs present determined to hold a council at Coweta town where none but Indians should be present and where matters should be fully discussed by them. Hawkins was later informed that never had the Indians had such a stormy meeting. At this meeting both factions were organized and the fragments of their discussion as given in "The Letters of Benjamin Hawkins," indicate the bitterness with which the debates were conducted. The question of a sale of the lands to the Ocmulgee seems to have aroused the fury of the opposition. Hopoi Micco, Chief Speaker of the Nation, in his speech, declared the Ocmulgee should be made the line or he would die in the attempt. Tuskenehau Chapoco, one of the leaders of the opposition at once replied that if he made the Ocmulgee the line, his life would be lost.

Unable to reach any agreement, Hopoi Micco notified them all to meet him at Tuckabatchee within ten days to give an answer to Hawkins. All efforts to execute a treaty failed at this time but the Indians promised Hawkins and Meriwether that a deputation of them would go to President Jefferson in the fall and discuss a treaty with him.

HAWKINS TREATY IN 1804

During the latter part of October of 1804, all the Indian towns had elected representatives to go to the City of Washington to treat with President Jefferson. However, due to the illness of Hopoi Micco and the death of some of the Indian delegates, it was necessary to postpone the journey to Washington. Hopoi Micco, although covered with sores which made him unable to ride, walked all the way to the Creek Agency on the Flint to inform Hawkins the reason why it was impossible for him to carry out his promise. The opposition chiefs also being present, as well as representatives from a large number of towns, Hawkins suggested that they enter into a discussion as to what would be accepted by the Indians for the lands east of the Ocmulgee. Hopoi Micco doubtful of its success consented to it as an experiment. Hawkins opened the discussion. No sooner had he done so than the leaders of the opposition began to talk against it and continued to oppose it for several days, with exceeding bitterness.

Hopoi Micco during all this time was keeping in the background but seems to have had a most excellent knowledge of Indian psychology. The opposing leaders having fully expressed their views and talked until they were tired, he opened his talk by suggesting that the United States pay each Indian town the sum of five hundred dollars annually and to pay the debts of the Indians amounting to near one hundred thousand dollars. This was far in excess of the amount Hawkins had been authorized by the Secretary of War to pay for the lands but it was a price that appealed to the cupidity of the chiefs of the opposition. Negotiations tending towards a treaty at this price were at once entered into, all the chieftains taking part. Hawkins' final offer to them was two hundred thousand dollars, subject to the approval by the President. This

offer was accepted by the Indians and the treaty was signed and forwarded to President Jefferson, who did not ratify it.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON

In the fall of 1805, a deputation from the Creek nation consisting of Oche Haujo, William McIntosh, Tuskenehau Chapco, Tuskenchau, Encha Thlucco, and Checopheke Emauthlau went with Hawkins to Washington to execute a treaty with the President. Dearborn was appointed to treat with them and on the 14th of November, 1805, the treaty was agreed upon and signed, the price paid being approximately what had been offered by Hawkins, on an annuity basis, less interest, the Indians granting a right to a road through the nation in addition to the Ocmulgee lands.

Hawkins at once wrote Governor Milledge of the fact that the chiefs had signed the treaty, the letter arriving on December 6th. The legislature was in session at the time and so important was the news to the people of Georgia that Governor Milledge delivered a special message to the legislature reading the letter which he had just received. Throughout Georgia the whole people were rejoicing as the news spread, that the lands which they had been seeking for fifteen years were now to be delivered to them. President Jefferson approved the treaty in June, 1806, and the title of the Indians to all the lands passed into the hands of Georgia.

No sooner had the official notice of the ratification of the treaty reached Georgia than the legislature passed an act by which the line from Fort Wilkinson running due southwest should continue until it touched the Ocmulgee river and that all the territory below that line should be annexed to Wilkinson county. The act further provided for the surveying of the lots in the same manner as in the former cession, and also provided for the distribu-

tion of the lands by lottery, but debarred those having drawn prizes in the former lottery from drawing in this.

WILKINSON COUNTY SHOULD HAVE CONTAINED THE CAPITAL

One can easily wonder why it was that Milledgeville was not located on the broad level lands lying between Little Black Creek on the south and Camp Creek on the north instead of its present location. It was the evident intention of two separate legislatures for the principal city that was to be built on these lands to be placed here. We first find in the act of the legislature of 1794, that two thousand acres of land opposite the Rock Landing should be set aside for a city. This act of the Legislature being in conflict with the Indian claims and causing federal protests, became nugatory.

However, after the treaty of Fort Wilkinson when the legal title to this land was in the State of Georgia, Commissioners were appointed by the legislature to select a site for Milledgeville, and they were instructed to select this at or near the head of navigation of the Oconee River. (Clayton's Digest, 107.) For years the Rock Landing had been considered the head of navigation of the Oconee. Had the Commissioners followed the evident intention of the Legislature Milledgeville would have been built several miles lower down the river.

The mistake which was made in placing the city so far up the river was destined to cost Georgia many thousands of dollars annually for years to come as well as to limit the town's growth. The overland routes to seacoast markets in bad weather were too expensive for profitable trade. Navigable rivers offered the cheapest methods of transportation and those towns on such rivers rapidly outstripped the inland towns. Every possible effort was made to make the Oconee navigable to Milledgeville. Thousands of dollars were appropriated by the State for this pur-

pose. Able-bodied men living along the river were required to do work on the river in keeping it open. Part of the time it was kept open by slaves purchased by the State, an experiment which proved very unsatisfactory. The expense mounted and was the cause of much criticism as well as an investigation by the legislature. Small boats managed to navigate the river but the cost of keeping the river open was prohibitive.

Well might the site have been selected for Georgia's capital near the site of the Old Oconee Indian Town; the site where McGillivary demonstrated his power to the American Commissioners: the site where David Adams stormed the Indian camp and then threatened to cross the river and storm Fort Fidius: the site from which Elijah Clarke started on his ill-fated Sans Culotte expedition and later the site of his Trans-Oconee metropolis. Surely no spot in Georgia is richer in history than this.

FRAUDULENT SPECULATORS

The need for more land was so great that speculators began to take advantage of the situation. Crossing the Indian Boundary Line they had surveyors to survey lots and begin selling them to the new settlers. Deeds are on record at the courthouse bearing dates of 1803, to lands which still belonged to the Indians. Such deeds were on their face void, and soon a reckoning was to be had at the expense of those who thought they were acquiring good titles, who built their homes in good faith, cleared their lands, and only later would be confronted by those who drew the lot in the lottery. An instance of this was that of William Davidson who purchased the lot now owned by Q. J. Butler, paid for it in full, receiving a deed for it, and years afterward a man rode up to his gate, showed the original grant, and demanded the land. However, taking into consideration the many improvements on the land, the claimant offered to accept a price for it based on what

its value would have been had no improvements been made, which offer was accepted.

THE FIRST WILKINSON COUNTY SCANDAL

In the surveys of lots made in 1804, the lots being in perfect squares, it was necessary to have a large number of fractions of lots along the Old Indian Boundary Line and along the Oconee river, some of which were small, others large. These fractions of lots were not distributed by the lottery method but in December, 1805, the legislature chose commissioners who were authorized to sell these fractions of lots to the highest bidders after advertising same in the gazettes. The sales were conducted in Milledgeville, but the commissioners seem to have had matters so arranged that buyers were discouraged from bidding and the lands were bought up by those acting as "fences" for the commissioners for a "song." The secret soon leaked and a scandal, second only to the Yazoo Act resulted. An investigation was held which was sufficient to convince all of the fraud that had been committed.

DEFENSE AGAINST THE INDIANS

The disturbing situation in the Indian nation, and the growing dissatisfaction of the Bowles faction at the treaty of Fort Wilkinson with their continued threats of violence was sufficient to keep the frontiersmen of Wilkinson in a state of nervous apprehension. The memories of the terrible days of the recent past had not been forgotten.

Until April, 1806, the only means of defense against the Indians were the garrison at Fort Wilkinson and the rifles of the settlers. No provision being made for the organization of the militia, it was necessary for each community to band themselves together for protection. Family tradition tells that the home of Major Elijah Hogan, whose plantation was near Pleasant Plains church and adjacent to the Old Indian Boundary Line, was the place

where all the families of that section would gather when Indian alarms were given.

The Act of 1805 authorizing the organization of the county taking into consideration the need of the county for protection provided for five companies of militia, directed the citizens to elect officers for the militia, and attached the militia of the county to the second brigade of the second division. Every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was subject to military duty and their captains were required to muster them at least four times a year in their militia district for drill, and as often as the Colonel of the regiment should order.

The Indians, however, seem not to have attacked any of the settlers. Occasionally some redskin with a sense of humor, knowing of the jumpy condition of the nerves of the settlers while their husbands would be away in the fields, would scare some of the women into fits. Tradition is handed down that one day while Mrs. Susan Smith, a sister of Elijah Hogan was busily spinning, she glanced out the door and to her horror, saw a big Indian warrior standing almost in reach of her, imitating the motions she was making in turning the spinning wheel. She let out a yell that alarmed the settlement and the Indian departed.

CHAPTER XX

THE CREATION OF A COUNTY GOVERNMENT

ALTHOUGH the act of 1803 created the county of Wilkinson yet no provision was made for a county organization, the legislators evidently realizing that it would be some time before an organization would be necessary, and thinking that the remainder of the lands to the Ocmulgee would be shortly acquired which would necessitate rearranging the county lines. However, the survey of 1804 was made and still the Indians had not ceded the remainder. The county then consisted of the narrow strip lying below Fort Wilkinson, and east of the Old Indian Boundary Line which passes through the city limits of the town of Gordon, thence near White Springs, Bethel, and Pleasant Plains churches, touching Turkey Creek near Horace Adams, and on down the creek to its mouth below Dublin.

The rapid rush of settlers to these lands made necessary some form of government. Without a sheriff, or other civil officer to enforce the laws of Georgia, the pioneer settlers had to protect themselves. Outlaws, criminals who had escaped justice found this a refuge and by these as well as by the Indians the families were menaced.

Finally, in December, 1805, the legislature passed an act providing for a county organization. The act named as Justices of the Inferior Court, Samuel Beckom, William Randolph, Lewis Lanier, William O'Neal, and Thomas Gilbert. They were directed to select some central place in the county as the site for the holding of the superior and inferior courts and to meet there on the 1st day of April, 1806, to mark out five militia districts, and to nominate two justices of the peace for each militia district. They were also directed to fix a date for the holding

of the first county election, to name the places where the voting should be held and to advertise same.

By this act Wilkinson was placed in the Middle District, or circuit of the superior court and court was held on the fourth Mondays of January and of June of each year. The Inferior court was fixed for the 1st Mondays in June and November.

Pursuant to instructions these Justices of the Inferior court met, and according to information given the author by Hon. J. W. Lindsey, the place chosen for the meeting and for the sitting of the courts was in the forks of the road just south of Ebenezer church, where the road leading from Irwinton, intersects the Toombsboro-Dublin road. Provisions were made for the holding of the election and duly advertised. At this, the first election ever held by the voters of Wilkinson county, the following officers were elected:

Sheriff—Edmund Hogan.

Ordinary—Drury Gilbert.

Clerk Superior Court—Archibald McIntire.

Clerk Inferior Court—William Brown.

Surveyor—Britton McCullers.

Coroner—Charles Ray.

Senator—Robert Jackson.

THE FIRST COURT

Barely had the county officers of Wilkinson elected in 1806 been commissioned than the act of June 26, 1806, extended the limits of the county to the Ocmulgee River. Wilkinson county now embraced all the lands lying in the forks of the Oconee and Ocmulgee below the line running from Fort Wilkinson, southwest to the Ocmulgee, a vast fertile territory exceeding in area many of the smaller nations of Europe. De Soto's famed land of Ocute was now Wilkinson county.

Although the jurisdiction of the county officials extend-

ed over all this county, and the continuous influx of squatters covered the lands to the Ocmulgee, yet all west of the Old Indian Boundary line was still unsurveyed, the title to them being in the state. Crimes committed in this vast expanse, or civil cases arising therein were tried at the court ground near Ebenezer church. The first Superior court appears to have been held here in January, 1807, by Benjamin Skrine, Judge, and Robert Walker, Solicitor-General. The first jurors and grand jurors were selected by the sheriff and clerk and the justices of the inferior court, and their names having been placed in a box were drawn by them for this term, they being authorized to do this by the legislature, June 26, 1806. No courthouse was built here, the home of the owner of this tract probably being used.

The lottery of 1807 now brought in a deluge of bona fide owners of the lands. The treaty of Washington seems to have pacified the Indians and there was less to dread from them. The illimitable possibilities for the development of these fertile lands were enough to inspire the imagination of all adventurous spirits, besides all those who desired to amass fortunes.

For those who desired adventure, there was the savage just across the Ocmulgee who was ever a menace to the Georgians; there was the Spaniard of Florida who was ever furnishing the red man with arms and ammunition and encouraging him to war against the Georgians; most of all was the agents of the British who were incessantly at work poisoning the minds of the Indians and arousing them to a religious fury against the Americans. Sooner or later a war must burst forth which would in all probability involve the United States against both Spain and England, with the Indians uniting against the Americans. And when such time should come, Wilkinson county's frontiers along the Ocmulgee in their exposed position must bear the brunt of their attacks.

But while there was that ever-present element of danger, there were factors which irresistibly drew the settlers hither. Everyone realized that it was only a question of a few years until all the lands east of the Chattahoochee would be obtained. This territory must then be the very heart of Georgia, on the one side bounded by the navigable Oconee; on the other by the navigable Ocmulgee and through them and the Altamaha a direct route to the Atlantic seaboard, on which could be floated the great rafts of yellow pine timber, laden with cotton and other products; cities and towns must necessarily spring up in many places; lands which could now be purchased for a small price would doubtless soon command a much greater figure.

Wealthy slave-owners attracted by the red lands so suitable for growing cotton, as well as to the transportation facilities offered by the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers as arteries of commerce, soon poured into the new lands. Likewise, the lists of the early settlers contain large numbers of the veterans of the Revolution. Many of the most prominent and influential men of Georgia found their way here, and helped settle the lands of this county. The plan of cultivation of lands in many of the older sections of the state had exhausted the fertility of the lands and there was a general exodus of those able to acquire lands here. Frequently large tracts were purchased and whole communities would move and settle on them. There were instances where congregations would follow their pastors here. Hence, Wilkinson county was largely settled by the cream of the citizens of Georgia, as well as of Virginia, North and South Carolina.

THE CARVING OF WILKINSON INTO MORE COUNTIES

The rapid rush of settlers into the new lands brought untold problems to the county officers whose duty it was

to execute the laws. In order to attend the courts many citizens, especially the frontiersmen living along the Ocmulgee below Fort Hawkins, were compelled to ride from forty to sixty miles. Such conditions were intolerable and during 1807, the Legislature was besieged with petitions and petitioners, asking the erection of new counties. Therefore, in December, 1807, the Legislature passed an act materially changing the lines and area of Wilkinson. Beginning on the Oconee at the mouth of Big Sandy Creek, the act provided for a line to be run south, sixty degrees west to the Ocmulgee, this being the present upper lines of Laurens, Bleckley and Pulaski counties. The territory above this line remained Wilkinson, and all below the line was carved into the counties of Laurens and Telfair. Changes were also made in the line running from Fort Wilkinson to the Ocmulgee. The new line began on the Ocmulgee at the lower corner of the Fort Hawkins reservation and ran north, fifty-six degrees east to Commissioner's Creek along the boundary of Jones County. Another change was made in the line separating Wilkinson County from Baldwin, in that a new line starting on Commissioner Creek where the former line crossed, now ran north, sixty-five degrees east, thus taking part of Wilkinson and adding it to Baldwin. (Clayton's Digest, 359.)

Wilkinson County then stretching from the Oconee to the Ocmulgee and comprising all the present territory of Wilkinson, Twiggs, and portions of Bibb and Baldwin counties was a county of enormous size. For a time, though, it was thought small enough for one county, and plans were made to this effect. The old court ground near Ebenezer church was now far from being a suitable place to hold court and the legislature fixed the new temporary site for the holding of the courts at the home of Willis Anderson, who was at the time the Sheriff of the county, and having prisoners in his charge his residence naturally was selected as the temporary place of holding court. (The

author was informed by Mr. Ira S. King several years before his death that Willis Anderson lived a short distance east of the present town of Jeffersonville.)

WILKINSON CHANGED TO THE OCMULGEE CIRCUIT

The increase in the number of counties lying between the Oconee and the Ocmulgee now required a new judicial circuit and the Ocmulgee circuit was thus created, with the following counties composing it: Wilkinson, Laurens, Telfair, Baldwin, Jones, Putnam, Greene, Morgan and Randolph (the latter's name changed to Jasper, a few years later). The first judge of this circuit was Peter Early, and the first Solicitor-General was Bedney Franklin. The dates for holding the Superior court in Wilkinson were now changed to the 3rd Mondays in April and October, and the Inferior court to the 4th Mondays in July and January.

CHAPTER XXI

SELECTING THE COUNTY SITE

IN a resolution of December 10, 1807, the duty of selecting a county site was imposed on the Justices of the Inferior court of the county. They were directed to select the site as near the geographical center of the county as conveniences permitted, to purchase or accept the donation of four acres of land for the purpose of building the courthouse and jail on; to cut the remainder up into lots and sell them after giving sixty days notice in the *Augusta Chronicle* and posting notices in three places of the county.

The Justices of the Inferior court, however, seems to have failed to act on the matter and on the 22nd day of December, 1808, the legislature appointed the following Commissioners to select a site for the public buildings: Arthur Fort, John Hays, William Bivin, Elkanah Loftin, and Jesse Brown. The act provided: "The seat of public buildings in the county of Wilkinson, so far as relates to the court house and jail shall be in the centre of said county, or such other place as may be adjudged most convenient for the citizens thereof; provided the same be within two miles of such centre." The act also provided that the Commissioners should purchase not less than one hundred and not more than two hundred, two and one-half acres of land for the use of the county and to let out the building of the court house and jail to the lowest bidder after giving thirty days public notice of their intentions.

The act further provided that in the meantime while the building of the courthouse and jail was in progress the house of Willis Anderson should still be considered the temporary court house of the county.

As a means of defraying the expense of the building of the court house and jail the act provided that the Inferior

court should have the power to sell any part of the land purchased for the county site. (Clayton's Digest, 482.)

It would seem that with the foregoing instructions it would be an easy matter for the Commissioners to settle upon a spot for the county site. They did settle upon a site, same being lot No. 1111 in the 26th district, it being located across the present county line a short distance west of Ball's Church, the lands being purchased from Samuel Dick. No sooner had this spot been decided upon than there arose a storm of protest over the selection. Petitions were circulated addressed to the Legislature charging that the Commissioners had violated their instructions. So violent became this storm that when the legislature met it felt that it was necessary to send surveyors to the scene of trouble and measure the distances from the four corners of the county. The report of the surveyors was in favor of the Commissioners and the legislature approved of the spot selected, as being within the authority given by the act. And thus the work on the buildings began and was soon nearly completed. (House and Senate Journals. 1808.)

In the meantime, the disappointed element was not idle. Arthur Fort, one of the Commissioners, seems to have espoused the cause of those who opposed the establishing of the county site at this place and ran for the legislature apparently on the platform of cutting the county in two. He was elected and immediately set to work to cut the county to carry this out. John Thomas Fairchilds was Senator from Wilkinson at this time, Wilkinson being entitled to one representative and one senator. No objection seems to have been raised as to the division of the county and the act was passed providing that the line between Wilkinson and Twiggs should begin where the "upper county line crosses the main south fork of Commissioner Creek and thence on a straight line to the first branch which the present line crosses dividing Pulaski and

Wilkinson on a southwest direction from the corner that divides Laurens and Pulaski counties and lower line of Wilkinson." Daniel Sturges was the Surveyor who ran this line. The act provided that Twiggs County should pay for having this line surveyed. It also provided that both counties should levy a tax for the payment of building the now useless courthouse and other debts, the house to be sold for the mutual interest of each county, the lot of land purchased from Samuel Dick to be returned to him upon his paying back the consideration, and all the public records to remain in Wilkinson. (Clayton's Digest, p. 567.)

Not only was Fort bent upon cutting Wilkinson County in two but the same act when first passed by the House provided for the entire obliteration of the name of Wilkinson, Gen. James B. Wilkinson in the meantime having fallen into disrepute by reason of his western intrigues. The Senate concurred in the changing the name of Wilkinson but refused to agree to the new name submitted by the House, and in its stead submitted another. This, the House refused to agree to and a committee was appointed from each body. A great deal of time was lost in the repeated wrangling. First one name was suggested and then another, none of which would suit. Among those suggested were "Marion," "Emanuel," etc. Finally, at the end of the session nothing had been agreed to. Otherwise we would not be "Wilkinson," today. (House and Senate Journals, 1809.)

The successive carvings of Wilkinson County were in a way necessary owing to its vast size and the numerous creek swamps which cut sections off from each other. When the part now composing Laurens, Bleckley, Pulaski, Dodge, Telfair, and Wheeler was cut off it was the consensus of opinion that the county site of the remaining territory would have to be located on the divide about midway between the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers. By so

placing it the settlers living between the creeks could follow the old Indian trails and only have to cross the large water-courses at shallow points. Thus when the point was selected in 1809, on land lot No. 111, of the 27th district as the spot most accessible to the county as a whole, it would have been hard to find any place better adapted for such a large scope of territory. It must have been pretty well suited for Twiggs county as its present county site is now only five miles from the identical spot. It was far more easily accessible in bad weather to all points south of Big Sandy creek than was Irwinton on account of the hills and streams. Had it remained where it was first built all the territory north of Commissioner would doubtless have been added to Baldwin. And yet it is not surprising that this has been the case for all this section found it easier to reach Milledgeville than to reach Irwinton even after the cutting off of Twiggs, for Commissioner Creek becomes a raging torrent when the heavy rains come.

Upon the severing of Twiggs from this county, it became necessary for a new county site to be selected for Wilkinson. Thus on the 14th of December, 1809, the legislature appointed Stephen Johnson, John Eady, Sr., Elk-anah Lofton, Philip Pitman, and William Crawley (or Cawley), as commissioners to fix a site for the public buildings, to purchase for the county's use not less than one hundred acres and not more than two hundred, two and one-half acres, to lay out what number of lots they may think proper and sell on twelve months credit, the proceeds of which to be used in the building of a court house and jail, any overplus to go to the county. (Clayton's Digest, p. 566.)

This body seems to have had much trouble agreeing upon a site and probably all resigned in a body for we find that no action had been taken in 1810. On December 15th, 1810, the following Commissioners were appointed to carry out this duty: John Hatcher, Abram Lewis, Matthew

Carswell, William Stubbs, and John Horne, the act providing that the place selected should be "within two miles of the most convenient place in the county for same." (Clayton's Digest, p. 623.)

Information handed down to the author by Hon. John W. Lindsey, says the spot where the home of T. A. Brundage now stands was used as the place of holding the courts and for other county purposes.

In December, 1811, no action having been taken to make permanent the county site, the legislature passed the following act:

An Act to make permanent the site of the public buildings in the county of Wilkinson.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the seat of the public buildings for the county of Wilkinson be, and the same is hereby declared to be permanently fixed upon tract or lot of land, number eighty-three, fourth district of Wilkinson County (provided, good and sufficient titles can be procured for the same, within the term of six months from the passing of this act; the titles to be made and executed to the Inferior Court of said county and their successors in office, to and for the use of the county aforesaid, which said public site shall be called and known by the name of Irwinton.

Sec. 2. That John Proctor, Robert Barnett, John Speight, John Ball and Daniel Hicks, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners fully authorized to lay out and sell whatever number of lots they or a majority may think proper, in the following manner, to wit: one-fourth part of the purchase money payable in twelve months from the day of sale; one-fourth part payable in two years; one-fourth part, payable in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years thereafter; and shall take notes from the purchasers with approved personal security, made payable to the Inferior Court and their successors in office, as well as a mortgage on the prem-

ises, executed to said courts; and the money arising from the said sales is hereby appropriated to the building of a Court house and jail, under the direction of said commissioners, who are hereby authorized and empowered to contract for the same, as soon as they or a majority of them may think proper, or deem it expedient, first giving thirty days public notice in one of the Milledgeville Gazettes, and at three or more public places in the county, which shall be let out to the lowest bidder at public outcry; the undertaker or undertakers shall be bound in a bond with approved security, in double the amount of the sum or sums undertaken for, to the Inferior Court and their successors in office, for a faithful compliance to such contract, entered into with the commissioners aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That the said commissioners or a majority of them shall lay out and reserve one or two lots as they may think most proper in an eligible part of said site for the purpose of erecting a Court house and jail thereon, first strictly observing that in laying out the lots intended to fix the public buildings upon, or those to be sold for county purposes, they shall be so arranged as not to interfere with the lines or lands of any other tract or lot of land, except said lot, number eighty-three, or to be so near thereto as to require any part thereof to complete any lots ever contemplated to be laid out for county purposes.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case the said commissioners should fail to procure the titles to tract or lot number eighty-three, in the fourth district as aforesaid, within the time allowed them by this act, then and in that case, they or a majority of them are fully authorized to purchase not less than one hundred acres, or more than two hundred two and a half acres, within two miles of the centre of said county, and proceed as before pointed out in all respects; and in all cases it shall be the duty of the Inferior Court of said county to give such aid to said commissioners as may most facilitate the completion of the

public buildings, or so far as they may have the power of public funds.

Sec. 5. That the courts, elections and other county business shall be held at the house erected for that purpose, on the tract or lot number eighty-three in the 4th district as aforesaid, until the Court house is completed, and the same reported to the Inferior Court by the commissioners appointed to superintend the building of the same. (Acts 1811, p. 123, Laws 1811-20 p. 191) December 16, 1811.

We find this act was later amended by John T. Fairchild in the form of a resolution December 4, 1812, appointing in addition to those already appointed in the act, William Wicker, William Lord, John Smith, and Charles Culpepper, with powers same as the other commissioners. (Laws 1811-20, p. 1119. House Journal, 1812.)

CHAPTER XXII

THE MILITIA ORGANIZED

WITH the extension of her lines to the Ocmulgee river, the filling up of the territory with new settlers, and the proximity of those living near the Ocmulgee to the Indian towns west of the Ocmulgee, there was the necessity for adequate protection. Bitter experience had taught the hardy frontiersmen that their best hope for protection was in their own well-trained yeomanry, for Washington City was too far away to depend upon in case of sudden emergencies and the band of federal troops located on the frontier was entirely too small.

Thus, immediately, the militia districts were fixed and in each a well-organized company of militia under the command of a captain solved the problems of defense. These companies were also organized into battalions and regiments. Once a year there was a muster day at the county site when every militia man was expected to lay down everything and attend, armed and equipped as if ready for active service. During the period that Twiggs county was a part of Wilkinson the old drill ground for the militia of the county to use on General Muster Day was near the present home of W. T. Chappell, in Twiggs county, a short distance from the old county site. Necessity compelled a rigid observance of the military laws for the lives of the families, the homes of Wilkinson depended upon her strong battalions. Hence, at these musters, the old drill ground was covered with companies of militia from each section of the county, with cavalry companies, with brilliantly uniformed officers. Stories of the old Muster Days have been handed down to the author by I. S. King, of the pride Wilkinson County took in her splendid military organizations, of the commanding ap-

pearance her officers would make in the parades on such days: how, after the drills were over, the indulgence in the beverages which were always dispensed on such occasions could always be depended on to produce a general hilarious condition among them: of the diversity of opinion that would arise as to the physical strength of the strong man of each company; the fights that would arise to determine who was the strongest man; which fights would sometimes spread among the sympathizers and a general civil war threaten.

The growing seriousness of the international situation which was drawing America into war was fully realized in Wilkinson, and every precaution was being taken to prevent the recurrence of the terrible massacres of 1792-1793. The Colonel commanding the militia of the county was under orders that if Wilkinson County should be invaded by a hostile force he must first call out, instantly, every company of the whole county or as many as necessary to repel the enemy. Should he deem his own forces inadequate to cope with the situation he must at once call upon the commanding officers of the adjoining counties for such aid as he might think necessary, and they were under orders to assemble their men and lead them against the enemy.

Many of the men subject to military duty were not able to own a rifle such as would be needed in case of war coming on. Thus as the war-clouds continued to rise, the State of Georgia hastily purchased ten thousand stand of small arms, accoutrements, artillery and ammunition and had them distributed where needed. (Clayton, 363, 444.)

Upon the severing of the territory of Twiggs county from Wilkinson, many changes were necessary to be made in regard to the militia. The annual musters were then held at or near Irwinton.

MILITIA DISTRICTS

Immediately after Twiggs county was cut off, Wilkinson consisted of eight militia districts. North of Commissioner there were two, 328 and 329. The 328th district corresponds to what is now 328 and 1505, the latter being cut off after the War Between the States. Bloodworth received its name from Captain Henry Bloodworth. The 329th district in much of the earlier records is referred to as Fork district (from its being located in the fork formed by Commissioner Creek and the Oconee River, now known as Passmore in honor of Alexander Passmore a prominent planter. The territory lying between Big Sandy and Commissioner Creeks was divided into three militia districts: 327th, now known as Irwinton district; 330th now Lord's; and 331st, Ramah; Irwinton District of course derived its name from the town of Irwinton; Ramah, from Ramah Church; and Lord's, in honor of William Lord, Sr., the Revolutionary veteran and well-known Baptist who settled in this district, dying there several years later. The line separating Ramah and Irwinton has never been moved, except when Bethel district was formed. However, the line separating 327 and 330 has been changed more than once. Originally, it is said on good authority, that the line crossed the Ball's Ferry road in the bottom just beyond the home of T. A. Brundage, probably striking the stream on the west side of that road and following that branch to Big Sandy Creek. Later this was moved by the Inferior Court at least twice, once being on account of the citizens living in the upper section of Lord's which was a "Fence Law" district, petitioning the County Commissioners to change the line, so as to include them in Irwinton district which was done. The territory south of Big Sandy was also divided into three militia districts, 332, 352 and 353. The 332nd district is often referred to as Griffin district in honor of Captain Jonas Griffin who lived there. The 353rd or Turkey Creek district, of

course, gets its name from the stream that runs through its central parts. It was a comparatively easy matter to mark off these districts by streams, roads and an occasional land line, but when this was done there was left a long strip of territory. This was 352. Some called it "Fractions' district on account of its being composed of so many fractions of land districts and fractions of land lots.

It has also been often referred to in the earlier records as High Hill district and now goes by that name. It was aptly named High Hill, and we can easily picture the early settlers of this district naming it thus on account of the steep hillsides bordering on the creeks, from the Twiggs County line to the Griffin district line. The scenery along the roads of this district in a great many places give one the feeling of being on the top of a high hill. After the War Between the States there was a re-alignment of districts. Bethel was carved out of Irwinton and Ramah. The territory lying between Big Sandy and Porter's Creek was joined to Irwinton district.

THE MILITIA CAPTAINS

The earlier records often cannot be well understood on account of their referring to certain militia districts under the name of the Captain who was then commanding the militia of that particular district. The only way it can be determined is by knowing what section the particular Captain lived. Thus in 1812, there were eight militia districts and they are referred to in the report of John Hatcher, Jr., R. T. P. in the following clipping of the Georgia Journal:

Georgia Journal, Oct. 21, 1812.

Agreeable to the returns made to me by the Captains commanding the several company districts in the county of Wilkinson, the following is a list for the year eighteen hundred and twelve.

CAPT. KETTLES' DISTRICT (330)

Reuben Kemp, William Holder, Robert Warren, Wiley Jones, Francis Williamson, Elijah Jones, Samuel Oliver.

CAPT. GILBERT'S DISTRICT (329)

John Dominy, Isham Payne, Jesse Gilbert, William Wright, Robert Saulter, Daniel Wise, Joseph Rye, James Taff, Wiley Ogletree.

CAPT. HOLLAND'S DISTRICT (353)

William Slawter, John Gary, Jr., Sanders Colley, Powell Brown, Mark Brown.

CAPT. JOHNSTON'S DISTRICT (327)

William Davis, William John, Hector Bowie, Ebenezer Dunham, Wilson Williams, Adam Kimbrough, Thomas W. Mtichell, Colson Copeland, Jonas Mathis.

CAPT. SPEIGHT'S DISTRICT (328)

Moses Smith, Nelson Thompson, James Couie, Joshua Spears, John Brown, Frederick Lord.

CAPT. BURNEY'S DISTRICT (352)

John Turner, Jonathan Childs, Anthony See, James Dennard, Nathan Hudson, Jesse Dennard, Charles Anderson, Elisha Hogan.

CAPT. RUSSELL'S DISTRICT (331)

James Johnston, Samuel Brewer, James Richardson, Shadrach Adams, Jesse Sampford, William Darby.

CAPT. WRIGHT'S DISTRICT (353)

William Oglesby, William Taylor, Clem Grizzle, Presly Mathis, Alexander Adams, James Robinson, James Low, John Shepherd, Joel Miller, John Dixon.

Oct. 13. John Hatcher, Jr., R. T. R.

(The numbers in parenthesis indicate which Militia District is evidently indicated.)

THE VIRGINIA AND CAROLINA SETTLERS

The fame of the virgin fertility of the lands lying between the Oconee and Ocmulgee had spread into the States to the North, and the climate, water, game and other resources made these lands very desirable. As was natural, owing to the proximity, the Carolinas and Virginia furnished the greater numbers, and such was the hegira from these States that there is hardly a descendant of any pioneer family now living in the county but can claim descent from these settlers. The Carolinas furnished the great majority, but Virginia was well represented. Many had recently moved to the eastern counties of the State and lived there long enough to acquire citizenship and thus qualify to draw for a lot.

Among these Virginians may be mentioned a settlement around the present site of Toombsboro, where it seems that there was an entire community which was composed of Virginians and it is probable that Charles Culpepper and his brother, Sampson Culpepper, Joel Culpepper, John Ross, James Ross and others came in a body from that State and purchased lands near each other.

The Virginians seemed to have formed one clan while the Carolinians seemed to have formed another in the earlier days. The Virginians prided themselves upon the blue blood and stressed the education of their children possibly more than the Carolinians and the native Georgians. The Virginians adhered to the Crawford, Troupe and succeeding parties, while the Carolinians rallied to the Clark party. The Carolinians so vastly outnumbered the Virginians that the party factions in Wilkinson during the first years did not develop that intensity which they did in other counties. Virginians whenever more capable were elected to office in preference to their fellow Carolinians. Hence the lists of early officers show a great many Virginians, as a result of their superior educational qualifications.

CHAPTER XXIII

EARLY CHURCHES

THE EARLY BAPTIST CHURCHES

FOR several years following the settlement of Wilkinson County, there were no organized churches. Everybody were so busy getting their homes in livable condition, that little time could be found for the building of churches. Large numbers of the settlers had their membership in the community from whence they had moved. The lottery plan of distributing the lots had widely scattered the members of the various denominations, and before particular churches could be organized it was usually necessary to bring together several who were already members of that particular denomination. The many dangers faced by these pioneers, the wars and rumors of wars, the presence of the Indian Nation just across the Ocmulgee, the great crisis which every one realized was fast approaching when the American government must inevitably be drawn into the conflict then raging in Europe, was stirring the people of this section and none but the stoutest hearts escaped the dark mantle of dread that enveloped the whole people. All this tended to bring the citizens to a more religious frame of mind. Spiritually, Wilkinson was ripe for a great revival.

There was another aspect which paved the way for the building of churches, the dire need of a meeting house for social intercourse on Sundays. The loneliness of these frontier settlements, the utter impossibility of going long distances, made imperative that each community have some central place where not only the younger people but the older ones as well, could meet. Thus Wilkinson County was indeed ripe for the advent of the missionary.

Thus, two Baptist preachers, Charles Culpepper and

John Ross, sensed the great opportunity which was lying before them. Moving to the county and making it their home, they at once became valiant crusaders for the Baptist faith. From one community to another they went visiting the ones already members of this church, and using these as nuclei, began having services, inviting the neighborhood to take part. Others would join and soon there would be a sufficient number to organize a church. Mt. Nebo was the first church of any denomination to be organized in the county, according to tradition, this being in 1808. Rapidly following this, during the following year, churches at Ramah, Big Sandy, Cool Springs, besides many others in the nearby neighboring counties, were organized. In 1812, Myrtle Springs church was organized by Charles Culpepper and Rev. Shirey.

This was the day of the itinerant preacher, the various churches preferring this plan to the local preacher method. The plan was for the preachers to go in couples from church to church and hold services. Culpepper and Ross were the ones living in Wilkinson County who for years followed this arrangement. To these two men the Baptists of Georgia are greatly indebted.

The religious fervor of the times continued to increase with the rapid growth of the Baptist churches. As the turbulent conditions incited by Tecumseh in the Indian nations and the religious fanaticism broke out among the red men, the people realized more than ever that the Great Crisis was fast approaching. Days for fasting and prayer were set aside and rigidly observed. The dread was heightened in many people by an earthquake and the appearance in the heavens of a comet, which was firmly believed to portend dire events. The date of the Declaration of the War of 1812, was fixed as a day of fasting and prayer. Likewise the date Washington City was captured and burned by the British was so set apart.

So numerous became the churches of this denomination

that the Ebenezer Association was formed in March, 1814, at Cool Springs church at Allentown, in this county, by fourteen churches, dismissed from the Ocmulgee Association and the Hepzibah Association. The Hepzibah sent Charles Culpepper, George Franklin, N. Robertson and J. Shirey; the Ocmulgee appointed Joseph Baker, V. A. Tharpe, D. Wood, H. Hooten, and Edmund Talbot, as presbyteries. (History of Georgia Baptists.)

EARLY METHODISM IN WILKINSON

While Charles Culpepper and John Ross were busily sowing the seeds of the Baptist faith, the Methodist church was not idle. Prior to the settling of the county, Lorenzo Dow's fiery eloquence in the counties east of the Oconee had won numerous converts, and as they scattered throughout Wilkinson County, they clamored for organizations of their own belief. In 1805, the Oconee District was created by the Georgia-South Carolina Conference, which extended from the Ogeechee River to the Indian Boundary Line, and Samuel Cowles was appointed Presiding Elder. Following close on the heels of the extending of Wilkinson County's territorial limits to the Ocmulgee and the carving out of other counties in 1807, the Ohoopce Circuit was created composed of this county and the counties to the south and southeast. Angus McDonald was sent hither as a missionary. This was the day of Camp Meetings and Shouting Methodists. Methodist Camp Grounds sprang up throughout the section. One of these was near Camp Ground Branch not far from the site where the first court was held. From this camp ground sprang Poplar Springs Methodist Church. Another Camp Ground is on Big Sandy Creek, at the spring above the road near Thompson's Bridge. From this Camp ground sprang the Irwinton Methodist church. Another Camp Ground was near the old County Site not far from the Twiggs County line, and it is probable that Ball's Church resulted from this. The

work of McDonald must have borne fruit, for in 1808 the Ocmulgee Circuit was created largely taking the place of the Ohoopsee Circuit, Jones County being added to the circuit, while Laurens was placed elsewhere. Lovick Pierce was appointed the Presiding Elder.

The early Methodist meetings in Wilkinson were largely dependent on local preachers or exhorters. The vast territory which the "circuit rider" had to cover made it impossible for him to give these meetings the needed attention. He was expected to devote his full time to work and usually had enough appointments on his circuit to give but one day in each month to each community. The meager salary allowed as well as the hardships incident to such a strenuous life tended to discourage many from entering the ministry as a life work. Hence, many would locate and would then be at liberty to preach when and wherever they chose.

The Camp meetings were great events and would always be attended by large crowds who would come for miles and remain for days at a time, spending the nights on the ground or at the homes of the nearby citizens.

The continued growth of this denomination made necessary a reduction of the territory of the circuit rider and in 1816 the Ocmulgee circuit consisted of Wilkinson and Twiggs and parts of Jones and Pulaski counties. Charles Dickenson was assigned here that year and James Dunwoody was his helper. There were twenty-eight appointments for these two men to meet each month. (History of Georgia Methodism.)

For many years after the town of Irwinton was built there was no organized church here, the members attending nearby churches. The Methodist Church was the first to be organized at Irwinton, and in all probability about 1820, as tradition handed down by B. Wynn is to the effect that Salem Church, which was organized in 1818, was the first Methodist church to be organized in the county.

Mention is made of the Methodist Chapel at Irwinton in 1829. So rapidly did Methodism take hold in and around Irwinton that in 1834, Irwinton was taken from the Ocmulgee Circuit and made a separate charge, with Rev. James B. Payne as pastor. In that year the membership of the church here was given as being five hundred, seventy-seven members. The Methodist church probably owes as much to Payne as does the Baptist church to Charles Culpepper and John Ross, for the dissemination of its teachings. Smith in his History of Methodism says of Payne: "From his entrance into the ministry James B. Payne had a wonderful success in winning souls."

CHAPTER XXIV

THE SCHOOLS OF WILKINSON COUNTY

EARLY DEVELOPMENT

AS to what the people of Wilkinson county were doing towards educating their children during the first few years after the settlement, we have no means of knowing. All written records covering this particular phase seem to be destroyed. In all probability, however, there were but few who received any education during the first few years after the settlement, for this was a period when everyone was being strained towards getting fields cleared, houses built and the new homes in a condition fit to dwell in. Education was looked upon more as luxury than as a necessity. Money with which to pay teachers was scarce. Markets for produce were in far away Augusta and Savannah, and tutors could not well accept produce as pay.

MT. ETNA. The veil of obscurity covering the schools of Wilkinson county is first lifted in 1814. We find in the *Georgia Journal*, published in Milledgeville, of March 2nd, 1814, the following advertisement:

“Mount Etna School in Wilkinson county was opened on February 3rd under the direction of E. Underwood, where a few more scholars will be received. The Director of this school, from considerable experience and unre-mitted attention, hopes to give general satisfaction to such scholars as are entrusted to his care. The situation is very healthy, the water good, and board may be had at respectable houses on moderate terms. Terms of tuition for Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, \$2.50 per quarter—for Grammar, Geography and Mathematics, \$4.00.”

While we have no means of knowing the exact location

of Mount Etna, yet we have every reason for believing that it was either at or near the present town of Irwinton. It was known at that time where the county site would be likely to be fixed and we find that during the same month that the half acre town lots were being advertised for sale by the Commissioners appointed for this purpose. It is probable that this school was the same one which was out in the field a few hundred yards east of the home of T. A. Brundage, as the mother of R. W. Adkins, deceased, during her lifetime told of attending a school at that place when she was young. It is likely that the school remained at that place until the County Academy was built at Irwinton.

THE COUNTY ACADEMY. It is probable that Mt. Etna School was the same as the Wilkinson County Academy. The laws of Georgia during the years after Wilkinson county was settled provided for the support of a county academy in each county. Apparently no provision was made for any academy in Wilkinson until after the territory south of the line from the mouth of Big Sandy Creek to the Ocmulgee river was cut off. Until this time no man knew what parts would be cut off and as everyone was busy settling his lands had no time for schools. After this line had been run and it was thought that Wilkinson county had assumed its permanent form, we find the first mention made of the Wilkinson County Academy. To John Thomas Fairchilds belongs the credit of introducing this resolution in the House. John Ball carried it through the Senate, which provided for this academy and appointed as Commissioners of the academy, Arthur Fort, Stephen Johnston, William Lord, John Hays and William Bivins, the date of this being December, 1808.

As to whether these commissioners ever acted we have no record, but it is probable that due to the confusion resulting from the selection of the county site, nothing was

done towards making definite arrangements for a County Academy.

In 1810, a new set of Commissioners was appointed for the county academy, these being Major John Hatcher, Matthew Carswell, Daniel Hicks, Stephen Gafford, and Jeremiah Lofton. In 1813, the legislature appointed Stephen Hoge, Nicholas Thompson, and Thomas Ard as Commissioners to fill vacancies.

The county academy provided in each county during this period was not intended to be used for the education of the masses, but for the children of the wealthier classes. The Academy was thus used mainly by those who lived near the county site, by those who could afford the expense of boarding their children, and those who could furnish a conveyance for their children to ride. Many of the wealthier families found it more convenient to employ private tutors for their children. Among the masses there had not yet been felt that need for universal schooling which years later resulted in such a clamor for more schools that the legislature saw fit to grant them.

As the years passed, the struggle for a livelihood became less severe, times became more prosperous, and the wealthier citizens over the whole county became more interested in the culture and education of their children. The Academy at Irwinton was rapidly growing in popularity. In addition to this, here and there community schools began to appear, supported by a few men of the community who realized the need of educating their children. Usually these community schools grew up in churches. Teachers were few and hard to obtain. Often-times some "Yankee" passing through would be hired to do the teaching, but his methods of instruction would hardly be approved by the educators of today. Instead of encouraging the rank and file to educate their children, many impediments were thrown in the way, and the great mass of the poorer children were allowed to grow up without any schooling at all.

One of the results of this system of education was a development of two classes of citizenship, an aristocratic element and a "poor white trash" element. The one became wealthier and wealthier as the years passed, the other remained stationary or became poorer. The growth of the plantation system, cultivated by slave labor was rapidly reducing the poorer families to almost serfdom. The big plantation owners as their wealth increased would purchase all the available lands near him, and the opportunities for the poor man to obtain land were few. Large families was the rule in these days and in order to give the children opportunities to acquire property it became the custom to move to more thinly settled portions of the state and there take up the cheap lands. Hence, from year to year, there was an exodus of citizens from Wilkinson county to other counties. Likewise, many of the wealthier classes would sell out their plantations and move to cheaper and sometimes better lands.

THE FIRST BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE

As the wealth of Wilkinson continued to grow, we find direct results in the increasing interest in the education of the children. In 1821, Samuel Beall who had recently made Wilkinson County his home, and John King, were appointed as commissioners of the Academy of the County of Wilkinson in the place of David Roland and Jeremiah Lofton. Three years later, in 1824, the Wilkinson County Academy was incorporated, with William Beck, James Neal, Alpheus Beall, John F. Simmons, Charles Culpeper, Lluellyn Roberson and Richard Whitaker as Trustees. The fact that Samuel Beall was in the Senate at this time leads us to believe that he was largely instrumental in having this act of incorporation passed. Suffice to say, that from this date, Irwinton has born the reputation of being an educational center. Immediate steps were taken towards providing a suitable school building. The lot

whereon Talmage Institute was later built was acquired and about the spot where the residence of F. G. Byington now stands, there was erected a brick schoolhouse. The following advertisement found in the Georgia Journal, dated Dec. 28, 1824, gives us an attractive picture of Irwinton and the surrounding country:

“Wilkinson Academy. This academy, agreeable to the progress of the building and the arrangements made by the Trustees, will be prepared for the reception of students on the 3rd Monday in Jan., next. The Trustees beg leave to inform the public that a teacher competent to teach as well the ordinary scholastic duties and rudiments of science as the Academical branches, preparatory to an entry in college, will be expected from him, and whose recommendation is requested to be accompanied with a reputation of sobriety and morality, such a one will be gladly received to take charge of this institution and will meet with proper encouragement and an adequate salary. This institution is established in Irwinton, whose inhabitants have hitherto enjoyed as great a share of health as any place below the mountains, who are also in their habits quite consonant to the strict rules of morality and decorum. The place affords excellent water, its contiguity to the Mineral Springs, being but four miles from Irwinton, recently discovered and much resorted to the past summer, which from their salubrious effects will probably increase in resort in the succeeding. Irwinton is surrounded with plentiful country, abundantly affording all the necessary comforts for subsistence of students who are placed at this Academy for education. Parents who choose to place their children at this Institution for instruction may be assured that the guardianship while in school and examples when out of school in the private families of Irwinton, will be of such moral character as will be perfectly consonant with the rules of good order as are most admirably calculated to impress the tender mind. Any application by

any person desiring to take charge of this Academy will please address it to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees at this place.

Alphous Beall,
Sec. of the Board."

(John S. Barry of Vermont, then only twenty-two years of age, answered this advertisement and with his wife moved to Irwinton and took charge of the school for the following two years, at the same time preparing himself for admission to the bar. After practicing law at Irwinton for a few years, serving as Captain of the Irwinton Military Company and later appointed as military aide by Governor Forsyth, he removed to the State of Michigan where he was elected Governor three different times on the Democratic ticket.)

THE POOR SCHOOLS

This was the day when the prevailing line of thought was that it was the duty of the individual to pay for the education of his children, and not the duty of the state. The result of this was that there was a great mass of children, whose parents were either unable or unwilling to pay for their schooling, growing up in ignorance in Wilkinson county. For years, the state paid nothing at all to any school except the County Academy, and to that very little. Later the Poor School Fund was provided for the various schools. It was slowly being realized by the statesmen of Georgia that it was the duty of the state to provide an education for those children whose parents could not afford to pay a teacher. In 1826, Wilkinson's share of the Poor School Fund was \$460.71. In 1830, the Wilkinson County Academy received only \$388.55 as its share of the state school funds. In 1836, however, Jeremiah Beall was Trustee for Poor Schools of Wilkinson county, and in this year the state appropriation for the county was \$790.21.

The name, Poor School Fund, as it was unfortunately called, antagonized the pride of many parents who considered they were objects of charity whenever they accepted schooling for their children paid by this fund. This was strikingly illustrated in one of these years while C. C. Beall was Trustee of Poor Schools when the fund received was \$651.43 and only \$342.93 was expended.

During this period the management of the school funds was in the hands of the Inferior Court and Ordinary, the latter being ex-officio County School Commissioner and was required to make an annual report to the Grand Jury.

Teachers were examined by a board of examiners appointed by the Inferior Court. In 1859, Rufus J. Cochran, R. A. Stanley, William O. Beall, and Nathaniel C. Hughs were the examining board.

Taxes for the maintenance of the "Poor Schools" as they were called were levied by the Inferior Court upon recommendation of the Grand Jury. Returns of names of those children whose parents were not able to pay for their tuition were kept on file by the School Commissioner. The teacher in each academy was required to file with the School Commissioner monthly reports giving the names and number of days each one of such children attended his school, and he was allowed five cents per day for these.

The report to the Grand Jury made by the commissioner in 1855 shows receipts from all sources of \$546.90. This report further showed 515 children whom the county was under obligation to educate and approximately the same number whose parents could pay their tuition.

In addition to the small amounts paid the teachers of the Poor Schools, the Inferior Court was authorized by an act of the Legislature of 1854 to supply needy pupils with books and stationery, Judge Authur E. Cochran being the author of this. The amount paid the teachers in 1855 was five cents per day for each pupil unable to pay

tuition; in 1859 this was increased to seven cents per day, as is deduced from the old accounts filed by the teachers found in the court house. The account of C. O. Davis, who taught in Bloodworth district in 1855 and 1859, is very valuable in giving the above information. It is made out against the "School Commissioner of the County of Wilkinson," the Ordinary then serving as such, and after giving a list of the pupils taught, the number of days each attended, there was added his affidavit that he did not expect to get any pay for teaching them from any other source.

Traditions are handed down by the descendants of John Tomberlin that about 1820, the planters about the line of Turkey Creek and Griffin Districts combined together and employed a Yankee school teacher to teach their children and sent them ten months in the year to him. This length of term seems to have been general over the county, which goes to explain the superior state of education and culture boasted of by the aristocratic families of the counties prior to the emancipation of the slaves.

Not only did the leading families of the county patronize the district schools but it was no uncommon thing for a planter to send his sons to finish their education in northern colleges. An instance of this was Elijah Hogan who sent his son, Elijah Columbus Hogan, to a university in New York.

THE "DEESTRICK" SCHOOL

In 1835 an act was passed making the Academical Fund a part of the Poor School Fund for Wilkinson. The following year, 1836, will always stand out as a red letter year for the schools of Wilkinson county. In each of the eight militia districts, with the exception of the County Site where the County Academy was located, there was

incorporated a local academy. As trustees of these schools we find the outstanding men of these districts.

BLACK CREEK ACADEMY in (Bloodworth) Bond's District with John Hall, George Shinholser, Bryant O'Banion, Oathneel McCook, and Thomas Underwood, trustees.

LIBERTY HILL ACADEMY in the Fork (Passmore) District with James Hatcher, Lewis Clay, Ratliff Boone, John Meredith, and Daniel S. Pierce, trustees.

MOUNT PLEASANT ACADEMY in Currie's (Lord's) District with Joel Dees, William Lord, Wiley Miller, Hansford Davis, and Jethro Dean, trustees. (The writer is informed that Mrs. Epsy Brady, the wife of Franklin Brady gave the lot at Poplar Head upon which this school was built.)

UNION HILL ACADEMY in Ramah District with Richard Lewis, James Gibson, Samuel Bragg, Joel Rivers, and Archibald Smith, trustees; this academy was located near the home of Joel Rivers and was called the Rivers Academy. When Sherman came through his soldiers burned it.

GRIFFIN DISTRICT ACADEMY with Robert Rozar, William B. Smith, Elisha Hall, William Cawley and Daniel Hall, trustees.

HIGH HILL ACADEMY in High Hill District, located at Pleasant Plains Church, with Isaac Hall, James Ross, William Carswell, Joel Hardie and William Haddon, trustees.

TURKEY CREEK ACADEMY in Turkey Creek District with John T. Harrison, Timothy Sears, Anderson Ingram, William Payne and Joel Butler, trustees. (This school was erected on the lands formerly owned by L. L. Hall.)

LAFAYETTE ACADEMY in High Hill District with William E. Carswell, Williamson Calhoun, John Smith, Samuel M. Carswell and Green B. Burney, trustees. (This school was incorporated in 1837 and was located at Bethel Church.)

(As an indication of the interest the state manifested in the support of these academies, the sum of \$32.75 each, was paid them in 1838.)

WASHINGTON ACADEMY was incorporated in 1840, with Green Burney, Solomon Arnold, John Breedlove, Ellis Harvill and Lewis Spears, trustees.

HARRISON ACADEMY in Turkey Creek District was incorporated in 1850 with A. W. Jordan, Nimrod Burke, R. F. Rozar, John Burke and Samuel Meredith, trustees. (This was located on lands donated by Allen Davidson and is now known as the Manson School.)

COOL SPRING ACADEMY, located at Allentown was incorporated in 1856, with Anderson Ingram, Willis Allen, John Gainey, William F. M. Brown and Eli Sears, trustees.

TALMAGE NORMAL INSTITUTE

In all the history of Wilkinson, no institution has played a greater part in the affairs of her citizens than has this school. It was the pride of the whole of Wilkinson county for almost three-quarters of a century. Each section during these years while it was in its prime was accustomed to send hither the young men and young women for the finishing touches of their education. None but the ablest teachers were employed, and the fame of this school attracted boarding pupils from other counties.

The act of the legislature incorporating this school was due to the efforts of Judge Arthur E. Cochran who was representing the county in the Senate of 1854, and pro-

vided that the trustees should be Green B. Burney, Thomas N. Beall, William Fisher, Eleazer Cumming, E. J. Gilbert, N. C. Hughs, Leroy Fleetwood, F. D. Ross, James Jackson, Joel Deese, R. L. Story, R. J. Cochran, N. A. Carswell and William Taylor. These trustees were given authority to borrow money for the school, to have perpetual succession and in case of vacancy, the remaining trustees should have the power to fill the vacancies and to increase the number of the trustees to a maximum of twenty-one, besides such other rights and privileges necessary to the management of the school.

The original intention of Judge Cochran was for the school to be used as a training school for teachers but it was found impractical to use it for that purpose. Therefore, it having been named Talmage Normal Institute in honor of Dr. Samuel Talmage, the name was abbreviated to Talmage Institute about 1874.

THE ORIGIN OF THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW

The Grand Jury of the April term, 1855, in its presentments will go down in history as the originators of the idea of the Compulsory Education Law. Their recommendations are as follows:

“We have carefully examined the books and the report of the school commissioner; and in them we find cause of much to regret and deplore. There were three hundred and seventy-seven children returned and we have ascertained forty-nine others that we also considered. Making four hundred and twenty-six in all entitled to the benefit of the fund. Two hundred and ninety-two of this number were taught by the different teachers throughout the county, an average of but thirty-nine days each during the past year, and the other one hundred and thirty-four, we have no reason to believe, received a day's schooling. These facts speak for themselves—proving either the want of suitable and convenient schools, or the deplorable

ignorance or criminal indifference and neglect of parents and guardians. We have serious apprehensions that the time when the entire mass of our rising population shall be properly educated, is for Wilkinson county at least, far in the distance. The remedy for this evil, we are unprepared to suggest but would respectfully commend to the serious consideration of the Legislature, whether some act, compelling parents to permit their children to be educated to some extent may not be necessary. Forty-six of the children whom we mention as having been taught were not legally returned to the Commissioner—he therefore was not entitled to pay the accounts of their teachers. We believe these to be equally entitled and commend that he be allowed to pay them.”

Those serving on the Grand Jury at this April term were: Thomas H. Parker, foreman; John Van Landingham, Littleton Branan, Joseph N. Miller, Archibald M. Smith, John H. Freeman, Eason Green, Abram Pitts, Joel Hardie, Charles Hooks, Zenus Fordham, James Pittman, Allen Chambers, James Fountain, James A. Dean, William Taylor, Etheldridge Ogburn, Wyrriott C. Adams, Edward Hickman, James Hoover, Alexander Nesbit, John J. Todd, Francis Fordham.

The following are names of Wilkinson county school teachers, as taken from old Poor School Records, covering years 1852 to 1859:

Norman McReany, C. B. Anderson, Wm. H. Golden, R. L. Cumming, L. D. Rees, Wm. McGawin, E. C. Hogan, Timothy Bloodworth, Wm. Carlton, Wm. S. Johnson, M. B. Johnson, Henry L. Dunlap, Jas. M. Lovitt, B. S. Carswell, B. I. Aycock, Mary Lavender, Wiley Shepherd, Theophalus Hardie, Robert Smith, I. K. Walter, J. B. Ursery, Jeremiah Smith, Charles T. Cushing, Jacob R. Walters, Iverson L. Harville, A. D. Breedlove, Sydney A. Warren, Alphaus Breedlove, Larkin Smith, L. S. Jenkins, Luiza Jackson, Francis A. Bishop, J. N. Ray,

James M. Neil, Meredith Honeycut, M. H. Esom, F. F. Stubbs, John D. Vann, Joseph McCook, John H. Strong, Harriett M. Powell, Obadiah Dumas, J. W. Payne, A. M. Bridges, H. K. Byington, N. B. Nyles, F. A. Kittles, J. B. Murphy, Austin Todd, R. A. Stanley, W. W. Deen, Andrew F. Frazer, W. M. Dean, Thomas Walters, W. L. Holland, John W. Leyan, Wm. R. Pixley, Charles M. Carter, J. B. Ursery, Lydia Jackson, B. T. Castillo, W. S. Castillo, James Adams, John P. Califf, John A. Clements, Joseph D. Bond, C. O. Davis, Caroline Waters, Iverson L. Harvill, Frances Todd, Benjamin Breedlove, J. W. Blackshear, H. E. Harville, Miss Martha Sinclair, A. N. Ladd, M. N. Murphy, A. V. McCardle, J. E. McDonald, Benjamin Green, James A. Bush, John M. Russell, Miss M. R. Anderson, Wm. R. Stub, Byd S. Collins, Lucius I. Robson, James T. Castillo, P. A. Ashley, W. T. Holland, S. T. Player, Joseph McCook, J. D. Shaws, A. R. Harvill, Sarah Jackson, Joel F. Loftin, James F. McBeth, J. F. Ross, Wm. N. Ryle, John M. Smith, John H. Strong, Hamilton Shepherd, Nancy McLeods, Welcome Ursery, Thomas Freeman, E. E. Methvin, Minard F. Olph, Philip Clancy, George W. Boatwright, Joseph S. Hair, D. C. Walker, Margaret L. Rose, L. F. Saulter, F. I. Chambers, Martha Kemp, N. M. Green, N. B. Jackson, Emma Butler, J. M. Langford, Sophiah Taylor.

CHAPTER XXV

WAR PREPARATIONS IN WILKINSON

THE BUILDING OF THE HARTFORD ROAD

PROBABLY no road in the State of Georgia has had such a history as has the Old Hartford Road, which formerly led from Milledgeville the capital of the state, through the counties of Baldwin, Wilkinson, Twiggs, and Pulaski to the then frontier at Hartford, where Hawkinsville now stands.

The world crisis was directly responsible for the building of this road, the crisis that was affecting the destinies of the entire world, the crisis which was threatening Wilkinson county as well as all Georgia with utter destruction. Such was the case, and no one realized it more than did the people of Wilkinson.

For years before the declaration of the War of 1812 the people of Georgia had foreseen the approaching conflict. They had experienced the machinations of the British agents who were eternally stirring up trouble for Georgia among the Creek Indians just beyond the Ocmulgee. They had not forgotten the terrible experience during the American Revolution when all Georgia was drenched in the blood of the patriots, when the Indians were turned loose upon the state by the British. They realized that no state was in a more dangerous position than Georgia, that the British would doubtless land troops in the Indian country where thousands of redskins would flock to their standard and march through the very heart of Georgia. Or should the British use Florida as their base or attack the coastal country below Savannah the effect would be the same and the section here between the Ocmulgee and the Oconee would become the objective of the invading forces. It thus became necessary for Georgia to be able to rush

troops, artillery, and ammunition to Hartford which must necessarily become the point of attack.

The approaching crisis thus made necessary the building of the road to Hartford, and every able-bodied man between the ages of sixteen and fifty living within three miles of this road was drafted to build it. The act of the Legislature named as commissioners for this road Aaron Feagan and B. M'Crary of Baldwin; John King, Thomas M'Ginty and Thomas Durham of Wilkinson; Robert Sherrard, John Hays and Thomas Dennard of Twiggs.

The Hartford road had been built not a moment too soon. Along the road was soon heard the roll of drums, the rumble of artillery wagons, the tramp of soldiers, as they hurried to the frontier. Galloping couriers carried the despatches to and from Milledgeville and General Blackshear along this road which became his line of communication.

WILKINSON COUNTY'S PART IN THE WAR OF 1812

Perhaps never in the history of the civilized world has a universal fear seized the whole people as during this period of time. The great dread that seized the whole of Europe at the monster armies of Napoleon on the one side and his enemies on the other had spread to the New World. It seized upon the Creek Indian nation, where their superstitions prepared the way for any cult that might be introduced.

The British, recognizing the trend of events was inevitably drawing America into maelstrom of war which was engulfing Europe and that she would be aligned on the side of her Revolutionary ally, France, was not slow to grasp the opportunity of arousing the Creeks into a religious frenzy against the Americans. She could not have selected a more powerful agent to produce this than Tecumseh. With his band of Shawnees, he came from Detroit into the Creek nation. From tribe to tribe he went,

even into the Seminoles of Florida, teaching them the "Dance of the Lakes," converting all the disgruntled elements to his faith immediately and from them spreading to those who had always been loyal to the Americans. His prophecies of destruction for those who refused to believe in him, death by quagmires, earthquakes, thunder and lightning and all the forces of nature, which he claimed to be at his beck and call, while the bullets of their enemies would prove harmless to the true believers: all this was rapidly having its effect on the Indians. As he went from tribe to tribe, the mantle of Tecumseh was cast upon other able local prophets, and these took up the work with such a spirit that the whole nation was soon in an uproar. Chieftain after chieftain was converted, and town after town began rapidly to join the war party until nine-tenths of the whole nation was arrayed against the Americans. Here and there, however, a chieftain would remain loyal to the Americans and hold his followers in line.

Chiefest of these was Big Warrior of the Tuckabatches, Chief Speaker of the nation. He treated with derision the teachings of Tecumseh and his converts. Tecumseh, however, had been informed by the British that a comet would appear in the fall and that he could safely prophesy concerning its approach to the Indians and use it to further his ends. Tecumseh therefore prophesied that Big Warrior would see his arm extended across the heavens in the fall and when he, Tecumseh, returned to Detroit, he would stamp his feet and shake down every house in Tuckabatchee. The next month after he made this remarkable prediction, a mighty rumbling was heard in the earth and the houses of Tuckabatchee reeled and tottered in an earthquake. (Pickett's History of Alabama, p. 515.) Soon the comet appeared. To the superstitious red men it was Tecumseh's arm extended.

But still the staunch old chieftain, though with fear and trembling, refused to take sides against the Americans.

With him, remained the greater part of the Tuckabatchee tribe as well as the Coweta, the Cusseta and a few other tribes.

Both the British and Tecumseh, himself, seems to have overestimated the power their plans would have upon the superstitious minds of the Indians. Their success overstepped their most sanguine expectations and perhaps saved the southern states from one of the greatest massacres in history. The British had calculated upon, and had timed the Indian outbreak to coincide with the arrival of their fleets and land forces to be sent from Europe. But the religious fanaticism of the Indians could not be restrained. Killings and disorders broke out throughout the whole Indian nation. A civil war among the Creeks was imminent in 1813. Hoboheilthle, the Tallassee king, famous in Georgia history, now grasped the war club. Though a delegation of Indians loyal to the Americans hurried to him and urged him to desist, he vowed he would not only capture and destroy all the Indian towns lying between him and the Georgia frontiers but would not pause in his victorious march through Georgia until he had reached the Ogeechee: that with his bows and arrows and war clubs and magic powers, aided by the British and Shawnees who were already en route, he would crush the Americans. (Indian Affairs, p. 847.)

WILKINSON COUNTY THREATENED BY THE INDIANS

The disaffection of this famous old chieftain was a serious blow to the Americans. For his were no idle threats. His influence throughout the Creek land would now rally hundreds of braves to the British arms. Only too well did the uneasy families of Wilkinson and the adjoining counties realize the peril that now faced them as this news reached the Georgia frontiers, for **WILKINSON LAY IN HIS THREATENED LINE OF MARCH**, with only thinly settled Twiggs county lying between it and the

Indian country, and the small federal garrison at Fort Hawkins to stand guard.

In June, 1813, news reached the Indian nation that the Shawnees from the Great Lakes were coming. This seems to have been taken by them as the signal for their outbreak. The civil war now burst forth and the towns loyal to the Americans began to feel the weight of Indian vengeance. The Indian chieftain, Cornells, hurried to Milledgeville and urged the governor of Georgia to rush troops to the aid of the loyal Indians but the governor was dilatory and the civil war continued to rage. In July another appeal was sent to Benjamin Hawkins by the Indians offering a part of the Indian lands if aid should be sent them. At the same time, Big Warrior, whose town was now besieged by the hostiles was sending appeals to the ancient allies of his tribe, the Cherokees, for aid. The combined forces of the hostiles were now turned against Tuckabatchee whose warriors still stood firm. The Cussetah and the Coweta chiefs now vowed they would die in the defense of Big Warrior and gathering two hundred warriors ordered their war chiefs to fight their way to Tuckabatchee and bring back to Coweta the beleaguered braves of Big Warrior. Welcome news arrived by runners that the Cherokees were on the march to the aid of the loyal Creeks.

The Cussetah and Coweta warriors having succeeded in saving Big Warrior and his tribesmen and bringing them back with them, the Indian towns along the Chattahoochee were fortified against Hoboheithle, who was now the recognized head of the war faction, and was putting into effect his threats of systematic destruction of all the Indian towns which refused to dance the "Dance of the Lakes." These fortified towns along the Chattahoochee now constituted the first line of defense for the people of Wilkinson county against the threatened destruction.

And yet, the governor of Georgia as well as the federal authorities seemed unaware of the great crisis facing this section. Tardiness and delays were making the weak Indian towns fight their battles against overwhelming odds.

Suddenly in August the massacre at Fort Mims filled the nation with horror and awakened it to the fact that a crisis was upon this section. Their success in this attack on Fort Mims now convinced the Indians that their prophets were worthy of belief, and it was immediately decided to attack the well fortified Coweta town with all the forces that could be brought to bear and after reducing it, sweep Georgia to the Savannah river where the British would co-operate. The date fixed for the storming of Coweta town was about October 1st, 1813. News also reached the friendly Indians that the Seminoles well armed by the Spaniards in Florida were on the march to join in with the attack. Frantic appeals were sent to the governor of Georgia stating that unless help arrived the loyal towns would have to join the hostile "Red Sticks" to prevent being destroyed. The governor of Georgia now thoroughly alarmed hastened General Floyd with his Georgia militia to the aid of Coweta and they arrived in time to prevent its fall.

In the meantime the inhabitants in this immediate section threatened by Hoboheilhle were in a panic of fear. Knowing his ability to make good this threat with his thousands of fanatic warriors, those living nearest the Ocmulgee frontier were in a high state of alarm and were fleeing into the interior. Immense numbers left their homes in terror, for the comparatively small forces of militia which could be depended on were no match for the red tribesmen of Hoboheilhle. Brigadier-General David Blackshear, of Laurens county, was in command of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division, composed of the regiments of Wilkinson, Twiggs, Laurens, Pulaski, and Telfair counties.

In the early part of August, 1813, the situation along the frontiers guarded by this brigade became so serious that Governor Mitchell ordered him to repair at once to the Ocmulgee and take such steps as would make the inhabitants secure. Hastening to Twiggs county he hurriedly had three forts erected along the river at strategic points. From this county he went to Pulaski and Telfair where he had seven other forts built. Col. Ezekiel Wimberly commanding the militia of Twiggs was ordered to assemble sufficient men to garrison the forts along the Twiggs border and to provide mounted spies to patrol the territory lying between. Col. Allen Tooke of Pulaski and Major Cawthorn of Telfair were given similar orders to garrison the forts of their respective counties. The Wilkinson county militia under the command of Col. William Cawley and that of Laurens county was now ordered out to relieve these garrisons in the guarding of the frontier. Those parts of the first class militia not in active service were required to assemble at Irwinton every two weeks to be drilled and disciplined.

Although the militia of this whole section was now under arms, it began to be realized that the state was totally unprepared for a war such as was bursting upon it. It was found that there were insufficient arms, especially in Telfair county, with which to provide the militia. General Blackshear at once sent urgent demands on the governor for more. It was now also discovered that the powder and balls provided by the state arsenals were practically worthless. Thus, badly armed and equipped, the militia formed a weak second line of defense along the Ocmulgee against the impending extermination by the hostile Creeks. On every breeze came rumors of British warships filled with thousands of British troops which were expected to be landed on either the Atlantic coast or the Gulf coast and march through Georgia, and against any well armed body of men the militia would fare badly.

However, the arms and ammunition problem was partly remedied.

In the meantime events were happening in the Indian nation which gave relief to the fear-stricken settlers of this section. General Floyd had arrived at Coweta and reinforced by the friendly Indians had defeated the Indians at Caleebee, in which battle the Tallassee King fell. Likewise Andrew Jackson at the head of his West Tennesseans had arrived in the Indian nation, and Cocke with his East Tennesseans was approaching. Battle after battle was fought, the Indians fighting with a fanatical ferocity never equalled in the history of the Creek nation. Had the overzealous prophets been able to have restrained their converts and co-ordinated their uprising with the arrival of the British forces, the history of Wilkinson county would have told a far different story. As it was, the Creeks could not withstand the overwhelming armies that were sent against them and their power was crushed before the British arrived.

General Blackshear during this time had assembled his forces at Hartford (Hawkinsville), as his headquarters and extended his line of operations to the Flint river where he stationed a force for the protection of the Ocmulgee frontier. This released the line of forts from so rigid a guard. All the first class militia of this section was now organized and surrendered to the use of the federal government to be sent to whatever front deemed necessary (Bench & Bar of Ga., Vol. 1, p. 419). It now became essential for the second class militia of these counties to guard the Ocmulgee line of defense.

As the year 1814 wore on dark days fell upon Wilkinson county. Washington city had been burned by a victorious British army. The great Napoleon on whom America had so fondly based her hopes of invincibility when she had entered the war met his downfall at Leipsic and was sent into exile. News reached Georgia that the

hosts of British redcoats fresh from the battlefields of Europe would now be poured into Georgia, either from the Gulf or from the Atlantic coast. Irwinton was now made the recruiting rendezvous of Lieutenant Gresham, 2nd Lt. 8th U. S. Infantry.

A new Indian peril now faced this immediate section. Ten British ships having arrived at Apalachicola, the Seminole tribes which had become greatly augmented by large numbers of other Creeks upon the utter defeat of the Creek nation by Jackson, Floyd and others, had flocked to the Seminoles and now seized upon this opportunity to get revenge. Thus in September of 1814, the citizens of these counties between the Ocmulgee and Oconee were thrown into great excitement over well substantiated rumors that the Seminoles would shortly attack Hartford. Col. Allen Tooke commanding the militia of Pulaski county, recognizing the dire straits that section was now in by reason of all the first class militia having entered the federal service hurried a courier to Governor Early informing him of the perilous situation.

The forts guarding the Ocmulgee were now reinforced and a body of scouts was thrown across the river to explore the Indian country throughout that section, and locate any hostiles on the march.

It became increasingly apparent that New Orleans would be the first objective of the victorious British armies and fleets. Major-General Andrew Jackson, who was in command of the federal forces throughout the southern states, began hastening thither with his army and sent urgent calls to Governor Early to rush the first class militia to Mobile with the utmost despatch. Col. Ezekiel Wimberley's regiment was detached from General Blackshear's brigade and ordered to rendezvous at Fort Hawkins. Arriving there with less than its full complement, the regiment was completed by recruits from the second class militia of Jasper and Morgan counties.

The Seminole troubles now caused a change in the plans. General McIntosh immediately proceeded on the march but General Blackshear was ordered to march with Col. Wimberley's regiment from Hartford together with other troops to the Flint river and after establishing a depot to keep McIntosh informed of any forces of hostile Indians. Meanwhile Major Blue of the 39th regiment with sixteen hundred mounted men, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks were on the march against the Seminoles. Likewise, Col. Benjamin Hawkins' regiment of Creeks was ready to march against them, and should it be necessary, General McIntosh's command was also to turn aside from the march to Mobile and aid in the extermination of the Seminoles.

On December 19, 1814, General McIntosh, receiving more disturbing information by Indian runners of the activities of the British at Apalachicola, hastily sent a courier to Blackshear informing him of the dangers the southwestern part of Georgia was in, from not only the British and Indians but also the further fact that hundreds of negroes which had fled to the Seminoles were now being armed and drilled for the purpose of being turned loose on the state, and at the same time ordering Blackshear to rush his command with all speed to the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers.

Although Blackshear's forces were almost totally without any supplies, having less than a day's rations on hand, the emergency was so great that he immediately took up the line of march at the same time sending requisitions to Governor Early to have supplies sent forward, in order to prevent a failure of the expedition. Food and munitions were sent on after Blackshear's army as fast as they could be collected; but on January 3rd to add to the troubles, the flat which was being used to ferry them across the river at Hartford sank and it was some days before it could be put back into service. In the meantime Blackshear's men were approaching the Flint river.

The arrival in the Gulf of Mexico of the British war fleet with one hundred, fifty boats and barges loaded with soldiers was now learned, its objective being New Orleans, and Mobile its second place of attack. This made necessary that all available Georgia troops be rushed to that point. General McIntosh leaving the Seminole problem for Blackshear to solve was now en route there.

News arriving that Major Blue had defeated the Seminoles to such an extent that extensive depredations against the Georgia frontiers were improbable, Governor Early ordered General Blackshear to change his destination and proceed as rapidly as possible towards Mobile and if possible overtake McIntosh's army before its arrival there. Blackshear's brigade, unable to carry its baggage through the old Indian trail to Fort Mitchell, had to turn about and march back to Hartford, thence strike the road leading through Twiggs county to Fort Hawkins.

This, he had done and was already on the road to Fort Hawkins when Governor Early received the astounding intelligence that the British had landed troops on Cumberland island and was ravaging that whole section of the state. The Seminoles were hurrying their bands to unite with them and hundreds of negroes were turning against their former masters and joining the British with the resultant horrors of the threatened race war.

With the impending attack on Mobile, which, if successful, would let in the vast British armies reinforced by thousands of Indians for a triumphant march through Wilkinson county to the capital of the state; with the bulk of her military forces en route to Mobile to prevent this very threat; now from the southeast invaded by strong forces at her most vulnerable point, all Georgia knew that her crisis had arrived.

Blackshear's army including the Wilkinson county soldiers had been inducted into the federal service and was under federal orders to proceed to Mobile, and, hence

Governor Early had no legal right to control his movements. However, this was the only available force that could be rushed to the coast to stop the invaders. The governor, therefore, on the 19th of January, sent a courier to Blackshear urging him to change his course and hurry with all possible speed to the relief of the panic-stricken citizens of the coastal counties. Although it might mean a court-martial for disobedience of orders, Blackshear realized that the fate of Georgia might depend upon his decision, and, without a moment's loss of time, he swung his army around and started on the road through Telfair to Darien, at the same time writing McIntosh of his reasons for deviating from the instructions to join him.

Although with less than half the number of men the British had landed on the Georgia coast, badly supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions, Blackshear by forced marches, lost no time in rushing aid to that section. The road along which his army was marching, however, was filled with refugees, fleeing into the distant parts of Georgia from the imminent perils, and his march was retarded by their baggage-laden wagons frequently blocking the road.

Never did an army march more eagerly than did Blackshear's. They were going not merely to the defense of their fellow Georgians on the coast, but they were striking at a peril which threatened this section, their families, their homes. Blackshear's despatches gives a vivid picture of the morale of his men as they marched for the coast, telling of how many of his men were ill and in the hospitals when the order came to rush to Darien, but in spite of this, large numbers of them overtook his army on the march and rejoined their comrades.

On the day before Blackshear reached Darien, he received the news of Jackson's victory at New Orleans. The arrival of Blackshear's army together with this glorious news completely changed the aspect on this front.

Detachments of his command soon occupied Sapelo island. Others picketed the approaches to the British lines cutting off bands of negroes attempting to join the British. Before Blackshear's army could attack the enemy, the news of the treaty of Ghent arrived and hostilities ceased.

(Documents and letters in Sketch of David Blackshear, Bench and Bar of Georgia, Vol. 1, pages 411, et seq.: Pickett's History of Alabama; Indian Affairs, Vol. 1: Augusta Chronicle.)

CHAPTER XXVI

THE POST WAR BOOM

THE fragments of history picked up here and there describing the conditions in Wilkinson County following the closing of the War of 1812, strikingly remind us of the conditions of our own times since the World War. There was a high price for anything the farmers of Wilkinson had to sell. The demand for cotton to be exported to Europe was pouring a flood of gold into the county. Land values rose rapidly as all the available acreage was planted. The white population in 1820 was 5,144, and the black population 2,663. More and more slaves were brought in and sold to the planters at enormous prices, this requiring more land for them to cultivate. Rents for land were high where any could be found.

The distance to the seaport was the main drawback. Savannah, one hundred fifty miles, and Augusta more than one hundred miles distant were considered the best markets and in the falls when the cotton was ready to be sold, communities would co-operate in providing their carts and wagons and several would journey together to these towns carrying their produce. Some of the larger planters employed wagoners by the year, keeping them constantly on the road carrying their farm produce thither and merchandise back. Although the Oconee River could be used as a means of transportation, yet, it seems the planters preferred hauling their cotton overland. Direct connection with Savannah by an economical artery of commerce was now the urgent need of the day, and the best minds of Georgia were trying to solve the problem. In spite of the handicaps of transportation the wealth of the county rapidly grew.

The growing wealth brought tremendous changes in

the economic life of the county. More tradesmen came to make this their home. Irwinton was now growing rapidly. There was a great demand for educated men and the opportunities for the young man have never been exceeded in the history of the county. For those agriculturally minded, there was the demand for overseers for the large plantations; for those who craved military honors, there was the great military organization of the State which required well trained officers, with the constant prospect of the nation being engaged in some war on short notice; for the professional man there was the vast rapidly growing hinterland which was demanding more and more lawyers, physicians, etc.; for the man who preferred the schoolroom, there was the clamor for teachers and private instructors by the wealthy planters who wanted to give their children an education; especially for the politically minded were opportunities such as have never been again. The rapid-fire creation of new counties throughout the State brought with it the necessity for new officers to govern them, and the man with the ability for leadership who arrived first could almost always count on a political career. Likewise there was a spirit of unrest among the settlers to a large extent, the craving for greener pastures, the urge to seek new lands. Thus, we find numbers of the earlier families of Wilkinson completely disappearing from the records here, only to re-appear in some other section of the State or in Alabama. If there is anything to the old adage, "Blood will tell," it is well indicated by the numerous instances of striking successes made by these emigrants from Wilkinson.

The post war boom brought other changes, the counterpart of which we have here to-day. There seems to have been almost a complete cessation of spiritual growth. During the period when the Great Crisis was approaching and while the war was in progress the people were religious, but now that the war was over, the dangers had passed,

wealth and good times were at hand there was a backsliding and falling from grace so pronounced, that the preachers were commenting on the "low state of religion and abounding iniquity." (History of Georgia Baptists.)

However, about 1819, the boom began to lessen and prices began to fall. It was during this year that the first steamboat began to ply the Oconee River, and with the growth of Darien into a prominent cotton market coupled with the cheaper transportation by water it was inevitable that the planters here should choose this method of getting their products to market. Cotton could now be shipped to Darien for \$1.25 per bale. The advent of the steamboat thus gave to the farmers adjacent to the river great advantages over those less favorably located. This, in a manner, greatly compensated for the falling prices.

The day the first steamboat arrived, hundreds of people flocked to the landings to witness the sight. Recollections handed down to the writer state that Susan Hogan, sister of Elijah Hogan, later wife of William Smith, was present on this occasion and that the name of the first boat was "Lady Washington."

CHAPTER XXVII

THE BUILDING OF IRWINTON

IRWINTON, so named in honor of Governor Jared Irwin, owes its origin as a town to the establishing of the county site here. Being at the crossing of the road leading from Savannah to Fort Hawkins, and that from Milledgeville to the counties and towns lying to the southeast, together with the principal reason of its being approximately in the geographical center of the county, it was thus logical that it should be placed in this immediate vicinity, as soon as the Twiggs county portion was cut off.

Old hearsays handed down from the earlier settlers tell us that far back in the Indian days, the present site of the courthouse was an Indian trading post: that the Indians throughout middle Georgia flocked here to do their trading: that the monster gullies just east of the courthouse were caused by hundreds of horses of those coming hither to trade being led down the paths to the springs under the hill for water, thus making deep paths which became deeper with every rain.

Information given by J. H. Hoover says that his father, Jack Hoover, came to Irwinton in 1810 and at that time there were only two small cross-road stores here, both of which specialized in groceries, and grog.

For the first few years after the Legislature had designated this immediate vicinity for the county site, the town evidently grew very slowly. No one knew exactly what lot would be chosen. Land values here no doubt grew with leaps and bounds and in all probability one of the reasons for the slowness of the commissioners to act, was the price asked for the land. Another reason affecting the selection might have been the war raging. The topography of this entire section, cut up as it was by hills and valleys,

rendered it impossible to find a lot sufficiently level to be suitable for a town site. Finally, after lengthy delays according to tradition, the lot owned by W. C. Pearson was selected. When it became known that this lot had been purchased, there was raised such a howl that although more than a century has elapsed, yet its echoes still reverberate, and the criticism heaped upon the commissioners, linger in the traditions of the town.

It seems that no lots had been sold up to 1814 and in the Georgia Journal of March 23, is found an advertisement stating the lots would be sold on May 5th, the lots to be of one-half acre in size. The commissioners, after having set aside certain portions for the public buildings, advertised the lots for sale at public outcry. The results of the same seems to have been disappointing. One reason was, probably that the building lots as surveyed were not attractive for residences. Another reason was, that the outcome of the war was extremely in doubt, and the sale came off at a time when it looked as if Georgia was doomed to be overrun by the British. Insufficient funds were derived for the building of the courthouse and jail and neither seems to have been built until after 1818 when a special tax was levied on the property of the county for this purpose.

In the meantime the town was being built largely upon the lot of land lying to the northeast of the lot chosen by the commissioners.

Up to 1816 there was no municipal government at Irwinton, but in December of that year the Legislature attempted to incorporate the town. However, the drafter of the bill overlooked the very material clause designating just how far the limits of the town should extend, and this was amended the following year specifying that the town should extend four hundred yards each way from the courthouse.

The Legislature appointed as Irwinton's first commis-

sioners: Solomon Worrell, David Rowland, Adam Hunter, Peter McArthur, and William Beck. An unusual feature of the authorities granted these commissioners was the power and the duty to improve and repair the springs of the town. For violations of their ordinances, however, they were forbidden to inflict the penalty of corporal punishment except on slaves and persons of color.

The map of the town with the names of the streets seems to have been lost. But an old advertisement in the Georgia Journal gives the names of two of the streets and indicates that the street leading east, towards Balls Ferry was Washington street and the one leading southeast by the courthouse towards old Sumpterville in Laurens county was Sumpter street.

CHAPTER XXVIII

POLITICS, 1812 TO 1860

WILKINSON County seems to have been so busy with other matters for a few years following the war that she had little time to devote to politics. Party lines were not so tightly drawn. However, in 1819, and following that year as the quarrels of the Clark and Troupe factions grew in virulence throughout the State, Wilkinson promptly lined up with John Clark and few counties in the State were more loyal to him than Wilkinson. Although there were quite a few Virginians in the county and practically all the lawyers of the county took sides with Troupe and in addition to that, the proximity of Troupe's home a comparatively short distance southeast of this county in what was then Montgomery, yet, the Clark faction dominated the politics of the county at all elections. We are able to get a picture of the political situation here in 1825, the year the Governor of Georgia was first elected by popular vote. The returns of this election gave Clark the overwhelming majority of 716 as against 116 for Troupe.

For several years thereafter whenever any test of strength came between these parties, Wilkinson was found in the Clark column. In the 1828 presidential election, Major John Hatcher, political leader and a staunch Clark supporter, threw the weight of his political strength in favor of Andrew Jackson, and Major Hatcher was chosen as one of Jackson's electors. In the 1829 gubernatorial race, the Clark faction had no candidate, while the Troupe faction had two, Gilmer and Crawford, thus giving the Clark faction the balance of power. This was thrown to Gilmer, giving him 480 and Crawford only 65. However, in the election held in 1831 Gilmer was

opposed by Lumpkin, and Wilkinson polled the handsome vote of 696 for Lumpkin and only 119 for Gilmer. (It will be noted that John Clark having left the State, there was a change in the names of the parties, the Union party taking the place of the Clark party and Lumpkin ran on the Union ticket. The States Right Party now began to take the place of the Troupe party—the same parties under different names.)

Among the strong supporters of the States Rights party we find W. F. Bond, Isaac Hall, and Charles C. Beall, being chosen to represent Wilkinson County in the State convention to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The election for 1833 in Wilkinson was another victory for the Clarkites or Union party, although in the county offices there was no such issue made. The poll for Governor gave Lumpkin 686 and Crawford 172.

As an indication of Wilkinson County's rule to vote for the best qualified men regardless of party, in spite of the fact that Wilkinson voters were predominantly Clarkites, yet all through these years we constantly find Samuel Beall, an ardent Troupeite and States Right advocate, being elected to the highest offices that the county could offer.

THE KING-TROUPE SENATORIAL RACE OF 1844

In 1844, the system of electing Senators was changed from one to a county, which had been the rule heretofore, so that Wilkinson and Laurens counties formed the 10th Senatorial district. Wesley King, of Wilkinson, nominee of the Whigs, was opposed by a son of Governor Troupe, nominee of the Democrats, from Laurens. The battle of Clark against Troupe now for the first time in a local office seems to have been waged. Although the leavening influence of strong States Right Democrats in Wilkinson had been winning large numbers of converts to this party, Beall having been elected to the Senate in 1841 running

on a States Right platform, and Irwinton under the political leadership of Samuel Beall having become a veritable Democratic hot-bed, yet, when the real contest between the two old parties of Clark and Troupe was revived, the old Clark element rallied to the aid of King. Some of the echoes of this struggle are yet handed down. Many of the old Troupe adherents espoused the cause of Troupe. A strong element in the southern part of the county, the Carswells, the Stanleys, the Burkes, and others, swept that entire section for King. Though such a strong Democrat, yet Samuel Beall forgot party lines and in this contest took the field for his friend Wesley King, who was elected. (Accounts given the writer by I. S. King, a son of Wesley King).

During the Forties the Whig party had many supporters in Wilkinson County. Joel Rivers seems to have been for a time the leader of the Whigs. Other leading Whigs were Alexander Nesbit, Josiah Whitehurst, Sr., Dave Pool, Tom Connelly, Jack Lavender, Sr., W. M. Whitehurst, Joel Deese, and James Jackson. However, the county as a whole ordinarily leaned strongly to the Democratic party. The American or Know Nothing party seems never to have gained extensive headway.

CUMMING-CARSWELL SENATORIAL RACE

The law in regard to the Senatorial districts of the State having been changed so that Wilkinson County elected her own Senator during the years following 1852, there arose a hot political race in 1854 between the Whigs and the Democrats. Eli Cumming was nominated by the Democrats. At first two candidates were opposing him, N. A. Carswell and James G. Ockington, all three leading attorneys of Irwinton. With both these opponents in the race it soon appeared that Cumming would have an easy victory. Ockington seems not to have had the extensive family connections that Carswell had, for the latter, in addition

to his political strength at Irwinton and in the other sections of the county could especially count upon his kinsmen in Turkey Creek and High Hill Districts to carry that entire section almost unanimously for him. Therefore Ockington withdrew, throwing his strength to Carswell.

A battle royal was now on. The Burkes, Carswells, Stanleys, Wesley King of the districts south of Big Sandy, Joel Deese of Lords, James Jackson of Passmore, the whole Rivers generation of Ramah, and other prominent Whigs arrayed their forces on the side of Carswell.

On the other hand Samuel Beall, Ordinary of the County, now getting on in years sounded the political warwhoop of the Democrats and rallied them to the aid of Cumming. I. S. King, the son of Wesley King, a youth not yet in his teens but who was already a staunch Whig and a strong supporter of Carswell, volunteered his services in the campaign. To him was dedicated the duty of "getting Sam Beall's goat." The following song was memorized by him and he would stand near the Ordinary's office each day while Beall was in and sing:

"Carswell ate the watermelon;
Cumming ate the rind:
Carswell went to Milledgeville
And left Cumming behind."

The result of the election, however, was in favor of Cumming.

(Account given the writer by I. S. King).

The storm over the Slavery question which was agitating the nation during the Fifties found its counterpart in Wilkinson County. There was a large portion of its citizens who owned no slaves and who were frequently irritated by slave-owners, who were continuously enlarging their estates. Samuel Beall was still the veteran leader of the States Rights Democrats and under his leadership the

small minority of those voting the Troupe ticket in former years were now frequently dominating the elections of the county.

While the States Rights question was agitating the State, a convention was thus called at Irwinton in April, 1851, which was destined to be of state-wide interest. The resolutions prepared by the committee and adopted by the Convention so forcibly set forth the contentions of the party that when they were published county after county convention seized upon and adopted these resolutions. "The Wilkinson Resolutions" became the Battle-cry of the Democratic party of Georgia.

THE WILKINSON RESOLUTIONS

"As meetings are now being held for the appointment of delegates to the Convention on the 20th of May, we again lay before our readers, and commend to notice, the resolutions adopted in Wilkinson:

Resolved, That in the present eventful crisis of our country's history, when all the tendencies of the Government are to the consolidation of its powers, that it is essential to the preservation of the Constitution in its purity, and of the liberties it was designed to secure, that those great fundamental republican principles should be cherished and sustained which have conducted our country to the proud elevation which she now enjoys among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That among these great fundamental republican principles we recognize as cardinal and paramount that the Federal Government is a Government of limited powers, having no control over the States or the people thereof, except that expressly conceded, or that necessary to carry into effect conceded powers; that, as a necessary consequence, the States are sovereign as regards all the rights not there conceded; and that it becomes the people thereof at all hazards as they love the Constitution and the Union, vigilantly to guard and protect themselves against all encroachments upon those rights reserved to the States.

Resolved, That these doctrines, taught and illustrated by Jef-

erson and Madison—doctrines which gloriously triumphed in 1800—have ever been recognized and adopted by all real republicans; and that they are doctrines concerning which Troup men and Clark men, Union men and States Rights men, in Georgia, never heretofore differed.

Resolved, That these are now, as they have ever been, the doctrines of the Democratic party; and we still hold their maintenance essential to the preservation of the Constitution, the Union, and the liberties bequeathed to us by our fathers; and that inasmuch as the States of the Southern section of this Union are in a doomed minority and vitally interested in an institution secured by the Constitution, it is suicidal, especially on their part, not pertinaciously to adhere to it as the sheet-anchor of their safety.

Resolved, That upon the agitating question which now divides the North and the South, Georgia, in her sovereign capacity, by her Convention in December last, defined her position; that, as Georgians *Loyal to the Expressed Will of the People*, we acquiesce in that position, and pledge ourselves to sustain it, and to do all that we can to see that Georgia 'takes no step backward.'

Resolved, That we approve of the convention proposed to be held in Milledgeville by the friends of republican principles, of democracy, and of the rights of the States, which can be no other than the friends of Southern Rights, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and earnestly but respectfully suggest that the convention assemble on the last Wednesday in May next."

(Bench and Bar of Ga. p. 288-9).

SLAVERY AND PLANTATIONS IN WILKINSON

To a large extent slavery was responsible for the rapid development of Wilkinson's agricultural industry. The vast yellow pine forests, which would now be worth untold riches were ruthlessly slaughtered to make way for the crops of cotton. The swamps were cleared and ditched for other crops all of which required much manual labor. Then, too, the cultivation, picking and preparing of cotton for market demanded more labor than the white population could furnish, in spite of the prolific families which were customary in those days.

While there were a number of planters in the county with large holdings of lands and slaves yet there were many small slave-owners with one or two slaves and owning comparatively small farms. There were many others who owned no slaves at all but cultivated their farms with their own labor or hired others to assist them. There were others who owned nothing, wanted nothing above a bare living who eked out their existence by occasionally grudgingly performing some task for their neighbors. It was this latter class which was called the "poor white trash."

As good times came, the slave-owning class rapidly grew larger especially among those with initiative. The need for more land among the plantation owners frequently caused friction, as the lands increased in value. Quarrels over boundaries would result and tradition says that frequently when some big slave-owner desired a farm owned by a less fortunate neighbor who possessed no slaves or few of them and who refused to sell his lands, the large planter would instruct his slaves to make life miserable for his neighbor. And whenever his neighbor should leave home for a short while, he would invariably return to find his hogs or cows had gotten out and were devouring his choicest crops. Other methods were sometimes used to make him sell. Thus many were forced to sell and move away to other counties. The tendency was for the plantations to increase in size. Especially was this noticeable in the sections of the county where the soil was well adapted to cotton growing, as cotton could be raised by slave labor much more profitably than other crops. In the sections where the soil was mostly sandy or otherwise unsuitable for cotton, the small land owners were allowed to own their land in peace.

The large acreage of such soil in the county were mainly responsible for the slave population not increasing more rapidly. In 1830, the census showed 5,144 whites and

blacks or a little less than one slave to every two and one-half white persons. In 1854 there were only 374 slave-owners in the whole county divided as follows:

Irwinton District, 55; Bloodworth, 37; Passmore, 22; Lord's, 52; Ramah, 64; Griffin, 31; High Hill, 75; Turkey Creek, 38.

The demand for more and more slaves caused the prices for them to be raised by slave dealers. In the earlier years after the county was settled slaves would frequently run away and join the negro towns in Florida where they found refuge and protection among the Seminole Indians. Many lost their slaves in this manner. The ever-receding boundary line separating the Indians from Georgia helped solve this problem, and likewise the acquisition of Florida by the United States. There was another factor that affected the slave-owners here in a vast slave-thieving organization known as Murrel's Band with its ramifications extending into several states. Slaves would be stolen in one State and carried hundreds of miles to another and sold. An instance of this was Old Betty, who made her home on the lands of James T. Davidson, after emancipation. She would often recount how she had been stolen while a child by a robber band in Virginia and brought to Georgia and sold. Frequently slaves would be stolen here and carried away elsewhere. Near Pleasant Plains Church is an old cave which tradition whispers was used by a black sheep member of a prominent family in Wilkinson to conceal a slave he had stolen until he could have time to spirit him away. Another such member of a prominent family in Bloodworth district got a slave and trained him, according to the story, he would carry his slave to some distant town and sell him to some person and collect, after directing his slave how to escape and to rejoin him in some other distant place. The slave was loyal and would always follow his master's instructions, while his purchaser would mourn the loss of a prize slave. The process of sale and delivery would

be repeated in some other town and another purchaser would mourn. The slave was proving a veritable gold mine until heavy drinking caused his trainer to talk too much, and the trickster had to shift his operations. This time his own father began to lose negroes and suspicion was cast on a neighbor who was indicted and brought to trial in the Superior Court of Wilkinson County. The State introduced a part of its witnesses but soon the evidence took an astounding turn. It began to be forcibly brought out that the man indicted was innocent but that there were strong reasons to believe the guilty man was none other than the slave-owner's son. At the request of the father a verdict of not guilty was returned against the indicted man and it required much effort on his part to prevent the conviction of his own son.

As a rule the slaves were treated with great consideration in this county. Occasionally a master would punish his slaves brutally but public opinion always frowned upon it with such force that the man who mistreated his slaves continuously was practically ostracised by his neighbors.

It was nothing uncommon for a slave-owner to desire that at his death for his slaves be set free. The laws of Georgia, however, discouraged the freeing of slaves on account of the fact that so many were unable to make their own living, and their upkeep would constitute a problem for the State and county to solve. In 1821, Zadock Simmons in his will provided that his executors should transport his slaves to the Coast of Africa and there set them free.

Slaves as a rule were not regarded by their owners as mere chattels but as human beings. Those who manifested religious tendencies were permitted to attend and join their master's churches. Slave galleries were built in many houses of worship among these being Big Sandy and Irwinton churches. The Irwinton slave gallery is still to be seen.

Separate churches for the two races were unknown until after emancipation.

Visiting of slaves belonging to neighboring plantations was not prohibited. It was no uncommon occurrence for some dark swain to become smitten by the charms of some dusky damsel. He then had two problems on his hand; first, to win the coy maiden's heart; second, to sing her praises to his master so incessantly as to induce him to purchase her. He would tell his master how hard he would work to help make money to pay for her; how hard she would also work. He would appeal to his master's cupidity by picturing to him a yard full of little slaves.

Sometimes, however, there would be insurmountable obstacles that prevented the union of both husband and wife on one plantation. An instance of this occurred when Bennett Whipple's Buck was surreptitiously wedded to Allen Davidson's cook, Hannah. For some reason the couple could not be united. Buck, however, solved the problem. He knew of a gully on the Davidson plantation near Hannah's cabin. One night he slipped away from the Whipple plantation carrying with him a hoe. At the head of the gully he dug a cave in such a manner that it could not be detected. Here for weeks he made his home, Hannah providing him with food purloined from her master's table. Finally the secret leaked out and Hannah's master learning of Buck's whereabouts sent him back home.

The growing number of slaves in the county was an increasing problem to the citizens. It was necessary to have patrols in every militia district. The great responsibility resting on the patrol commissioners caused the Grand Jury of 1855 to ask "such citizens may be selected as we have reason to believe feel the responsibility of the trust and will try to execute it faithfully." Slaves were forbidden to be abroad at night without a pass and those caught without one were subject to be whipped.

The following persons were appointed Commissioners of Patrols for the year 1856:

Dr. Flemister, J. R. Bragg, V. W. Tharp, Ramah District; G. B. Burney, J. C. Brown, E. Cumming, Irwinton District; J. R. Billue, E. Green, Wiley Fordham, Griffin District; W. Dickson, James Lord, Allen Chambers, Lord's District; W. W. Lee, Nimrod Burke, Wyatt Meredith, Turkey Creek District; L. Clay, James Jackson, S. J. Stubbs, Fork District; I. T. Hughs, D. W. Smith, L. Asbell, High Hill District; W. L. John, John Eady, G. Jones, Bloodworth District.

The following old negro tune evidently originated during these days:

“Run, nigger, run, de patterol 'l ketch you
 Don't ketch me, but ketch dat nigger behind dat tree
 He stole money, I stole none,
 Put him in de chain gang jest for fun.”

THE PUBLIC ROADS

This was the time when the roads were kept up by the work of the citizens. Each man between the ages of sixteen and fifty years of age was required to respond to the summons of the road overseers to meet on a certain day and perform such work as was necessary to keep the roads in repair. Three Commissioners were appointed for each militia district, and it was their duty to assign the citizens to work on certain portions of the roads, and to appoint overseers for each section.

The following persons were appointed Commissioners of Roads for the year 1856:

Ramah District: Solomon Arnold, H. M. Cook, John King; Irwinton District: Jesse B. Carroll, E. J. Gilbert, James Branan; Griffin District: Joel J. Loftin, T. J. Holliman, James Hartley; Lord's District: W. Ussery, J. A. Dean, Joel Deese; Turkey Creek, Eli Sears, Allen Dav-

idson, John Burke; Fork District: L. Clay, Bryant O'Banon, John Hatcher; High Hill District: Nelson Stuckey, J. F. Burney, N. W. Hughes; Bloodworth District: D. M. Cook, J. S. Ethridge, P. T. Youngblood.

THE COURTHOUSE RECORDS OF WILKINSON COUNTY

It is remarkable that there are as many records of Wilkinson County still in existence when we consider the number of times the courthouse has been destroyed. Following the severing of Twiggs County in 1809, the old records were removed to Irwinton, but for ten years there was no permanent courthouse in which to store these, and besides that, what records were kept were largely in books which easily came apart as evidenced by some of the old fragments seen by the writer. The records of Estates seem to have been kept at some place other than the courthouse for these escaped the fire of 1828, which destroyed the courthouse, although all the records in the other offices were burned. The same thing happened in 1854, when again the courthouse burned and the greater portion of all other records with the exception of those of the Ordinary's office was lost. Samuel Beall was Ordinary at the latter time and probably kept these records in his home. In 1864, when Sherman's troops were approaching, Judge Frank Chambers and Dr. Fleetwood got wagons and removed all the records in the courthouse to Big Sandy swamp and buried them. In 1924, when the courthouse burned, the vaults in the Clerk's and Ordinary's offices saved the most of the more valuable records. However, many valuable ones which were not in the vaults were destroyed.

Following the fire of 1854, there was a several months delay in building a new one. Provision for building it had to be made by the levying of taxes by the Inferior Court. The question came up before the Grand Jury of April, 1854, as to whether it should be rebuilt that year. The majority of that body was opposed to it but the minority

brought in a minority report recommending it be built and pursuant to this a two-story, frame building was erected.

For several years after Sherman's destruction, court was held in some rooms rented for the purpose. However, about 1870, while C. M. Lindsey was Ordinary, a brick building was erected, Pat Ward, "the Irishman," being the builder. A tradition is handed down that when he was building it, whiskey was being sold at Irwinton and getting a quart of the finest Bourbon, he incased it in a hidden spot in the masonry, saying that come what would, Irwinton should not be tee-totally dry. Following the fire of 1924, while the old walls were being torn down, a thorough search was made by some thirsty souls but only a broken bottle was found after the walls fell.

CHAPTER XXIX

IMPORTANT EVENTS

DECREASE in population.—It will be noted that there is a shrinkage in the population of Wilkinson between the Census of 1820 and that of 1830, the population in 1830 being 4,785 whites and 1,887 negroes. In all probability this was due to the hegira to the new Indian lands distributed during these years, which had been obtained from the Indians. The great drop in the slave population indicates that the emigration was not limited to those owning no slaves but including all classes.

EARLY POSTOFFICES. The first post office in the county was established at Irwinton and for many years the mail was sent here once a week from Milledgeville. However, in the early Eighteen Twenties a new postoffice, Ramah, located at the forks of the road just above Ramah church was established. In 1828 another postoffice was created at Cool Spring, the present site of Allentown. Mail was delivered once a week from Milledgeville.

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1831. On October 2, 1831, fire broke out in Irwinton burning several of the best buildings in the town, including the tavern, stores, etc. The loss fell chiefly upon Samuel Beall and Charles C. Beall, estimated at ten thousand dollars, a tremendous amount in that day. (Recorder Oct. 6, 1831.)

EARLY MEMBERS OF THE BAR. Among the members of the bar living at Irwinton between 1820 and 1830 were: Robert Hatcher, James P. H. Campbell, John S. Barry and Seaborn Delk. However, this was the day of the circuit rider and many other attorneys living in other towns would ride the circuit and practice here. The first lawyer of which we have any record of living in Irwinton was Hiram Starr.

John Richard Wiggins, a lawyer of Irwinton, (a graduate of the University of Georgia) was murdered in 1834 while away on a trip. Resolutions were passed that the members of the Ocmulgee Bar should wear crepe for a month in honor of his memory.

The Irwinton lawyers in 1856 were: James C. Bower, N. A. Carswell, Arthur E. Cochran, Eleazer Cummings and M. N. Murphy.

LA FAYETTE'S VISIT. The much heralded coming of LaFayette to Milledgeville in 1825 was a red letter day for the citizens of Wilkinson county. Within her borders still lived at that time twenty-five or thirty of the Veterans of the Revolution, among whom were Major John Hatcher, John Ussery, Jesse Vaughn, Solomon Wright, William Statham, Hardy Stewart, Brice Ragan, John Nunn, William Lindsey, William Lord, Hansell Lasseter, William Kemp, Spencer Douglas, Nathaniel Cannon, Peter Buckles, Lemuel Burkett, Ezekiel Boggs, John Bowen, William Bivins, Cornelius Bachelor, Robert Barnett, Henry Adkerson, Robert Rozar, John Tomberlin and others. These grizzled veterans, who had fought in the battles of the Revolution, some of whom had perhaps fought under the command of the great Frenchman, hearing of his coming doubtless would have been willing to sacrifice the remainder of their days for one last opportunity to grasp his hand.

Weeks before the arrival of the noble Frenchman, there came the announcement from the Governor that the militia of the state would be reviewed by LaFayette. And if Wilkinson had reason to be proud of any one thing, it was her splendid military companies. In that day when the very life of Georgia, so often threatened by foreign foes depended upon the training of her soldiers, no county had a better trained regiment than did Wilkinson. The traditions of the magnificent military figures and bearings of her military officers are handed down even to this day.

I. S. King, who recently died at a very advanced age, gives the account as related to him by his father, Senator Wesley King, to the effect that Sam Beall made the most commanding appearance of any officer who had ever been seen on the regimental drill grounds of Wilkinson county. Stephen F. Miller in his Bench and Bar of Georgia tells of Col. Seaborn Delk who was colonel of the Wilkinson County Regiment. He also writes of the handsome military figure of Lieut. Col. John S. Barry, of Irwinton.

With the patriotic pride in the military companies and the desire for Wilkinson not to be excelled in the showing made at Milledgeville, we can imagine that great preparations were going on in Wilkinson county. The militiamen were called to frequent, intensive drills so that each man would be perfect; the new uniforms for both men and officers had to be arranged.

Miller tells us how the great LaFayette embraced one after another the veterans of the Revolution, how down the lines of the soldiers he walked, shaking hands with each man, and complimenting the splendid appearance of the military companies.

THE DEATH OF LAFAYETTE. On the Fourth of July celebration at Irwinton following the death of LaFayette in 1834, as shown by a clipping from the Georgia Journal, "a respectable number of the citizens of Wilkinson County assembled at the courthouse in Irwinton, to make suitable arrangements for testifying their respect for the memory of the illustrious LaFayette," and it was

Resolved: That it is with sincere regret we learn the illustrious LaFayette, the friend of humanity and liberty, has recently departed this life.

Resolved: That as a tribute of respect due to the memory of the friend and associate of Washington, the Father of Our Country, the citizens of Wilkinson County be respectfully requested to assume the ordinary badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

JESSE VAUGHN'S BURIED JUG OF GOLD. Jesse Vaughn, the grandfather of J. W. Vaughn and a veteran of the Revolution, originally came from Burke County, although he may have lived in Washington County, as the Vaughn family traditions tell of Indian hunters with their dogs being seen and heard across the Oconee River on the Wilkinson side. Jesse amassed great wealth in lands and money, at one time owning all the land from the B. H. Jackson Place to Commissioner Creek. It is said that he had two buckskins made into a sack in which he kept his gold and silver but after his wife's death he got an earthen jug, filled it to the neck with water and then struck the neck so that it would break off smooth and he could cover it with a coffee pot lid. He is thought to have put his gold in this jug and buried it, as one day he called "Blind Alec" one of his slaves who was blind and had him to take the jug and a shovel to a spot and bury the jug.

A few years later Vaughn was taken sick and called his son, James, telling him he had something to say to him, but before he could do so he lapsed into unconsciousness from which he never recovered, dying not long afterwards. Search was made and the sack made of buckskins was found empty. "Blind Alec" told what he knew of the burial of the jug, but all he knew was that they had gone through a plum orchard, the thorns having stuck in him as they went along. A most diligent search was made but the gold could not be found. Parties with a "Spanish Needle" searched for it as late as 1925 but the secret hiding place of Jesse Vaughn's jug of gold is still an unsolved mystery.

JAMES M. SMITH, Governor of Georgia in 1872, was born and lived in Wilkinson County until he was twelve years of age on lands now owned by W. T. Wall.

EARLY FRUIT ORCHARDS. The older citizens frequently tell of the excellent fruits that grew in Wilkinson County in its early days, the finest pears, May, June, Horse, and Winter apples; big red Indian Peach, the old

Native Georgia Peach, a large juicy, clingstone variety with red and white splotches. Nothing seems to have been known of grafting fruit trees until 1855 when some men came through the county introducing the White English peach and while at the plantation of J. G. Hogan grafted a number of trees for him.

THE FIRST PHYSICIAN of which we have any record was Dr. Henry Winderweedle, who kept an apothecary shop where Rev. T. E. Farmer now lives. Tradition says that he brought the first Bermuda grass to Wilkinson County.

CHAPTER XXX

THE CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILROAD

THE Central of Georgia Railroad was largely responsible for the building of the towns along its right of way and for much of the prosperity during the prosperous eras of Wilkinson. It has done much in recent years to up-build the county. An Agricultural Agent is employed who works among the farmers, encouraging them in stock raising enterprises and in rebuilding worn out soils, besides giving those interested practical advice on agricultural questions. Greatest of all though, is the effort put forth by this company in developing the vast kaolin, fuller's earth, bauxite and other mineral resources of the county. The company spends a large sum of money each year advertising the wonderful possibilities of this section.

On the staff of the industrial development is a geologist and a ceramic engineer whose duties are to investigate the various mineral deposits near its line, and assist the owners in getting desirable purchasers interested. The thousands of dollars spent in developing the resources of the county each year in this manner have already proved very profitable to the county. The building of the Georgia White Brick Company at Gordon as a result of the railroad's extensive advertising, was followed by a visit here of the members of the American Ceramic Society, and now the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company development of their deposits at Gordon, is due to this railroad's activities. In addition to these, the promising growth of manufacturing establishments among the vast clay fields of this county may have been the means of attracting the attention of the Georgia Power Company and inducing that corporation to extend its lines through the section. It is likewise improbable that the natural gas line which is

soon expected to arrive would be run through this county except for the favorable publicity given it by this railroad. Therefore, if the rapid growth of industries in this county which appears imminent, materializes, it will be due to the policy of this road.

THE BUILDING OF THE CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILROAD

Throughout all these years before the advent of the railroad the need for cheap transportation was continuing to grow as the volume of products increased. The Darien market which developed rapidly after the steamboat was put on the Oconee helped much but was not altogether satisfactory. A direct connection with Savannah seemed to be the crying need of the day. During the early Eighteen Twenties, the inland canal idea seemed to be the only feasible plan with which to connect the Savannah market with the fertile plantations of Middle Georgia. Dreams of a network of canals extending into all Georgia took strong hold of the minds of the members of the Georgia Legislature. An act was passed in 1824 creating a Board of Public Works with instructions to survey a route for a canal to come from Savannah to the central part of Georgia and from here to the Tennessee River, where direct connection with the Mississippi River could be had. The Board began to function and a route from Savannah to the Altamaha River was selected, and the work on it begun. This route was not only a comparatively short one but would enable the boats plying the Oconee and Ocmulgee to unload their freight into the canal barges which would carry it on to Savannah.

Before this canal could be completed, however, the adapting of the steam engine to use on railroads was brought about and as it proved a success in those places where it was tried, the Georgia Legislature was quick to see its advantages over the slow canal transportation. The Central of Georgia Railroad was the result. Numerous surveys were made through this section before the

building crews arrived. The need for avoiding steep grades and the lack of facilities for cutting through hills made necessary the selection of as level a route as possible. One survey crossed the Oconee near Dublin and thence followed the valley of Turkey Creek. Another one followed Big Sandy Creek through this county. The one selected by the Engineering Department is traced in their report of October 31st, 1838, furnished the writer by President J. J. Pelley in 1927, as follows:

“To W. W. Gordon, President:

“We reach the Oconee River near a spot called ‘Rag-point’ about three miles above the mouth of Commissioner Creek and sixteen or eighteen miles below Milledgeville. The River Swamp is here about one mile wide on the east and two miles on the west side—for this distance it will be most safe and economical to support the grade by strong trestle work; and if hereafter it should be deemed expedient to substitute an embankment through the whole or any part of the swamp, the road will afford the means of doing it at a comparatively small cost. The river will be crossed by a bridge 200 feet in length, supported by stone abutments and a pier in the centre.

“The line having passed the river follows the valley of Commissioner Creek, which affords a very favorable route. The foundation in the creek swamp wherever we touch it, is firm. The line may be located with very easy grades and gentle curves, for the distance of twenty-seven miles up this creek; at this point and thence to the summit (5 miles) the country is similar to that described on Sand Hill Creek.”

While the first rail of this line was laid in Savannah in 1835, it was some years before the rails were laid through Wilkinson. In November, 1840, the Engineering Department reported “the final and complete location of the road to the Ocmulgee at Macon.” The completion of the road and the operation of through trains began in 1843.

The building of this road was, indeed, an epoch in the history of Wilkinson County. With direct and cheap transportation of her products to market, the plantations here had a vast advantage over the less favored sections. Land values increased rapidly. The next twenty years might truly be termed "The Golden Era of Wilkinson County" for never before nor since has the wealth of the county equaled what it was during this period.

THE GROWTH OF TOWNS ALONG THE RIGHT OF WAY

When the road was being surveyed, there was no desire among the citizens of Irwinton for the road to be run through the town. Tradition says that they were sure the trains would run over all their chickens and children and for that reason refused to consider any nearer approach than where it was located. Stations were originally established at Emmitt, "15," Wriley "16," Gordon "17," these stations being known by numbers rather than names, and it is probable that the location of these stopping points was not selected with a view of their growing into towns.

TOOMSBORO. Originally there was no station here, but it was at Emmitt, one and one-half miles distant to the east. Emmitt was at the home of Thomas McIntyre, a native of Ireland who had come as an assistant of his uncle, one of the contractors who had built the road through this section, and later bought the land at Emmett, and built his home there. In 1849, however, he was accidentally killed while repairing the Oconee River bridge. His widow, whose maiden name was Sarah Crowell Floyd, of Washington County, continued to live with their two children, Stephen F. and ——, at Emmitt.

WRILEY "16". At this time Wriley was the nearest point to Irwinton and was probably the biggest shipping point in the county being patronized by the town of Irwinton. Old-timers say that Leroy Fleetwood owned all the land for a great distance all around Wriley, and refused to sell any to the railroad for a warehouse.

The company made him its agent there and he used his store as the depot. The narrative goes on to say that he insisted on selling whiskey at his place of business in spite of the protests of the officials of the railroad company, thinking that he was so strongly intrenched by owning all the land that the railroad company was obliged to continue to use his store as a depot. Whereupon the company put into effect some sweeping changes. First a tract of one hundred two and one-fourth acres of land was purchased from M. N. Murphy in 1856 and the house now occupied by Henry Price, Jr., was built. A depot was erected. It was also desired to move the station at Emmitt to the present Toombsboro. A trade was made with Mrs. McIntyre for her lands at Emmitt, giving her the dwelling at McIntyre, making her the agent for the new depot, and naming the station McIntyre. The agency at Wriley was abandoned, and the station at Emmitt was moved to Toombsboro.

GORDON was named in honor of W. W. Gordon, the first president of the road. It is told that when the route was surveyed, Jackson Leslie owned the land where Gordon now is, his home being located where Ed Ward's house now stands, but the prospect of all his cattle and domestic animals being killed by the trains and the injury to his lands, was so dismaying to him that he sold his plantation to David Solomon, who built his home which is now the Gordon Hotel. The Gordon and Covington branch of the road was begun in 1851.

During the War Between the States, no railroad in the south was more patriotic than the Central. And, being in the path of Sherman's army in its march to the sea, the Federal forces took a bitter revenge for the loyalty of this road by tearing up its trackage for the greater part of its length.

No sooner had the invader departed, however, than the officials of the road began the work of rebuilding it and putting it in condition to help in restoring the losses inflicted by the enemy upon the prostrate South.

CHAPTER XXXI

WAR CLOUDS OF 1860

THE year 1860 seems to have found Wilkinson County with no political leader who stood head and shoulders above the others. Sam Beall had gone to his reward three years prior. There were several outstanding men in the county who aspired to leadership, yet each one's brilliancy seemed to have shed luster upon the others. There were Dr. R. J. Cochran, W. O. Beall, Thomas N. Beall, N. A. Carswell, Jonathan Rivers, Eli Cumming, Rollin Stanley, W. M. Whitehurst and others. Never in her history has Wilkinson County possessed such an array of capable men.

The questions of States Rights and slavery which were disturbing the Union in 1860 were also agitating the citizens of Wilkinson County. The nomination of Lincoln had the effect of coalescing the bulk of the Whigs with the Democrats and a mass meeting was called at Irwinton following the nomination of the Democratic candidates, results of which are shown in the following:

“At a meeting of the Democratic Party of Wilkinson County, Judge A. Hall in the Chair, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, viz: Resolved, that we heartily agree and adopt the platform laid down by the majority of the Committee on resolutions at the Charleston Convention and afterwards adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

Resolved, that we hail with unbounded gratification the nomination of Breckenridge and Lane and hereby pledge them our united support.

On motion J. C. Bower, W. O. Beall, B. O'Banion, Dr. Wm. Taylor, T. H. Parker, M. M. Bloodworth, Daniel Hudson, H. A. Solomon, J. B. Pittman, E. E. Kemp, W. A. Hall, J. L. Harvill, W. W. Lee, E. J. Rozar, George

Payne and E. Green were appointed to represent this county in the Convention at Milledgeville on the 8th inst.

On Motion the Chair was requested to appoint an Executive Committee of two from each district.

(Clipping from Macon Telegraph, August, 1860.)

The defeat of the Democratic candidates for President was a most bitter disappointment to the citizens of the county. Quickly on the heels of this came the secession of the neighboring State of South Carolina from the Union. Many citizens of Wilkinson County were either from South Carolina or were the sons or daughters of South Carolinians. Members wanted Georgia to follow the lead of that State, and when the convention was called to be held at Milledgeville in January of 1861, to determine this question, and all the counties were ordered to elect delegates, the storm broke in Wilkinson. The traditions of the bitterness engendered in this campaign is still handed down. The question, To Secede or Not To Secede, was the question of the hour. Life-long friends, members of the same family, were often found on opposite sides of this question. W. M. Whitehurst and _____ were the Secession candidates, while N. A. Carswell and Dr. R. J. Cochran championed the cause of the Union and became Anti-secession candidates for the places of delegates to the Convention, this county being entitled to two. Barbecues and mass-meetings were called in every district and speeches by men of state-wide fame both pro and con were made. A gem from a speech made by Dr. Cochran, pleading for the Union, still lingers in the memory of S. A. Hatfield, now eighty-four years old: "An infant must be nurtured: And a nation in its infancy must not be hastily condemned!"

Mrs. Sarah Allen, widow of Willis Allen, a few years ago, (though near ninety years of age,) recounted to the compiler her recollection of an occasion when two speakers spoke at Allentown to a large audience. She stated that

she heard one boast he was going to eat the other alive, and a rejoinder from his opponent said, "If you do you will have more brains in your stomach than you ever had in your head."

Turkey Creek district in which Allentown was located was strongly Union. Those leading the fight against secession were the Burkes, Carswells, Davidsons and Allens.

Irwinton district was likewise strongly Union.

In High Hill, the Ridleys, Hogans, Isaac Hall, the Bullocks, Kings, and others were for remaining in the Union while L. S. Jenkins, famous school teacher, and the Porters were leading the contest for secession.

In Lord's District a bitter fight was raging. On the Union side were William Lord, James Lord, James Stevens, Russell Thompson and Buck Dixon.

Leading the secession movement were Bunk McGowan, Noah McGowan, and others. At the election which was held at Deese Store, where J. D. Dixon now lives, Bunk, a giant in stature and strength mounted a soap box and in a voice that roared like a lion said "Come on boys and vote the secession ticket! Me and Tony and Todd (his small sons) can whip every dam Yankee that comes on southern soil."

(A year or two ago later, news came to Wilkinson County that a battle was imminent in which the Wilkinson County soldiers would be in the hottest part. A crowd of old men gathered at Toombsboro to go to the scene of battle and nurse their sons, in case of wounds. Among these were James Lord, Buck Dixon, James Stevens, and Russell Thompson. Some wag exclaimed, "Send for Bunk McGowan and Tony and Todd!" Bunk was exempt from military service on account of age, but when someone told him what had been said he swore a mighty oath and had not his brother Noah forcibly held him he would have climbed aboard the train to go to the front. (Information given by James E. Lord.)

The result of the election was a victory for Carswell and Cochran. Wilkinson thus went on record as opposing secession.

CHAPTER XXXII

THE WILKINSON MILITIA AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

THE outbreak of the war found the militia of Wilkinson poorly organized and disciplined. The years of peace and safety from Indian attacks had eliminated the necessity for well disciplined military forces. For this reason the citizens had grown careless in attending drills required by law. The ranking military figure in the county in 1861 was J. Bloodworth, Major of what was known as the Upper Battalion, the Lower Battalion being commanded by Major John J. Todd. The following copies of letters found in the State Department of Archives and History throw light on the militia organizations in the various districts:

“State of Georgia, Wilkinson County
September 19th, 1861.

To His Excellency, Joseph E. Brown, Governor and
Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this
State and of the Militia Thereof, Greeting:

Sir, in obedience to the proclamations sent forth in the Southern Federal Union and the understanding I have of the same I proceed to make a report of the Militia of said County so far as I have been able to procure (viz.) from the 327th Dist. G. M. Capt. W. H. Price Nos. 80; from the 331 Dist., Capt. Wm. B. Ryle Nos. 131; from the 329 Dist., John H. Hatcher reported as newly elected Capt. Nos. 24; from the 330 Dist., a list numbering 90, C. D. Smith Capt.; and from the 352d Dist., G. M. No. 110 L. A. Hall, Capt.; making in all reported 435 effective

men, the other three Districts having failed or neglected to report all of which is respectfully transmitted to his Excellency.

J. Bloodworth, Major.

“I will now state some facts to your Excellency with regard to the Militia from the fact that about the time I may think the several Districts are organized some Captain will resign or volunteer. And again, we have been without a colonel in this Regiment for a number of years and that brings about a great difficulty in organizing the Militia. Another difficulty our Districts are tactics that is without Military Books of any kind and men elected find themselves inadequate to the task of drilling the men without some form or guide to direct them which I think is the prime cause of their backing out so soon after elected. I think it would be well for the proper authority to see that those difficulties are supplied. I should be glad that a Colonel was elected in this regiment as I am now close on to fifty-six years old and am the only officer acting as Major in the regiment and of course my age warrants my leaving the office but patriotism does not until the proper arrangements can be made if made speedily.

Yours most respectfully,

J. Bloodworth.

“P. S.—Since writing the above and foregoing report the Captain newly appointed in the 328 Dist. G. M. John J. Shepherd came in with his report from said District 98 effective men making an aggregate of 533 men two Districts yet untold.

J. B.”

Irwinton, May 15th, 1862.

“To Henry C. Wayne, A. G., of the State of Georgia:

Dear Sir: This will inform you of the date of my Commission as Major of the Lower Battalion of Wilkinson

County. Also the date of the ——— My Commission is dated March the 3rd 1862. I was sworn in March 21st 1862. My Postoffice is Irwinton.

Yours etc.,

John J. Todd.”

Stephensville, Ga., May 15th, 1862.

“To H. C. Wayne, Adjutant and Inspector General:

In obedience to Genl. orders No. 8 I am only Commissioned Officer of the 332 Company Dist. G. M. in Wilkinson County Rank 1st Lieut. date of Commission 24 day of May, 1861.

Yours respectfully,

Geo. W. Payne, Lieut.”

CO. F 3rd GEORGIA

The result of the Secession Convention is only too well known. From the beginning Carswell and Cochran recognized the fact that they were battling against overwhelming odds, but continued the contest against secession to the last. When the question was finally up for voting on, they went down in defeat with the minority. Now, that Georgia no longer considered herself a member of the Union, to Carswell and to Cochran the highest duty that Georgians owed was to Georgia. A motion was now made to make the secession vote unanimous. It was now no longer a question of voting whether Georgia should secede; it was the question whether Georgians should be united on the stand that already had been taken. The votes of both Carswell and of Cochran were in the affirmative.

It was soon seen that war was inevitable. Lincoln's call for volunteers was answered in the south by a call for volunteers for the defense of her soil. Though Wilkinson had struggled to the last to prevent secession, she now rallied to the southern cause. A wave of patriotism swept

the county. "The Wilkinson Rifles," later Co. F 3rd Georgia Regiment commanded by William O. Beall was the first company to be ready for service. The following letters show the alacrity with which Wilkinson County responded:

Original Documents on File in Dept. of Archives and History:

"Macon, Georgia, Jany. 16th, 1861.

Dear Sir:

Please send me a suitable number of the blank-bonds, such as are used in the distribution of arms to privates, if the State furnishes them. I will need about seventy (70), inasmuch as some of the present members may resign, and, in that event, the bonds originally executed would have to be cancelled and new ones filled out. If the State does *not* furnish them, will you please send me the established form for them: Also inform me as to whether the State furnished Officers of Infantry Companies with swords:— My reason for asking this is, that it is next to impossible to purchase suitable ones within the limits of the State— I have been unable to get them in either Savannah or this City. I am, with the highest respect,

Your very obedient servant,

Sam H. Washington,

2d Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer "Wilkinson Rifles,"
Wilkinson County, Ga.

To Adjutant General H. C. Wayne,
Milledgeville, Georgia.

Please direct to me at *Macon*.

Headquarters Wilkinson Rifles

March 26, 1861."

"Col. H. C. Wayne, Adj. Gen.
Milledgeville, Ga.

Dear Sir:

The service of our Company was tendered to His Ex-

cellency the Governor of Georgia some time since, and understanding a requisition has recently been made by President Davis upon Governor Brown for 2,000 soldiers, and the number to be furnished to be supplied from the Volunteer Companies of the State—Our Company is yet holding themselves in readiness. Will take into service at least sixty men, perhaps eighty.

Desiring to hear from your Department—We are,
 Very respectfully, your obt. servts.,
 Rollins A. Stanley, Secty.
 per order of
 William O. Beall,
 Capt. Commanding Wilkinson Rifles.”

ORGANIZATION OF COMPANY I

A short time after Company F was formed, N. A. Carswell, organized the Carswell Guards, later known as Company I of the 3rd Georgia. Part of the time while it was being organized the company was encamped at New Providence Church where the men were drilled. These two companies were soon rushed to Virginia.

“Being the first Georgia regiment organized on Virginia soil, before even the reception of that State subsequently, it was honored by a special order of thanks from the Secretary of War, for re-enlisting for the war before their first enlisted term of service had expired. For a like reason President Davis and General Lee, on the front lines around Richmond, raised their hats to this regiment, the President saying: “Third Georgians, I salute you! For myself and the people of the Confederate States I thank you.”

“And well did the regiment repay these honors, for its career became brilliant, and like the face of the sun, nothing to blemish its beauty, it was not behind the foremost in every important battle of the Army of Northern Virginia. Advancing its flag furthest on Malvern Hill, within

ten steps of where the enemy's guns were posted, its defenders slept upon that blood stained field of battle, and afterwards that flag was waved in triumph over a thirteen-gun battery on the crest of Gettysburg's Cemetery Ridge. But its career was none the less brilliant further on, even down to the close of the war, for but one day before the surrender at Appomattox, gathering strength from despair itself, it successfully received a charge and returned a counter charge, capturing more prisoners than its command numbered." (Augusta Evening News, July 22, 1887:)

The battles in which the Wilkinson County companies of the 3rd Georgia were engaged are as follows:

Chickacomic, N. C., Sept. '61; South Mills, N. C., April 7, '62; Below Richmond, Va., June 18, '61; King's School House, June 25, '62; Malvern Hill, July 1, '62; 2nd Manassas, Aug. 30, '62; Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, '62; Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, '62; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, '63; 2nd Fredericksburg, May 4, '63; Gettysburg, July 2, '63; Manassas' Gap, July 23, '63; Wilderness, May 6, '64; Spotsylvania C. H., 10 and 14, '64; South Anna, 21, '64; Cold Harbor, June 10, '64; Petersburg, June 22, and July 1 and 30, '64; Deep Bottom, Aug. 2 and 21, '64; Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6, '65; High Bridge, April 3, '65; Farmville, April 8, '65; At Surrender, April 9, '65. (Bulletin, Oct. 14, 1898.)

The heroic conduct of the gallant 3rd Georgia in the battle of South Mills during 1862 so impressed Gen. Huger that he ordered "South Mills" to be inscribed on its banner as a reward.

RAMAH GUARDS

The next Company to be organized in Wilkinson County was the Ramah Guards commanded by Robert W. Folsom, a born leader and a rigid disciplinarian. Later this was Company B of the 14th Georgia. About the 1st of July, 1861, the company was assembled at Ramah Church

and the officers chosen. The field on the north side of the road just east of Ramah was converted into a drill ground. Many of the older people yet recall the company drilling here, the commanding appearance of Captain Folsom, as he drilled his men, and how after the drills were over, those who were not too tired would engage in foot races. David Solomon, Joel Rivers and others helped equip the Company with uniforms and it made a splendid appearance. The services of the Company were tendered the Confederate government and immediately accepted.

Preparations were made at once for the departure to the front. On the Fourth of July a barbecue was given the Company by the citizens.

On the 9th of July they broke camp, marching to the home of the venerable Joel Rivers, now an invalid, to pay their respects to the man they all loved. From thence the Company marched to Ramah Church. Here, suitable ceremonies for the presentation of the Company colors had been arranged. Miss Malinda Solomon, the beautiful daughter of David Solomon and the sweetheart of Lieutenant C. C. Kelly, (later Major) was selected to present the colors. After the pretty presentation speech, Captain Folsom's command rang out: "Officer of the Day, receive the colors." Of course Lieutenant Kelly happened to be serving in that capacity just at that time. (Yes, they later married.)

The Company entrained for Atlanta where it became a part of the regiment, known as the 7th Georgia, thence was sent to Lynchburg, Virginia, where it was mustered into the Confederate service on July 21, 1861. From Lynchburg the regiment was sent to West Virginia becoming a part of Jackson's "Foot Cavalry." This regiment was now assigned to Archer's Brigade and became the 14th Georgia instead of the 7th. The first battle in which this company was engaged was the Battle of Cheat Mountain in West Virginia. A short time later the regi-

ment became a part of the Army of Northern Virginia, and in the re-organization of the army in the Spring of 1862, became a part of the command of Brigadier General E. L. Thomas.

COMPANY A OF THE 49th GEORGIA

This company was organized with S. T. Player, Captain. The drill ground for this company was the level field near the present home of Mrs. Josie Wright. The company was armed with Enfield rifles and sent to Whitesville, Effington County, Georgia, for training, and later to Goldsboro, North Carolina, thence to Virginia, arriving in time to take part in the battle of Seven Pines.

Here McClellan had concentrated his 100,000 men against 63,000 Confederates. In addition to these odds the raw troops comprising the 49th were subjected to a most terrific barrage of heavy artillery fire. The survivors yet tell of the vivid recollections of that awful baptism by fire.

Only a short distance from the 49th in this battle were the men of Company B of the 14th who had already experienced the smell of burning powder. These two companies of Wilkinson County men were in the front line when the battle started.

The 14th Georgia went into the battle with Wade Hampton's Brigade. Videttes had been thrown out by Company B, J. R. Kelly being one of those detailed for this purpose, and was one of the first to come into contact with the advance guard of the enemy. Company B distinguished itself that day, fighting like veterans.

Following the battle of Seven Pines, the Wilkinson County Companies were assigned as follows: Companies F and I of the 3rd Georgia in Brigadier General Wright's Brigade, Pender's Division: Company B. of the 14th Georgia and Company A of the 49th Georgia in Thomas' Brigade, Anderson's Division, all in A. P. Hill's corps.

CHAPTER XXXIII

COMPANIES D, I AND K OF THE 57th

GEORGIA REGIMENT

IN October, 1861, two other companies were organized in Wilkinson County, one commanded by Captain R. L. Story and the other by Captain H. K. Byington.

The scarcity of arms in the South made it necessary for these companies to be armed with shotguns and such other arms as could be borrowed from the citizens of the county. Both companies were sent first to Camp Harrison and then near Savannah for training. Here the men were armed with rifles. These companies having enlisted for only six months, their term of enlistment expiring in April, 1862, the companies re-enlisted *in toto*, but there being an insufficient number of companies in their old regiment, and lacking only one to complete it, it was decided that twenty-five men from each of these companies together with detachments from Laurens County should form another company. This was known as Company I, with Captain Bishop commanding. The original companies were designated as Companies D and K, all three companies being incorporated in the 57th Georgia Regiment.

They were now returned to Savannah, then sent to Camp Randolph, thence to Chattanooga, Knoxville, and on to Franklin, Ky. A short time later they were sent into Mississippi where they became a part of Pemberton's Western Army.

Thus, while the bloody battles were raging about Richmond, Companies D, I and K of the 57th Georgia were doing noble service. At Baker's Creek, Mississippi, no veterans displayed more heroism. Grant was attacking Pemberton with a vastly superior force. The battle was

raging in all its fury on the front, the 57th being in the reserve. The front line began to crumble about noon and regiments of the enemy began to pour through, threatening the Southern army with destruction unless the tide could be stemmed. Orders were received by the 57th to form a line of battle and restore the breach made by the assaults of the enemy. Although raw and untried, never having before been in battle, the 57th covered itself with glory that day. As they charged they were met by a terrific fire that mowed them down by hundreds. Man after man from Wilkinson fell, but as those in front were shot down others leaped forward to fill their places. They restored the line but the enemy continued their assaults against this portion of the line vainly striving to break through. The gallant John Brooks of Gordon, color sergeant of the 57th, had every man of his squad shot dead and as the banner was falling to the ground leaped forward, seized it and bore it onward, and onward until he, too, heroically fell a sacrifice to the cause. And yet, the men of Wilkinson did not die in vain that day. The line was held until an orderly withdrawal could be had and the army of Pemberton was saved from destruction.

VICKSBURG

After this battle, Pemberton's army was shut up in Vicksburg and the 57th went through that terrible siege. The compiler has heard the veterans tell of that awful forty-seven days, how they were driven to the extremity of eating mule meat, how they were exposed to the sun and to the rain and cold, how they stood guard all night long in the no-man's land between the two armies in order to prevent a surprise attack; how the sound of sappers underfoot gave notice of the fact that under the 57th Georgia a mine was being laid to blow them up; and how at last when all hope for relief from Johnson's army was gone and the mine scheduled to be exploded only two days

later, the surrender of Pemberton to Grant was brought about.

After the exchange of paroled prisoners following the capture of the 57th at Vicksburg, they were sent to oppose Sherman who was now approaching Atlanta. The next battle in which the 57th was engaged was that of Kennesaw Mountain. In this battle the Wilkinson County men of the 57th were stationed on the south side of the mountain and did excellent service, holding the enemy back. A terrific hail of bullets and artillery fire was concentrated upon their position. Gilbert in an advanced position in front of his company, I, fell wounded and was soon calling for water. S. A. Hatfield passed him his canteen of water. Later this regiment was in the battle of Atlanta and lost a number of men in the artillery barrage there, one shell killing near a dozen men. Then followed the battle at Jonesboro, and after this the northward march of Hood's Army into Tennessee, with the battles there. Later this command marched to North Carolina and surrendered at Goldsboro at the end of the war.

The following historical sketch written by James H. Freeman during the War throws much light on the early history of the 57th Ga. It is regretted that much of it has been lost:

"Commencing this war with James H. Freeman. First he went into six months service from which he left home the 9th day of Oct., 1861, reached Savannah at night about 8 o'clock. The Co. took lodging in livery stable for the night. Next morning we put out to the Gulf depot, took the locomotive for Camp Harrison, distance 70 miles, arrived there about 3 in the evening. Of all the smoked fellows we were that, riding on an open car. We remained there in camp, drilled and ate, slept and fared like pigs in pens. In about a month we got news the yanks were landing at Savannah. We had then to bolt up and put for Savannah, leaving in the evening about 6 o'clock and arrived in Savannah about 10 at night. There we lay all night, no fires, frost next morning, the Yanks had gone back. I had the measles, took them night before. The morning afterwards great many the officers were getting drays to haul our baggage out to camp on the C. R. R. 2 miles distance, place called Race Track. The regiment had to march in ranks through a sandy road, the first marching we ever had done. I got nearly past walking before I arrived, having the measles with fever. It was 3 months before I did any duty. In the six months time I had a twenty-four hours furlough and made it last 48 hours. During our stay we built

fortifications down below Savannah, one place called Ft. Bogs 1 mile below town. We had to leave every morning by light, had to rise by 2 or 3 o'clock to cook for the day. Still we had a jolly old time coming back to camp stopping in town sometimes all night. One great thing with me was we had no fighting nor picketing to do during the six months, nothing only guard duty around camps. A glorious time we had then, to be in camps and to eat better food than I have had since. We threw away more than we drew since. Our time was out the 9th of _____.

James H. Freeman went into the Confederate service the 2nd of May, 1862, which he left home about the 14th for Savannah there remained nearly a month at Camp Barkaloo 4 miles from town, in which time my dearest mother took sick. Myself and brother got furloughs to come to see her. While at home she died. We stayed over our time a few days. We went back, remained down there until June the 1st. They gave the whole regiment a furlough until the 14th of June, '62, when we had orders to go to Camp Randolph Calhoun Post Office nearly 100 miles above Atlanta on the Western Atlantic R. R. We remained at Camp Randolph until the 4th of July, '62. We had orders to cook up rations for three days, to be ready to march at 8 o'clock for the depot the distance over 1 mile, leaving some of our tents or nearly all, but we got to the depot and was ready to leave by 10 o'clock for Chattanooga. We arrived in Chattanooga late that evening and lay over until the 16th of July following. While there we had the worst water and no wood. We let out from there down to (Taylor's store) Taylor's station 26 miles below Chattanooga on the Road to Nashville, Tenn. We remained down there and did picketing for a month on Tenn. river. In that time one of our regiments went over to the yanks, deserted. While there we boys could go up on the Mountain and see the Yankee camp. We drank cider and ate blackberries, drank buttermilk and had fun rolling down the mountain. About the 10th of August we got orders to cook up rations for two days for Knoxville, Tenn. We struck tents and packed to leave for the cars over a mile to from camp. I was on detail all day loading our baggage, we got it all there and loaded that evening, next morning at _____ to leave for Chattanooga, that nasty old place. The car being overloaded we were late getting there that night. Next morning, at 6 a. m. we let out the locomotive for Knoxville, Tenn. While on the road the most pretty flags were presented to us and handkerchiefs were waved by pretty girls as we poor soldiers would pass them, and they would throw us apples. We arrived at Knoxville that night. Next morning some went to the Hotel to get warm breakfast, but I took mine out of my haversack. We struck camp one mile from town, there remained a week. Then got orders for a forced march and to carry nothing only what we carried on our backs and guns and round of cartridges, 1 wagon to 2 Companies and them to carry commissaries and few cooking things and march 20 miles to Clinton, Tenn. That was our first march to Clinton, Tenn. We camped around there nearly three weeks. No fighting yet, it being the last of August.

About Sept. 1st we took a line of march into Kentucky. We crossed the Cumberland Mountain at Pine Gap on Sunday. The hardest day's work we had there, pushing and pulling up Artillery.

We were all day crossing the mountain. After crossing over we came in contact with a squad of bushwhackers of which some were killed and wounded. Some made their escape. We captured the great town of London, Tenn. Next town was Richmond, Ken. There was a fight, but my Brigade was two days after the fight. There we captured 1000 stand of arms, the prisoners were paroled. We camped 3 or 4 days, got rations a plenty while there and whiskey to drink. I remained there at the Hospital a week. This time when I got able to travel, the regiment being over 50 miles at Frankfort, Ken., a squad of 30 of us started to overtake it. We fared the best on the road, the kindest folks to us, giving us everything we wanted to eat and wine to drink, grapes to eat a plenty."

CHAPTER XXXIV

CONDITIONS IN WILKINSON DURING THE WAR

SUCH a large number of the men of Wilkinson going off to war soon had its effect upon the economic conditions of the county. Many left no slaves nor any one else to provide food for their families. Thus within a short time want was staring many women and children in the face.

To remedy the situation heavy taxes were levied by the Inferior Court, and Committees of men were appointed in each militia district to distribute food, and to report to the Inferior Court the destitute families. Extracts from the minutes of this court portray the conditions:

“Ordered by the court that the County Treasurer be authorized to pay over to the committees of the district appointed at this term of the court five hundred dollars to be distributed by said committee to the needy families of those who have gone to the war, out of any money in his hands at the time of the passage of this order.

“The Committee of Ramah District exhibited their book with amount furnished families in their district, to wit: 8 lbs. bacon, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. meal, each, and 1 gal. molassas, to five persons, which was satisfactory to the court and adopted for the government of committees at present.

“Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, 1861.

“The Honorable the Inferior Court met in chambers for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee from the several districts appointed by the court; to report the names of such families of volunteers as are needy.

“Ordered that N. W. Hughs be appointed on the Relief Committee for High Hill, in place of Rev. G. B. Hughs.

“Ordered that Gabriel Jones, Vincent Jeans and John

Temples be appointed a committee in Bloodworth's District to report the families in said district destitute, whose husbands are in the war."

SCARCITY OF SALT

The strict blockade of the coast by the Federal navy preventing imports produced a great scarcity of salt in the South. The smoke-houses of Wilkinson County were all scraped, their earth floors dugged up and boiled so that the salt becoming diluted in the water could be used. Even this was insufficient and a meeting was called at Marion in Twiggs County for Wilkinson, Twiggs and Pulaski counties to devise plans by which salt could be obtained. A later meeting was held at Allentown and steps were taken for the manufacture of this salt. An overseer was appointed and slaves were sent with him to the coast.

Old Jack Whipple, a slave belonging to the Whipple family, was one of these which were sent. When he was nearly one hundred years old, he told the writer of how he went to the coast and helped make salt during the war, recalling distinctly the evaporation of the sea water in boilers and vats.

THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

To add to the troubles of the people of the county in the fall of 1862 there was an outbreak of smallpox in Ramah District. The Inferior Court at once appointed a board of health composed of E. J. Massey, Benjamin Finney, William Rivers, J. H. Jones, David Solomon, A. O. Flemister, and M. J. Dykes. Quarantine regulations were enforced and vaccinations were provided for all unable to pay for it. Many patriotic citizens allowed their residences to be converted into hospitals for the treatment of those afflicted. Among these were the homes of the Bridges, the Barrentines, Jessups, and Sanders.

In January, 1863, the dread disease broke out in Griffin

District, and a board of health was appointed, composed of T. W. Dupree, T. J. Holliman, Zenus Fordham, J. R. Billue, Benj. Fordham, Etheldred Ogburn, and James Pierce, with full power to quarantine any part of the district, appoint guards and compel service.

Not only was there great suffering for food among the needy families of Wilkinson but there was a need for clothing. Many had no means of preparing cotton and weaving it into cloth. To remedy this situation the state distributed great quantities of cotton cards among the destitute.

With so many companies of men at the two battle fronts which were frequently calling for recruits to fill the thinning ranks, Wilkinson County rapidly "bled herself white." However, the slaves were proving loyal and were growing large crops of foodstuffs for the Confederate armies. The tithing tax was rigidly enforced and the buildings then in front of the courthouse were converted into Confederate granaries. Leroy Fleetwood was in charge of these, and under the immediate command of Captain Dickerson of Macon.

The following extracts from the minutes of the Inferior Court tell the story of the suffering in Wilkinson County during 1864 and 1865:

"We, the court, order that the committee of each District take off all children from their list that receive help from the county over ten years (10) old and must not furnish any one over that age with anything unless disabled so they are not able to labor. We further order that they furnish no one anything unless they have no visible means of support if any question is made between them and their neighbors about their means of support it must be settled by swearing the claimant and learning their true condition. It being the intention of the court to furnish the needy in district and such as cannot furnish themselves and none others. We further order that each committee

keep a regular act book of all their acts so that fault finders and scruplers may have no chance to complain and report to the court every three months.

“March 7, 1864. It appearing to the court that the soldiers’ families in some parts of this county, are greatly in need of corn. It is ordered that the Clerk of said Court forward to Captain Dickerson at Macon, Georgia, a request for the release of seven hundred (700) bushels of tithe corn for supplying the above named families.

“April 14, 1864. It appearing to the Court that a great many of the indigent soldiers’ families in this county have not made a sufficient amount of bacon to support their families which consist in many cases of helpless children: it is ordered that the Clerk of said court forward to Captain Dickerson a request allowing such families to commute their tithe bacon at government price which will greatly alleviate their suffering condition.

“April 14, 1864.

“Mr. L. Fleetwood:

“Sir, you’re directed in accordance with orders from Captain Dickerson to turn over seven hundred (700) bushels of the tithe corn which has not been delivered to you to the committees appointed in each district in the following manner:

“T. W. Dupree, Griffin, 25 bu.; J. R. Thompson, Lords, 100 bu.; A. Baum, Irwinton, 100 bu.; M. M. Bloodworth, 373½ bu.; James Jackson, Fork, 50 bu.; John Bragg, 51½ bu. Total, 700 bu.”

The following named persons were appointed as policemen for the county in July, 1864:

William Dickson, M. J. Carswell, William Manson, Nimrod Burke, L. Hanks, J. T. Coney, Joseph W. Parks, G. B. Burney, Wiley T. Holland, William A. Hall, J. N. Wall, A. O. Flemister.

“July 11, 1864. The honorable Inferior Court met for the purpose of selecting Physicians and Millers to remain

at home in compliance with Governor Brown's Proclamation, and knowing the following named physicians to be men skilled in their profession, order that they be exempt from militia duty: Wm. Taylor, R. C. Carroll, and J. T. Hudson. And knowing scarcity of millers in the county recommend that all who are now engaged in that business remain at home.

"Aug. 11, 1864. It is ordered by the court that the county treasurer borrow seven thousand (7,000) dollars to be returned 1st November in the currency for the relief of soldiers' families there being an insufficient on hand for said purpose.

"Aug. 11, 1864. In obedience to special order from General Waynes' office of Aug. 1st, 1864, we the Inferior Court of said county make the following report:

"Number of slaves in county 5,000; number of men between fifty-five and sixty years of age whose names accompany this report, 26; number of men between the age of fifty-five and sixty unable to ride and perform police duty, 25.

"Aug. 11, 1864. There being a deficiency in the number of old men able to ride and perform police duty allowing one man to every five hundred slaves we recommend that the following named men subject to the late call of the Governor be detained for police duty in this county who are accustomed to the management of negroes and who we know to be men of distinction and energy and who perform their duty faithfully:

"Nimrod Burke in Captain Cumming's Company; A. O. Flemister in Captain Lingo's Company; J. N. Wall in Captain Cumming's Company; M. J. Carswell in Captain Cumming's Company; Wm. Dickson, Wm. Manson, J. T. Coney, J. W. Parks, W. A. Hall, all at home.

"Nov. 1st, 1864. Owing to the great scarcity of corn in the county it is found to be impossible to procure a sufficient quantity to relieve the necessities of the indigent

soldiers' families and it being the interest of the government to relieve the wants of such families as much as possible. It is ordered by the court that Captain A. Dickerson be requested to sell this court for the relief of such families ten thousand bushels of corn of the new crop for their consumption for the year 1865.

"Dec. 5, 1864. It is ordered by the court that the county treasurer pay over to Leroy Fleetwood, Depot Agent, One Thousand and Sixty-two $10/100$ Dollars in payment of the tithe corn purchased by this court for the relief of soldiers' families.

"Dec. 5, 1864. It is ordered that E. F. Hughs proceed to Macon with a memorial to Capt. Dickerson requesting the release of the tithing corn of this county and bacon for the use of families whose provisions have been destroyed by the enemy and that he draw upon the county treasurer the amount of money he expends while so engaged.

"February 6, 1865. We, the Justices of the Inferior Court, having assembled as required by law for the purpose of placing to the best of our knowledge and belief the market value upon slaves of different ages in our county do certify that we believe the following sums placed opposite each age to be the fair market value in Confederate Treasury.

"Notes of the slaves of different ages in our county, viz:

- 1st slaves under two years of age are worth \$400.00.
- 2nd slaves from two to six years of age are worth \$650.00.
- 3rd slaves from six to twelve years of age are worth \$1,200.00.
- 4th slaves from twelve to sixteen years of age are worth \$1,800.00.
- 5th Male slaves sixteen to twenty-five years of age are worth \$3,500.00.

Female slaves sixteen to twenty-five years of age are worth \$3,000.00.

6th Male slaves twenty-five to thirty-five years of age are worth \$3,000.00.

Female slaves twenty-five to thirty-five years of age are worth \$2,500.00.

7th Male slaves thirty-five to forty-five years of age are worth \$2,500.00.

Female slaves thirty-five to forty-five years of age are worth \$1,500.00.

8th Male slaves forty-five to fifty-five years of age are worth \$1,500.00.

Female slaves forty-five to fifty-five years of age are worth \$700.00.

9th Male slaves fifty-five to sixty-five years of age are worth \$750.00.

Female slaves fifty-five to sixty-five years of age are worth \$300.00.

“April 1865. We, as Justices of the Inferior Court of said county, report that we wish our county to be supplied with her quota of cotton cards at the next distribution by the state for the benefit of the indigent wives and widows of soldiers and we hereby authorize J. B. Campbell, Esq., Secretary Executive Department, to receive and receipt for in our names the executive warrant on the State Treasury for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars part of the appropriation due this county for support of indigent soldiers’ families and children and to pay over same to the agent of the State card factory for said cards at 20c a pair, and other expenses. The agent of the State for said factory will send the cards to Gordon consigned to Joel Deese at Milledgeville, Ga.

“Ordered that the Road Commissioners be authorized to receive ten dollars in Confederate money for every dollar on the old basis of one to three dollars a day.

“April 8, 1865. It is further ordered that John R. Bragg be appointed agent for the district of Turkey Creek, Lords, Griffin and High Hill and that to give bond in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

“Ordered by the court that the Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Courts and Ordinary proceed to buy books to have the minutes and such other records as are so destroyed by the recent burning of the court house in the different offices and that each one of the offices aforesaid proceed at once to transcribe the records aforesaid on the new books so purchased at once and that the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose and that we pay them for said services such terms as may be allowed by law for recording and that the clerk of this court be authorized to draw his warrant for the amount on the Treasury so specified as above.

“It appearing to the court that there is great distress among the people and no money in the treasury, it is ordered that the county treasurer be authorized to have struck at once the sum of one thousand dollars in bills of from fifty cents to five dollars which said script shall be received in payment of any tax or dues to the county hereafter accruing, said script to be signed by the county treasurer in each and every case.

“Ordered that one hundred and seventy-five dollars be paid to G. B. Burney for the rent of two houses for a court house and that it bears interest till paid from 1st Jan, last.

“It is ordered that the county treasurer cause to be struck one thousand dollars on the same terms and conditions as the order of Jan. 8th, last, passed.

“It is ordered that Alexander Baum in Irwinton District; J. J. Todd, in High Hill District; T. W. Dupree, in Griffin District, E. J. Rozar, in Turkey Creek District; Joel Deese in Lord's District; S. J. Stubbs, in Fork District; M. M. Bloodworth, in Bloodworth's District; and V. W. Tharpe, in Ramah District be appointed agents in

the several districts aforesaid to receive and to distribute such monies or provisions to the several persons entitled to the benefit of an act appropriating money to feed and provide for soldiers' families and other destitute persons."

CHAPTER XXXV

WITH THE WILKINSON COUNTY COMPANIES IN VIRGINIA

WE now return to the Virginia front where the four Wilkinson County Companies are found in A. P. Hill's forces. McClellan with vastly superior forces was approaching Richmond and A. P. Hill stood in his direct path. Then came the Seven Days Battles Before Richmond. McClellan having received reinforcements invaded Virginia and was bent upon capturing Richmond. Again and again the Wilkinson County companies under Hill were called on and in every battle of the seven days they were found on the first line. Company B of the 14th lost twenty-three men in the campaign, or near one-fourth killed besides numbers wounded. When these battles began, Folsom, who had now been promoted to Colonel of the 14th, was ill and in the hospital. Notwithstanding this he arose from his bed and led his regiment all through these battles.

During these Seven Days Battles all the Companies from Wilkinson fought with a ferocity unexcelled in history. They were in Hill's furious charges at Mechanicsville; they were in the front ranks at Cold Harbor, when Hill was moving heaven and earth in his endeavor to hold his ground against the overwhelming odds of five to one attacking him, breaking the enemies' assaults and in the face of such odds, countercharging and driving them back, bearing up under the heavy artillery fire which was then turned upon them, decimating their ranks, and then slowly being forced back by overpowering assaults with every possible reserve in action, with defeat and possible capture staring them in the face, the timely arrival of Stonewall Jackson turned defeat into a glorious victory.

And again at Frazier's Farm, A. P. Hill's forces were

in the advance. This time the 14th and 49th were with Longstreet, the 14th forming his left wing, while the 49th formed part of his right wing. Jefferson Davis, in his *Rise and Fall of the Confederacy* tells in the highest of terms of how the Georgians charged like Demons that day, fighting successfully against overwhelming number. How calmly and coolly the men marched into battle at the command of Hill, and that never did soldiers display more bravery than did those at Frazier's Farm. Davis says that in many respects this was one of the most remarkable battles of the war, and tells how the infantry charged through hails of canister and grape shot capturing batteries of artillery, and how the bayonet was freely used, and when these could not be used by reason of the proximity of the combatants the butts of the guns were used (W. I. Thigpen, of Company A of the 49th Georgia, has a most vivid recollection of this battle and gave the compiler the information as to the location of the 49th.)

CEDAR RUN

The enemy attacked General Early's command, and Thomas' Brigade, in which the 14th and 49th were, was sent to re-inforce him, and the battle became general. In the meantime, Jackson's left had been overpowered at one point by superior numbers and the southern army was threatened. It was here that the 3rd Georgia was called on to assist in replacing the line.

SECOND MANASSAS

Here, the Georgians under A. P. Hill formed the entire left wing of Jackson's command. The enemy learning that Longstreet upon whom Jackson was depending for reinforcements could not get there immediately, attacked with large numbers of fresh troops. Charge after charge was made against the lines held by the Wilkinson County companies. A short distance from where these were sta-

tioned, the enemy broke A. P. Hill's lines. Unless this line could be re-established it meant the defeat of the army. The 49th Georgia was called upon to hurl themselves into the breach and repair the line at all costs.

It was here they again covered themselves with glory. With the wild rebel yell they bore down upon the advancing troops of the enemy with such a fury that no power could resist. They restored the line, and W. I. Thigpen yet lives to tell the story of that charge and to corroborate Jefferson Davis in his description.

In describing the Second Battle of Manassas on Aug. 29, 1862, John Esten Cooke in his "Life of Stonewall Jackson" says:

"About that time the enemy advanced a heavy column, consisting in part, it is said, of Banks', Sigel's, and Pope's divisions; and, supported by a heavy fire of artillery, threw themselves with great fury upon Jackson's left, consisting of the division of A. P. Hill. Their evident design was to turn his flank; and in spite of the destructive volleys poured into their faces they pressed on, crossed the cut in the railroad extending along Hill's front, and, penetrating an interval of about one hundred and seventy-five yards, separated the right of Gregg's from the left of Thomas' brigades. This success proved almost fatal at the moment to General Gregg. He was entirely isolated, and but for the stubborn stand made by the 14th South Carolina and 49th Georgia, on Thomas' left, would have been cut off and destroyed. These regiments attacked the enemy with vigor; their triumphant advance was checked at the instant when they were carrying all before them; and the Federal column was forced to retreat beyond the cut again, with heavy loss. In this sanguinary conflict the men fought almost breast to breast; and General McGowan reported that the opposing forces at one time delivered their volleys into each other at the distance of ten paces." (page 291.)

CHANCELLORSVILLE

Never did two contending armies fight harder than at Chancellorsville. The first day of the battle was indecisive. Both sides had lost heavily. A. P. Hill's command was in the reserves and at dark of the first day was sent forward to the front lines. Jackson, mistaken by his own men, was mortally wounded. The command devolved upon A. P. Hill, but he was also soon wounded and sent to the field hospital. Jeb Stuart was now in command. At daybreak the next morning every man knew the crisis of his life was at hand. Not only was A. P. Hill lying wounded a short distance in the rear, the great Jackson, himself, was also lying helpless in the same hospital. The enemy was in overwhelming force and well entrenched, but when Jeb Stuart, the Chevalier Bayard of the Confederacy, in his plumed hat and on his prancing steed came down the line to lead that charge in person, and shouted "REMEMBER JACKSON!" the cry was taken up by every man from one end of the line to the other. No power on earth could stop the mad charge that followed. It was a mass of yelling demons that swept across the bloody field that day, striking terror into the hearts of the Yankees in front. Even the officers could not stop their men after the objective had been captured. As was told me by W. I. Thigpen who was there when that cry went down the line "REMEMBER JACKSON," every man wanted to shed his last drop of blood. J. T. Dupree of the 3rd Georgia bore to his grave the wounds received that day. Mr. Thigpen of the 49th still bears his wounds.

The following clipping from the Union Recorder of September 8, 1863, will be of interest:

"Col. R. W. Folsom has presented the Governor the battle flag of the 14th Georgia Regiment. The patriotic emblem, tattered and pierced by bullets of the enemy, has

been handsomely acknowledged by Gov. Brown, who gives it honorable preservation in the Executive Department.”

GETTYSBURG

One cannot think of the Wilkinson County Companies in the battle of Gettysburg without sinking of heart. One of Lee's generals blundered and against the army of the south, overwhelming hordes were advancing. The companies from Wilkinson were in the center and on the front lines. The second day of the battle was the hardest fighting in history. Company B of the 14th held this ground against eight lines of the enemy. Company A of the 49th in one of the charges that made it famous was almost completely destroyed. It seems that the 3rd Georgia was supporting Longstreet and was in the terrific charges made that day. In the second day's battle they were fighting on the identical ground on which Pickett had made his ill-fated charge the day before. In charging Cemetery Heights, the 3rd Georgia penetrated the enemy's lines further than any other Confederates.

IN PICKETT'S CHARGE AT GETTYSBURG

It is not generally known that two of the Wilkinson County Companies, Co. B of the 14th Ga., and Co. A, of the 49th Ga., were numbered among Pickett's immortals in that charge at Gettysburg. Historians generally fail to mention these Regiments as taking part, such however, is unquestionably true. The attention of the compiler was called to this fact by Hon. Warren Grice, of Macon, who also supplied him with an article published in the Macon Telegraph by James Callaway, several years ago on Gen. Edward Loyd Thomas, who commanded the brigade in which the 14th and 49th Georgia Regiments were. Quoting from Mr. Callaway's article:

“He (Thomas) was in every battle fought by Gen. Lee in Virginia, and only missed Sharpsburg by reason

of being detached at Harper's Ferry to receive the parole of nearly 12,000 prisoners captured.

The Count of Paris, in his history of our civil war, states that in one of the battles, when the front line of one of the Confederates had been broken by the federal forces, Gen. Thomas struck the advancing column in such a way as to turn their expected victory into defeat.

His brigade was in the storming of Missionary Ridge by A. P. Hill, at Gettysburg, and was then retained by A. P. Hill to meet the threatened advance of the enemy from the left.

Pickett's division, composed of Virginians, is famous for the charge at Round Top. They charged by orders. But Gen. E. L. Thomas' brigade of Georgians reached the highest point in that memorable and historic charge. His brigade was the 35th and 45th regiments (and also the 49th and 14th.) Historians may have regarded these as a part of Pickett's division as they voluntarily joined in the charge.

That splendid soldier and grand old man, Judge W. L. Grice, of Hawkinsville, commanding the 45th regiment, gives this account of Thomas' charge:

'There was a great artillery duel, one hundred cannon from the Confederate side alone belching forth. Thomas' brigade was in line of battle between these opposing forces, the cannon balls from each side passing over the brigade, crouched in the ravine. Thomas' brigade had been detached from its division and was sent after dark on the night of July 2' to a position in the valley or ravine. Here it remained that night and until the evening of the next day, exposed to the hot July sun and to the fire of the federal sharpshooters, who harrassed us. We were in a precarious condition, so long under such a fire as this. Did ever brigade before witness such a cannon duel?

When the firing ceased, Gen. Pickett was ordered to charge the enemy on the opposite hill. His charge was

along the valley where Thomas' men were lying. The 45th Georgia (my regiment) was on the right of Thomas' brigade next to the ground over which Pickett's men were to march, the 49th next to the 45th and the 14th and 35th forming left wing of the brigade.

As Pickett's men swept by, Gen. Thomas gave the command, "Forward!"

Pickett had to ascend the slope leading to Round Top, the enemy's artillery pouring its fire upon them, not a tree or bush to offer shelter or protection.

I was with Thomas at the right of the brigade. It was a magnificent sight to see Pickett's men as they came with martial step down that long incline. As they passed by us, Gen. Thomas could not resist. He exclaimed, Forward! We were on the extreme left of Pickett's men and the enemy's cannon had been trained to strike the Virginians by reason of position, so our loss was not so great. Thomas mounted the outer breast-works and looking to the right saw Pickett's line waver, after they had taken possession of the enemy's works at certain points. Thomas, pointing out the situation to me, asked what should be done. We agreed the position could not be held without support, and the union forces moving to retake their line. No support in sight, Thomas ordered a retreat'."

WILDERNESS

It was in this battle that the 14th Georgia as well as the 49th was again almost wiped out. Both regiments were stationed near the plank road and were exposed to the heaviest kind of artillery fire. The 14th held the apex of a wedge extending towards the enemy and was exposed to a terrific cross fire. Color Sergeant Rabe Grooms of the 14th had been killed. First Lieutenant Henry Solomon of Gordon was killed. 3rd Lieutenant W. N. Ryle of Gordon was captured and it seemed no mortal could remain in the line held by the 14th Georgia and live.

For once this regiment facing utter annihilation was slowly but surely being forced back. His line broken, Col. Bob Folsom was everywhere in the thickest of the fight encouraging and rallying his men. At last when his line was completely broken and his decimated ranks were on the verge of retreat he made one last effort to rally them. Throwing himself in front of his men, he pleaded: "Men, if you love me die with me!" A cheer ran down the lines of gray. The wild rebel yell resounded. A countercharge was made and that portion of the line was restored, but Folsom fell mortally wounded. To add to the troubles of the men from Wilkinson the wilderness caught on fire and numbers of the wounded were burned to death.

SPOTSYLVANIA

This was the next drawn battle in which the men from Wilkinson were engaged. Here the North Carolina brigade holding the front line broke and the enemy poured his forces in. The Wilkinson county companies under Thomas were ordered to help retake the line. They succeeded but the brigade lost heavily.

Then comes the period of the war when outnumbered it became evident that it was only a question of time before the end. We thus find the companies from Wilkinson in every battle around Petersburg. The men of the 3rd Georgia could hear the sappers under the fort at the Crater before it was blown up, yet stuck nobly to their posts. Then when the terrible explosion came, those remaining alive helped hold back the hordes of Yankees that poured into the breach.

And finally, in that last battle before Petersburg on the day before the retreat began, the gallant A. P. Hill, under whom the men of Wilkinson fought so nobly, fell at the head of his men. That night the retreat began which culminated at Appomattox.

Yet in defeat, in the moment of surrender, the hopes of the Confederacy at an end, we find the nobility and courage that characterized the men from Wilkinson so nobly portrayed in the act of one of her sons. The colors of the gallant 3rd Georgia, which in so many battles had proudly waved at the head of this regiment, battle scarred, torn by shrapnel, and shell, never captured, never having fallen into the hands of the enemy was now about to be surrendered. Color Sergeant, J. C. Hicks of Company I as he furled it that morning and realized that the noble banner which he had sworn to defend so long as life lasted must soon fall into the hands of those who would doubtless trample it into the dust, resolved that come what may, whether it meant northern prison or even the firing squad, he would save that flag. He seized the flag, tore it from its standard, some accounts say he wrapped it about his body underneath his tattered uniform and when the approaching foemen appeared no flag could be seen and that he walked home with his flag. Other accounts are that he gave it to Col. Snead. Suffice to say that the battle torn banner now can be seen in the Capitol of Georgia, never besmirched by foemen's hands, and on it is inscribed the account of the deed of the man from Wilkinson.

CHAPTER XXXVI

THE WAR REACHES WILKINSON

STONEMAN'S RAIDERS

ABOUT the first of August of 1864 a small band of Stoneman's Raiders which had been sent in this direction by Sherman, appeared at Gordon, burning box cars and destroying other property. Being pursued, they hurried down the railroad, destroying as many trestles as they had time. According to information given the writer by Professor O. M. Sanders, arriving at Wriley, the raiders turned across Commissioner creek and took the road by the McCook farm. In the lane between the Robinson and Jones farms they met Mr. Lawrence Smith, the father of M. G. Smith, who was riding a mule. They opened fire upon him, wounding him, but he rode his mule down the steep hill at the head of Buck Creek on the Jones place amid a hail of bullets, and escaped. The mule, however, died from over-exertion. The alarm was given and efforts were made to capture the band. Finding it was impossible to continue down the railroad and destroy the river bridge, they turned about and tried to return to Sherman's command, but were captured.

CO. D 8th GA. AND CO. H 2nd GA.

When the news reached Wilkinson that Sherman was invading Georgia, although with its small population Wilkinson County was maintaining seven companies in the field, the seventeen year old boys and old men who were able to bear arms formed two more companies, Company D of the 8th Georgia Militia and Company H of the 2nd Georgia Militia. These two companies did excellent service. Both were sent to Atlanta to assist in its defense. Falling back after Atlanta fell, they were stationed at

Macon when the news came that Sherman had captured Milledgeville and was sending a force towards Wilkinson county. Marching to Griswoldville their advance was opposed by batteries of Federal artillery stationed on the hill across the branch just east of Griswoldville supported by Kilpatrick's hordes of cavalry. It was madness to fight the battle of Griswoldville, but there was much at stake for these boys. Their homes and loved ones were depending upon what they did that day. If this battle could be won, Wilkinson County would be saved from the torch and the insults of the bluecoat army. And when this thought was borne to the minds of these seventeen year old boys, they fought as few soldiers have ever fought before. Although a hopeless undertaking these boys charged the bristling batteries. It seemed that no living thing could cross that hail of shot and shell which was poured into them as they charged up that slope. Driven back they rallied for the second time and again charged, with the same result. And yet, they reformed the line and again charged this time almost reaching the belching guns themselves, when overpowered, they were again forced back.

It is said that there was not a cornstalk nor a bush left standing on that slope that day. Henry Mercer, still living was the first man to fall wounded. A. A. Beall, captain of the company, seized Mercer's gun and fought with it with the rest of the company.

Historians writing of this charge justly compare it with Pickett's charge at Gettysburg in the bravery shown by the militia companies.

But they could not overcome the overwhelming forces in front of them and there was mourning in many a Wilkinson County home that night for the boys and old men who had so nobly but vainly died that Wilkinson might be spared.

In the meanwhile other portions of Howard's Division were approaching Gordon from the direction of Milledge-

ville. Gen. Henry C. Wayne, Adjutant General of Georgia, was at Gordon commanding a mixed force of cadets from the military school at Marietta, and convicts from the State Penitentiary, the latter having been given their liberty on condition that they do military service. The following is an extract from the thrilling account of the occasion in the sketch, "Kelly's Defense of Gordon," published in the Confederate Veteran which was written by T. D. Tinsley of Macon who was a member of Wayne's staff and an eye-witness to the part played by J. R. Kelly:

"On reaching Gordon in the afternoon, General Wayne made his headquarters at the Old Solomon Hotel. The morning following our arrival, while General Wayne, Major Capers, and I were sitting on the porch of the tavern, a man on horseback dashed up. From the pommel of his saddle on one side was swinging his Winchester, while on the other was a pair of crutches. He had but one leg, having left the other on a battlefield in Virginia. Giving his name as Kelly, he offered his services as a vidette. General Wayne thanked him very courteously and accepted his services. Kelly saluted again, touched his mare with his spur and, bending in his saddle, galloped rapidly off in the direction of Griswoldville.

"About noon of the same day he returned and reported the enemy leaving Griswoldville, heading for Milledgeville via Gordon. He left a second time, and soon thereafter General Wayne requested me to notify the conductor we were to leave for Oconee Station as soon as his engineer could get up steam, also to instruct Major Capers to form his battalion at once and have them board the train.

"This was done, and when the conductor was ready to move his train, General Wayne remarked to me: 'Well, Adjutant, we had as well get aboard also. Let's take the rear coach.' He had hardly taken his seat when Kelly galloped up to report the Yankee army in sight, but, seeing

the battalion embarked, said: 'General, what does this mean?' Don't we make a stand?' General Wayne, from his window, said: 'No, Mr. Kelly, it would be ridiculous to attempt to check Sherman's army of one hundred thousand or more men with a force of seven hundred. We go to Oconee, where I may make a stand at the long bridge which spans the Oconee.' Then it was that Mr. Kelly turned loose his wrath, cursing General Wayne for a white-livered cur with not a drop of red blood in his veins. His vocabulary of profanity was equaled only by his reckless bravery. Finally he said: 'Well, you damned band of tuck-tails, if you have no manhood left in you, I will defend the women and children of Gordon.'

"He unlimbered his old Winchester, rose in his stirrups and began firing at Sherman's army, then plainly in sight. I was on the rear platform as the train moved slowly out, and we left him holding the fort, 'alone in his glory.' "

In recounting the story to the writer of his defying a whole Yankee regiment, Mr. Kelly said he and John R. Bragg who had joined him fired upon the advance guard of the enemy, killing one of them. The others retreated and as it was known that Wheeler's Cavalry was operating in this section the Yankees were slow to attack in force. For this reason it was some considerable time that they remained in undisturbed possession of the town. But suddenly as he described it, "The whole world turned to Yankees." So he and Bragg beat a hasty retreat east along the railroad. Thinking it advisable to separate, Kelly told Bragg to turn into the swamp on the right while he would ride on further before turning. In the meanwhile the pursuing bluecoats were firing a hail of bullets at Kelly and Bragg. In attempting to turn his horse into the woods, Kelly's horse stumbled and before he could regain his mount he was surrounded and captured. A courtmartial tried Kelly and sentenced him to die. A few nights later, however, in crossing the Ogee-

chee swamp, he being carried in a wagon, he succeeded in eluding his guards and made his escape.

SHERMAN'S BURNING OF IRWINTON

The news was continually reaching Irwinton of the rapid advance of Sherman's army toward the sea, with rumors of burnings, pillaging and destruction that marked the places it passed. News came that the Yankees were at Milledgeville. Then came the roar of the federal artillery at Griswoldville, twenty miles away to the west. If the Confederate forces could be successful, the enemy would have to fall back towards Milledgeville to cross the Oconee River for General Wayne's troops supported by Wheeler's Cavalry blocked their passage at Ball's Ferry and at the railroad crossing, and this section would be saved.

However, John R. Bragg, having escaped in the fight at Gordon, came with the news of that encounter. Knowing that the Yankees were within a few miles of the town and that possibly everything would be destroyed, everybody began hiding all their valuables. Horses and cows were carried to the swamps, hogs were penned off in the thickets, trunks and boxes of valuables were buried. To this day many can point with pride to some old trunk and tell how it was buried full of articles when Sherman came. However, in many cases these precautions were of no avail.

A few soldiers who had been disabled by wounds were at home at the time. Among these were John W. Lindsey, later Pension Commissioner of Georgia, who had been wounded in Virginia and was partly recovered. He with several others rode out along the Ridge Road to reconnoiter. Just as they came to the bend of the road just west of the Lingo farm they spied the federal cavalry regiment coming at a gallop and only a short distance away. The Yankees saw them at the same time and opened a hot fire upon them. Being outnumbered ten to one they turned their horses and outran the Yankees, turning to the right

at W. L. Pennington's farm and escaping across Big Sandy Creek before other detachments from the other roads could cut them off. Once across the creek they were safe since Wheeler's Cavalry was known to be there in force and there was no danger of Yankee patrols venturing that far. A few hours later from one of the hills near Red Level Church they watched the flames as the town was burned.

Close on the heels of the regiment of cavalry others began to arrive in Irwinton by hundreds. Soon the whole town was one mass of tents. The private homes were commandeered for the officers. Gen. Wm. F. ("Baldy") Smith who commanded the brigade made his headquarters in the house where Hon. Geo. H. Carswell now lives. To guard against a possible surprise attack from Wheeler's Cavalry, breastworks were thrown up on the sides of the town at strategic points, guarding the approach from every direction. In most cases the traces of these old redoubts are yet to be seen.

No sooner had their camp duties been completed than the Yankees began their work of destruction. Not a chicken, turkey, goose, pig or anything eatable was left alive. Barns and smokehouses were emptied of everything left in them, homes were looted, trunks broken into and everywhere that the marauders could think of was searched for hidden articles. Late in the afternoon, they began applying the torch; first came the courthouse, then the granaries in front of it and from there to the old red brick schoolhouse built in 1824, which was then also being used as a granary. By some means, possibly by slaves betraying their hiding places, the Yankees learned of the whereabouts of the horses, mules and cows which had been carried to the swamps and these were brought into the camps, the cows being slain for beef and the horses and mules taken away.

E. J. Gilbert had several fine horses taken this way. In

the drove of horses was a mule named "Cuff" which possessed the same faithful love for these horses that Ruth bore for Naomi, and when the Yankees captured the horses, the mule was determined to be captured too, so willy, nilly, the Yankees had a mule on their hands. One of the characteristics of this mule was that no one could ride her except the negro slave who was accustomed to plow her and everyone who attempted to do so regretted it. One of the Yankees needing a fresh mount leaped on this mule, and a moment later picked himself profanely from the ground about twenty feet away. For the next thirty minutes one after another of these cavalymen rolled in the dust. Then a lanky western broncho buster was detailed to conquer the plucky, long-eared rebel and he finally succeeded in riding off a dejected looking mule.

On account of the fact that Wayne and Wheeler were disputing the crossing of the Oconee River the divisions here were held up several days, until Sherman with the main army could advance down the road from Milledgeville towards Sandersville and threaten the rear. In the meantime, detachments were sent out from Irwinton throughout the surrounding country to pillage, burn and destroy. So well did they perform these orders that when they finally left, this whole section was on the verge of starvation. Those who were living here at the time still tell of how they would pick up the grains of corn where the horses did not eat it and use it for food. There would have been terrible suffering had not the plantations outside this path of destruction sent in provisions in abundance.

The trackage of the Central of Georgia railroad was torn up from one end of the county to the other, the trestles, depots and all other property belonging to it that could be were burned.

PILLAGING THE HOMES OF WILKINSON

In the meantime, bands of the Yankees would go on pillaging expeditions. Tradition says that W. M. Whitehurst near Gordon had hidden \$16,000 in gold and that several of the blue-coats seized his youngest son and threatened him until the little fellow carried them to the hiding place.

Another band hearing of the wealth of W. E. Carswell near New Providence made him a prisoner. Failing to frighten him into giving up his valuables, and learning that "Old Ben" knew where the money was hidden, they hurried to the field where they were told Ben was at work. Seeing a slave fitting the description of Ben, they made him prisoner and demanded that he tell where his master's gold was hidden. The robbers were disappointed, however, when their captive burst out in such a convincing manner: "Marsters, Marsters, you done cotch de rong nigger! Dis ain't Ben! Dis is Peter! Ben is right under de hill yonder!" Turning him loose they hurried on to find the elusive Ben under the hill. As soon as they were at a safe distance, their erstwhile captive darted into the swamp, keeping safe his master's secret, for he was Ben.

Another striking instance of the loyalty of a slave was that of "Injun Jack" Deese, belonging to Joel Deese.

In order to save his horses Mr. Deese and Jack drove them across Big Sandy Creek where Wheeler's Cavalry was counted on to keep Sherman's forces at a distance. Jack was hastening back to take care of his "Missuses" when Federal guerillas came upon him and made him prisoner. Learning who he was, they demanded to know the whereabouts of his Master. Upon his refusing to divulge, they put a rope around Jack's neck and throwing it over the limb of a tree swung Jack into the air, keeping him aloft until he was about to strangle then letting him down. Again he refused and again he went up. The third

time he defied them and they vowed he should die. This time while he was in the agonies of death the timely appearance of a regular army officer who dispersed the murdering gang and cut the rope saved Jack's life.

Later, while Robert Toombs was making his escape to the coast, Deese sent Jack with him for a portion of the journey.

WHEN BIG SANDY SWAMP WAS NO MAN'S LAND

During this time Wesley King gathered into a Company every boy, old man, and wounded soldier at home recuperating south of Big Sandy Creek who could bear arms and kept patrols at every crossing holding back the Yankees who would attempt to cross. It is said that at Lightwood Knot Bridge, at Stephenville, a mob of them attempted to cross but that Dr. J. B. Duggan, armed with a shotgun, fired into them putting all of them to flight. As a measure of safety it was deemed necessary to destroy this bridge and fire was applied to it.

Throughout Lord's District the citizens were suffering severely from the pillaging Yankees. Everything that could be was stolen and carried away. So great were the injuries and insults inflicted that at the house on the road leading from Ebenezer to Outlaw's Bridge, just west of its junction with the Irwinton and Ball's Ferry road, a Wilkinson County man came upon two Yankees attempting to rob the helpless inmates. He opened fire killing one of the Yankees and the other fled. A peculiar thing about this killing is that the credit for doing so has been given to at least three separate and distinct individuals, neither of whom, so far as the writer has ever heard, ever denied being the perpetrator. We must therefore consider it an unsolved mystery as to the man who killed this yankee who was buried near Ebenezer Church and whose body after

the close of the war was disinterred and send to his native State.

BATTLE AT RIVER BRIDGE

In the meantime, General Wayne had stationed his cadets and his armed convicts at the Bridge of the Central of Georgia railroad. Pieces of artillery were placed in commanding positions and every possible defense arranged. Upon the approach of the advanced guard of the Yankees the companies of convicts scattered leaving the cadets and Wheeler's Cavalry to do the fighting. The attack was soon general. The Yankees threw out sharp shooters along the Wilkinson County side who were continuously picking off the young defenders. However, there were crack shots among these cadets, and they were adept at hitting the enemy. T. D. Tinsley, whom we have heretofore mentioned, wrote the compiler of this fight, and mentioned one incident where a sharp shooter could not be located for a long time until after several cadets were wounded. Finally, he was located and a well aimed rifle brought him down out of the top of a tall tree.

BALL'S FERRY SKIRMISH

While the fight was in progress at the River Bridge news came to Wheeler whose forces were supporting Wayne that the Yankees had driven off the six men he had posted to guard Ball's Ferry and were crossing with the purpose of attacking him in the rear. At once assembling a portion of his cavalry he repaired to Ball's Ferry. About one hundred of the enemy were already on the Washington County side. Sounding the charge he swooped down upon them. The Yankees, panic stricken, fled. Throwing aside everything that impeded them, they leaped into the river and swam across. Abandoning the newly built entrenchments, which may yet be seen, they sought safety in distance. Wheeler's men crossed the river and picked

up twenty-three cavalry guns, a number of overcoats, knapsacks, etc., capturing one man. Wheeler's loss in killed was two men, while the Yankees had ten killed, the number of wounded unknown. (Julius in Constitutionalist, Nov. 24, 1864.)

Other portions of Sherman's Army approaching from Milledgeville and threatening Wheeler's rear made it impossible to hold the Oconee line of battle any longer and an orderly retreat was made. The Yankee soldiers pent up in Wilkinson now crossed the river and the county was freed of their presence.

WAR HEROINES OF WILKINSON

Not alone on the fields of battle were deeds of patriotism and bravery of sacrifice displayed. From the opening of the war the women of Wilkinson threw their all into the titanic struggle and to their untiring devotion, their deeds of love, and that determination to win with which they inspired their gray clad husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends were largely responsible for the unexcelled feats performed by the Soldiers of Wilkinson.

No sooner had the companies begun to assemble than the women started their work. Hundreds of uniforms must be made with the least possible delay. Hands that heretofore were never known to labor now soon were engaged in the patriotic work necessary to equip the soldiers for the campaigns.

With the departure to the front of the several companies and the expected short duration of the war lengthening into months and then into years, the horrors of the war began to break upon the brave women in Wilkinson. The management of the slaves, the cultivation of the crops now fell upon the shoulders of the women. The poorer families whose only means of support was now in the war began to feel the pangs of hunger. In addition to the providing of the necessities of life for the children at home

there was the ever-growing need of sending supplies, clothing, and bandages for the wounded, to the battle fronts. The looms were kept busy, the knitting of socks, and everything else woman could do was done.

Soon the great battles were taking their toll of the Wilkinson county soldiers, and the pangs of grief were added to the other troubles of the women back home. The rude army hospitals were overflowing with the wounded and when someone conceived the idea of the Wayside Homes the women of Wilkinson quickly adopted the idea. One was provided in Toombsboro, another in Gordon, and whether from Wilkinson or other locality the wounded or sick soldier in gray found no "lack of woman's nursing" in these homes.

Every position that a woman could fill was now filled by them. The schools, many vacant by reason of the men teachers being in the army, were now filled by the women. And it shall ever be to their credit that throughout the four years war, even during the darkest days, so strongly did they desire that their children should possess an education that the schools were kept open and were well attended.

At McIntyre the efforts of a woman to save her home from burning at the hands of the Federal Officer, so impressed the people of the county that it is yet told. It was none other than the Mrs. McIntyre, heretofore mentioned in this history who was still serving as depot agent, now married again, this time to H. E. Hyman, her last husband serving in the southern army. When Sherman's forces were destroying all the property of the Central of Georgia Railroad, the detachment sent to burn that in and about McIntyre was informed that the house where the depot agent lived belonged to the railroad. The house and yard were filled with soldiers and the torch was about to be applied when Mrs. Hyman, whose husband was a Mason, recalled that her husband

had once told her that if she was ever in great danger to make a certain Masonic sign. In a despairing effort she made this sign. The Captain commanding the detachment who had already mounted his horse and was riding down the hill towards the depot which under his orders had already been fired, paused, and being a member of the fraternity, turned his horse and rode back up the hill. Questioning her concerning her husband and also as to the title to the house which she explained belonged to her and not to the railroad company, the Captain ordered the soldiers out, countermanding the order to burn the house and placed a guard about the premises for her protection. (Letter of Stephen F. McIntyre to compiler.)

The destruction by Sherman's army, and the mounting toll of death in the bloody battles were sufficient to discourage anyone possessing less courage than the women of Wilkinson. But instead of murmuring, instead of discouraging the men who were fighting the battles by recounting their woes, the women set about repairing the work of the destroying northern army.

And; thus, the men of Wilkinson at the end of the war came back to find their slaves freed, their property destroyed, all lost save honor. Yet, with the aid of noble womanhood of Wilkinson they set about restoring the county to its own. None of their former foemen have proved their loyalty to the flag of the nation more than have these heroes and heroines of the Sixties.

CHAPTER XXXVII

THE ESCAPE OF BOB TOOMBS

OF all the people of Georgia, Bob Toombs had no more loyal friends than those of Wilkinson County. This loyalty remained steadfast not only while he was such a power in the legislature prior to the war but throughout the war, during his escape, and also when he returned from his exile. Especially did they prove their love for him after the Yankee soldiers went to his home at Louisville and failed to catch him, thanks to the presence of mind of his wife. He immediately fled towards his friends in Wilkinson County. Joel Deese got word of his coming and went to meet him on the way. Finding him, he returned to his home, the large two-story house, known as the Deese Old Place, with his noted guest. They arrived at night and Toombs was given one of the rooms up stairs. The curiosity of the negroes on the place was aroused at the mysterious visitor, and it is probable that Mr. Deese gave them such information as to cause a superstitious fear, since there is story among the negroes to the effect that the nocturnal visitor so haunted this house that to this day he can be heard to go up the stair steps dragging his saddle bags. Deese kept him at his home for several days and then as Toombs was planning to make his way to the coast one day started with him towards the home of Wesley King, a former Senator from Wilkinson who was another loyal friend of Toombs. Taking by-roads and avoiding the town of Irwinton where there might be detachments of Federal soldiers, they, by some means, took the wrong road and when they discovered their whereabouts they were at Bethel church. Services were being conducted by Rev. Green B. Hughes and the sermon was in progress. Mr. Deese, however, not being well-acquainted with the way, was in a quandary and knowing that the

greatest of secrecy was necessary, went into the church to see if there was any one in whom absolute dependence could be placed to keep silent. He recognized Rev. Mr. Hughes as the most likely man and calling him from the pulpit to one side stated the predicament. The preacher realizing the danger, lost no time in deciding that the "ox was in the ditch," and possibly without even a benediction, mounted his horse and proceeded to direct Deese and Toombs through plantation roads to Mr. King's. Toombs spent the remainder of the day at King's and was escorted from there to the home of Hon. Dan Hughes at the present town of Danville.

The abrupt closing of the services at Bethel caused somewhat of a commotion among the congregation and the community and everybody was asking who was the man with Mr. Deese. Dr. R. J. Cochran, a former member of the legislature was then living close to Bethel church, where Mr. Barlow now lives, and seeing the horsemen thought he recognized Mr. Toombs, having known him while in the legislature. A few hours later, seeing Mr. I. S. King, son of Mr. Wesley King, he inquired of him if this was not Toombs but it seems that Mr. King did not give him a very satisfactory answer. As soon as Mr. King could do so he returned home and told his father of the occurrence. Immediately it was thought imperative that Toombs be notified that he had been recognized and I. S. King was sent to find Mr. Toombs and acquaint him with this information. He was overtaken at Mr. Hughes' at Danville and when Mr. King arrived and told Mr. Hughes his business he was sent to the General's room. Gen. Toombs after inquiring closely of Mr. King and learning who the man was that recognized him with all the particulars seemed satisfied and thanked him for coming.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

RECONSTRUCTION DAYS IN WILKINSON

THOUGH crushed by the disasters occasioned by the war, the people of Wilkinson went to work with a will. As they reached their homes from the battlefields, they set about planting their crops. This was a year of privation. The path of Sherman's army was as if a cyclone had swept away the foodstuffs, but the more favored sections sent succor out of their meager supplies.

With the harvest, however, conditions improved. The high prices paid for cotton helped. Soon the necessities of life were supplied and the people were no longer in danger of actual suffering.

Nevertheless, there were other factors which were proving very disturbing. The slaves freed from their former masters, untrained in managing their own affairs, were falling into idleness and crime. The carpet bagger and scalawag began their exploiting of the negro vote.

The effect of this was to fuse the Whig faction of Wilkinson with the Democrat and from thence through fear of "black heels on white necks" presented a united front against the threat of negro domination. This was intensified by the disfranchisement of numbers of white voters.

Federal troops were stationed at Irwinton and took charge of the elections. Negroes in lines near a quarter of a mile long were marched to the polls and voted. The Republican carpet baggers aided by the scalawags were then soon able to elect some of the county officers. Then occurred an orgy of misrule which can never be forgotten.

Criminals, both white and black, apparently freed from restraint burst forth in a series of crimes throughout the length and breadth of the county such as never had been heard of before, murders, assaults, robberies, homes burned, and whether in the fields at work, or at the home

no man, no woman felt safe. Some of the officers of the law whose duty it was to protect the homes and arrest offenders were flagrantly refusing to perform their duties and openly violating the laws, themselves. Though the court records show by far the greatest number of criminal cases ever before or since docketed in the length of time, yet, justice had broken down.

So alarmed were the citizens of the outlying districts in many cases whole communities gathered their families together at night and posted sentries for protection. In one instance one of the frightened women's heart began throbbing so violently that she thought it was a negro army's drum beating,—a near panic ensued.

Not only did the people of the rural districts sense the impending dangers but Irwinton, especially, was chafing under the situation. Several cases occurred where insolent blacks jostled white persons off the sidewalks and one or two instances white ladies were insulted.

The county government was paralyzed, but the State government was if possible in worse hands. Deveaux, a negro from Jones County, had been elected to represent Wilkinson, Twiggs and Jones in the Senate.

Conditions continued to grow worse and all Wilkinson was thrown into a panic such as was never known even during the years when Indian massacres were threatened. On all tongues were rumors of negro uprisings. Notes were intercepted near Toombsboro that showed unmistakably that the negroes, incited by the Republican carpet-baggers and scalawags were on the verge of rising against the whites and all the horrors of a racial war seemed imminent.

Under stress of the dangerous situation there suddenly rose the "Invisible Empire." It is said that Dr. T. A. Simmons was the head of the Wilkinson County Klansmen. Many, both white and black, were warned to change their manner of living. Those who refused were punished.

In the meantime, however, Congress had enacted a law which interfered with the Klan's activities and which gave Federal courts jurisdiction to try cases charged to the Klan.

In 1872, a very serious offense having been committed near Irwinton by a negro, he was punished by a delegation sent by the Klan. A report was made to the Federal district court then sitting in Savannah and unknown to the citizens of the county, warrants were issued for a large number of prominent men of the county alleged to have been recognized by the negro.

Quickly and without warning a detachment of Federal troops disembarked from the midnight train at McIntyre one night and took up the line of march towards Irwinton, Harry Louthier and two other negroes guiding them.

The negroes knew exactly where the men lived they were seeking. First, they went to the home of Dr. T. A. Simmons, whom they arrested, then to H. E. Hyman, Milton Lindsey, Eli Peacock, Charley Peacock, W. C. D. Carlisle and G. G. Gilbert in succession. Other detachments were sent for Buck Dixon, Jethro VanLandingham and Bob Hyman who lived at and near Toombsboro. By nine o'clock the next day ten had been arrested and were enroute to Savannah, while many others named in the warrants were unable to be found.

For some unknown reason the forces of soldiers ordered to arrest some of the citizens of Gordon failed to reach their destination until the night following the arrests at Irwinton. With the necessary information they went from house to house until they had arrested a large number, estimated by some as about twenty-five men, a portion of whom were B. I. Stevens, later sheriff of the county, Frank Jones, Dock Sanders, Bill Bridgers, Lawrence Butts, Tom Whitehurst, Jim Fountain, Frank Kennington, Cicero Dennard, Charley Solomon and Jim Kirkpatrick.

Having arrested the above named men, the soldiers advanced to the home of "Shoog" Smith and invited him to come out and surrender. His reply, however, was to consign the whole of yankeedom to the fiery flames. Whereupon, they started to batter down his door and take him by force. "Shoog" waxed more eloquent with epithets growing in venom and swore that the first one to cross the threshold would die. He soon succeeded in convincing the soldiers that a resumption of the war was imminent and they departed for Savannah, leaving "Shoog" in triumphant possession of the scene of hostilities.

At Savannah every possible courtesy was shown them by the citizens of that city. They were met at the train by a delegation of friends and upon their arrival at the jail, the jailer, Warren Russell, treated them more like guests than prisoners.

The greatest excitement was rife in the county as the crowds gathered at Irwinton to send aid to their friends. No man knew but what if he showed much interest in the defense of the men he would be arrested as a member of the Klan. The ruin of their fortunes by the war had left the county so badly impoverished that only a small number were acceptable on bonds. But few flinched from their duty to their imprisoned countrymen. Every road to Irwinton was soon crowded by men from all sections of the county as the news spread that these men were arrested and soon the trains were crowded by citizens bent on gaining the release of these men on bond. It is said that no man was exerting himself more than John W. Lindsey, later Pension Commissioner of Georgia and Alexander Baum, a Polish Jew, who twenty-five years before had come from Poland, settled at Irwinton and opened a store, and whose memory is revered to this day by the people of Wilkinson for what he did in this crisis.

Immediately after their arrival at the Savannah jail motion was made for the bonds for the defendants to be

fixed. The exorbitant amount of \$10,000 was fixed on each one except Dr. Simmons and Bob Hyman, and theirs was assessed at \$100,000 each. The months in jails awaiting trial seemed the only alternative for the prisoners.

But no sooner had Baum arrived than things began to happen. Undauntedly he got busy and from one wealthy Jew to another he went and made an appeal for them to rally to his aid. Thanks to the help of the Jews, the wealthy merchants, and cotton-buyers of Savannah, bonds were arranged after eight days of effort.

In the meantime, the Federal grand jury was called into session to take up this case, whose foreman was the well known Macon negro, Jeff Long, later postmaster of Macon, and on the grand jury was one lone white man, all the others being negroes. This was not an encouraging prospect for the Wilkinson County men who were facing the indictments, especially in view of the fact that the negro witnesses were swearing positively as to the identity of the accused, the majority of whom were innocent of the charges. To add to the trouble of the defendants it was learned that every traverse juror was a negro.

However, to the astonishment of everyone, interest began to lag in the prosecution of the case. Though with positive evidence from the negro witnesses, the grand jury refused to indict any except Dr. Simmons, H. E. Hyman, and Robert Hyman. Even these indictments were never brought to trial, but were nol-prossed at a later term of court.

About this time the Democrats regained control of the management of the county affairs, as well as of the state government, and there was a general disbanding of the Klux Klan.

THE KLAN'S LAST MEETING

However, there was an after effect of the activities of this organization. In the lower section of the county a

crowd of irresponsible younger men determined upon imitating the Klan and formed one of their own. A fancied grievance of a member against a prominent citizen of the section arising it was decided that the offender should suffer the Klan penalty. The meeting of the pseudo Klan was to be near Walnut Creek Church at a fixed hour one night. The secret leaked out, and the members of the old Klan notified. Quickly a peremptory summons was sent out to every available member of the disbanded Klan to meet. The discarded hoods were resurrected and that night the roads were filled with white clad horsemen hastening to the point of rendezvous. In the meantime, the clandestine Klan had met and arranged their plans. Just before they were ready to start there came a clatter of horse feet from every direction and before a man could escape, the real Klan had completely surrounded the band and made prisoners of every one. Then followed the disrobing of the prisoners who were dressed in the Klan robes and hoods. A warning was deemed sufficient and upon their promises no further action was taken.

The following may help in showing how the Democratic ticket carried the election of 1872:

A candidate for one office had as his opponent a negro. In recounting the story to the writer he said, "This nigger had me beat to a frazzle and I knew it, so I went to him the day before the election and said to him, 'Nigger, when me and you started in this race, this county was a mighty big county, but it has been getting smaller and smaller. It is now so small that it is too little for me and you, too. One of us has just got to move. My business is so arranged that it is inconvenient for me to move, so it is just up to you. Well, do you know, the next day that nigger was gone, and I didn't have any opposition, Ki! Yi!'"

PROHIBITION IN WILKINSON

Wilkinson County from its earliest days had numerous

citizens who recognized the pernicious effects of whiskey and were always ready to do all in their power to stop its sale. It was in 1881 before an Act of the Legislature was passed prohibiting the sale of it here. During all these years many of the stores sold whiskey as a drawing card for trade. "Penny Row," the row of stores in front of the courthouse, was notorious for its open bars. On public days considerable drunkenness was in evidence. Especially on election days, during the time the negro vote was such a factor in the county administration, the town was filled with drunken men, both white and black. On such occasions bloody brawls were frequent occurrences.

These, perhaps, did more than anything else to bring to pass the efforts of such men as Charles Culpepper, William I. Chambers, Charles Hooks and other prohibitionists.

NEWSPAPERS OF WILKINSON

The county depended on others for its newspapers until about 1870 when the "Appeal" began its publication at Toombsboro. A little later the "Southerner" was begun at Irwinton. Soon after this these two were consolidated and until 1889 this was 'The "Southerner-Appeal" and was the official organ of the county. In that year it was moved to Gordon and became known as the "Gordon Press." For a short while "The Blade" was published at Gordon. Later the "World" was published at Irwinton. In 1894 the "Bulletin" was started at Irwinton and this was the only paper of the county until a few years ago the "Wilkinson County News" was begun at Gordon.

APPENDIX

Documents, abstracts from records, lists of County officers, rosters of Wilkinson County companies in the War Between the States, etc.

TREATY AT FORT WILKINSON IN 1802

A Treaty of Limits Between the United States of America and the Creek Nation of Indians.

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, by James Wilkinson, of the State of Maryland, brigadier general in the army of the United States; Benjamin Hawkins, of North Carolina, and Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States on the one part, and the Kings, Chiefs, Head Men and Warriors of the Creek Nation, in council assembled, on the other part, have entered into the following articles and conditions, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The Kings, Chiefs, Head Men and Warriors of the Creek Nation in behalf of the said Nation, do by these presents cede to the United States of America, all that tract and tracts of land, situate, lying and being within and between the following bounds, and the lines and limits of the extinguished claims of the said nation heretofore ascertained and established by treaty. That is to say: beginning at the upper extremity of the high shoals of the Appalachee river, the same being a branch of the Oconee river, and on the southern bank of the same; running thence a direct course to a noted ford of the south branch of Little river, called by the Indians Chat-to-chuc-co-hat-chee; thence a direct line to the main branch of Commissioners creek, where the same is intersected by the path leading from the Rock landing to the Ocmulgee Old Towns; thence a direct line to Palmetto creek, where the same is intersected by the Uchee path, leading from the Oconee to the Ocmulgee river; thence down the middle waters of the said creek to the Oconee river, and with the western bank of the same to its junction with the Ocmulgee river; thence across the Ocmulgee river to the south bank of the Altamaha river, and down the same at low water mark to the lower bank of Goose creek; and from thence by a direct line to the mounts on the margin of the Okefinokau swamp, raised and established by the commissioners of the United States and Spain, at the head of the St. Mary's river; thence down the middle waters of the said river to the point where the old line of demarcation strikes the same; thence with the said old line to the Altamaha river, and up the same to Goose creek; and the said Kings, Chiefs, Head Men, and Warriors, do relinquish and quit claim to the United States, all their right, title, interest and pretensions, in and to the tract and tracts of land within and between the bounds and limits aforesaid forever.

ARTICLE 2. The commissioners of the United States, for and in consideration of the foregoing concession on the part of the Creek nation, and in full satisfaction for the same, do hereby covenant and agree with the said nation, in behalf of the United States, that the said States shall pay to the said nation, annually and every year, the sum of three thousand dollars, and one thousand dollars for the term of ten years, to the Chiefs who administer the government agreeably to a certificate under the hands and seals of the commissioners of the United States of this date; and also twenty-five thousand dollars in the manner and form following, viz: Ten thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged; ten thousand dollars to satisfy certain debts due from Indians and white persons of the Creek country to the factory of the United States; the said debts after the payment aforesaid, to become the right and property of the Creek nation, and to be recovered for their use in such way and manner as the President of the United States may think proper to direct; five thousand dollars to satisfy claims for property taken by individuals of the said nation from the citizens of the United States, subsequent to the treaty of Colerain, which has been or may be claimed and established agreeably to the provisions of the act for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers. And it is further agreed that the United States shall furnish to the said nation two sets of blacksmiths' tools, and men to work them, for the term of three years.

ARTICLE 3. It is agreed by the contracting parties, that the garrison or garrisons which may be found necessary for the protection of the frontiers, shall be established upon the land of the Indians, at such place or places as the President of the United States may think proper to direct, in the manner and on the terms established by the treaty of Colerain.

ARTICLE 4. The contracting parties to these presents do agree that this treaty shall become obligatory and of full effect, so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States, the Kings, Chiefs, Head Men and Warriors of the Creek Nation, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals at the camp of the commissioners of the United States, near Fort Wilkinson, on the Oconee river, this sixteenth day

of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-sixth.

JAMES WILKINSON, (L. S.)

BENJAMIN HAWKINS, (L. S.)

ANDREW PICKENS, (L. S.)

EFAU X HAUJO

TOOSCE X HATCHE-MICCO

1 TUSTUNNUGGEE X THLUCCO

HOPOIE X YAUHOLO

2 HOPOIE X MICCO

HOITHLEWAW X LE-MICCO

3 HOPOIE X O-LAH-TAU

EFAU-HAUJO X OF COOLOOME

TALLASSEE X MICCO

CUS-SE-TUH X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE

TUSSEIKIA X MICCO

TAL-TIS-CHAU X MICCO

MICCO X THLUC-CO

YAU-F-KEE X EMAUTLA HAUJO

TUSKENEHAW X CHAPCO

COOSAUEE X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE

CHOU-WACKE X. LE-MICCO

TAL-TIS-CHAU X MICCO

NENEHOM X OH-TAU TUS-TUN-NUN-NUG-GEE MICCO

IS FAU-NAU X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE

COWETUH X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE

EUFALAU X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE

HOPOTHLE X HAUJO

TUSTUNNUE X HOITHLE POYUCH

WOC-SEE HAUJO

IS-HOPEI X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE

UCHTY-UTCHEE X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE

OKELESAU X HUT-KEE

OCHEWEE X TUS-TUN-NUG-GEE

PAHOSE X MICCO

TOOSEHATCHEE HAUJO

MICKE X EMAUTLAU

ISFAU-NEE X HAUJO

HOETHLE-PO-YAU X HAUJO

HO-POITH-LE X HO-POI-E

CUSSEUH X HAUJO

OLOH-TUH X EMAUTLAU

INTERPRETERS

TIMOTHY BARNARD

ALEXANDER CORNELLS

JOSEPH ISLANDS

ALEXANDER MACOMB, Jun'r, Secretary to the Commissioners

WILLIAM R. BOOTHE, Captain 2d Regiment Infantry

T. BLACKBURN, Lieutenant Com. Comp. D.

JOHN B. BARNES, Lieutenant United States A.

WM. HILL, Agt. C. D.

NOW BE IT KNOWN, That I, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the Uni-

ted States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the City of Washington the eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and three, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-seventh.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

WILKINSON COUNTY—ESTABLISHED MAY 11, 1803

Justices of the Inferior Court
(Held office during good behavior)

Samuel Beckham, Dec. 7, 1805-6; Thomas Gilbert, Dec. 7, 1805-6; Lewis Lanier, Dec. 7, 1805-6; William O'Neal, Dec. 7, 1805-6; William Randolph, (service closed Jan. 2, 1806).

Robert Jackson, 1806; Thomas Fairchild, 1806; Samuel Dick, 1808; Charles Ray, Jr., 1808; Stephen Johnston (Johnson), Dec. 1809; William Cauley (Collsey), Dec., 1809, 13; Abraham, 1810 (vice Thomas Fairchild, resigned) 13, 17, 33.

(Four-year terms)

James S. Baskin, 1813; William Lord, Sr., 1813; Charles Wright, 1813; Robert Jackson, 1814 (vice William Lord, Sr., resigned); James C. Cunningham, 1816 (vice Charles Wright, resigned); Adam Hunter, 1816 (vice William Cawley, resigned); John Hatcher, Jr., 1817; Samuel Williams, 1817; George Dykes, 1817; Joseph Ross, 1817; Samuel Beall, 1819 (vice Ross resigned) 33, 37, 41, 45, 49, 53, 57; Anson Ball, 1819 (vice Dykes resigned); Osborn Wiggins, 1820 (vice Williams resigned); Peter McArthur, 1821; Thomas McGinty, 1821; John Hardy (Hardie) 1821, 25, 29; Merrit Etheridge (Etheridge), 1821, 34, 37, 41, 45, 49; John Smith, 1821; Gerard Burch, 1822 (vice Smith, deceased), 25; Lewellen (or Lluellen) M. Robison, 1825; James Neal, 1825, 29; John F. Simmons, 1825; Thomas Crutchfield, 1825 (vice Burch, resigned) Solomon B. Murphy, 1826 (vice Robison) Robert Crutchfield, (service closed Jan., 1828); Richard Lewis, 1828 (vice Crutchfield); James Mooring, 1829; Carlton Grier, 1829; Adam Brannen, 1829; Charles Riley, 1831; Thomas T. Prestwood, 1831; Peter Burkholts, 1831; Daniel M. Hall, 1833; Benjamin Mitchell, 1833; Charles Wright, 1833; Lewellen Robison, 1833; Thomas T. Prestwood (found serving in Jan., 1835); Henry Chambers, 1834; William G. Little, 1835; Jesse Peacock, 1836, 37, 41; L. M. Robison (Robison) 1837; William Fisher, 1837; Solomon Arnold, 1838; Jethro Dean, 1841; Benjamin L. Scott, 1841; James Fountain, 1841; Cary Cox, 1845; Green B. Burney, 1845, 49; William Hughes, 1845; James Gibson, 1847; James C. Bower, 1848; James C. Bowen, 1849; James Gibson, 1849; Ellis Harrell, 1849; William N. Bowen, 1850; Wyatt Meredith, 1851; William O. Beall, 1853; Leroy Fleetwood, 1853; Charles Young, 1853; John M. Ware, 1853; George W. Bishop, 1855; John M. Clark,

1855; Joel Hardie, 1856, 57; Josiah H. Jones, 1857; William A. Hall, 1857; Jonathan Rivers, 1857, 59; Seaborn J. Stubbs, 1858; Eson Green, 1858; Eliazar Cumming, 1859, 65; Wiley Holland, 1861; J. T. Hughes, 1861; O. H. P. Rawls, 1861, 65; James Lord, 1861; W. M. Whitehurst, 1861, 65; R. F. Rozar, 1865; Daniel Bourke, 1865.

WILKINSON COUNTY—ESTABLISHED MAY 11, 1803

Tax Receivers

Arthur Burney, 1807, 08; Daniel S. Pearce, 1809, 10; Thomas Hughs, 1811; John Hatcher, Jr., 1812, 14; Henry W. Raley, 1813; William Beck, 1815; James Lindsey, 1816, 17; Wright Mims, 1818; Robert Rozar, 1819; Osborn Wiggins, 1820; Benjamin Exum, 1821, 22, 23; John Riley, 1824, 25, 26, 27; Abram Stephens, 1828; James Jackson, 1829, 30, 31, 32; James Lewis, 1833, 34, 35; James Young, 1936; Norman McCrainy, 1837, 38, 39; Wiley (or Wiley B.) Shepherd, 1840, 41; George W. Tarpley, 1842, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49; James Hartley, 1850, 51,-52,-53,-54,-55,-56,-57; Jackson Pearson, 1855-56; Iverson Cannon, 1857; Jesse B. Carroll, 1857-58; William Pace, 1858-59,-60,-61; J. T. Brannan, 1862-64; N. W. Hughes, 1864-66, 83, 87, 89; Lewis M. Ethridge, 1866; R. Nelson, 1868-71; Lawrence Butts, 1873, 77; L. L. Hall, 1875; J. F. Burke, 1879; Augustus H. Rice, 1881; J. W. Boone, 1885; W. M. Poole, 1891-93; J. F. Lindsey, 1895; J. W. Brooks, 1896; J. B. Butler, 1898, 1900-02, 1908-10-12-14-16; C. W. Bell, 1906; G. T. Stapleton, 1920 to date.

WILKINSON COUNTY—ESTABLISHED MAY 11, 1803

Tax Collectors

William Oneal, 1807, 08; Benjamin Exum, 1809, 10; Joseph Jackson, 1811; Daniel S. Pearce, 1812; Jesse Smith, 1813; Thomas T. Prestwood, 1814, 15, 16, 35, 36; Thomas McGinty, 1817; Isaac Hall, 1818, 19, 20, 21, 22; Charles Riley, 1822, 25, 26, 27, 28; Jesse Pittman, 1823, 28, 29, 30, 32; Abraham Stevens (Stephens), 1833, 34; Wiley Miller, 1837; Briant O'Bannion, 1838, 39, 42-43; Jesse C. Jackson, 1840; James Jackson, 1841; Wiley Holland, 1844, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53; James P. Granade, 1853-54; Isaac Lindsey, 1854-55-56-57-58; John T. Brannan, 1858-59-60-61-64; John McArthur, 1864-66; Elbert J. Davidson, 1866; George Payne, 1868-71; W. C. D. Carlisle, 1873, 1881; J. M. Langford, 1875; James H. Jackson, 1877-79; Andrew Chambers, 1880; Joel A. Smith, 1883; S. I. Dennard, 1885; J. P. Bloodworth, 1887; Joel T. Pierce, 1889-91; J. H. Bateman, 1893-95; B. H. Jackson, 1896-98; W. T. Dupree, 1900-02; J. A. Branan, 1905-06; J. H. Pennington, 1908-10-12; J. B. McCook, 1915-16; I. B. Stinson, 1920-24; R. A. Bell, 1924-30; O. W. Bell, 1930.

Surveyors of Wilkinson County

Britton McCullers, 1806; John Thomas, 1807; Francis Beck, 1809; David Rowland, 1811, 14; James Rabb, 1817; Levin McBride, 1818; John Moreland, 1820, 24; John W. Hyde, 1822; Jesse Moreland, 1826; James Kenna, 1828; James Kinney, 1830-32-34-38-40-42-44; Norman McRaeny, 1834-36, 1852, 54-56; John T. Branan, 1846-48-56-

58, 64, 71, 79-81, 83-85-87-89-91-95; Joseph McCook, 1861; J. H. Fleetwood, 1862-64; Henry K. Boyington, 1866; H. F. Carswell, 1873-75; J. H. Hoover, 1877, 93, 1905, 06, 08; J. L. Farmer, 1896-98-1900; J. T. McArthur, 1900; W. F. Cannon, Jr., 1902; P. Z. Lord, 1912-15-16, 24-28-32; L. H. Temples, 1920-24.

Clerks of the Superior Court

Archibald McIntire, 1806, 1809; Andrew Shepherd, 1810; Joseph Delk, 1811, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26; Seaborn Delk, 1828; Jeremiah Beall, 1829, 32, 34, 36, 37; Benjamin Exum, 1837-38; Thos. M. Tarpley, 1838, 40, 42, 44, 46-47; Alfred V. McCardel, 1847, 48, 52, 54; George W. Tarpley, 1854-56, 58, 60-61-62, 64, 66, 68, 73; E. T. Hughes, 1864-66; A. J. Porter, 1871; John T. Hughes, 1874, 75, 1881, 83-85-87-89-91-93; H. F. Carswell, 1877, 79; J. W. Weaver, 1895; A. E. Burney, 1896-98, 1900, 02-4; Ira B Stinson, 1906-8-10-12-14-16; A. S. Boone, 1920 to date.

Coroners of Wilkinson County

Charles Ray, 1806; James Taylor, 1807; John Eady, Jr., 1809; Robert Garrett, 1811; Job McClendon, 1814, 18; Thomas Lewis, 1816; John Hardy, 1817; Thomas Gray, 1820-22-24, 32-34; Richard Waters, 1826-28, 1834-36-38-40, 44; Thomas Jackson, 1841-42, 48-50-52; John Temples, 1846-47; William Davis, 1847-48; Samuel J. Bush, 1852-54-56-58, 62-64-66-68-71; William Kennington, 1858-60; Henry Bloodworth, 1861; S. A. McCarty, 1873; L. L. Peacock, 1875-77, 81-83-85; W. B. Ethridge, 1887-89; R. D. McCullars, 1891, 95, 1912; W. J. Player, 1893-95-96; J. E. Hancock, 1898-1900-02-04-06; W. A. Deason, 1908-10, 14, 20; Ivey Justice, 1916-19; C. C. Thompson, to date.

Sheriffs of Wilkinson County

Edmund Hogan, 1806; Willis Anderson, 1807; Edmund Nunn, 1809; Reddick Bell, 1810; William Beck, 1811, 16; Joseph Jackson, 1814, 18; James Lindsey, 1820, 24, 28; Wright Mims, 1822; Daniel M. Hall, 1826; John Riley, 1828; Isaac Hall, 1829, 32; James Ross, 1830-32; Solomon B. Murphy, 1832-34, 36, 42, 46-48; Buckner Pittman, 1834-36; Wyatt Meredith, 1838; William Cooper, 1840-41; Ellis Harville, 1841-42; Enoch Garrett, 1844; Walter W. Beall, 1844, 48, 52-53; James Taylor, 1850-52; William P. Johns, 1854; Bryant O'Bannon, 1856, 58-60; James Bloodworth, 1858; Leroy Fleetwood, 1861; Isaac Lindsey, 1862-64; James Pittman, 1864-66; J. W. Brannan, 1866, 1875; M. Deason, 1871; T. M. Freeman, 1873; R. J. Carr, 1877; George W. Wright, 1879; Israel J. Fontaine, 1881-83-85-87-89-91; Nat Hughes, 1893; E. C. Pierce, 1895; B. I. Stevens, 1896-98; J. M. Burke, 1900-02; J. L. Byington, 1904-06-08; W. J. Player, 1910; L. P. Player, 1912, 16, 20-24-28; C. H. Parker, 1914; Thurmond Sanders, 1929.

Clerks of the Inferior Court.

William Brown, 1806; Samuel Durham, 1807; Thomas Durham, 1809; Joseph Culpepper, 1811; Ransom Worrell, 1814; William Calhoun, 1816-18; Richard L. Watson, 1820; Jesse Smith, 1822; Littleton Maddox, 1824, 26; Hansford Davis, 1828; Valentine A.

Brazzeal, 1832-34-35; Ambrose R. Wright, 1835-36-38; William H. Wright, 1840; Thos. M. Beall, 1842, 47, 48-50-52-54-56-58-60-61-62-64; Augustus B. Raiford, 1844-46-47; Frank Chambers, 1866; E. J. Gilbert, 1866.

(This Court was abolished in 1866).

Treasurers of Wilkinson County

E. J. Gilbert, 1866; A. H. Cumming, 1868; J. N. Mason, 1871; T. N. Beall, 1873; Ellis Harville, 1875-77; A. A. Beall, 1878-79; Eli Peacock, 1881; S. A. McCarty, 1882-83; W. I. Chambers, 1885-87; G. R. Butler, 1889-91-93; Joel T. Pierce, 1895; J. F. Williams, 1896-98-1900; E. C. Lindsey, 1902-04-06-08-10-12; J. T. Stanley, 1913-14; Joe Youngblood, 1916-20.

(Treasurer's Office was abolished in 1920.)

Representatives of Wilkinson County

John Thomas Fairchilds, 1806-07-08, 11-12, 17-18-19-20-21-22; Arthur Fort, 1809; Daniel Hicks, 1810; Abram Miles, 1813; Matthew Carswell, 1814-15; Chas. Culpepper, 1816; Joseph Ross, 1819; John Pearson, 1821; Morton N. Burch, 1822-23; Osborn Wiggins, 1823-24-25-26-27; Benjamin Mitchell, 1824-25; Benjamin Exum, 1826-27, 31-32; Robert Hatcher, 1828-29-30-31-32; John F. Simmons, 1828; James Neal, 1829-30; Joel Rivers, 1833-34-35-36-37-39; Wm. G. Little, 1833-34; James Hatcher, 1835-36-37, 40-41; Wesley King, 1838-39; Solomon B. Murphy, 1838-40; Robt. Rozar, 1841-42-43, 45-47; Wm. A. Vincent, 1842-43; Bryant O'Bannon, 1849-0; E. J. Gilbert, 1851-52; James Taylor, 1853-4-5-6; T. R. Conley, 1857-58-59; R. J. Cochran, 1861-62; S. T. Player, 1863-64; John Bragg, 1865-6; C. H. Hooks, 1868-69-70, 71-72; W. C. Adams, 1873-4; J. B. Duggan, 1875-6; N. C. Hughes, 1877; Frank Chambers, 1878-9; Benjamin F. Fordham, 1880-1-6-7; M. G. Smith, 1882-3; J. W. Lindsey, 1884-5; Joel A. Smith, 1888-9; J. U. Parker, 1890-1; J. P. Bloodworth, 1892-3-4-5; J. F. Burke, 1896-7; James R. Rawls, 1898-9; G. O. A. Daughtry, 1900-1; G. H. Carswell, 1902-3-4, 1909-10, 1919-20-21-22; C. H. Adams, 1905-6-7-8; J. L. Byington, 1911-12 (died) John T. Dupree (2nd Term); W. W. Lee, 1913-14; W. A. Jones, 1915-16-17-18; W. L. Dixon, 1923-24; J. F. Bloodworth, 1925-26-27-28; E. B. Hubbard, 1929-30.

Commissioners of Roads and Revenues

The Board of County Commissioners of Roads and Revenue for Wilkinson County was created Feb. 13, 1873, and William A. Hall, Oliver H. P. Rawls, Augustus Pennington, John McArthur and Nathaniel C. Hughes were appointed commissioners. (Acts 1873, p. 303).

Wiley Holland, L. A. Hall, Isaac Johnson, C. H. Branan, Joshua Walker, 1875; Thos. M. Freeman, Jno. R. Green, Liman A. Hall, Isaac W. Davis, Andrew W. Spence, 1877; J. B. Duggan, N. C. Hughes, J. R. Bearfield, J. W. Davis, A. W. Spence, 1879; H. A. Hall, 1880; Morgan M. Bloodworth, Jas. R. Rawls, John R. Bearfield, Hansford A. Hall James A. Mason, 1881; R. H. Carswell, H. A. Hall, M. M. Bloodworth, J. R. Rawls, Andrew Chambers, 1883; J. R. Rawls, Andrew Chambers, Vinson S. James, H. A. Hall, R. H.

Carswell, 1885; M. G. Smith, B. I. Stevens, J. K. Arrington, J. A. Sheffield, T. M. Freeman, 1887; W. A. Hall, Jr., 1888; T. M. Freeman, W. A. Hall, B. I. Stevens, J. K. Arrington, W. W. Pool, 1889; W. W. Pool, T. M. Freeman, W. A. Hall, Jr., J. K. Arrington, B. I. Stevens, Joel A. Smith, 1891; T. M. Freeman, D. J. Stevens, J. K. Arrington, W. A. Hall, Jr., Joel A. Smith, 1893; A. G. Bailey, R. C. Hall, J. T. Davis, J. L. Robertson, J. P. Jones, 1895; M. Meredith, 1896; R. S. Smith, John Lord, J. D. Bales, M. Davis, J. R. Green, 1896; J. T. Dupree, Ira E. Dupree, C. E. Davis, J. A. Smith, J. K. Arrington, 1898; William A. Jones, 1899; J. L. Dupriest, J. T. Dupree, W. P. Duncan, C. H. Adams, J. L. Freeman, 1900; J. L. Freeman, C. H. Adams, J. U. Parker, J. R. Hatfield, B. I. Stevens, 1902; J. U. Parker, J. M. Shepherd, W. A. Hall, Sr., J. J. Butler, J. M. Fountain, 1904; W. E. Burney, L. W. Lee, C. H. Richardson, J. A. Yarborough, W. I. Dixon, 1907; D. E. Tindall, R. E. Spears, J. R. Hatfield, F. Lord, R. J. Stuckey, 1908; J. R. Hatfield, W. H. Freeman, Edgar Adams, 1911; B. I. Stevens, 1913; J. R. Hudson, 1915; S. W. Lee, 1917; Dr. J. H. Duggan, 1918-1924; W. C. Denard, 1920-1926; E. O. Smith, 1920-28; Joe Brown Green, 1927 to date; C. T. Lord, 1929, R. E. Evans, 1925 to date.

County School Commissioners

William S. Baker, 1885-88-92-96-1900; Paul F. Duggan, 1900-1908; J. S. Wood, 1908-10.

(Changed to County Superintendent of Education in 1911.)

J. H. Hoover, 1910-17; Victor Davidson, 1917-1925; J. T. Dupree, Jr., 1925-29; J. L. Lawrence, 1929 (died); J. L. Pittman, 1929.

Ordinary of Wilkinson County

Drury Gilbert, 1807; Archibald McIntire, 1808; Nevin McBride, 1810-13-15; Samuel Beall, 1852-56-58; James C. Bower, 1858-60; Ellis Harville, 1861; J. Rivers, 1864-66; Franklin Chambers, 1866; C. M. Lindsey, 1868; W. F. Cannon, 1873; Thomas N. Beall, 1877-1881; W. C. D. Carlisle, 1885; H. F. Carswell, 1889-93-96; J. E. Butler, 1899-1900-04-08-12-15, 25-29-32; J. S. Davis, 1916-24.

Senators of Wilkinson County

John Ball, 1808, 10; Robert Jackson, 1806, 09, 11; John Hatcher, 1812-13-14-15-16-17-18, 20; Wm. Beck, 1819, 21; Samuel Beall, 1822-23-24-25-26-27, 34, 36-37-38-39-40; Daniel M. Hall, 1828-29-30-31-32-33; W. G. Little, 1835; Joel Rivers, 1841-42; W. Meredith, 1843; 10th District (Old System). Wesley King, 1845; Augustus B. Raiford, 1847; Edward J. Blackshear, 1849-0; James Ross, 1851-2; Wilkinson County. A. E. Cochran, 1853-4; E. Cumming, 1855-6; R. J. Cochran, 1857-8; Wm. M. Whitehurst, 1859-0; 21st District (New System); D. N. Smith, 1861-2; E. S. Griffin, 1863-4-5-6-; Wm. Griffin, 1868-69-70; James B. Deveaux (1) 1871-72-73-74; W. O'Daniel, 1875-76-77; A. S. Hamilton, 1878-9; R. L. Story, 1880-1; D. M. Hughes, 1882-3; H. B. Ridley, 1884-5; D. N. Smith, 1886-7; L. D. Shannon, 1888-9; Richard Johnson, 1890-1; Frank Chambers, 1892-3; W. J. Harrison, 1894-5; James R. VanBuren, 1896-7, 1902-3-4; J. S. Wood, 1898-9; S. W. Yopp, 1900-1; G. H. Carswell, 1905-6, 17-8, 23-4; H. F. Griffin, 1907-8; J. B. Jackson, 1909-10, 21-22, 27-28;

J. S. Davis, 1911-12, 29-30; S. E. Jones, 1913-14; T. R. Turner, 1915-16; A. J. Wood, 1919-20.

Note: (1) James B. Deveaux was the only negro Senator that ever represented Wilkinson County. Reconstruction politics in many cases had put the negroes in office and Deveaux, a Jones County negro, was elected as Senator.

RECORDS OF WILLS AND ESTATES

There are four Volumes of Records in the Ordinary's Office which have escaped conflagrations, from which the following abstracts of Wills and of Estates have been taken. The first volume contains the records covering 1820 to 1828 and in the back of it there has been copied the records of 1848 to 1853; the second volume covers the years 1828 to 1838; the third volume, that from 1838 to 1848, and the fourth volume from 1853 to 1858.

It will be noted that occasionally parts of these records run into more than one volume and in such events only that volume where first found is mentioned. Sometimes the estate was administered several years after the death of the intestate.

As a key to understand the abbreviations: w. is for wife; d. daughter; s. son; b. brother; c. child or children; h. heirs; g. c. grandchildren; m. mother; f. father; s. l. son-in-law; d. l. daughter-in-law; b. l. brother-in-law; sis. sister.

WILLS—RECORD OF RETURNS—1820-1828, 1848-1853

JAMES LAMBERT, w. Esther; d. Mary, Amealey S.; s. Irwin.

JOSEPH PORTER, w. Rose; d. Mary Elizabeth, Behethland; s. Ambrose, Richard.

JOEL MEADOR, w. Elifair; "sons and other heirs."

JOHN TALIAFERRO, wife; d. Rose, Elizabeth, Anne, Judith, Mary, Behethland, Lucy; s. Richard, Charles, Benjamin; Richard's, d. Jean, Mary, Judy.

HIRAM STARR, sis. Hannah Starr Allen, Catherine Starr Washburn, Jerathea Starr Joiner; b. Hukan Star, deceased.

BENJAMIN LANGSTON, w. Phoebe; s. Leonard.

ZADOCK SIMMONS, s. John; g. c. Lacy, John, Zadock, Sally, Claborn.

FRANCIS BECK, w. Catherine; d. Polly Smith, Grace Hicks; s. William.

HANNER DOWNING, Edmond, Archy Vann, Benjamin, Polly Tials, Stacy McOnely, Asy.

DAVID HOLMES, w. Abigal; d. Sally Godin, Mary Panncy, Louvicy, Silvina; s. Elijah, Silas, Josiah, Jeremiah.

JOHN MANDERSON, w. Susannah; "all my children."

LEVY PEACOCK, w. Martha; d. Caty Keatin, Amy Burteson, Margaret Ann; s. John, Purson, Jesse, Levy, Joseph, Freeman M.

JOHN POLK, w. Caty; Dorcas; s. William, Micajah.

LEVI VALENTINE, w. Susanna; d. Syntha, Vicea; s. Thomas, Andrew, Levi.

JOHN DAVIS, w. Judith; d. Ann, Sarah, Mary, Archeor, Elizabeth Rowland, Martha Welch; s. William, John Fletcher, Elisha.

JOHN MORELAND, w. Delela; "sons and daughters."

- WILLIAM PROCTOR, w. Sarah; d. Mary, Elizabeth Aycock, Fanny Johnson, Catherine Williams, Nancy Bush, Selrah Caldwell; s. Joshua, John.
- JAMES THOMAS, w. Charity; d. Catherine Davis, Angelina Garrett; s. David Kenedy, Zechariah.
Eldest of his children by former wife, Sarah Hennery; Nancy, Elbert, John, Rachel, Sarah, James.
- JIMMIE LAWSON, s. John, Davenport, Thomas, Amos.
- MASON McLENDON, m. Mary Brooks; b. l. David Delk, b. John Barnett, b. l. Solomon B. Murphy's two children, Morton N. and Francis Louiza.
- WILLIAM BIVINS, Polly; d. Ellafair English, Sally Donnally, Abigail Barker; d. l. Susan, widow of s. John; g. c. William, Appleton, sons of John); s. Martin Luther.
- EDMOND STEVENS, b. Bartlett; s. James Jackson Collins.
- EDWIN TARPLEY, mother; b. Geo. W., William, Edward I., Wingfield.
- JAMES TODD, w. Mary c.; d. Mary Hooks, Rebecca Vincent; s. James B., John J., Bartlett W., (all under age).
- THOMAS UNDERWOOD, w. Elizabeth; d. Nicy, Malinda, wife of John G. Smith; s. Thomas, John; g. c. Joseph, Matthew, Anderson, William, Mary Elizabeth, James, Nancy Matilda, John Washington, (all c. of Gabriel Jones).
- JOHN HALL, w. Mary; d. Lydia, Mary Jane Shinholser, Sarah L., Pamela Ezeel; s. James M.
- JOHN HARDIE, w. Damans; d. Nancy Bridges, Martha Dixon, Damanis Ridley; s. Robert, Joel, John E.
- JAMES BRANAN, w. Sarah; "two of my sons, Alfred and Harris," "children."
- JOHN HOWELL, w. Sarah (lived with her 34 yrs.)
- JOHN RUTHERFORD, w. Rebeckah; s. James, Samuel, John, Franklin, Nathan, Elbert; s. l. William Merritt, Daniel Fann?.
- ISAAC MITCHELL, d. Sina (w. of Joseph Payne) and her c.
- KELLY GLOVER, w. Elizabeth; "my children," "my daughter," adopted s. Newton Glover.
- WILLIAM BLOODWORTH, d. Lydear; s. John Edwards.
- WILLS—RECORD OF RETURNS, 1828-'38
- LANFAIR W. WHITEHURST, w. Unity; father; d. Elizabeth C., Nancy W., Susannah R., Polly Ann C.
- JESSE VAUGHN, d. Sally Belcher, Bettey Matthews, Polly Low, Eliza Meredith; s. John, James, William; g. c. Mariah McMillan, Alexander McMillan.
- DAVID INGRAM, s. James, Anderson, Hughs, David, William, Washington, Richmond; g. c. James, David, Drewry, Winney, c. of Margaret Ingram w. of Joseph Davidson, Jr.
- LUCY NEWSOM, Cousin Lucy Culpepper d. of Joel Culpepper; Arreny? Stokes (d. of Henry Stokes); sis. Patsy Butler and c.
- JAMES WILCOX, w. Zilpha; b. Thomas; Thomas' s. James; Joseph Jno. Floyd Blackshear.
- JOHN L. JONES, w. Lucy; d. Nancy, Sarah, Latha; b. Thomas.
- NATHAN JACKSON, w. Lydia; d. Nancy, Lucy; s. James.
- LEWIS NOBLES, Mary (only heir).
- CORNELIUS BACHELOR, "wife and children" (see Rec. of Ret. est.)

- JOHN LEATHERS, w. Flora; sis. Betsy, Juddeth, Jane, Racheal;
b. William, Peter.
- ELIJAH VINSON, w. Mary Ann; "heirs."
- JOHN RYLE, w. Ann; step-s. Andrew Seals; g. c. John Floyd
Ryle.
- FREDERICK DOMINI, w. Elizabeth; s. Andrew, Frederick, Isiah.
- WILLIAM JACKSON, w. Mary; d. Elizabeth Odom; s. Nathan,
Absolon; "g. c. in Ala." Archibald Thompson; Elizabeth Weight.
- WILLIAM SMITH, w. Athaleah; d. Lydia Ellis w. of William R.
Ellis, Elizabeth Salter; Susannah E.; s. Archibald Bryant,
William Jackson, Martin C.; Henry H.; Laban T.?; Lucius ? E.
- SARAH HUBBARD, Bershaba Calvin.
- WILLS—RECORDS OF RETURNS, 1838-1848
- JAMES MANSON, w. Margaret; d. Margaret Mariah, Caroline
E. S., Mary Ann Methvin; s. John, William, James; s. l. Samuel
M. Carswell, Williamson Calhoun; g. c. James A. J.? Gates.
- JOHN THOMPSON, Mother; b. Moses; "brothers and sisters."
- SARAH CARSWELL, d. Nancy Wateson? and her heirs by Wil-
liam Wateson?; s. Samuel M., William E.; g. c. Blache?,
Martha A. Gilbert, Mary Jane Brown, Matthew C. Fowler,
John M. Fowler, Matthew Wm. Brown; "orphans of Alexander
Carswell."
- CHARLES WHITEHURST, w. Elizabeth; d. Esther Bass; s.
James Stanley, Howell Little, Josiah; sis. Frances Whitehurst.
- STARLING STUCKEY, w. Mary; d. Mary; s. Alexander, John,
Starling, Simon, Daniel, Allison, Howell, Nelson (s. l. Wiley
Womack).
- REUBEN HARRALL, w. Mary, s. William C.; g. c. William R.
Welch, Reuben Needam? Ross; s. l. William M.? Ross. David
Welch, Herchal S. C. Str——?.
- JESSE SIMPSON, w. Delilah; infant s. John Martindale; b. James
Clark, Martindale.
- JOSEPH HANCOCK, w. Mary; d. Elizar; s. William, James, Ed-
mund, Willis, John.
- ROBERT ROZAR, SR., w. Mary; s. Robert, Jr., Alexander; Alex-
ander's c.
- JOHN DAVIDSON, w. Linsy; d. Mary, Elizabeth; s. Jehu H.,
A. R., James A., Eli L., John M., Joseph F., Benjamin R.
- ABRAHAM LASSETER, w. Susannah; d. Polly Waters w. of
Richard Waters; s. David, William, James.
- MARY NIXON, sis. Elizabeth Brooner.
- NOAH KEEL, w. Sallety; d. Sarah Broxton, Nancy Thomas, Beth-
any Smith, Arny; s. Hardie, Ivy or Iry; Isaac; s. l. Daniel
Hall. (Est. Sarah w. Hiram Broxton; Bethany w. William
Smith; Nancy w. William Thomas).
- JAMES HATCHER, w. Sarah; s. William G.; Sarah Ann, Har-
rietta, James, John Edmond, heirs.
- RICHARD WHITAKER, w. Margaret; d. Francis B. Graham,
Rowsamon; Mary C. Beall, Nathaniel P.; Hutson, Mildred; s.
Richard Thomas. "my three sons."
- NATHANIEL CANNON, w. Frances; d. Lucretia Turner; s. Wiley,
Miles, Allen, James; s. l. Jesse Harris, George Brack; g. c. Wil-
liam N. Bowen, Elizabeth Harrison.

- BENJAMIN J. STUBBS, d. Nancy, Eliza, Hannah Ann M. Underwood, Falby; s. Seaborn, Robert.
- RACHEL CALHOUN, d. Polly Collins, Jane Lee; s. Williamson, Daniel Triplett; g. c. James' (son of Polly); g. c. Elizabeth (d. of Jane); Lott Warren a relative.
- ROBERT GARROTT, w. Elizabeth; d. Susan, Elizabeth Orrison, Jincy; s. James, William, John; g. s. Jefferson Garrott.
- JAMES KING, Mother; Washington Kinney, Mary Kinney, Lucinda Borland.
- HYRAM JONES, w. Sarah; "the child;" b. Gabriel.
- JAMES EXUM, d. Sarah Frances; s. John Munroe, Benjamin E. T.
- JOEL YOUNGBLOOD, "my children;" "youngest d. Amanda."
- ADAM JONES, d. Sally Ward, Frances Ryle, Patsy P. Pittman, Patience Gibson; s. Daniel; s. l. James Gibson, James' Ward.
- WILLIAM BROWN, w. Artimecia; d. Sarah Eliza, Mary, Neomy; s. William Francis Manon?, Augustus Clayton, Nimrod Jefferson, David John Franklin.
- THOMAS PEARCE, wife; s. James, William Walter; s. l. George M. Murcason.
- THOMAS JONES, w. Rebecca; "only son Joseph."
- MAJOR C. COLLINS, w. Mary; d. Narcissa w. of John Kemp; s. Francis, William, James, Major C., Franklin C., Daniel E.; g. c. Enoch Collins.
- THOMAS SPENCE, w. Jane; s. Andrew W., John M.
- STEPHEN WHIPPLE, w. Eliza; s. Stephen B., Benjamin A., Knight; d. Frances, Rutha M.
- ISRAEL FOUNTAIN, wife; d. Sabrina, Cissa w. of Enoch Garrett, Hezehous?; s. Jackson, Job, William, James, Mitchell, Lewis; g. c. Richard, John and Sarah Batchellor c. of Sabrina; g. c. William, Bartlett, Elizabeth, Mary c. of Hezehous; g. c. Priscilla Webb.
- ALLEN CANNON, (Deeds to land to take effect when dead) d. Leah Jane; s. Iverson, William Franklin.
- JOHN STEPHENS, Sr., wife; d. Polly, Rebecca and Leathy (twins), s. Bartlett, John, Isaac; s. l. Thomas Allen, John Garrot.
- MERET ETHRIDGE, w. Hopey; d. Tabitha Hooks, Demarius Wheeler, Nancy Fleatwood, Rebeckah Jones, Amelia Ethridge; s. Joseph, Harris, Wiley; g. c. heirs of s. William, heirs of s. Wiley; Tabitha w. of Archabald Hooks.
- MARY DOMINY, d. Aley, Jane; s. Thomas Jasper; sis. Frances Howerd, "deceased husband."
- WILLS—RECORD OF RETURNS, 1853-1858
- JAMES, WILLIAM, POLLY BENTON, (bros. and sis.); c. of b. Isaac.
- NANCY DAVIS, d. Sarah Potts; "other children;" s. l. John Dixon.
- SUSAN RICE, (was from Baldwin Co.) the executrix was Mrs. Francis Ready.
- JOHN O'BANION, w. Elizabeth; d. Sarah Lucas, Martha J. Dean, Ruth R. Adkins; s. William.
- RICHARD WILLIAMS, w. Patsy; s. John E. V., William; "other children;" c. of John E. V.

- WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, "wife and children;" s. J. D. Williams.
- JOHN GANEY, "wife;" d. Ann Elizer, Martha Brewer; s. Tichard C.; g. c. Harriette E. E. Gardner; s. l. Jonathan Rivers.
- HENRY GREENFIELD CHAMBERS, m. Martha Chambers; sis. Elizabeth M. Lord, Martha Ann; c. of John B. viz: Green and John.
- WM. F. M. BROWN, sis. Mary, Sarah w. of Washington Ingram, Neoma; b. Nimrod J., Daniel F., Augustus C.
- SARA C. BRYAN, Mary J. Meredith; John B. Sears.
- ELI SEARS, w. Elenny; "my children."
- ESTATES—RECORD OF RETURNS, 1853-1858
- JOHN T. WRIGHT, w. Lucinda H.; s. James A.
- JAMES T. WRIGHT, c. George W., Jesse C., Mary, Dorcas C., James' G., Isabel T., Sarah M.; s. l. John Ross, Jr.
- ZEPHANEAH JOHNS, h. John, Isaac L., William L., Robert N. Parker.
- ISAAC GOODMAN, "widow;" h. Isaac, Jr., Henry S. Pickle, J. C. Webb, R. H., Mary Pickle, K. D. Robertson, N. W. Isler, Pinia.
- MILES CANNON, h. W. L., N. W., Nancy, Nathan J., David S., Miles J.
- WILLIAM HOOKS, c. Mary Elizabeth.
- WILLIAM WYNN, JR., h. Josiah Wynn, Andrew D., John E. Duncan, W. H. Bailey, James R. Thompson, Jesse Crumbley, Obadiah Wynn.
- WILLIAM FISHER, "Mrs. Fisher;" c. Harriet, Laura.
- WILEY VINCENT, "Mrs. Charlotte Vinson;" h. James R. M. Wilson, Winniford, Caroline.
- JAMES W. TODD, sis. Martha C.; h. w. Mary C., James D., John J., Bartlet W. all of full age and Erastus R., William W. minor h. of Rebecca Vincent deceased, d. Mary, Henry Hooks.
- GRIFFIN SMITH, c. Bryant, John, William, Caroline, Mary.
- ELIZABETH DIXON, h. Aaron, Edward, Kinman.
- WILLIAM JOHNS, h. Mary w. of Wm. J. Shinholser, Elizabeth A. w. of S. J. Lord, h. of James H., Rebecca, c. of Zephaneah.
- NANCY DAVIS, h. Sarah Poots, Levey w. of John Dixon, minors of William and Nancy Davis Shepherd, viz: Mary B., Sarah J., Nancy C., William F., Missouri H., Luizer E., Willis J.
- JOHN UNDERWOOD, h. Sarah E. w. of Thomas H. Pennington, Thomas B., William J.
- JOHN STEVENS, h. Mary.
- LEVEN M. COLLINS, h. Enoch G.
- HENRY DAVIS, h. John Dixon, Eli, James, William F. Shepherd, Elias Barnes, Oren, James A. Deans, Henry.
- BENJAMIN D. LEWIS, h. Sarah Jane Williams formerly w. of Benjamin D.; c. Mary E., John.
- ISAAC STEVENS, SR., h. Leathy minor of Joel Hoover, James, Isaac, William, Sarah w. of John Hoover.
- CHARLOTTE VINCENT, (w. of Wiley J.); h. Wiley J., Frederick, Winniford, Charlotte, Caroline, Caleb Stevens.
- WILLIAM BINION of Columbia Co., h. William H., Laura Ann w. of Thos. M. Bailey.
- JOHN TAYLOR, SR., Bennet King, John, Richard A., J. W. Cross.
- ALEXANDER PASSMORE, h. "widow," Lemuel, Louisa w. of

- Thomas J. Smith, Martha w. of James Davis, John J., Samuel S. Alexander, Elizabeth, Milly A., Simon H., Wiley S., George W. C., Phirily, Wm. D. Matthews, Stephen.
- JOHN RYE, w. Sarah, c. Franklin, Sarah Ann, Hesta, Larry?
- MRS. MARY HALL, w. of John.
- WM. VINCENT, c. Erastus R., William W.
- GEORGE W. SHINHOLSER, h. Georgia Ann.
- ARTIMISSA BROWN, h. Sarah E. w. of Washington Ingram, Wm. F. M., Augustus C., Nimrod J., Mary J., Daniel F., Neoma.
- SAMUEL WHEELER, c. Ira, Lenna, Martha J., Sarah Ann.
- EVERETT RIDLEY, h. Demarius, Nancy and Robert.
- MRS. MARY SHINHOLSER, d. of Wm. Johns and w. of William J.
- MERIT ETHRIDGE, h. Leroy Fleetwood, F. M. Jones, John Wheeler, Geo. W. Tarpley, Archibald Hooks for Tabitha.
- WILLIAM M. BRAGG, h. R. L. Rivers, Thomas, John T. Lingo, h. of James F. dec'd, viz: J. S., J. F.; R. A. and S. T. s. of Alexander Chappell.
- JAMES CANNON, "widow Leah."
- WM. MCGOWIN, w. Saro; h. Alexander, Noah, Jimpsey, Sarah, Jacob, Hilliard, William.
- JOSEPH M. LORD, w. Ariminta.
- ESTATES—RECORD OF RETURNS, 1849-1853
- IVERSON G. HUGHES, h. b. Green B., N. W., T. J.; nephew John P.
- LEWIS ETHERIDGE, w. Lucy; h. Benjamin F., Joseph F., Jonah P., Sarah w. of John T. Branan, Elizabeth C. w. of Jesse Mackey, Lucinda S. w. of Jonathan Pearson, Lewis, Lucius, Francis M., Exa Ann.
- ANDREW DOMINY, c. Alsea, Elizabeth.
- JACKSON DEESE, w. Mary. STEPHEN LORD, h. Elizabeth A., Stephen J.
- ANDREW J. HOWARD, h. James H. Wood, Isaac Watkins, George F. Howard, John Jasper Howard, Angeline A. May d. of Sidney May formerly Sidney Howard.
- WILLIAM HUGHS, s. Nathaniel C., James C., William W., Erasmus F., John T., d. Elizabeth Bush.
- MARY DOWNING, c. Thomas J. JOHN UNDERWOOD, w. Nancy.
- MARTIN G. PHILLIPS, h. Wm. M., Jesse C. Lord.
- WILLIAM SMITH, SR., h. David W. Smith, Richard, Susannah.
- JOHN LORD, SR., c. James, Mills M., John H. or W., Milly w. of John M. Boon.
- DANIEL BURKE, h. James H. P. Methvin, Walter W. Lee, Samuel Meredith, Mary, Daniel P., Artimissa by William Brown.
- ARCHIBALD SMITH, h. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Richard, Elijah S. Kinney, Archibald, Benjamin, Francis, Washington.
- SAMUEL BRAGG, h. Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Thomas, Franklin, Richard Rivers, c. of Alexander Chappells, viz: Rufus A. Thomas, William Duncan.
- JONATHAN HOOKS, "minor children;" h. Reubin, Sarah Ann.
- JAMES BRANNEN, (see wills) h. James, Sarah, Winna McCook, Love Herndon, Harris Etheridge, Joseph S. Ethridge, Thomas H. Parker for L. R. Parker, Caswell, John T., Joseph, Samuel Montgomery, Littleton, Pascal, Thomas Temples, Joseph for Alzana Branan now Murphey.

- RICHARD WADKINS, w. Celia; h. Francis, Johnson, David C.
JAMES M. FOLSOM, h. Mary D., James M., Richard A., Mary C.
with Robert W. Gr.
- MICHAEL R. PICKLE, h. c. of B. Kemp.
ESTATES—RECORD OF RETURNS, 1838-1848
- THEOPHILUS MASON, c. Mary, Nancy, Frances, James, Joycy,
Rachael, Amanda, Offan.
- ELISHA DELK, h. Ellafair, Daniel T., Seaborn, Robert, Lucy
Prior, S. Harrell, Warren Shiver, Wilaford, Benjamin, Winney,
Almarine Martin, David, D. R. Pittman for Noel Pittman.
- JAMES ALLEN, h. James Willis, William, Wyatt Meredith.
- SETH HONEYCUT, c. Caroline, Louisa, Wesley, Marganna, Ros-
anna, Meredith.
- ELIJAH HOGAN, w. Sarah; c. and h. Susannah, Sarah J., Eliza
F., Griffin, E. Columbus, David M. D., Elijah C., John G. R.,
John D. Vann, James Exum (his heirs Frances and Benjamin),
Linche B. Porter, John E. Hardie for Susannah, Richard T.
Porter.
- HENRY CHAMBERS, Martha; c. John B., Aplen T., Henry G.,
Elizabeth, Martha Ann, Marilla Ann.
- THOMAS TAYLOR, h. James, Isaac, Grace, Alfred Willis, Wil-
liam, Thomas, Adalissa.
- WILLIAM HOOKS, h. Jonathan.
- ALLEN SMITH, w. Mary later w. of James Vickers; h. Richard
Randolph, Mary, Wilson E. Sears, Larke B. Allen, John Allen,
Madison Smith, Joel E. J., Mary Ann Rebecca, Susan Caroline,
Francis Marion, Mantury Ann Missouri.
- WILLIAM DIXON, c. Jeremiah, Aaron, Kinman.
- MATTHEW UNDERWOOD, h. John, Thomas, Jr., Gabriel Jones.
- JAMES HATCHER, h. James, John, Henrietta later w. of Hiram
M. Pace, Edmond D., Sarah Ann later w. of George W. Shin-
holser.
- WM. STOKES, w. Elizabeth; c. John, Nancy.
- ALLEN L. WARREN, "E. A. Warren for his w. who was the w.
of Dec'd;" c. Hall M., A. L.
- BUCKNER PITTMAN, h. Nancy, James, Jesse, Green, Martha,
Elizabeth, Benjamin Jackson for w. Jinsey, Martha was later
w. of J. T. Hughes.
- MATTHEW GAINEY, h. Pleasant, William, Henry Hegans, Wm.
G. Fountain, George E. McCook.
- SYLVANUS GIBSON, c. William, Jas., Martha later w. of Pat-
rick H. McCook.
- SAMUEL CARR, "Mrs. Carr;" h. Hiram P.
- JOHN HOOKS, c. and h. John, M. D. Simpson, Catherine, S. T.
Player, Jacob Paulk.
- JOHN HUGHS, w. Margaret; c. Benjamin J., Green B., Nicholas
W., James T., Iverson G.
- SAMPSON DIXON, w. Savil; c. and h. J. C., J. W., Harriet, Aaron,
H. E. Morgan, Mason Hartley for his w.
- JOHN KITTLES, "widow;" h. Franklin A., Amanda, Newton,
James H. Mills.
- GRIFFIN SMITH, c. James, Mary Ann, James J., William J.
- VINSON or VINCENT HARDIE, w. Abigail; c. Sarah Jane.

- JOEL BREWER, h. John L. Johnson, Thadeus Ward, Jesse B. Cornell, Holden Brown, Hyman Mercer, Nicy Brewer, Green Brewer.
- WILLIAM SMITH, h. Athaliah, Sewanna Ann Elizabeth, Lewis D., Elizabeth S. Greer, William J., Archibald B., James, Isaac Perkins.
- ABNER J. HICKS, a minor; h. John J. Hudson.
- JACOB WITT, h. Lydia, James M., John Nickles for his w., Benjamin Aycock.
- GEORGE W. HERNDON, c. Mary J.
- ISAAC TAYLOR, c. William, Isaac, Ardellissa, Thomas.
- JOEL HOOVER, w. Sarah; c. and h. Sarah, Elizabeth, Leatha, John, Samuel, Henry, Hamilton G. Daniels.
- CAROLINE E. S. MANSON, h. Mary A. Methvin, James, William, S. M. Carswell.
- JOHN EADY, h. William Colson, Oren Davis, Samuel M. Pittman, Allen H. Eady, Henry H. Eady, Daniel Pittman, Elizabeth Eady, John Eady, Hansford Davis.
- JOSEPH JONES, h. Mary, John.
- WILLIAM SMITH, JR., h. Susannah, J. J. Upson, William, Richard.
- MARY JONES, h. Franklin. Lewis Manderson, c. Lewis B. D.
- FRANCES JONES. c. Ann. William Carr, h. David W.
- JOHN FREEMAN, SR., w. Sarah; h. Thomas J. Mason, James G. Freeman, Mary Chambers.
- JOHN CRUMBLEY, c. Rebecca later w. of Daniel Ussery, Burrel.
- SARAH HOGAN, c. and h. L. B. Porter, John D. Vann, Moses J. Thompson, G. E. D. Hogan, John E. Hardie, orphans of James Exum, Richard T. Porter, Elijah C.
- BENJAMIN H. BREEDLOVE, h. Margaret.
- FRANCIS M. SMITH, h. John A. M., Richard R., Wilson C. Sears, Missouri, R. F. Rozar, Lark B. Allen, Joel E. J. Smith.
- ALLEN CANNON, div. of est. to Wiley Fordham, Thomas Dixon, James Pearce, Iverson Cannon, Leah J., William F. (also see wills.)
- WILEY C. PHILLIPS, h. Wiley A. M., Mariah, Isabella Francis, Mary Missouri, John Gabriel.
- ESTATES—RECORD OF RETURNS, 1820-1828
- THOMAS ARD, w. Dorothy; c. John Sears, Andrew Walton, Charles S., Sarah F. later w. of Waya? W. Eiland.
- JOHN SMITH, "Mrs. Smith;" h. Lucy w. of Jesse Ashley.
- JOHN S. DAVIS, Sarah Davis. Joseph Bunning, Jane L. Bunning.
- JOHN THOMPSON, c. Macajah, Hanna, Sary, Mary, Rebecca, John T., Moses (14 mos.) w. Mary later w. of Zachus Lord.
- JOSEPH RILEY, Charles, Lucy, Jas? Elisha Padgett, Rhody, Tanner.
- FORD BUTLER, Martha called Patsy; h. Mallekia, Sally. (Ford died about 1816-'17, old burned records showed this, in copying old records the scribe mistook F for H and wrote Hord when It should have been Ford.)
- THOMAS MITCHELL, w. Mary; Francis, John, Elizabeth, Edward, Herchey.
- JNO. BALL, Anson Ball. James Pugh, Edgworth Pugh.
- EZEKIEL ADAMS, "widow;" c. Polly, Nancy, Simeon.

SAMPSON SMITH, Martha, Sofia; h. Sofia Anderson, Archibald Smith, John Freeman for his wife, John G. Smith.

SOLOMON THOMPSON, w. Rebecca later w. of Aaron Davidson; Russel, Maria, Mary Ann.

NATHAN BOWEN, Nathan, Sparksman, John, Session, William Bivin?

DANIEL KINGERY, h. John Sanders, Sarah Craft, Daniel H., Moore Avrea, Katherine, Ruth, Seaborn, Robert W. Vinson, Abraham.

ROBERT MOSES, Delphi; h. Joshua, Polly, Samuel, Sarah.

DAVID CLAY, Mahany later w. of Thomas C.? Wynn, Edmond B., Paten, Rober.

THOMAS FORT, Pinnah, Zelpha. William Brown, William, Sarah.

WILLIS McCLENDON, h. Francis, Jack Willis, Mason.

WILLIAM McMONTGOMERY, Margaret: h. Thomas Boseman, Elender Montgomery, Gideon T. Stewart.

LEWIS HICKS, Narcissa, James, John B., Stephen Law, h. Nancy.

JOHN GUERRY, "Mrs. Margaret Guerry;" Petter V. Theodore, Anna, Charlot.

BENJ. AYCOCK, c. Wm., Joshua, Isaac, Benjamin, Catherine.

JOHN V. SHINHOLSTER, George, James, John.

WILLIAM GIBSON, Catherine, Precella D., Stephen Gilmore, Rachael.

JOHN MANDERSON, w. Susanna; c. Jno. H., Millsy S., Martha L. later w. of John N. Brady, Elizabeth, Lewis D. B.

JOHN GILBERT, w. Nancy; c. Elizabeth Jane, Margaret, Jesse, John, Polly Ann, Nancy, Thomas B., Amelia Demarius, Nathan.

FRANCIS BECK, h. Charles W. Smith, Daniel Hicks, William, Catherine.

JACOB SHOFNER, Henry, Martin Elizabeth, Martha Shofner, Henry.

DAVID BALES, Elizabeth, Julrus N., William White, Martha, Almelia Ann.

JONATHAN RIGBY, h. Mary. Lyddy, Lucindy, James Jackson, Allen Cannon.

WILLIAM LORD, SR., John, William, Stephen, Thomas, Samuel, Sarah, Joseph Barnet.

JAMES B. WHITE, w. Elizabeth; Eliza, Amsen C.; c. Sarah, James M.

WILEY HOPSON, w. Elizabeth the widow of James B. White later the w. of James Vickers; c. Edward, Sabra, Angeline.

HARDY JONES, "widow;" Hollen?, Needham.

WILLIAM LEE, William, Jr., Archibald, Alexander.

JAMES BELLFLOWER, w. Elizabeth; William. Joseph Jones, Mary Nancy.

FRANCES POWELL, William J.? F. Mitchell. Stephen Lord, Elizabeth.

JOEL JACKSON, "widow;" Unity. Samuel Burkett, "widow;" Frances, John.

JAMES CRUMPTON, Elihu, Sarah.

ESTATES—RECORD OF RETURNS, 1828-1838

JAMES LINDSEY, h. Sarah Lindsey, Daniel M. Hall.

JAMES SMITH, John and Belinda Smith; "Joel Butler in right of his wife," John M.

- JAMES DIXON, d. Mary Ann.
 AMBROSE MURPHY, Martha, Matilda, Osburn, William, Horne, Ambrose.
- BRICE PAUL, c. James T., Hester S., Elizabeth B., Martha Ann D., Rutha C., John T.; Elizabeth w. of Linch B. Porter, Hester w. of Perry McCarroll, Rutha w. of Matthew Owens.
- JOHN S. HAWTHORNE, h. Hannah Brewer, William, Robert, John, Martha, Bethtah.
- JAMES JUSTICE, w. Lucretia later w. of John W. Rye; Jacob Barnet, Emily, Gerrard.
- JOHN F. SIMMONS, h. John H. Herndon, Samuel, Christopher Columbus, John, Sarah, Jas., Lucy, Charles Claborn, Lacey.
- LEVIN VINCENT, Nelly, Jane, James W.
- BALIS CARR, w. Ann; h. William Hood or Hook, William, D. W. M., James B., David B.
- SARAH JUSTICE, h. Jno., Noah Kullor Keel, David Daniels, Jno. Lu——n? F. Lands, Oden Oliver, William Harrison, James Harrison.
- MARY MANN, "Zelpha and Elizabeth two youngest h. of David and Mary Mann."
- ISAAC BARNETT, c. Robert, Maggy Lou, Eliza Ann, Sarah Ann; h. Amos Johnson.
- CHARLES S. ARD, h. Sarah S., John S., Andrew W.
- SAMUEL MEREDITH, c. Nancy, Wiley, Wyatt, Charity, Samuel, Chas.?
- ELEAZER BRACK, h. John M., Richard, James Morgan, William B., James, George, Edmund Taylor, Elizabeth, Benj. H.
- ICHABOD SCARBOROUGH, A. M., Sarah, James J., Aaron Searcy, c. John.
- WILLIAM A. HALL, h. Mrs. Zelpha Hall, Jane, Mary Ann, Sarah F., Hollin E., (James Chambers w. Mary Ann, James M. Willis w. Hollan Hepsbeth, William J. Willis w. Sarah Francis).
- WASHINGTON FREEMAN, "Mrs. Freeman;" h. John.
- POLLY P. LEE, h. Lewis, Lovard, Winnefred Pierce, Gilbert McNair.
- MARKE DEES, c. Mark, Jackson W. (his w. Mary), Ira G., Epsey or Betsy.
- JAMES COOK, c. William, Elijah, Puty, Henry; h. Nicholas Lewis, Stephen Sutton.
- MARTIN WITT, h. Michael L., D. J., Benjamin Aycock for w. Rachael, Elbert, Martha J., David McMurray, Nathaniel Highs, Wm. Cobb, Daniel Jones.
- ABNER HICKS, h. Susan Ann, Mary B. Hall, E. W. Dennis, Mary, Piety Elifair, Clarissa C., Jones A., Edwin C. Mayo, Mrs. Mary Hicks.
- BRITON PRICE, h. Mary Ann Price later Woodward.
- RICHARD GANEY, h. William, J., James Meadows.
- JOSHUA WEST, h. James S., Frances E. later w. of James M. Helton.
- JOHN NUNN, h. Carlton Nunn, Zephiniah John, Timothy Bloodworth, John Wheeler, Eli Wheeler, Samuel Wheeler, Miles Bloodworth, John Nicholson.

AGNES SMITH, h. John Davidson, James Smith, Allen Smith, Jesse Ashley, William J. Smith for Elizabeth Tyson, Ephriam Hightower, John Smith, Benjamin S. Henderson.

DANIEL PEARCE, "widow;" c. Wm. H., John, Winfield.

ADAM BRANAN, w. Netty later w. of Alexander Nesbit; c. Alzana later w. of Milton C. Murphy, Alzada later w. of Larkin R. Parker, Artebanus.

EXTRACTS FROM MARRIAGE RECORDS

1819-1865

DAVID ADAMS to Sarah Smith, Dec. 10, 1821, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

James Adams to Emelia Butler, July 31, 1860, by Wm. S. Turner, M. G.

Robert Adams to Conilla A. S. I. Wheeler, Aug. 5, 1850, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Joseph Adkins to Matilda O'Banion, Nov. 14, 1840, by David Smith, M. G.

R. W. Adkins to Carie E. Sumner, Apr. 20, 1865, by Wm. S. Baker, M. G.

Daniel Aids to Rebecca Marchant, Dec. 13, 1857, by C. O. Davis, J. P.

Allen Albritton to Savannah Ford, Dec. 16, 1821, by B. Mitchell, J. P.

Thos. Alcot to Amy King, Nov. 20, 1823, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

Adam Allen to Francis E. Jeans, April 14, 1864, by A. Pennington, J. P.

Enoch Allen to Nancy Lavender, Dec. 3, 1857, by Daniel McCook, J. P.

Thomas Allen to Nancy Lavender, Aug. 9, 1859, by L. G. Weeks, J. P.

Thomas Allen to Elizabeth Stephens, June 4, 1843, by Henry Davis, J. P.

Wiley G. Allen to Sarah Lavender, Nov. 7, 1852, by Daniel McCook, J. P.

Willis Allen to Mary Ann Meredith, May 17, 1843, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.

Wm. B. Allice to Lydia Ann Smith, Aug. 3, 1833, by John Smith, J. P.

Jackson Amerson to Elsad Ann M. Beck, March 4, 1852, by J. Temple, J. P.

Constantine B. Anderson to Martha Boyington, Aug. 8, 1852, by John Bright, J. P.

Jeremiah Anderson to Penny Wise, Dec. 22, 1820, by Isaac Hall, J. P.

James Andrews to Epsy Beall, July 3, 1840, by William Garrot, J. P.

Lewis Andrews to Mary Pickrin, Feb. 9, 1845, by William Garrot, J. P.

Samuel Andrews to Nicy Etheridge, Dec. 17, 1845, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Sanders Armest to Mary Adams, Feb. 24, 1845, by S. J. Bush, J. P.
James M. Ashley to Mary Ann Street, Mar. 19, 1849, by John Lewis, J. P.

Oliver W. P. Ashley to Matilda Chuming, Mar. 29, 1859, by G. R. McCall, M. G.

Ezekiel Attaway to Malinda Williams, June 1, 1823, by John Hardie, J. I. C.

Daniel Avery to Tabytha Cook, Nov. 5, 1826, by James Mooning, J. P.

David Avery to Elizabeth Chandler, Dec. 30, 1845, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.

William Aycock to Jane Gray, Mar. 5, 1833, by Adam Taws, J. P.

W. H. H. Bailey to Adaline W. Willis, Aug. 27, 1864, by O. H. P. Rawls, J. I. C.

James Bailflower to Elizabeth Smith, Feb. 15, 1825, by H. Bohannon, J. I. C.

Morrel Baker to Zilpha Wilcox, Apr. 20, 1828, by B. B. Buchanan, M. G.

Thomas Baker to Polly Taylor, Feb. 3, 1822, by James Low, J. P.

Elijah Ballard to Mary Bloodworth, Aug. 24, 1837, by B. _____.

Elijah Ballard to Sarah Emile Golden, Apr. 27, 1853, by Leroy Fleetwood, M. G.

James Ballard to Martha Brady, Jan. 1, 1827, by Geo. Shinholster, J. P.

James Ballard to Margery Brady, June 15, 1820, by Robert Clay, J. P.

Elijah Bales to Georgiann Johnson, Oct. 16, 1853, by W. Honeycut, J. P.

Jesse Bales to Caroline Wheeler, May 14, 1847, by J. N. Miller, J. P.

William B. Bales to Lilla Weaver, Nov. 7, 1835, by Thomas Spence, J. P.

Benjamin Barber to Polly Jackson, Apr. 16, 1857, by J. B. Carrel, J. P.

Green W. Barber to Elizabeth Myres, Oct. 12, 1856, by Samuel T. Player, J. P.

James Franklin Barber to Harriet Eliza Wise, Jan. 20, 1852, by L. B. Porter, M. G.

Bartley Barge to Hannah Hathcox, Mar. 13, 1842, by William Garrett, J. P.

David Barlow to Nancy Wardsworth, Dec. 4, 1851, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

James Barlow to Ancy Hartley, May 30, 1839, by William Vincent, J. P.

Tilmon Barlow to Mary Allday, Mar. 17, 1833, by William Ross, J. P.

Tilmon Barlow to Mary Collins, June 10, 1858, by Green B. Hughs, M. G.

Frederick Barfield to Bethina Brewer, Aug. 3, 1833, by Joel Rivers, J. P.

John Barfield to Caroline Hickmon, Mar. 31, 1847, by William Danning, M. G.

Wm. D. Barfield to Mary E. Witt, Nov. 17, 1857, by Solomon Arnold, J. P.

Elias Barnes to Betsy Davis, Feb. 23, 1823, by Amos Barnes, J. P.

Robert Barnes to Susan Jones, Dec. 11, 1844, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

David Barron to Julia Howard, Apr. 4, 1841, by William Garrett, J. P.

William D. Barfield to Mary E. Witt, Nov. 17, 1857, by Solomon Arnold, J. P.

William Barlow to Lucinda Myrick, Sept. 13, 1835, by James Gibson, J. P.

Edward B. Barret to Mary E. Beall, Oct. 26, 1860, by Samuel Baykin, J. P.

Wilson Barrentine to Sarah Sanders, May 17, 1870, by William Griffin, M. G.

William Baskin to Polly Hall, Feb. 12, 1822, by John Ross, J. P.

Cornelius Batcheller to Rutha Cardie, June 3, 1847, by James Pittman, J. P.

Thomas J. Batson to Jane Summerford, Dec. 13, 1841, by William Ross, J. P.

James M. Batson to Mary Ann Willis, Oct. 17, 1844, by N. C. Hughs, J. P.

John S. Batson to Margaret M. Brooks, Aug. 27, 1857, by S. T. Player, J. P.

William A. Batson to Tabitha Carroll, Oct. 23, 1851, by John M. Ware, M. G.

Clayton Beall to Ellifair Deanard, Dec. 4, 1825, by John F. Simmons, J. I. C.

Fredrick Beall to Harriet Hicks, Oct. 5, 1828, by James Neal, J. I. C.

Alphons Beall to Mary Whitaker, Nov. 12, 1849, by Adam Jones, M. G.

Elbert Beall to Quilly Shepherd, June 30, 1850, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Charles C. Beall to Ellifair Deanard, Dec. 24, 1825, by John F. Simmons, J. I. C.

James M. Beall to Martha E. Hughes, Apr. 22, 1862, by E. B. Barrett.

John R. Beall to Mary W. Brocks, Dec. 22, 1847, by James R. Pittman, J. P.

Thomas Beall to Missouri Beall, May 21, 1840, by Jesse Peacock, J. P.

William Beall to Piety E. Hicks, Oct. 8, 1843, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

John M. Beck, to Maria Amerson, Aug. 8, 1850, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

D. M. Beck to Zana Bloodworth, Sept. 18, 1842, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

William S. Beck to Elifair Nailers, Nov. 25, 1845, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

John E. Beck to Edna Ann Bloodworth, Dec. 24, 1845, by William W. Golden, J. P.

James Beck to Sarah Ann Kerling, Feb. 1, 1852, by Daniel McCook, J. P.

J. M. Beck to Sophrona Bloodworth, Dec. 31, 1846, by J. W. Miller, J. P.

Martin A. Bedford to Rebeckah Bloodworth, Dec. 5, 1852, by W. M. Cooper, M. G.

John Belflower to Mary Doughtry, Feb. 10, 1824, by James Ross, J. P.

Joseph M. Bell to Susan A. Hartley, June 11, 1856, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

Reddick William Bell to Clarky A. E. Hartley, Oct. 23, 1851, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

Talbot Bell to Elizabeth Crawford, Apr. 9, 1820, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

Ira Bell to Sarah Barfield, Sept. 19, 1833, by Absulem Black, G.

Bazil Bell to Elizabeth Wiliby, July 20, 1820, by Amos Barnes, J. P.

Willis Bell to Mary Patterson, June 28, 1834, by William Ross, J. P.

Bartel Bell to Elizabeth Hearndon, Feb. 16, 1821, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

Reddick Bell to Margaret Hooks, Jan. 11, 1835, by William Ross, J. P.

Amos Bentley to Nancy Ethridge, Nov. 10, 1850, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

John Benson to Martha Rivers, Nov. 10, 1832, by John Hearndon, J. P.

Richard Berry to Martha Shelly, Apr. 5, 1826, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

Richard Bernard to Susan Roberts, Mar. 18, 1858, by Solomon Arnold, J. P.

John Berkett to Cealy Ethridge, Dec. 2, 1826, by Bryan Collins, J. P.

John J. Bird to Malinda Dorminy, Aug. 7, 1823, by H. Bohannon, J. P.

James Billue to Sarah Dupree, Nov. 24, 1833, by William Payne, M. G.

Exum J. Billarns to Mary Taylor, Mar. 20, 1844, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Jethro Billings to Rutha Patterson, Feb. 25, 1844, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

George W. Bishop to Cynthia Dupree, Dec. 21, 1852, by Benjamin Fordham, J. P.

John W. Bishop to Nancy Dupree, Dec. 28, 1851, by James R. Billue, J. P.

Robert Bland to Malinda Napper, Nov. 21, 1843, by John B. Isler, J. P.

Thomas Blackbun to Elafair Jones, Apr. 27, 1843, by William Ross, J. P.

Joseph Blount to Martha Eveline Shenholster, Oct. 16, 1849, by J. G. Mitchell, M. G.

Henry S. Bloodworth to Mary Elizabeth Moore, Dec. 1, 1858, by Wiley F. Rogers, M. G.

Miles Bloodworth to Rebecca Wheeler, Dec. 6, 1832, by George Shenholster, J. P.

Miles Bloodworth to Suhannah Raines, May 19, 1839, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

James Bloodworth to Elizabeth Ashley, Sept. 23, 1847, by William D. Bloodworth.

James Bloodworth to Margaret Carr, Jan. 3, 1843, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

John Bloodworth to Lewryann Nalus, Apr. 4, 1847, by J. N. Miller, J. P.

Henry Bloodworth to Arcillus Leslie, Jan. 4, 1846, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Henry W. Bloodworth to Darcus Meadows, Dec. 31, 1854, by Charles Young, J. I. C.

William Bloodworth to Hetty Sanders, Feb. 22, 1825, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

William L. Bloodworth to Delana Arrington, Jan. 12, 1854, by J. L. Rustin, J. P.

Wilis Bloodworth to Synthia Ann Hooks, Jan. 4, 1846, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

John B. A. Bloodworth to Mary Jane Brady, July 8, 1849, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Thomas Bloodworth to Georgianna Elizabeth Glodin, Apr. 16, 1848, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Timothy Bloodworth to Elizabeth Wheeler, Jan. 25, 1823, by Martin Hays, J. P.

Samuel Bloodworth to Lydia Bales, July 27, 1822, by Martin Hays, J. P.

William Bowen to Nancy Dupree, Jan. 3, 1838, by Jacob Dupree, J. P.

Joseph Boyed to Janette Frost, June 17, 1821, by Thomas Shew, J. P.

Joseph Boon to Maryann Isler, Jan. 10, 1839, by Allen Cannon, J. P.

Jesse Boone to Caroline Pearse, July 19, 1840, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

William Boon to Melessa Pierce, Oct. 1, 1833, by James Hatcher J. P.

Mitchell Boon to Lucretia Lord, Oct. 22, 1842, by Henry Davis, J. P.

Daniel Boon to Milley Lord, June 22, 1840, by David Smith, M. G.

Joseph Boone to Jane L. Benning, Feb. 22, 1821, by Wiley Shepherd, J. P.

Franklin Boon to Rebecca Cooper, Jan. 18, 1846, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Charles Boyington to Elizabeth Day, Aug. 8, 1855, by J. N. Miller, M. G.

James C. Bowers to Martha Davis, Feb. 24, 1848, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Joseph Boatwright to Sarah Bush, Feb. 27, 1859, by Moses I. Thompson, J. P.

John J. Bowers to Elizabeth Taylor, Jan. 12, 1865, by T. J. Finney, J. P.

Robert C. Bostick to Serinah Ann R. Pace, Nov. 13, 1851, by L. B. Porter, M. G.

Mack Early Boatwright to Malinda E. Burney, Feb. 20, 1850, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Thomas Boazman to Sally Montgomery, May 1, 1823, by Shad. Adams, J. P.

William F. Boggs to Masey Beall, May 9, 1833, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

John Brack to Lucinda Smith, Oct. 5, 1842, by John Evers, M. G.

George Brack to Didemma Mason, Nov. 25, 1838, by William Ross, J. P.

Benjamin H. Brack to Mary Jane Porter, June 10, 1847, by Robert Smith, J. P.

James Brady to Mary Ann E. Revels, July 1, 1850, by G. S. Weeks, J. P.

B. F. Brady to Epsy Robinson, Mar. 3, 1858, by M. M. Lord, J. P.

William Brady to Piety Murray, Apr. 16, 1830, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

John Brady to Celia Nappers, Nov. 12, 1839, by William Vincent, J. P.

Cornellius Bradley to Martha Garriot, Oct. 9, 1835, by Thomas Tarpley, J. P.

Sam Bragg to Sarah Herndon, Feb. 21, 1828, by B. B. Buchanan, M. G.

John R. Bragg to Louisa E. Rivers, Oct. 14, 1851, by W. M. Cooper, M. G.

Samuel Bragg to Drucilla Jenkins, Feb. 5, 1824, by John King, J. P.

Franklin Bragg to Ruth Baker, Jan. 6, 1852, by B. F. Ryle, J. P.

Alfred Branon to Mary B. Wise, Apr. 7, 1839, by Adam Jones, M. G.

Franklin Branon to Emily Gardner, Dec. 1, 1857, by W. F. Rogers, M. G.

Caswell Branon to Gracy Hearndon, June 14, 1832, by Adam Jones, M. G.

Littleton Branon to Tabitha Young, Nov. 17, 1839, by James Pittman, J. P.

John T. Branon to Sarah Ethridge, Mar. 1, 1838, by Lampkin Vandiver, M. G.

James Branon to Martha Ethridge, May 4, 1834, by Merrit Ethridge, J. I. C.

James Branon to Mary Rivers, Jan. 29, 1843, by Adam Jones, M. G.

Paskal Branon to Mrs. Gilla Hogan, Sept. 10, 1857, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

William C. H. Branon to Polly Young, Jan. 17, 1846, by Wiley F. Rogers, M. G.

Daniel Brewer to A. E. Stevens Sept 5, 1865, by J. M. Lourey, M. G.

T. F. Brewer to E. M. Dykes, Mar. 10, 1865, by E. J. Cook, M. G.

John Brewer to Henrietta Slappy, Feb. 2, 1826, by James Neal, J. I. C.

Samuel B. Brewer to Hannah Hawthorne, Nov. 7, 1832, by Joel Rivers, J. P.

Archibald Brewner to Amsey C. Moore, Dec. 10, 1846, by John Evers, M. G.

William Breedlove to Ann Dupree, Nov. 19, 1850, by William A. Hall, J. P.

Nathan Bridges to Nancy Hardin, Apr. 20, 1837, by William Ross, J. P.

Benjamin Bridges to Mary Rogers, Mar. 1, 1839, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.

Benjamin Bridges to Nancy Hooks, Jan. 4, 1833, by John Hughes, M. G.

Allen Brooks to Maniah Bullock, Dec. 23, 1824, by John King, J. P.

Jeremiah Brooks to Mary Gray, Nov. 23, 1820, by Charles Culpepper.

Caleb S. Brown to Martha Ann Spears, Dec. 8, 1850, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

Thomas J. Brown to Clarisa Horton, Apr. 18, 1850, by William Ross, J. P.

Jack Brooks to Rebecca Fort, Aug. 2, 1859, by S. T. Player, J. P.

Joel Brown to Margaret Ann Spears, Apr. 29, 1854, by G. B. Hughs, M. G.

Thadeus Brown to Missouri Wood, Mar. 19, 1855, by E. J. Cook, M. G.

William Brown to Rebecca M. A. Brown, Feb. 6, 1859, by S. T. Player, J. P.

William Brown to Mary Porter, Oct. 23, 1862, by G. B. Hughs, J. P.

John F. Brown to Mary Jones, Apr. 23, 1853, by Everett Ridley, J. P.

Needham Brown to Esther Hearndon, Aug. 30, 1840, by James Pittman, J. P.

Needham Brown to Abra Ann Young, Oct. 3, 1851, by James Branan, J. P.

Nimrod Brown to Mildred R. Whipple, Dec. 2, 1857, by G. R. McCall.

Alfred Brown to I. C. A. C. Stephenson, July 25, 1847, by William D. Bloodworth, J. P.

William Brown to Elithia Hotton, Sept. 14, 1845, by N. C. Hughes, J. P.

William Brown to Mary Brown, Dec. 20, 1840, by James Leslie, J. P.

James Brown to Mary Jones, Apr. 23, 1853, by Everett Ridley, J. P.

Needham Brown to Elizabeth Pool, Nov. 24, 1844, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

Isaac Brown to Sintha King, Aug. 26, 1849, by James Taylor, J. P.

Jesse Brown to Elizabeth Pearson, Dec. 19, 1826, by James Hatcher, J. P.

- James A. Brown to Mary Stephens, Aug. 24, 1834, by James Gibson, J. P.
- Zachariah Brown to Eliza Whitehurst, Dec. 19, 1833, by John Howard, M. E. C.
- Green Brown to Appa Parish, Dec. 29, 1834, by William R. Lord, J. P.
- William Bruiner to Sarah Thigpen, Aug. 30, 1838, by Joel Deese, J. P.
- Icullier Z. Buchotter to Ephry B. Beall, Jan. 3, 1826, by George W. Hucabee, M. G.
- James Bullock to Elizabeth Searcy, Apr. 4, 1823, by John Hardie, J. I. C.
- Jeptha Bullock to Ada Searcy, Feb. 24, 1841, by A. W. Jordon, J. P.
- Newton Bullock to Cyntha Bush, Feb. 1852, by William A. Hall, J. P.
- James Bullock to Susan Ann Cooper, Dec. 16, 1849, by James Taylor, J. P.
- John Burke to Sarah J. Carswell, Oct. 28, 1852, by J. E. Tharpe, M. G.
- Joseph M. Burke to Mary Goodman, Apr. 29, 1832, by Shad. Adams, J. P.
- John F. Burney to Jane E. Stanley, Sept. 1, 1858, by William S. Baker, M. G.
- M. L. Burney to Mary A. Smith, Oct. 14, 1851, by John M. Bright, M. G.
- William Burris to Lozina Hooks, Feb. 2, 1854, by Everett Ridley, J. P.
- John Bush to Jane Deason, Sept. 1, 1845, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.
- William Bush to Martha J. Stuckey, Feb. 13, 1848, by William Garrott, J. P.
- James M. Bush to Eliza Hall, May 18, 1834, by John Freeman, J. P.
- Francis M. Bush to Betsy Ann Pattashall, June 29, 1847, by James Pittman, J. P.
- Samuel Bush to Elizabeth Hughes, Oct. 25, 1835, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- Cornelius Bachelor to Missouri Dabage, Dec. 12, 1839, by James Leslie, J. P.
- John Bachelor to Sabrina Fountain, Sept. 28, 1837, by Franklin Vandivere, J. P.
- Richard J. Bachelor to Adaline W. Willis, June 7, 1860, by J. W. Jones, J. I. C.
- Archibald Badgett to Nancy Matt, Jan. 23, 1823, by Thomas McGinty, J. I. C.
- John Bailey to Lisha Cauley, Jan. 4, 1838, by Allen Cannon, J. P.
- James Bush to Eliza Peacock, Oct. 21, 1841, by N. C. Hughes, J. P.
- Daniel Bush to Amilla A. E. D. Hardie, July 3, 1856, by John Evers, M. G.
- Hugh Butler to Martha Sanders, Jan. 21, 1840, by James Leslie, J. P.
- James Butler to Mary Buckholts, Feb. 13, 1839, by Allan Cannon, J. P.

- David Butler to Siliner Rozar, Apr. 11, 1833, by John Smith, J. P.
George Butler to Adeline Howell, Jan. 13, 1857, by John Evers, J. P.
Washington Butler to Rhoda Cobb, Nov. 16, 1830, by Charles C. Bell.
Champion Butler to Louisa Dixon, June 22, 1828, by Charles J. McDonald, J. I. C.
Lewis Butler to Sarah Ann Rawls, Nov. 16, 1839, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.
James E. Butler to Manda Carr, May 9, 1847, by Eli Sears, J. P., William Butler, M. G.
John Bracton to Nancy Hall, Sept. 23, 1826, by Bryant Collins, J. P.
John Brooks to Martha Brewer, Apr. 27, 1848, by William D. Bloodworth, J. P.
Samuel Brady to Lavina Miles, May 14, 1846, by Bryant O'Banion, J. P.
Alexander Baum to Amelia Freed, Jan. 8, 1851, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
William Butler to Mary McGowin, May 24, 1859, by James R. Billue, J. P.
John Callahorn to Mary Elizabeth Moore, June 7, 1838, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.
E. F. M. Calaway to Louisa J. Whitehurst, May 1, 1838, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.
Zachariah Cambess to Risey Mixon, Jan. 25, 1850, by John Lewis, J. P.
Iverson Cannon to Virginia I. Murchison, Sept. 30, 1852, by James R. Bullue, J. P.
James Cannon to Mary Lewis, Jan. 1, 1839, by John Hughs, M. G.
John M. Cannon to Elizabeth Mathis, Aug. 29, 1853, by James R. Billue, J. P.
John G. Cannon to Jane Green, Dec. 22, 1842, by John B. Isler, J. P.
Samuel Cannon to Anna Bragg, Oct. 10, 1830, by Adam Jones.
William A. Cannon to Sarah L. Dupree, Oct. 5, 1852, by James R. Billue, J. P.
Wiley L. Cannon to Milley Ann Green, May 25, 1848, by John Evers, M. G.
Robert C. Carr to Frances A. Langford, Dec. 19, 1858, by C. O. Davis, J. P.
Aaron Carr to Elizabeth Braziel, Dec. 28, 1851, by Willis Allen, J. P.
Bailes Carr to Elizabeth Sawyer, May 16, 1852, by William Ross, J. P.
Stanmore Carr to Morgan Manderson, Nov. 25, 1836, by Merrit Ethridge, J. P.
William B. Carr to Mary E. Jones, Aug. 3, 1856, by W. M. Cooper, M. G.
Briton Carrington to Sarah Ryles, Aug. 21, 1834, by James Leslie, J. P.
William Carrington to Caley Collins, Feb. 21, 1836, by James Leslie, J. P.

Jesse Carrol to Mary Brawn, Aug. 29, 1841, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

Perry Carrol to Hesta Paul, Jan. 15, 1835, by William Ross, J. P.

Robert C. Carrol to Mary Merredith, Nov. 15, 1865, by E. J. Cook, M. G.

J. G. Carswell to M. J. Brown, Nov. 4, 1857, by G. R. McCall.

Matthew Carswell to Sarah O'Bannon, Feb. 22, 1852, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Matthew J. Carswell to Ellen H. Dupree, Feb. 11, 1858, by G. R. McCall, M. G.

Nathaniel A. Carswell to P. E. R. Raines, May 20, 1858, by J. H. Carley, M. G.

Charles H. Carter to Gilla C. Ryle, July 20, 1856, by Solomon Arnold, J. P.

Thomas Cass to Elly Etheridge, Feb. 15, 1855, by E. E. Ethridge.

John Castelow to Lucinda Gafford, Mar. 17, 1825, by Bryant Collins, J. P.

James Cato to Epsy Holder, Oct. 12, 1854, by J. N. Miller, M. G.

William Cato to Artimissa Bales, Nov. 12, 1837, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Allen Chambers to Polly Dixon, Dec. 18, 1834, by John Freeman, J. P.

Berrin Chambers to Nancy Pickles, Jan. 21, 1841, by William Garrott, J. P.

William I. Chambers to Jane Hall, Sept. 2, 1841, by Henry Messer, M. G.

William Chambers to Isabel Garrett, Sept. 25, 1851, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Wilson Chambers to Mary Ann Jaons, May 23, 1837, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Willis Chambers to Mary Freeman, Apr. 30, 1840, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Andrew J. Champion to Mary C. Ryles, Dec. 31, 1854, by Solomon Arnold, J. P.

Green Chandler to Sarah Sanders, Jan. 26, 1845, by William Garrott, J. P.

Joseph Chandler to Nancy Haskins, Sept. 10, 1851, by Mills M. Lord, J. P.

William Chandler to Georgiann Wynn, Sept. 21, 1840, by William Garrott, J. P.

William Chapman to Nancy Yarborough, July 16, 1858, by William A. Hall, J. I. C.

Robert Charters to Jane Bloodworth, Aug. 3, 1843, by James Bloodworth, J. P.

James Cherry to Louisa Frazure, Apr. 30, 1835, by William Ross, J. P.

James Cherry to Mary Haywood, Aug. 27, 1850, by William Ross, J. P.

James Cherry to Mary J. Collins, Sept. 7, 1855, by G. W. Butler, J. P.

John V. Chewing to Mary J. Smith, Nov. 7, 1845, by N. C. Hughs, J. P.

Jeremiah Childs to Katherine McLane, Apr. 28, 1822, by Peter McArthur, J. P.

Beverly Christopher to Sarah Cowart, May 12, 1832, by Joel Rivers, J. P.

Sevi Christopher to Sizinah Deans, Oct. 9, 1834, by James Leslie, J. P.

Whitmel Christopher to Fanny Thompson, Mar. 12, 1828, by John F. Simmons.

John Chumming to Margaret Manson, July 3, 1834, by John Hughs, M. G.

Isham Churchill to Harriet Timry, June 17, 1842, by Bryant O'Bannion, J. P.

Joseph Churchwell to Elizabeth Vaughn, Feb. 27, 1842, by Bryant O'Bannion.

Martin L. Clanch to Beady Craft, July 22, 1824, by John Hancock, J. P.

Benjamin Clark to Ann Brown, Jan. 5, 184-, by William Garrett, J. P.

Collin Clark to Milly Measles, July 28, 1828, by Jeremiah Beall, J. I. C.

Dewry Clark to Hawley Shepherd, Oct. 6, 1825, by James Leslie, J. P.

James Clark to Mary Ann Vann, July 8, 1846, by William Bracewell, J. P.

John W. Clark to Martha C. Murchison, May 29, 1832, by William Garrett, J. P.

Richard Clark to Eliza Simpson, Mar. 29, 1828, by Jeremiah Beall, C. C. O.

Adam Clark to Mary Hancock, Dec. 24, 1832, by John Hancock, J. P.

Lawrence Clark to Louisa J. Jackson, Oct. 22, 1853, by James Granade, M. G.

Lewis Clay to Judith Jones, Dec. 24, 18-0, by James Clay, M. G.

David M. Clay to Francis O'Bannon, Jan. 3, 1850, by T. A. Huff, J. I. C.

Peyton Clay to Nancy Jones, Dec. 19, 1830, by James Hatcher, J. P.

Edmund Clay to Sally Jones, July 7, 1831, by James Hatcher, J. P.

Absolom Cobb to Elizabeth Barfield, Jan. 26, 1831, by James Leslie, J. P.

Matthew Cobb to Cordilla Stephens, Feb. 29, 18...., by Daniel Brewer, J. P.

Wiley Cobb to Sally Taylor, Apr. 27, 1820, by Philip Pittman, J. P.

William Cobb to Mary Ann Wise, Aug. 5, 1832, by Joel Rivers, J. P.

Abraham Coleson to Anny Yerty, Feb. 13, 1823, by Charles Culpepper, J. P.

Aldridge Collins to Peggy Hooks, Sept. 2, 1855, by E. Ridley, J. P.

A. A. Collins to Sarah A. Davidson, Aug. 24, 1825, by

Charles Collins to Susan Minter, Jan. 24, 1865, by W. T. Holland, J. P.

Elbert Collins to Matilda Exum, Aug. 23, 1835, by William Payne, M. G.

Elbert Collins to Rebecca McCullars, Nov. 2, 1845, by William Garrott, J. P.

Francis J. Collins to America Jerkins, Jan. 18, 1852, by John W. Breedlove, J. P.

Franklin Collins to Lucinda Jerkins, by William Payne.

James M. Collins to Lucinda Nulard, Apr. 13, 1839, by John Smith, J. P.

Majer Collins to Elizabeth Bell, Dec. 28, 1831, by Thomas Tarp-ley, J. P.

Jackson A. Collins to Martha Williams, Mar. 31, 1859, by Nelson Stuckey, J. P.

W. W. Collins to Nancy Ades, Oct. 22, 1849, by Nelson Stuckey, J. P.

Washington Collins to Ann Andrews, Dec. 27, 1840, by William Garrett, J. P.

William L. Collins to Elizabeth Davidson, Nov. 2, 1854, by E. Ridley, J. P.

William W. Collins to Nancy Bridges, Mar. 18, 1854, by Green B. Hughes, M. G.

Zachariah Collins to Martha Chilley, Apr. 8, 1830, by Joel Dees, J. P.

Zachariah Collins to Lethy Smith, June 25, 1857, by B. B. Shepherd, M. G.

William B. Colly to Jane Davis, Jan. 10, 1845, by William Garrott, J. P.

William Colsaw to Harriet Eady, Dec. 26, 1842, by Henry Davis, J. P.

Alfred Coly to Ann Husk, Dec. 26, 1842, by Allen Cannon, J. P.

Elijah Cook to Sally Webb, May 14, 1837, by Joel Deese, J. P.

Elijah Cook to Erinda Chandler, Sept. 26, 1841, by Henry Davis, J. P.

Harry Cook to Elifair Fountain, May 21, 1845, by William Garrott, J. P.

John Cook to Augustine Webb, Mar. 20, 1837, by Thomas Preston, J. P.

John Cook to Mary Ann Wise, Feb. 3, 1839, by Joel Deese, J. P.

John Cook to Martha Night, Dec. 5, 1841, by William Garrott, J. P.

William Cook to Nancy Vann, May 20, 1841, by Allen Cannon, J. P.

William Cook to Mary Garrott, July 17, 1842, by Henry Davis, J. P.

Thomas I. Cooper to Sarah Ann Etheridge, May 30, 1858, by Wiley F. Rogers, M. G.

William Cooper to Rebecca Meredith, Sept. 2, 1830, by James Neal, J. I. C.

John Cone to Mary Don, Sept. 14, 1837, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Robert J. Cone to Apsaland Hichman, July 10, 1835, by Solomon Arnold, J. P.

William D. Cony to Mary Dupree, Feb. 9, 1834, by William Payne, J. P.

Coalson Copelin to Martha Myres, Mar. 31, 1860, by C. O. Davis, J. P.

Isaac Coulson to Sarah Parish, Nov. 24, 1835, by William R. Lord, J. P.

Solomon Coulson to Sarah Holder, Nov. 4, 1832, by Elijah Hammock.

James Council to Mary J. John, Dec. 18, 1856, by B. B. Shepherd, M. G.

John Council to Elizabeth Lindsey, Jan. 7, 1840, by Alexander Tindal, M. G.

Williamson Crawford to Joel Dees, Sept. 10, 1820, by Amos Barnes, J. P.

Lawson Criswell to Sarah Temples, Dec. 19, 1839, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

William Council to Francis J. Granade, July 16, 1862, by B. B. Shepherd, M. G.

T. Carlton Coyle to Mrs. Eliza S. Lawther, June 14, 1859, by S. Landrum, M. G.

Freeman I. Cross to Nicy Messer, July 17, 1856, by W. W. Hughs, J. P.

James W. Cross to Sarah Ann Carr, Oct. 1, 1854, by Green B. Hughes, M. G.

John W. Cross to Sarah King, May 14, 1854, by Green B. Hughs, M. G.

Jesse Crumbly to Mary Bailey, May 12, 1853, by Henry Messer, M. G.

John Crumbly to Judy Cone, Jan. 23, 1825, by James Williams, J. P.

Valentine Crumley to Lucy Ann Ussery, Nov. 1, 1846, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Valentine Crumley to Nancy Holder, Dec. 23, 1851, by Henry Messer, M. G.

William A. Crumley to Minna M. Watson, Mar. 23, 1851, by W. Ussery, J. P.

Elisha Crumpton to Mary Miller, Jan. 11, 1835, by John Hearn-don, J. P.

Rodurn Crutchfield to Margaret Harville, Feb. 19, 1860, by James Granade, M. G.

Edmund Culpepper to Hesta McCook, Aug. 31, 1821, by Bryant Collins, J. P.

James Cumbest to Thaney Williams, Dec. 14, 1834, by James Gibson, J. P.

James W. Cumbiss to Rebecca Dyer, July 12, 1852, by L. B. Porter, M. G.

Alexander H. Cumming to Mary A. Stanley, June 17, 1858, by William S. Baker, M. G.

Eliazer Crumley to Judy Cone, Jan. 23, 1845, by James Williams, J. P.

Williams Cummings to Teresa Butler, Mar. 23, 1830, by Shad-rack Adams, J. P.

James Daniel to Alosey Fordham, Oct. 14, 1851, by Henry Mes-ser, M. G.

Greenbury Daniel to Ailsy Dormany, Mar. 21, 1853, by John Evers, M. G.

Hamilton G. Daniel to Elifair Hoover, Sept. 17, 1843, by Charles Haise, M. G.

Moses Daniel to Frances Craft, Nov. 15, 1854, by Larvy Fleetwood, J. I. C.

Peter Daniel to Peggy Lewis, Jan. 2, 1825, by Peter McArthur, J. I. C.

Robert I. Daniel to Nancy I. Kinney, Sept. 12, 1850, by John L. Stephens, J. P.

William H. Daniel to Sarah Ann Shenholster, Mar. 30, 1852, by Wright Noles, J. P.

William Daniel to Sarah A. Chester, Sept. 5, 1756, by A. Pennington, J. P.

Micajah Davenport to Sarah Berry, Aug. 12, 1844, by John Smith, J. P.

Benjamin R. Davidson to Susan McClendon, Dec. 10, 1844, by John Smith, J. P.

James A. Davidson to Margaret J. I. Smith, July 3, 1850, by Eli Sears, J. P.

Joseph Davidson to Mary Dupree, Jan. 20, 1836, by David Smith, M. G.

Joseph Davidson to Frances Exum, Sept. 6, 1855, by John Evers, M. G.

Joseph Davidson to Mary Ann Williams, Jan. 5, 1843, by William Bellann, J. P.

Jehu H. Davidson to Elitha Waters, Dec. 14, 1839, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.

John Davidson to Mary G. Kemp, Feb. 28, 1865, by Nelson Stuckey, J. P.

William Davidson to Sarah Bradley, June 22, 1824, by Timothy Sears, J. P.

Aaron Davis to Rebecca Thompson, Sept. 8, 1820, by Amos Barnes, J. P.

Aaron Davis to Anna Bellflower, Nov. 13, 1851, by Mills M. Lord, J. P.

C. T. Davis to Sarah L. Reins, Dec. 24, 1857, by S. T. Player, J. P.

C. T. Davis to Laura A. Reins, Feb. 28, 1865, by A. Pennington, J. P.

Elbert Davis to Beurter Wynn, Nov. 12, 1845, by William Garrott, J. P.

James Davis to Martha Passmore, Apr. 24, 1841, by Merrit Etheridge, J. I. C.

James Davis to Rachael Holder, Apr. 10, 1864, by William R. Steely, M. G.

Isaac W. Davis to Sarah A. E. Temples, Dec. 14, 1858, by C. O. Davis, J. P.

John F. Davis to Caty Hite, May 29, 1823, by Thomas Pearce, M. G.

John N. E. Davis to Elizabeth M. Dean, Aug. 25, 1852, by W. B. Shepherd, J. P.

- Henry Davis to Mary Ann Boon, Oct. 16, 1837, by Thomas T. Prestwood, J. P.
- Cran Davis to Eliza Eady, Sept. 13, 1843, by Henry Davis, J. P.
- Thomas Davis to Melissa Barber, Dec. 22, 1857, by Joshua Shepherd, J. P.
- William Davis to Elizabeth B. Gardner, Mar. 20, 1823, by John King, J. P.
- William Davis to Eliza Rodgers, Aug. 3, 1862, by Wiley T. Holland, J. P.
- Underlull Davis to Matilda Riley, Mar. 25, 1828, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.
- Elbert Daumany to Poshans Cerren, Feb. 15, 1844, by James R. Billue, J. P.
- William Dobbago to Sally Mash, Oct. 17, 1820, by Robert Clay, J. P.
- Daniel Dawsey to Elsy Fordham, July 4, 1841, by Allen Cannon, J. P.
- Daniel C. Day to Sarah Jane Snow, July 5, 1864, by A. Pennington, J. P.
- Calvin Dean to Elizabeth Chambers, Feb. 10, 1842, by William Garrott, J. P.
- James Dean to Rachael Davis, Dec. 11, 1833, by Joseph Peacock, M. G.
- Lewis Dean to Martha Jane O'Banion, Aug. 2, 1835, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- Thomas W. Dean to Nancy A. C. Smith, May 4, 1825, by George W. Payne, J. P.
- William W. Dean to Sarah I. Helton, Apr. 22, 1853, by William O. Beall, J. I. C.
- John Deason to Martha James, July 3, 1835, by John Hearndon, J. P.
- Matthew Deason to Sarena Dulcima Catherine Caroline Jonson, Apr. 6, 1843, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- James Deck to Eady Barlow, Dec. 25, 1845, by William A. Hall, J. P.
- James Deese to Elizabeth Miller, Dec. 21, 1854, by Henry Messer, M. G.
- Joel Deese to Nancy Lord, Oct. 12, 1836, by Thomas Tarpley, J. P.
- Mark Deese to Betsy Lord, June 5, 1823, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.
- David Delk to Frances McClendon, Aug. 11, 1825, by Charles Culpepper, M. G.
- R. I. Delk to Mary L. Smith, Dec. 20, 1849, by Eli Sears, J. P.
- William M. Dennard to Susan Fort, June 18, 1857, by Green B. Hughs, M. G.
- James Denning to Elizabeth Sanders, May 10, 1849, by L. G. Weeks, J. P.
- Ephriam Dennis to Serem Hicks, July 17, 1833, by James Hatcher, J. P.
- James Dicks to Mary Bloodworth, Aug. 27, 1848, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.
- John W. Dicks, to Caroline Davis, Sept. 7, 1852, by James Branan, J. P.

- Thomas G. Dicks to Elizabeth Bloodworth, Dec. 26, 1847, by James Branan, J. P.
- Seth Dickinson to Temperance Mims, Dec. 25, 1831, by Shad. Adams, J. P.
- Jeremiah C. Dickinson to Martha Green, Dec. 2, 1847, by G. B. Burney, J. I. C.
- Aaron Dixon to Martha Green, Dec. 29, 1852, by James Pittman, J. P.
- Coleman Dixon to Caroline Hartley, Mar. 11, 1841, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.
- Edmund Dixon to Martha Spears, Dec. 29, 1855, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.
- Green Dixon to Rachel McCook, Oct. 28, 1845, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.
- George Dixon to Jane Porter, Nov. 1, 1832, by William Ross, J. P.
- James Dixon to Levina Ussery, Jan. 29, 1846, by William A. Hall, J. P.
- John Dixon to Reubin Mathis, Dec. 26, 1854, by
- John Dixon to Vicy Davis, Feb. 18, 1821, by Amos Barnes, J. P.
- Freeman Dixon to Caroline Jackson, Aug. 24, 1842, by John Hughs, M. G.
- Kinmon Dixon to Elizabeth Adams, Dec. 16, 1851, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.
- Thomas Dixon to Frances Ann Cannon, Oct. 29, 1846, by John Evers, M. G.
- T. R. Dixon to Jane E. Nesmith, Feb. 18, 1864, by James R. Billue, J. P.
- James Doke to Sarah Youngblood, Feb. 15, 1842, by Merrit Etheridge, J. I. C.
- Andrew Dominy to Mary Payne, Mar. 15, 1838, by Allen Cannon, J. P.
- John Dormany to Margaret Rawls, Nov. 26, 1851, by Benjamin Fordham, J. P.
- Joseph E. Dominy to Mary Ann Fordham, Nov. 24, 1847, by John Evers, M. G.
- Josiah Dominy to Nancy Coats, May 31, 1837, by Henry Messer, M. G.
- Malcijah Doster to Polly Shepherd, May 1, 1834, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.
- Jacob Dover to Rebecca Weaver, Mar. 22, 1835, by David Smith, M. G.
- William Dowery to Susan McNair, Oct. 27, 1844, by N. C. Hughs, J. P.
- Edward Dounie to Mary Marshall, Dec. 12, 1823, by Merrit Etheridge, J. I. C.
- Benjamin Dounie to Netty Marshall, Sept. 12, 1822, by Martin Hays, J. P.
- Asa Downing to Sarah McCland, June 18, 1845, by Solomon Arnold, J. P.
- Jacob Driskill to Mrs. Alley Meadows, July 5, 1823, by John King, J. P.
- John E. Duncan to Lucinda Wynn, June 7, 1849, by Mills M. Lord, J. P.

William J. Duncan to Narcissa C. Howell, Nov. 4, 1855, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Jackson W. Dunn to Mary Williamson, Oct. 3, 1848, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Jesse Dunn to Sarah Crumpton, Sept. 6, 1831, by Shad. Adams, J. P.

Thomas Dunn to Martha Rains, Oct. 9, 1839, by Merrit Etheridge, J. I. C.

Jacob Dupree to Lydia Rigsby, Feb. 1, 1838, by William Cooper, M. G.

Jacob Dupree to Amanda Metts, Sept. 18, 1845, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Thomas Dupree to Olen Fordham, Dec. 27, 1833, by William Pavne, J. P.

Green Dupriest to Anna Crisswell, Apr. 24, 1842, by John Branan, J. P.

Allan Dykes to Betsy Ann Carr, Apr. 8, 1858, by S. T. Player, J. P.

Isaiah Dykes to Nicey Taylor, Dec. 23, 1824, by Adam Jones, M. G.

Isaieth Dykes to Sary Boggs, Dec. 31, 1833, by James Gibson, J. P.

Moses Dykes to McNeal Flora, Nov. 27, 1834, by William Ross, J. P.

Richard Dykes to Rebecca Ward, 15, 1834, by James Leslie, J. P.

Richmond I. Dykes to Susan Ward, Aug. 19, 1832, by Joel Rigers, J. P.

Warren W. Dykes to Martha Sanders, Sept. 15, 1860, by G. B. Hughs, M. G.

Zodock Dykes to Mary McNeal, Mar. 15, 1832, by Shad. Adams, J. P.

John Eady to Mary Wetherby, Apr. 2, 1836, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

John Eady to Frances Murphy, May 2, 1839, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

John Eady to Martha John, Sept. 4, 1853, by W. Honeycut, J. P.

John M. Eady to Martha Ann Smith, Oct. 5, 1862, by W. T. Holland, J. P.

R. O. Echols to Mary Stevens, June 6, 1853, by W. Ussery, J. P.

John Edmunson to Mrs. Catherine Cannon, Feb. 3, 1839, by William Stephens; J. P.

John Edmundson to Nancy McKey, Sept. 15, 1826, by Wiley Shepherd, M. G.

Calvin Edson to Elizabeth Hoover, Mar. 10, 1822, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

Joseph C. Edwards to Martha M. R. Blow, July 2, 1857, by Daniel McCook, J. P.

Simeon Ellington to Jane Fordham, Oct. 19, 1843, by John B. Isler, J. P.

Joseph Ellis to Elizabeth Cobb, Jan. 15, 1824, by Adam Jones, M. G.

David Ennis to Nancy Daniel, Mar. 28, 1826, by George Shenholster, J. P.

Benjamin F. Etheridge to Amsy J. Patterson, May 18, 1845, by John Evers, M. G.

Edmund Etheridge to Ann Shenholster, Nov. 6, 1845, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

Harrison Etheridge to Lucinda Clay, Mar. 10, 1839, by Thomas Spence, J. P.

Briant Ethridge to Margaret Myers, Apr. 8, 1860, by Daniel Brewer, J. P.

Bryant Ethridge to Nancy Myres, May 10, 1860, by William Ross, J. P.

....psey Etheridge to Gracy Ryles, Aug. 4, 1859, by J. H. Jones, J. I. C.

Harris Etheridge to Elizabeth Branan, Sept. 25, 1852, by James Pittman, J. P.

John Etheridge to Malinda C. Barlow, Sept. 25, 1852, by James Pittman, J. P.

John C. Etheridge to Elizabeth E. Shenholster, Dec. 22, 1852, by Berry Shepherd, M. G.

Joseph Etheridge to Harriet Shepherd, May 28, 1844, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Joseph Ethridge to Frances Branan, Feb. 15, 1835, by Merrit Ethridge, J. I. C.

Lewis M. Ethridge to Susan Gainey, Oct. 13, 1853, by Wright Noles, J. P.

Merrit Ethridge to Sarah McKinsey, Feb. 18, 1838, by Thomas Spence, J. P.

Mitchell Ethridge to Eliabeth Vaughn, Oct. 13, 1834, by William R. Lord, J. P.

Sam Ethridge to Caroline Jackson, Sept. 5, 1839, by John Hughs, M. G.

Samuel S. Etheridge to Elizabeth Sanders, June 30, 1859, by James Granade, M. G.

Seaborn Ethridge to Cily Smith, Aug. 26, 1832, by Adam Jones, M. G.

Shelby P. Etheridge to Lucinda Wheeler, Oct. 13, 1847, by Alex Tindal, M. G.

Wiley Etheridge to Nancy Peacock, July 27, 1838, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

William Etheridge to Nicy Underwood, Sept. 1, 1824, by George Shenholster, J. P.

William Etheridge to Amanda L. Spence, Sept. 2, 1852, by Daniel McCook, J. P.

M. V. Easom to Martha Craft, Nov. 24, 1853, by Westley Honeycut, J. P.

John Evans to Mary Acock, July 19, 1822, by Philip Pittman, J. P.

John F. Evans to Martha Dixon, Feb. 12, 1849, by G. B. Burney, J. I. C.

Julius W. Evins to Nancy Garrott, Apr. 23, 1848, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.

Allen Evanson to Vienna Murry, June 31, 1842, by Henry Davis, J. P.

Mitchell Everidge to Mary Ann Jenkins, June 17, 1838, by Allen Cannon, J. P.

Wagner Eyland to Sarah F. Ard, Sept. 5, 1832, by John W. Baker, M. G.

Levi Ezill to Parmelia Hall, Dec. 22, 1842, by John W. Baker, M. G.

Abraham I. Fairchild to Susanna Dixon, Feb. 16, 1826, by James Ross, J. P.

Needham Falk to Aisley Barber, June 25, 1826, by P. E. Hae, J. P.

David Fann to Kissiah Rutherford, Jan. 3, 1830, by William Ross, J. P.

James Faulk to Frances Moore, Nov. 28, 1841, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.

Porter Faulk to Susan Winderweedle, Sept. 29, 1824, by Peter Buckholts, J. P.

William Fennel to Ammey Williams, Apr. 7, 1839, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.

William Fisher to Sabina Lucas, Jan. 27, 1831, by James Mooning, J. I. C.

Abel I. Flemister to Mary I. Solomon, Dec. 15, 1857, by C. G. Johnson, J. P.

W. C. Flemister to M. A. L. Sanders, Aug. 17, 1865, by William Griffin.

Leroy Fleetwood to Nancy Etheridge, Jan. 3, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Elias Ford to Martham Tindal, Nov. 21, 1847, by James Pittman, J. P.

Fielding Ford to Nancy Lord, Aug. 31, 1856, by James R. Billue, J. P.

Isaac Fort to Sarah Brewer, Nov. 1, 1849, by William D. Bloodworth, J. P.

William A. Fort to Matilda Elizabeth Hearn, Aug. 31, 1848, by James Pittman, J. P.

Benjamin Fordham to Rose Ann Lord, Jan. 22, 1846, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Jeremiah Fordham to Mary Ann Dorminy, Sept. 4, 1856, by William J. Baker, M. G.

Robert Fordham to Anna Domini, Nov. 6, 1832, by William Payne, J. P.

Salather Fordham to Elizabeth Pickle, Aug. 31, 1841, by William Garrott, J. P.

Wiley Fordham to Lucretia Cannon, Mar. 14, 1845, by John Evers, M. G.

William Folk to Wilky Ann Justice, Jan. 10, 1856, by John Evers, M. G.

Zenus Fordham to Luanda Rigby, Dec. 1, 1842, by John Evers, M. G.

A. J. Fountain to Luisa Stephens, Jan. 19, 1860, by G. B. Hughs, M. G.

Benjamin Fountain to Eliza Jane Wright, Jan. 24, 1841, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Jackson Fountain to Rebecca Batchelor, July 19, 1832, by Joel Rivers, J. P.

James Fountain to Bethel Jones, Nov. 10, 1836, by Thomas Spence, J. P.

James Fountain to Sabrina Chambers, May 17, 1842, by Henry Davis, J. P.

John Fountain to Sarah Ann Bell, June 15, 1859, by S. T. Player, J. P.

- Lewis Fountain to Elizabeth Pickrin, July 15, 1833, by Joseph Peacock, M. G.
- William Fountain to Elizabeth Budd, July 22, 1824, by James Williams, J. P.
- William S. Fountain to Mary Ganey, Jan. 16, 1843, by J. Fountain, J. P.
- William Fountain to Frances Webb, Mar. 31, 1844, by Henry Davis, J. P.
- Joel W. Fowler to Mary Smithy, Mar. 22, 1827, by John Fleming, J. I. C.
- John Fowler to Mary Martin, Sept. 21, 1853, by Allen Chambers, J. P.
- John Fragain to Elizabeth Gay, Nov. 30, 1836, by John Hearn-don, J. P.
- Mitchell Frazier to Amsy Hooks, May 1, 1842, by S. J. Bush, J. P.
- Thomas Frazier to Amanda Lindsey, Jan. 15, 1840, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- Harvey M. Freeman to Meponri Octavia Davis, June 26, 1851, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- Jacob M. Freeman to Eliza Ann Elizabeth O'Banion, Feb. 10, 1848, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.
- James Freeman to Martha E. Dean, July 6, 1848, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- John Freeman to Elizabeth Cawley, July 3, 1822, by John S. Scott, M. G.
- John D. Freeman to Martha Chambers, Mar. 11, 1853, by Wil-com Ussery, J. P.
- John H. Freeman to Mary Amanda Freeman, Jan. 15, 1846, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.
- John Freeman to Rachel B. Ellington, Apr. 28, 1846, by O. H. P. Rawls, J. I. C.
- Robert Freeman to Margaret Carroll, Mar. 4, 1851, by G. B. Burney, J. I. C.
- Thomas M. Freeman to Eliza N. Davis, Nov. 12, 1856, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- T. M. Freeman to Celia Vanlandingham, Mar. 16, 1865, by James Leslie, J. P.
- Ellis French to Serson Simpson, July 14, 1865, by James Leslie, J. P.
- Robert F. Fruney to Julian Barber, July 17, 1853, by S. T. Player, J. P.
- John Fuller to Ann McSwan, Sept. 24, 1838, by Adam Jones, M. G.
- John R. Fuller to Mrs. Mary E. Bloodworth, July 17, 1846, by A. Pennington, J. P.
- William Fuller to Martha Dunn, Jan. 28, 1843, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.
- Jacob Gainey to Kissandra Branan, Apr. 15, 1852, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.
- James H. Gainey to Margaret McNeal, Feb. 31, 1865, by R. F. Rozar, J. I. C.
- Richard C. Gainey to Sarah Ann Manning, Aug. 29, 1850, by James Pittman, J. P.
- William A. Gainey to Margaret McNeal, Feb. 3, 1853, by Eli Sears, J. P.

William A. Goff to Nancy Prestwood, Apr. 5, 1850, by William Garrott, J. P.

John Gardner to Pricilla Ryals, Aug. 9, 1846, by William D. Bloodworth, J. P.

Billington Garrett to Susan Smith, May 31, 1832, by Timothy Sears, J. P.

Enoch Garrett to Gesseat (Keziah) Fountain, Apr. 7, 1820, by Levi Peacock, M. G.

James Garrett to Lucinda Hutchinson, Jan. 18, 1820, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

James Garrott to Lydia Brown, Dec. 29, 1833, by William H. Lord, J. P.

Jeremiah Garrott to Mary King, Aug. 15, 1822, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

John M. Garrett to Martha Melina Thompson, Jan. 21, 1859, by James Pittman, J. P.

John Garrott to Gracy Stephens, Dec. 24, 1846, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.

John R. Garrott to Mary Ann Vaughn, Nov. 5, 1854, by James Granade, M. G.

William Garrott to Rebecca Chambers, Apr. 2, 1848, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.

John Gawley to Elizabeth Miller, Oct. 31, 1821, by John Hatcher, J. P.

Robert Gauley to Zilphrey Delk, May 14, 1820, by Thomas Sherrier, J. P.

John Gay to Ansey Delany Virginia Ann Macy Hawkins Murren, Oct. 7, 1854, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

Samuel J. Gee to Mary J. Ryle, Aug. 21, 1846, by W. F. Rogers, M. G.

John Gibson to Elizabeth Beall, Dec. 10, 1835, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Nathaniel Gibson to Eliza F. Frazier, Feb. 20, 1849, by Willis Allen, J. P.

Thomas Gobson to Mary M. Bragg, July 25, 1844, by Daniel Brewer, J. P.

Charles B. Giddis to Caroline Hicks, July 9, 1846, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

Bird S. Gilbert to Rosa Tabb, Mar. 25, 1858, by Berry B. Shepherd, M. G.

E. J. Gilbert to C. C. Hicks, Feb. 24, 1842, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

Jacob Gilbert to Nancy Walker, Nov. 2, 1824, by Richard Whitaker, J. P.

William Gilbert to Anerlia Gilbert, Feb. 18, 1846, by C. D. Mallory, M. G.

John Gillespie to Jane Phrasure, July 20, 1820, by H. Hargrove, J. P.

Steven Gillmore to Rachel Gray, Oct. 12, 1823, by Shad. Adams, J. P.

Henry Goff to Pickrin Nancy, Dec. 26, 1834, by Joel Deese, J. P.

Joseph N. I. Goldin to Margaret S. Willis, Jan. 21, 1855, by Leroy Fleetwood, J. I.

Washington J. Golden to Tabitha Fuller, Sept. 13, 1846, by A. Pennington, J. P.

William C. Goldin to Elizabeth C. Murphy, Mar. 30, 1848, by Mer-
rit Etheridge, J. I. C.

William Goldin to Sarah Rustin, June 5, 1828, by John S. Sim-
mons, J. I. C.

William Goldin to Elizabeth Manderson, Oct. 17, 1839, by J.
Bloodworth, J. P.

William W. Goldin to Caroline Farmer, Jan. 21, 1855, by Leroy
Fleetwood, J. P.

Isaac Goodman to Elizabeth Payne, Jan. 5, 1842, by John B.
Isler, J. P.

James Goodman to Sarah Bradley, Dec. 18, 1834, by William
Cooper, J. P.

James Goodman to Martha Webb, Oct. 22, 1840, by John Free-
man, J. P.

James F. Goodman to Lamanda Dean, Oct. 18, 1849, by Benjamin
Fordham, J. P.

..... H. Goodman to Caroline Newmalin, May 10, 1860, by H. Saw-
enthial, J. P.

Robert H. Goodman to Nancy Dean, Nov. 27, 1849, by Benjamin
Fordham, J. P.

Lester Gordon to Mary Horn, Nov. 21, 1833, by John Freeman,
J. P.

Davis Graham to Winna Sanders, Sept. 16, 1844, by Bryant
O'Banion, J. P.

Elijah Granade to Martha Nush, Nov. 12, 1835, by James Gibson,
J. P.

J. Granthorne to Polly McWilliams, Mar. 24, 1825, by Bryant
Collins, J. P.

Baldwin Gray to Rachael Gilmore, July 22, 1824, by Shadrack
Adams, J. P.

James W. Gray to Mary Jane E. Calhoun, Jan. 2, 1849, by Samuel
Beall, J. I. C.

James W. Gray to Sarah Ann Calhoun, Dec. 14, 1851, by Samuel
Beall, J. I. C.

William Gray to Nancy Dupree, Dec. 6, 1821, by Isaac Hall, J. P.

Dennis Grayham to Rhody A. Clark, May 24, 1855, by Westly
Honeycut, J. P.

Jesse I. Green to Susan E. Stanley, Mar. 8, 1853, by James R.
Billue, J. P.

John Green to Lucy Stevenson, Sept. 6, 1832, by Adam Jones, M. G.

Robert Greer to Rachel M. Ellis, Oct. 1, 1827, by Adam Jones,
M. G.

Solomon Greer to Anny January, Feb. 5, 1837, by David Smith,
M. G.

William Gresham to Martha Temples, Aug. 25, 1825, by J. Tem-
ples, J. P.

Adam Gresham to Martha E. Bloodworth, May 18, 1862, by Berry
Shepherd, J. P.

William Gunn to Charity Shows, Aug. 19, 1825, by John M. Bur-
gin, J. P.

William Gunn to Mary J. Williams, July 16, 1854, by Green B.
Hughes, M. G.

Alexander D. Hall to Emeline Hickmon, July 1st, 1845, by Dan
Brewer, J. P.

- Daniel Hall to Polly Keal, Mar. 16, 1826, by James Ross, J. P.
Hansford Hall to Mary E. Dixon, Oct. 23, 1864, by O. H. P. Rawls,
J. I. C.
James N. Hall to Zilpha Bush, Aug. 3, 1851, by William A. Hall,
J. P.
James W. Hall to Ginsey Hughs, Sept. 12, 1850, by Samuel Beall,
J. I. C.
John W. Hall to Mary Stevens, May 22, 1860, by J. W. Jones,
J. I. C.
Limon A. Hall to Charlotte Harville, Dec. 22, 1850, by William
A. Hall, J. P.
William A. Hall to Edna Paulk, Jan. 21, 1836, by William Ross,
J. P.
William W. Hall to Mary Hicks, Jan. 12, 1836, by Samuel Beall,
J. I. C.
William Hall to Nancy Statham, Jan. 1, 1824, by Isaac Hall, J. P.
Wade Hampton to Mary Spears, July 25, 1825, by Bryant Collins,
J. P.
John Hancock to Mary Ann Etheridge, June 7, 1848, by Wiley
Holland, J. P.
J. L. Hancock to Keysiah Cannon, Mar. 7, 1822, by John M. Gray,
V. D. M.
Wiley Hancock to Elizabeth Sanders, May 9, 1841, by Wiley Hol-
land, J. P.
William Hancock to Milley Ridley, Jan. 26, 1826, by Wiley Shep-
herd, M. G.
Allen Hardie to Sarah Leslie, Jan. 30, 1823, by John McKinzie,
M. G.
Lawrenser Hardie to Caroline King, Nov. 22, 1849, by J. Blood-
worth, J. P.
Robert Hardie to I. F. Gillian, Mar. 11, 1821, by John Ross, J. P.
Theopolus Hardie to Elizabeth A. Veal, Nov. 9, 1847, by James
Gibson, J. I. C.
Vinson Hardie to Abigail McCloud, June 21, 1847, by James Les-
lie, J. I. C.
William Hardie to Leanvisia Perkins, Dec. 24, 1822, by John
Hardie, J. I. C.
James Hardie to Harriet Ryles, Jan. 21, 1836, by James Gibson,
J. P.
Townslin Hardin to James Elizabeth Hatfield, Apr. 17, 1832, by
William Choice, M. G.
Harry Hardison to Dicy Marrice, Mar. 21, 1822, by John Ross,
M. G.
Zachariah B. Hargrove to Malinda Tait, Feb. 24, 1821, by Samuel
Beall, J. I. C.
H. P. Harrell to Elizabeth Hooks, July 29, 1855, by S. T. Player,
J. P.
David Harrington to Ann Beck, Mar. 31, 1842, by John L. Branan,
J. P.
John Harris to Isabel Rogers, Sept. 15, 1844, by William Garrott,
J. P.
John Harrison to Patsy Lindsey, Apr. 5, 1822, by B. Mitchell, J. P.
Thomas B. Harrison to Caroline McRafee, Feb. 11, 1858, by L.
W. Clay, J. P.

Heliory E. Hartley to Martha Helton, Nov. 27, 1857, by William A. Hall, J. P.

James Hartley to Winifred Skipper, July 17, 1842, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

Joel Hartley to Rachael Skipper, Feb. 6, 1845, by William Hall, J. P.

John H. Hartley to Sarah Ann Walters, July 24, 1857, by Joshua Shepherd, J. P.

Mason Hartley to Nancy Dixon, Mar. 9, 1844, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

Riley M. Hartley to Martha E. Skipper, Nov. 28, 1850, by James R. Billue, J. P.

Harrison E. Harville to Catherine Jessup, Mar. 11, 1858, by Green B. Hughes, J. P.

Iverson L. Harville to Frances Vanlandingham, Dec. 5, 1855, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Ellis Harville to Priscilla Paulk, Feb. 8, 1828, by John M. Burglon, J. P.

William Hasta to Lydia Howard, Dec. 31, 1835, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Edmond Hatcher to Margaret Henderson, Dec. 1, 1853, by Berry B. Shepherd, M. G.

John H. Hatcher to Darcus Ross, Sept. 5, 1839, by N. W. Nootus, M. G.

John Hatcher to Caroline Honeycut, May 24, 1848, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

Reuben Hatcher to Mary Kemp, Dec. 25, 1826, by George Shenholster, J. P.

Robert Hatcher to Nancy Stubbs, Mar. 2, 1845, by B. O'Bannon, J. P.

Joseph Hatfield to Martha Freeman, Dec. 23, 1841, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Richard Hatfield to Lucy Ann Fountain, July 5, 1860, by S. T. Player, J. P.

Samuel Hatfield to Lacy Ann Johnson, Aug. 20, 1835, by John Hughs, M. G.

John Hathorn to Nancy Blackburn, Jan. 13, 1822, by B. Mitchell, J. P.

Robert M. Hawthorne to Elizabeth Price, May 21, 1848, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

Stephen I. Hathorne to Risey A. M. Jordan, Oct. 3, 1850, by William Ross, J. P.

William Hathorne to Mary Mixon, Dec. 21, 1842, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

Joshua Hawkins to Suanna Passmore, Sept. 25, 1822, by John Hancock, J. P.

James Hays to Nelly Moore, Jan. 24, 1835, by James Hatcher, J. P.

Benjamin Haywood to Polly Wadsworth, Mar. 4, 1845, by Dan Brewer, J. P.

Aber J. Helton to Mary A. Shepherd, Feb. 4, 1858, by William S. Baker, M. G.

Joseph Hern to Sarah E. Fountain, Feb. 6, 1824, by W. Ussery, J. P.

Benjamin Henderson to Ady Smith, Oct. 14, 1824, by Timothy Sears, J. P.

W. F. Hoover to Sarah F. Brown, Jan. 26, 1865, by Lewis Hearndon, J. P.

George Hearndon to Sarah Wheeler, Jan. 20, 1859, by J. H. Jones, J. I. C.

George Hearndon to Esther Pattishall, Oct. 22, 1833, by Shad. Adams, J. P.

John Hearndon to Elizabeth Thompson, Feb. 21, 1833, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Love Herndon to Sarah Branan, Dec. 11, 1845, by Daniel Smith, M. G.

Merrymon P. Herndon to Clara H. Tarpely, Feb. 17, 1859, by Wiley F. Rogers, M. G.

John Herrington to Laury Miller, Dec. 16, 1835, by William W. Goldin, J. P.

R. G. Heyman to Mary McIntyre, Sept. 23, 1863, by James T. Ainzworth, M. G.

John Hickman to Eliza Beall, Sept. 19, 1838, by William Ross, J. P.

Daniel Hicks to Sarah Meadows, Jan. 18, 1844, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

John D. Hicks to Amelia A. Fleetwood, Dec. 12, 1858, by S. T. Player, J. P.

Josiah W. Hill to Amanda Potts, May 14, 1840, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Samuel Hill to Harriet Napper, July 22, 1841, by William Garrett, J. P.

Russell Hitson to Pathony Slaughter, Feb. 4, 1851, by John Dupree, M. G.

David M. C. D. Hogan to Martha A. Smith, Apr. 3, 1850, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

Elijah C. Hogan to Gilla Rivers, Jan. 4, 1855, by John Evers, O. D. M.

James F. Hogan to Martha Ann Ridley, July 27, 1856, by Green B. Hughes, M. G.

John G. R. Hogan to Mary Bullock, Sept. 5, 1848, by William A. Hall, J. P.

William P. Hogan to Jane Ann Walters, Apr. 26, 1857, by Joshua Shepherd, J. P.

Burrel Holder to Elizabeth Branan, May 5, 1859, by Joshua Shepherd, J. P.

Jesse Holder to Martha Hardie, Jan. 7, 1841, by James Leslie, J. P.

Jesse Holder to Harriet Farmer, Dec. 3, 1858, by C. O. Davis, J. P.

William Holder to Martha Sanders, Feb. 3, 1839, by Joel Deese, J. P.

William Holder to Elizabeth Farmer, Dec. 5, 1858, by C. O. Davis, J. P.

E. J. Holland to Eliza Granade, Nov. 30, 1854, by W. B. Shepherd, J. P.

J. E. Holland to Sarah Brannan, June 11, 1865, by W. F. Rogers, M. G.

W. L. Holland to Ruby Ann Mehaffy, Dec. 19, 1865, by O. H. P. Rawls, J. I. C.

Wiley Holland to Ireney Passmore, Apr. 30, 1825, by Wiley Shepherd, M. G.

Wiley Holland to Frances E. McKinzie by J. Bloodworth, J. P., Dec. 25, 1842.

William Holland to Rebecca C. Wheeler, May 6, 1855, by James Granade, M. G.

Presly H. Holly to Susannah Ussery, Feb. 27, 1825, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

Meredith Honeycut to Faithy Jackson, Nov. 3, 1852, by Wright Noles, J. P.

Archibald Hooks to Tabytha Etheridge, Apr. 7, 1830, by Wiley Shepherd, M. G.

Daniel Hooks to Paysey Cherry, Mar. 13, 1823, by John Hardie, J. I. C.

Daniel Hooks to Polly Smith, Apr. 7, 1825, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

Daniel Hooks to Nancy Meredith, Mar. 2, 1843, by N. C. Hughes, J. P.

Daniel Hooks to Martha Jackson, July 20, 1851, by William A. Hall, J. P.

Charles Hooks to Rose Ann Honeycut, Nov. 26, 1840, by Ellis Harville, J. P.

Charles Hooks to Epsy Beck, May 31, 1849, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

Henry Hooks to Mary Todd, Oct. 16, 1838, by William Ross, J. P.

Isaiah Holmes to Mariah Perry, Dec. 5, 1826, by Lukfield Perkins, J. P.

John Hooks to Irene Ridley, Aug. 19, 1845, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

John Hooks to Amelia Etheridge, Mar. 2, 1851, by W. M. Cooper, M. G.

John E. Hooks to Martha Wise, June 30, 1854, by John S. Stephens, J. P.

John R. Hooks to Martha Wrye, July 2, 1846, by N. C. Hughes, J. P.

Leroy Hooks to Caroline Parks, Nov. 22, 1855, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Thomas Hooks to Lucinda McGough, Nov. 21, 1841, by William Ross, J. P.

Thomas Hooks to Maggy L. Barnet, Mar. 12, 1845, by N. C. Hughs, J. P.

William Hooks to Nancy M. Paulk, Mar. 1, 1860, by G. B. Hughs, J. P.

Henry Hoover to Mary Bloodworth, Nov. 27, 1853, by J. P. Hustin, J. P.

James Hoover to Rhody Barlow, Feb. 11, 1855, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

James M. Hoover to Frances Payne, Mar. 18, 1847, by John Dूपree, M. G.

James Hoover to Mary Ann Peacock, Aug. 3, 1837, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Joel Hoover to Sarah Stevens, Feb. 22, 1822, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

- John Hoover to Priscilla Peacock, May 30, 1844, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- John Hoover to Sarah S. Porter, Dec. 16, 1845, by N. C. Hughs, J. P.
- John Hoover to Rebecca Wall, Nov. 16, 1856, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- William Hoover to Rebecca Vincent, Jan. 7, 1835, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.
- William Hoover to Fanny Ross, Nov. 7, 1836, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.
- Quin Horn to Mary Shelly, July 15, 1824, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.
- Nathan Horn to Nancy G. Whitaker, July 31, 1821, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.
- Richard Horn to Sarah Candler, May 12, 1830, by John Freeman, J. P.
- William K. Horn to Arenna H. Wynn, Oct. 28, 1855, by Henry Messer, M. G.
- John Horton to Susan Hocsin, Jan. 11, 1842, by N. C. Hughs, J. P.
- Jonah Horton to Pansey D. Spears, Dec. 11, 1856, by Green B. Hughs, M. G.
- Benjamin I. Howard to Caroline Bustin, Sept. 2, 1838, by Adam Jones, M. G.
- Henry Howard to Elizabeth Lawson, June 30, 1859, by Nelson Stuckey, J. P.
- Benjamin Howell to Nancy Weaver, Feb. 21, 1833, by George Shenholster, J. P.
- David Howell to Drucilla Howell, July 30, 1827, by George Shenholster, J. P.
- James Howell to Betsy Crumbly, Jan. 8, 1824, by James Williams, J. P.
- James Howell to Elizabeth Avey, Dec. 20, 1838, by Joel Deese, J. P.
- John L. Howell to Rhody Johnson, Mar. 24, 1853, by Henry Messer, M. G.
- William Howell to Margaret Ann Duncan, Sept. 10, 1857, by William Garrett, J. P.
- David Hudson to Sarah Wheeler, July 27, 1859, by M. L. Thompson, J. P.
- Benjamin Hughs to Jency Pittman, Feb. 6, 1845, by N. C. Hughs, J. P.
- Green B. Hughs to Nancy Methvin, Nov. 12, 1839, by John Hughs, M. G.
- James Hughs to Emily M. Patterson, Nov. 15, 1837, by John Hughs, M. G.
- James Hughs to Martha Pittman, Mar. 21, 1850, by Ellis Harville, M. G.
- John T. Hughs to E. F. Stanley, Sept. 21, 1863, by J. T. Hughs, M. G.
- Nathaniel Hughs to Eliza Witt, Jan. 7, 1839, by John Hughs, M. G.
- Nathaniel C. Hughs to George Ann Hatcher, Dec. 27, 1842, by John Hughs, M. G.
- David Humphryes to Anjaline Farmer, Sept. 30, 1850, by Benjamin F. Ryles, J. P.
- Westly Honeycut to Martha J. Hooks, Oct., 1845, by Merritt Etheridge, J. I. C.

John Hurston to Eliza Brady, July 31, 1842, by Bryant O'Bannon, J. P.

John W. Hyde to Nancy White, Dec. 27, 1822, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

Charles Iva to Priscilla Gibson, Nov. 5, 1841, by Adam Jones, M. G.

Nathan W. Isler to Catherine Goodman, Apr. 18, 1836, by James H. Foften, J. P.

Michael Isler to Sarah Webb, Oct. 20, 1839, by David Smith, M. G.

Andrew Jackson to Tiny Truit, Jan. 27, 1831, by Timothy Sears, J. P.

Harmond Jackson to Hopy Etheridge, Dec. 27, 1840, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

James Jackson to Elizabeth Pittman, June 14, 1832, by George Shenholster, J. P.

Jesse Pittman to Elizabeth Powell, Apr. 27, 1831, by George Shenholster, J. P.

Joseph E. Jackson to Sarah S. Jenkins, Nov. 25, 1852, by John Evers, M. G.

Nathan Jackson to Polly Rogers, Mar. 13, 1822, by Timothy Sears, J. P.

Robert Jackson to Epsy Smith, Apr. 2, 1835, by Stephen Whipple, J. P.

Elisha James to Elizabeth Bales, June 11, 1857, by C. O. Davis, J. P.

Nicholas Jenkins to Mary Sanders, Dec. 10, 1845, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.

Lovet Jenkins to Rena Cherry, Aug. 1, 1834, by William Ross, J. P.

Robert Jenkins to Sarah Stuckey, Dec. 26, 1837, by James Ross, J. P.

William S. Jessup to Frances E. Rossie, Nov. 24, 1840, by Lawny, M. G.

Samuel Jimmerson to Mahonna Jones, Sept. 29, 1833, by William R. Lord, J. P.

Francis John to Elizabeth Bruner, Sept. 7, 1843, by J. S. Bush, J. P.

Isaac L. John to Shady Meadows, Feb. 5, 1865, by A. Pennington, J. P.

James John to Rutha Lindsey, Oct. 10, 1831, by George Shenholster, J. P.

Jonathan John to Eliza Ann Hancock, Dec. 28, 1842, by Wiley Shepherd, J. P.

Sephaniah John to Martha Lindsey, Nov. 7, 1833, by George Shenholster, J. P.

William Jones to Unity Lindsey, Mar. 29, 1838, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

William L. John to Pheby S. Smith, May 8, 1865, by E. E. Etheridge, J. P.

Abraham Johnson to Sarah O'Bannon, May 5, 1836, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Burrel Johnson to Drucilla Prewit, Dec. 7, 1854, by William Fitzpatrick, J. P.

Callaway Johnson to Hannah S. Lavender, Feb. 18, 1852, by James Pittman, J. P.

Charles T. Johnson to Delphia Mercer, Feb. 3, 1854, by Jesse B. Carroll, J. P.

Isaac Johnson to Catherine Ross, Mar. 5, 1846, by John H. Breedlove, M. G.

Jacob Johnson to Anna Barnet, July 27, 1845, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

John Johnson to Sarah Brewer, Jan. 25, 1845, by John Hughs, M. G.

Martin Johnson to Unity Lindsey, Mar. 29, 1838, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

M. O. Johnson to Nancy Lord, Sept. 18, 1851, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Renching J. Johnson to Elizabeth Ward, Aug. 26, 1860, by C. G. Johnson, M. G.

Robert Johnson to Clary Herndon, Feb. 11, 1836, by John Herndon, J. P.

Robert Johnson to Mary Ann Carr, September 22, 1844, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

Allen B. James to Eliot Bloodworth, Dec. 8, 1855, by James Pittman, J. P.

Bryant Jones to Bathana Herndon, Aug. 20, 1836, by Thomas Spence, J. P.

Benjamin C. Jones to Nicessa Ann Elizabeth Parker, Jan. 23, 1855, by W. M. Cooper, M. G.

Caleb A. Jones to Elizabeth Rudd, Dec. 26, 1844, by William Garrett, J. P.

Daniel Jones to Suannah Clark, Dec. 22, 1825, by James Gibson, J. P.

Gabriel Jones to Mary Ann Carr, Sept. 17, 1846, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Hyrom Jones to Sarah Reeves, Mar. 31, 1841, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

Isaac Jones to Becky Emily Bush, July 20, 1842, by S. J. Bush, J. P.

Isaac Jones to Nancy Herring, Jan. 23, 1819, by Philip Pittman, J. P.

James B. Jones to Caroline M. Day, Aug. 28, 1851, by Daniel McCook, J. P.

Jesse Jones to Mary F. Johnson, Aug. 15, 1841, by William Ross, J. P.

John Jones to Rena Kemp, Jan. 21, 1836, by Joel Deese, J. P.

John Jones to Obedience Hatcher, Mar. 17, 1839, by Thomas Spence, J. P.

John Jones to Sarah Barnet, Jan. 21, 1841, by James Leslie, J. P.

John Jones to Nancy Vaughn, Apr. 27, 1843, by B. O'Bannon, J. P.

John Jones to Mary Holder, Aug. 2, 1848, by William Ross, J. P.

Josiah Jones to Caroline Myrick, July 15, 1841, by William Ross, J. P.

Josiah H. Jones to L. S. R. Bostwick, Nov. 15, 1857, by G. B. Hughs, M. G.

Kelly Jones to Martha Ann Paul, Jan. 5, 1834, by Henry Chambers, J. P.

Kindred Jones to Malinda Mims, Sept. 24, 1824, by James Williams, J. P.

Mathew Jones to Eveline Ballard, Nov. 25, 1849, by John Wheeler, J. P.

Peter Jones to Sarah Mukky, June 14, 1840, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Richard Jones to Amanda Jerkins, Oct. 8, 1839, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Samuel Jones to Mary Woodard, Oct. 6, 1853, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Seaborn E. Jones to Susan F. Hall, Nov. 17, 1850, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Thomas Jones to Matilda Patterson, Dec. 23, 1838, by William Ross, J. P.

Wiley Jones to Eliza Pittman, July 10, 1823, by James Williams, J. P.

William F. Jones to Elizabeth Slade, Nov. 7, 1858, by C. O. Davis, J. P.

William Jones to Canilla Goldin, Apr. 26, 1864, by A. Pennington, J. P.

James Johnson to Margaret Rine, Mar., 1842, by Merrit Ethridge, J. I. C.

Robert Jonson to Frances Honeycut, Sept. 8, 1845, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

Absolem Jordan to Lydia Davidson, Feb. 13, 1823, by Timothy Sears, J. P.

T. J. Jordan to Clay Sallie, Feb. 11, 1863, by C. A. Moore, M. G.

Dewly Jordan to Lydia French, Jan. 27, 1825, by Adam Jones, M. G.

John Justice to Eady Oliver, Sept. 19, 1838, by Allen Cannon, J. P.

Moses Justice to Lemel Legina Hinsal, Apr. 25, 1824, by James Rees, J. P.

Robert Justice to Elizabeth Porter, Mar. 16, 1843, by John Evers, M. G.

William Kelly to Susan Roberts, Mar. 27, 1842, by John Evers, M. G.

John Kemp to Narcissa Collins, Nov. 18, 1840, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

James Kemp to Elizabeth Jones, Oct. 15, 1857, by M. M. Lord, J. P.

Benjamin Kemp to Nancy Pickel, Feb. 6, 1839, by Joel Deese, J. P.

Morgan Kemp to Elizabeth Bush, Sept. 9, 1841, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Eldridge E. Kemp to Susannah J. Bush, Mar. 30, 1848, by Henry Messer, M. G.

James Kemp to Frances Orison, Nov. 9, 1852, by L. G. Weeks, J. P.

George M. Kemp to Macaronin Tucker, Jan. 23, 1823, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

Coleman Keen to Parmelia Barlow, Feb. 25, 1853, by S. T. Player, J. P.

Stephen Kent to Frances Putlaw, June 20, 1853, by James Williams, J. P.

Lawrence Kitchens to Sarah McConnel, May 17, 1832, by Joel Rivers, J. P.

John King to Mary Goddy, May 30, 1825, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

Bennet King to Mary E. Jones, Dec. 27, 1855, by W. W. Hughes, J. P.

Howell King to Betty Ross, Oct. 9, 1823, by John King, J. P.

Marshall King to Mariah Ecom, May 26, 1822, by James Low, J. P.

John King to Elizabeth Valentine, Aug. 17, 1845, by William D. Bloodworth, J. P.

Joseph Kinsey to Harriet Hatfield, Oct. 10, 1837, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

James Kinney to Elizabeth Murphy, Mar. 16, 1848, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Washington Kinney to Martha Scott, Apr. 13, 1856, by Edmund E. Ethridge, J. P.

Elijah Kinney to Sarah Smith, Apr. 14, 1853, by J. B. Porter, M. G.

James Kinney to Epsy I. Mackey, Aug. 10, 1851, by W. B. Shepherd, J. P.

John Kingery to Milly Lord, Dec. 24, 1831, by James Hatfield, J. P.

Daniel Kingery to Sarah Skipper, May 12, 1853, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Abraham Kingery to Priscilla Trebble, Aug. 3, 1825, by James Williams, J. P.

Johnson Kingery to Amanda Watkins, Feb. 17, 1851, by L. B. Porter, M. G.

Samuel Kingery to Tabitha D. Hooks, July 1, 1852, by William M. Cooper, J. P.

George Knaves to Charity Gunn, Aug. 9, 1834, by John Wheeler, J. P.

James Knight to Elafair Knight, Apr. 1, 1855, by Wright Noles, J. P.

Ezekiel Knight to Rebecca Tinney, Aug. 30, 1855, by Wright Knowles, J. P.

William Knight to Elafair Parker, July 25, 1847, by Bryant O'Bannon, J. P.

James M. Knight to Jane Butler, Apr. 20, 1853, by Eli Sears, J. P.

John Knight to Sally Ellis, Apr. 10, 1823, by Newt Etheridge, J. I. C.

George Knight to Mary Garrott, Nov. 15, 1845, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.

John W. Kern to Annie Ward, May 5, 1864, by William John Hamilton, Catholic Priest.

A. J. Kingery to Martha E. Garrett, Sept. 27, 1860, by C. M. Lindsey, M. G.

C. C. Kingery to Qun V. Tribble, Mar. 9, 1860, by M. J. Thompson, J. P.

W. A. Kirkland to Frances E. Bloodworth, Sept. 3, 1864, by W. T. Holland, J. P.

Irwin Lambert to Elizabeth Brewer, Jan. 6, 1825, by John McAnzie, M. G.

- James Langford to Martha Pearse, Nov. 1, 1840, by Wiley Holland, J. P.
- James M. Langford to Susannah Carr, Dec. 3, 1857, by C. O. Davis, J. P.
- James Lasseter to Eliza Lasseter, Aug. 27, 1834, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.
- Henry Lasseter to Penny Currey, Feb. 10, 1824, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.
- Tibisha Lasseter to Cely Currey, Jan. 22, 1826, by Shad. Adams, J. P.
- Anthony Lavender to Nancy Garrett, Dec. 27, 1846, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.
- Daniel Lavender to Betsy Hoover, Apr. 15, 1838, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.
- John Lavender to Mary Hoover, Mar. 19, 1843, by Charles S. Hays, M. G.
- John Lavender to Zilla Garrett, Nov. 29, 1846, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.
- Hardy Lavender to Mary A. Vandever, Aug. 29, 1844, by C. McCarty, M. G.
- Ferny Lavender to Lenzar Hardie, May 2, 1852, by James Pittman, J. P.
- miul Lavender to Mary Hogan, Apr. 14, 1850, by James Branan, J. P.
- Sevin Lavender to Rebecca Wood, Jan. 31, 1837, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.
- William Lavender to Artimissa Bales, Dec. 14, 1853, by W. Honeycutt, J. P.
- James Lawson to Nancy Lawson, Jan. 29, 1835, by William Payne, J. P.
- David Lawson to Mary Roberts, Jan. 24, 1833, by John Smith, J. P.
- David Lawson to Rebecca Rogers, Aug. 27, 1843, by William Mann, J. P.
- William Lawson to Tabytha Roberts, July 1, 1836, by William Ross, J. P.
- William Lawson to Sarah Rogers, Dec. 27, 1846, by S. J. Bush, J. P.
- Lionel Lee to Mary Davidson, Dec. 13, 1841, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.
- Peter Leathers to Saley Adams, Mar. 31, 1825, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.
- Arcellus Leslie to Sarah Ann Downing, Mar. 9, 1846, by Daniel Brewer, J. P.
- George Leslie to Caroline Gainey, May 26, 1835, by James Lester, J. P.
- Joel Leslie to Margaret Bloodworth, May 5, 1844, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.
- Silas Leslie to Suzannah Simpson, Dec. 24, 1835, by James Gibson, J. P.
- Thomas Lester to Sabrina Batchelor, July 22, 1849, by James Branan, J. P.
- nfield Levington to Sarah Ann Butler, Jan. 25, 1848, by John Evers, M. G.
- Jacob Lerry to Fanny Jones, July 9, 1835, by John Smith, J. P.

John C. Leslie to Mary Cobb, Apr. 16, 1865, by W. F. Rogers, M. G.

Benjamin Lewis to Sarah Finney, May 7, 1837, by Merrit Ethridge, J. I. C.

James Lewis to Sarah Rivers, Sept. 1, 1836, by Adam Jones, M. G.

John Lewis to Sarah Ann Ryals, Aug. 12, 1841, by Adam Jones, M. G.

John A. G. Lewis to Elizabeth E. Barnes, Aug. 30, 1853, by Allen Chambers, J. P.

Nicholas Lewis to Patsy Cook, Jan. 27, 1835, by Joel Deese, J. P.

Edmund Lindsey to Isabel Norwood, Feb. 27, 1821, by B. Whitaker, J. P.

James A. Lindsey to Sarah J. Branan, Jan. 8, 1857, by Joshua Shepherd, J. P.

John Lindsey to Martha Moore, Jan. 26, 1843, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Isaac Lindsey to Martha Moore, Sept. 12, 1836, by David Smith, M. G.

William Linsey to Maty Norwood, July 11, 1820, by Isaac Hall, J. P.

William Lindsey to Sarah Guley, Jan. 10, 1833, by William Ross, J. P.

Jesse Leslie to Sealy Cook, Dec. 7, 1820, by Philip Pittman, J. P.

John C. Little to Amanda M. Glover, Jan. 9, 1851, by L. B. Porter, M. G.

Joel I. Loften to Leah I. Cannon, July 29, 1852, by James R. Billue, J. P.

James Logan to Sarah Beall, Aug. 3, 1845, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

William D. Logan to Janey Ann F. Waters, Apr. 26, 1857, by Joshua Shepherd, J. P.

William Long to Mary C. Jones, Nov. 16, 1845, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.

William Long to Polly Ann McDaniel, Aug. 12, 1851, by Henry Messer, M. G.

James Lord to Avelern Sanders, Dec. 23, 1832, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

James Lord to Malona Sanders, Oct. 28, 1840, by James Leslie, J. P.

Jesse Lord to Mary Phillips, Sept. 14, 1847, by Merrit Ethridge, J. I. C.

Jesse Lord to Mary R. Vanlandingham, Mar. 28, 1849, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Jesse Lord to Anna Sofiah Vanlandingham, Apr. 18, 1850, by Benjamin Fordham, J. P.

John Lord to Tabitha Wynn, Dec. 9, 1838, by Joel Deese, J. P.

John Lord to Martha Pittman, Feb. 5, 1855, by Charles, J. I. C.

John Lord to Mary Ann Smith, Oct. 6, 1848, by Willis Allen, J. P.

Joseph M. Lord to Armanter Sanders, Jan. 9, 1830, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

John M. Lord to Theresa Wood, Jan. 24, 1858, by C. O. Davis, J. P.

James N. Lord to Susan Grubs, Nov. 24, 1853, by James Granade, M. G.

John W. Lord to Mary Billings, Jan. 14, 1847, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

George Lord to America Chambers, Oct. 21, 1841, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Mills Lord to Frances Howell, Dec. 9, 1838, by Joel Deese, J. P.

Steven Lord to Elizabeth Ann John, Jan. 31, 1823, by Daniel M. Hall, J. P.

Steven Lord to Jane Murcason, Dec. 21, 1848, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.

Steven J. Lord to Martha Clay, July 13, 1848, by Alex Tindol, M. G.

William J. Lord to Amanda W. Pickle, Jan. 8, 1852, by Henry Messer, M. G.

John Lowery to Lamanda Bales, Dec. 5, 1842, by D. Lowery, M. G.

Zackens Lord to Mary Thompson, Mar. 24, 1824, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

Drewing Loyds to Martha Adams, June 11, 1840, by Thomas Spence, J. P.

Jesse Maccy to Elizabeth Etheridge, Aug. 6, 1842, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

John C. Mackey to Dorcus Underwood, June 4, 1857, by B. B. Shepherd, M. G.

Ellis Mahon to Polly Dismuke, Apr. 22, 1843, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

William F. Mackey to Catherine Granade, July 14, 1859, by B. B. Shepherd, M. G.

Daniel Majors to Eliza Johnson, Dec. 23, 1824, by Adams Jones, M. G.

Thomas Majors to Emily McConnel, July 29, 1841, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

John Mallaprop to Sena Smith, Apr. 2, 1821, by B. Mitchell, J. P.

John W. Manderson to Elizabeth Carr, July 23, 1836, by John Wheeler, J. P.

Lewis B. Manderson to Sarah Jane Scott, Apr. 1, 1845, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Lewis Manderson to Elivina Hogan, Nov. 2, 1849, by John Wheeler, J. P.

David Mann to Mary Ann McDonald, Apr. 4, 1824, by Timothy Sears, J. P.

Young Mann to Mary Garrison, Oct. 27, 1824, by Wiley Shepherd, M. G.

Jesse J. Marshall to Catherine Shaw, June 11, 1823, by Daniel M. Hall, J. P.

John Marshall to Elizabeth Chiles, July 14, 1822, by Peter McArthur, J. I. C.

Almarine Marshall to Lucretia Delk, July 19, 1838, by William Ross, J. P.

Jesse Martin to Lydia Bullock, Nov. 27, 1835, by William Payne, J. P.

Richard Martin to Jane Nesmith, Aug. 27, 1854, by John Evers, M. G.

E. I. Massey to G. A. Whitaker, Mar. 8, 1849, by John S. Stephens, J. P.

Elijah Mathes to Sarah Ann Naples, Mar. 25, 1847, by William D. Bloodworth, J. P.

Joseph Martin to Matilda Jones, Sept. 18, 1860, by C. O. Davis, J. P.

Maurice J. Martin to Mary Shepherd, Jan. 25, 1860, by William R. Steely, M. G.

Eli Mathis to Sarah Hickman, July 10, 1853, by Solomon Arnold, J. P.

William D. Mathis to Savannah Passmore, Oct. 18, 1849, by W. B. Shepherd, J. P.

William Mathis to Ann Elizabeth Daughmany, Sept. 28, 1848, by James R. Billue, J.

John Mathews to Nancy Dicks, July 8, 1836, by James Leslie, J. P.

John Mathews to Frances Mathews, May 16, 1851, by Benjamin Fordham, J. P.

Lewis Mathews to Nancy Ann Hayes, June 12, 1825, by George Shenholster, J. P.

Levi Mathews to Sarah Ann Elizabeth Cobb, Oct. 30, 1845, by Daniel Brewer, J. P.

William Mathews to Elizabeth Hall, Dec. 5, 1826, by George Shenholster, J. P.

Burrel Mays to Mary Reaves, June 5, 1825, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

Edwin Mayo to Louisa M. Hicks, Dec. 25, 1836, by James Hatcher, J. P.

MoNova Mayo to Mary Sills, Sept. 19, 1820, by Merritt Ethridge, J. P.

Barney McAdams to Margaret Lester, Jan. 18, 1855, by Charles Young, J. I. C.

James McArthur to Jane Phillips, Aug. 14, 1825, by William Ross, J. P.

Alfred V. McCardal to Aurela F. Gray, Sept. 16, 1849, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

John McCarroll to Margaret Ethridge, July 19, 1825, by James Leslie, J. P.

James F. McBeth to Nancy Hannah Palmer, Sept. 24, 1858, by C. O. Davis, J. P.

John McArthur to Winnafred Rivers, Nov. 28, 1850, by W. M. Cooper, M. G.

John McCarty to Lucy Jonson, Feb. 20, 1842, by John Hughs, M. G.

Russell McCarty to Mariah Ryals, Oct. 27, 1833, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

Joel McClendon to Jane Stewart, July 20, 1824, by Richard Whitaker, J. P.

John McConnel to Elizabeth Tindal, Nov. 15, 1849, by James Branan, J. P.

John E. McConnel to Nancy Brown, Aug. 24, 1856, by Solomon Arnold, J. P.

Larkin S. McConnell to Winna Dykes, June 18, 1857, by William Pace, J. P.

Daniel McCook to Martinssy Ballard, Aug. 1, 1839, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Richard R. McConnell to Lydeon Matilda Walters, Mar. 11, 1860, by James Pittman, J. P.

James W. McCook to Elizabeth Hickmon, Dec. 26, 1850, by B. F. Ryle, J. P.

Othnil McCook to Winney Branan, Nov. 28, 1822, by John McKenzie, M. G.

John McCracking to Frances Fann, Nov. 10, 1853, by A. Chambers, J. P.

David McCullars to Elizabeth Jane Tipton, Oct. 1, 1850, by L. G. Weeks, J. P.

George McCullars to Anny Pace, Sept. 20, 1820, by Ashburn Wiggins, J. I. C.

Henry McCullars to Matilda Bullock, Jan. 11, 1844, by N. C. Hughs, M. G.

Jackson McCullars to Mary Ann Walters, Nov. 11, 1849, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

John W. McCullars to Sarah Tipton, Oct. 15, 1848, by James C. Bowers, J. I. C.

J. T. McCullars to Mary Ann Thompson, Oct. 6, 1860, by Joshua Shepherd, J. P.

R. D. McCullars to R. Branan, Aug. 24, 1856, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

Lewis McCullars to Susan Smith, Aug. 6, 1837, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

William McDaniel to Elizabeth King, Dec. 24, 1837, by Starling Stuckey, J. P.

William McDaniel to Elizabeth Stephens, July 1, 1860, by J. H. Jones, J. I. C.

Moses M. McDaniel to Permelia Ann A. Padget, Mar. 19, 1851, by Willis Allen, J. P.

John M. McDonald to Sarah Brown, Aug. 23, 1821, by Ashburn Wiggins, J. I. C.

Hilliard McGowin to Civility Freeman, Dec. 4, 1845, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.

John McGowin to Harriet Brady, Aug. 15, 1841, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

Noah McGowin to Ester Ann Thompson, Feb. 18, 1855, by William Ussery, J. P.

William McGowin to Mary E. Payne, Dec. 28, 1854, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Hugh McCurvey to Mary Ann Ward, Dec. 30, 1857, by James Hasson.

Jesse McKey to Rebecca Slade, Nov. 4, 1821, by John Hatcher, J. I. C.

Ezekiel McMichael to Obedience Hatcher, May 22, 1822, by Robert Clay, J. P.

John McMullin to Mary Boyington, Aug. 10, 1843, by C. McCarty, M. G.

David M. C. McMurren to Mary Baskins, July 27, 1820, by A. Burney, J. P.

David McMurrin to Sary Ann Wills, Sept. 11, 1831, by B. Euml.

Thomas McMurren to Elasia Crumpton, Oct. 2, 1826, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

Duncan McNeal to Mary Hardie, Oct. 13, 1842, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

John McNeal to Melvina Jane Brown, Jan. 5, 1848, by Bryant O'Brannon, J. P.

William Thomas McNeal to Lavender Arrina, Jan. 21, 1841, by L. Vandevour, M. G.

Jenand McSwain to Janie Melvin, Oct. 20, 1831, by Joel Rivers, J. P.

John McQuaig to Arra Beck, Jan. 5, 1840, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

F. M. Meadows to N. E. Jones, Sept. 11, 1860, by J. H. Steely, M. G.

Hiram Meadows to Louisa Holder, Mar. 11, 1858, by Joshua Shepherd, J. P.

Hiram Meadows to Elinder Stephens, Nov. 20, 1831, by Shad. Adams, J. P.

James Meadows to Rachael Gainey, Dec. 27, 1838, by S. Vandiver, M. G.

John W. Meadows to Sarah A. Jones, Dec. 31, 1854, by Charles Young, J. I. C.

John W. Meadows to Mary Lucinday Carr, Sept. 11, 1860, by James Stevens, J. P.

Joseph Meadows to Cuzzy Barbee, Oct. 7, 1824, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

Joseph Meadows to Nancy Pilgrim, Jan. 1, 1838, by Anthony Seals, J. P.

William Meadows to Sally Swiney, Dec. 4, 1822, by Isaac Hall, J. P.

David Measles to Elizabeth Yurner, Jan. 11, 1824, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

Mark Measles to Mahaly Lee, Sept. 16, 1832, by Charles Young, J. P.

Joel E. Mercer to Sarah Ann McCook, Oct. 5, 1856, by W. W. Hughs, J. P.

William Merchant to Delina Cherry, Mar. 25, 1824, by M. Etheridge, J. P.

Madison Meeks to Isabella Kirkpatrick, Mar. 21, 1865, by N. William Tharpe, J. P.

William Meeks to Lydia M. Starley, Mar. 23, 1865, by A. Pennington, J. P.

Dennis Mercer to Mrs. Sarah A. Ward, Aug. 25, 1864, by William Griffin, M. G.

William K. Methvin to Julia Chambers, May 1, 1862, by James T. Ainsworth, M. G.

Charles Meredith to Eliza Smith, Jan. 7, 1845, by Bryant O'Bannon, J. P.

John Meredith to Sophiah Atkinson, Dec. 28, 1832, by Theo. T. Prestwood, J. I. C.

Samuel Meredith to Elizabeth Burke, Feb. 8, 1838, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.

Samuel Meredith to Elizabeth Carr, Feb. 28, 1847, by Eli Sears, J. P.

Wiley Meredith to Martha Boon, Apr. 4, 1831, by Jesse Brown, J. P.

Wiley Meredith to Eliza Vaughn, Dec. 20, 1832, by Jesse Brown, J. P.

Wyatt Meredith to Mary Perkins, Dec. 24, 1835, by David Smith, M. G.

- Samuel M. Nesmith to Celia Freeman, Jan. 28, 1847, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.
- Charles E. Nesmith to Martha Lavender, Nov. 25, 1852, by L. G. Weeks, J. P.
- William Nesmith to Nancy Martin, Jan. 4, 1855, by James R. Billue, J. P.
- Garrott Nesmith to Ama Ann Skipper, Aug. 20, 1848, by John Evers, M. G.
- John Napper to Kitty Spears, Aug. 21, 1823, by James Williams, J. P.
- Drewry Nipper to Rosy Spears, May 3, 1825, by James Williams, J. P.
- James Mixon to Martha I. Walker, Mar. 2, 1852, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.
- Calvin J. Nixon to Martha J. Hardie, May 14, 1850, by B. F. Ryles, J. P.
- John Nichols to Rachael Witt, Feb. 14, 1847, by William D. Bloodworth, J. P.
- James Norton to Caroline Rogers, July 4, 1841, by William Garrott, J. P.
- William Noles to Nancy Meredith, Dec. 16, 1833, by James R. Billue, J. P.
- John Norwood to Mary Thompson, Dec. 5, 1840, by William Ross, J. P.
- Thomas Norwood to Nancy Griffith, Aug. 15, 1857, by James Mooning, J. P.
- Sachariah Noles to Elizabeth Tinney, Dec. 2, 1834, by William R. Lord, J. P.
- Robert Noles to Susan Bails, June 6, 1841, by Wiley Holland, J. P.
- Wright Noles to Sarah Pearson, Dec. 22, 1829, by Wiley Holland, J. P.
- John Noles to Nancy Etheridge, Apr. 7, 1850, by Wright Noles, J. P.
- Zachariah Noles to Isabella Reed, Sept., 1845, by S. J. Bush, J. P.
- John Nalus Polly Fountain, Jan. 31, 1821, by Levi Peacock, M. G.
- William Oats to Polly Oats, Mar. 6, 1825, by James Gibson, J. P.
- William F. O'Bannon to Elizabeth Tatam, Jan. 12, 1841, by Wiley Holland, J. P.
- William O'Bannon to Mary E. Hall, by James Hatcher, Dec. 15, 1834.
- Mills Odum to Mary Majors, June 9, 1825, by Bryant Collins, J. P.
- Marshall Odum to Matilda Murphy, Oct. 11, 1858, by B. B. Shepherd, M. G.
- William A. Ogburn to Nancy I. Pierce, Oct. 29, 1857, by J. I. Lofton, J. P.
- Jacob Ogburn to Mariah Philips, Jan. 19, 1833, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.
- Etheland Ogburn to Argent Cannon, June 30, 1830, by William Ross, J. P.
- John Omans to Rebecca Howard, Nov. 25, 1833, by William Ross, J. P.
- Bently Outlaw to Mary Ann Skipper, Oct. 3, 1835, by Henry Chambers, J. I. C.

Bently Outlaw to E. Sheffield, Sept. 28, 1865, by Daniel Burke, J. I. C.

William Oxley to Jane Moore, Mar. 24, 1864, by James R. Billue, J. P.

Hiram Pace to Harretter Hatcher, Sept. 22, 1850, by Wright Noles, J. P.

Jesse Parker to Frances Parker, Aug. 2, 1838, by Bryant O'Bannon, J. P.

John C. Parker to Elizabeth Ward, Nov. 11, 1846, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

John T. Parker to Senai Stevens, Dec. 11, 1856, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Larkin Parker to Alzada Branan, Nov. 12, 1848, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Robert N. Parker to Sarah John, May 13, 1852, by Daniel McCook, J. P.

William R. Parker to Saphona Carr, Dec. 16, 1855, by Green B. Hughs, M. G.

Alexander Passmore to Sophia Arnold, Jan. 21, 1836, by Thomas Spence, J. P.

Alexander Passmore to Martha Robinson, Dec. 1, 1842, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

John Passmore to Mary Taturn, Oct. 10, 1832, by James Hatcher, J. P.

John Passmore to Elizabeth Myars, Sept. 24, 1843, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

Stephen Passmore to Elizar Cook, Apr. 23, 1838, by Thomas Spence, J. P.

John C. Pattishall to Cinthy Valentine, Mar. 9, 1823, by Thomas McGinty, J. I. C.

Alexander Patterson to Matilda Ross, Oct. 9, 1821, by John M. Bingus, J. P.

James Patterson to Ellen Golden, June 4, 1828, by John F. Simmons, J. I. C.

John R. Patterson to Susanna Meadows, Jan. 26, 1823, by John Hardie, J. I. C.

John Patterson to Mary Cross, Sept. 20, 1827, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

Samuel L. Patterson to Polly Ridgill, Feb. 6, 1825, by J. S. Ross, J. P.

S. L. Patterson to Nancy J. McCook, Sept. 7, 1865, by W. F. Rogers, M. G.

James Paul to Winifred Frazar, Sept. 2, 1838, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Micajah Paulk to Kissiah Harville, Mar. 19, 1823, by Isaac Hall, J. P.

Urias Paulk to Isabell Hughs, Apr. 10, 1825, by John M. Burgin, J. P.

George W. Payne to V. I. Cannon, Nov. 10, 1857, by J. I. Lofton, J. P.

James Payne to Ella G. Murkinson, Mar. 24, 1859, by Jas. R. Billue, J. P.

Philip Payne to Martha J. Holliman, Mar. 3, 1857, by Nelson Stuckey, J. P.

- Ransom Payne to Marion Outlaw, Jan. 13, 1856, by John Evers, M. G.
- William Payne to Lydia Faulk, Aug. 18, 1857, by Nelson Stuckey, J. P.
- Samuel Peace to Arg Beall, Dec. 3, 1831, by Shad. Adams, J. P.
- Jesse W. A. Peacock to Eliza A. Breedlove, Sept. 29, 1850, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- John M. Peacock to Elsy M. Young, Sept. 17, 1846, by William Garrott, J. P.
- Joseph Peacock to Catherine Meredith, Apr. 15, 1832, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.
- Pearson Peacock to Margaret Ann McRaney, Nov. 29, 1838, by William Stephens, J. P.
- Sherrod Peacock to Elizabeth McDonald, Sept. 16, 1835, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- James Pearse to Pheba Ann Cannon, Nov. 7, 1849, by John Evers, M. G.
- Jesse Pearse to Elizabeth Campbell, Oct. 10, 1839, by Wiley Holder, J. P.
- John Pearse to Susan Nobles, Aug. 6, 1840, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.
- John S. Pearse to Heatha Ethridge, Mar. 28, 1854, by W. B. Shepherd, J. P.
- Lavard Pearse to Ann J. Parker, Dec. 29, 1841, by John Evers, M. G.
- Needham Pearse to Rachael Norwood, Mar. 25, 1841, by John Evers, M. G.
- Seaborn Pearse to Celia Dean, Jan. 14, 1841, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.
- William W. Pearse to Margain Honeycutt, Sept. 19, 1852, by W. B. Shepherd, J. P.
- Jonathon C. Pearson to Lucinda Etheridge, Nov. 6, 1845, by Bryant, O'Bannon, J. P.
- Wiley Pearson to Mary Pearse, Aug. 24, 1837, by Wiley Holland, J. P.
- Wiley Pearson to Nancy Noles, Jan. 12, 1853, by Wright Noles, J. P.
- James Penderson to Martha Smith, Dec. 3, 1827, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.
- D. Augustus Pennington to Catherine A. Bloodworth, Dec. 12, 1850, by J. Bloodworth.
- David Pennington to Nancy Shepherd, Oct. 30, 1856, by B. B. Shepherd, M. G.
- Thomas W. Pennington to Sarah E. Underwood, Aug. 2, 1852, by J. Temples, J. P.
- Thomas W. Pennington to Easter M. Garrett, Aug. 30, 1857, by Henry Messer, M. G.
- Chisley Pervis to Lydia Bright, Feb. 30, 1824, by I. Hall, J. P.
- Robert Peters to Polly Criswell, Dec. 15, 1844, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.
- William Pettis to Margaret Rossals, Feb. 15, 1844, by Daniel Brewer, J. P.
- William Pen to Parneter Pricket, Dec. 13, 1838, by William Ross, J. P.

- Martin G. Philips to Mary Boals, Feb. 18, 1827, by George Shenholster, J. P.
- Thomas Philips to Polly Clemens, July 8, 1825, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.
- Wiley Philips to Sarah Burke, Mar. 28, 1839, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.
- Henry Pickle to Sarah Goodman, June 18, 1843, by John B. Isler, J. P.
- John Pickle to Francis Oxley, Apr. 4, 1862, by Jesse J. Green, J. P.
- Micajah Pickle to Mary Goodman, Feb. 6, 1840, by Henry Messer, M. G.
- William Pickerin to Lucy Freeman, Mar. 17, 1836, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.
- William Pierce to Elizabeth Smith, Dec. 18, 1836, by James H. Lafter, J. P.
- Wingfield S. Pierce to Marietta Ethridge, Mar. 11, 1855, by E. E. Etheridge, J. P.
- E. C. Pierce to Leah Scarborough, Feb. 27, 1860, by O. H. P. Rawls, J. I. C.
- Benjamin F. Pittman to Nancy Spears, Oct. 11, 1855, by Green B. Hughs, M. G.
- Daniel Pittman to Martha Eady, Apr. 5, 1836, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- Daniel P. Pittman to Nancy M Moore, Jan. 9, 1851, by W. M. Cooper, M. G.
- Noel Pittman to Lucy Delk, Aug. 25, 1832, by Shad. Adams, J. P.
- Samuel Pittman to Mary Eady, Nov. 8, 1832, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.
- Wiley M. Pittman to Martha McCook, Oct. 25, 1849, by James Branan, J. P.
- Abraham Pitts to Susan Allen, Sept. 27, 1854, by J. N. Miller, M. G.
- Samuel Player to Nancy Ann Freeman, Dec. 15, 1843, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.
- Ambrose Porter to Emily Summerford, Mar. 16, 1845, by John Evers, M. G.
- Benjamin Porter to Mary Canida, Jan. 26, 1826, by Wiley Shepherd, C. C. O.
- Joseph Porter to Mary Powell, Nov. 4, 18-8, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.
- Lynch Porter to Elizabeth Paul, Dec. 17, 1838, by William Ross, J. P.
- Richard Porter to Winney Davidson, Dec. 9, 1829, by John Smith, J. P.
- Richard Porter to Lavina Davidson, Dec. 27, 1837, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.
- Richard Porter to Sarah Hogan, Oct. 27, 1844, by John Evers, M. G.
- Thomas Porter to Lucinda Rye, Jan. 16, 1845, by John Evers, M. G.
- Newman Pound to Martha C. Murphy, Oct. 26, 1831, by Shad. Adams, J. P.
- Chartes Powell to Elizabeth Hughs, Feb. 6, 1824, by Timothy Sears, J. P.
- John M. Powell to Lucinda H. Pace, June 12, 1850, by William M. Cooper, M. G.

Larkin Powell to Malinda C. Jones, May 6, 1839, by John Freeman, J. P.

Edward Powell to Margurett Jones, Oct. 9, 1825, by George Shinholster, J. P.

Briton Price to Mary Abb Thompson, July 1, 1835, by John Freeman, J. P.

Cader Price to Nancy Colly, May 16, 1822, by Henry Bohannon, J. P.

Jesse Procter to Sarah Doke, Jan. 1, 1854, by L. Fleetwood, J. I. C.

William H. Price to Mary A. M. Hartley, Sept. 13, 1860, by M. J. Thompson, J. P.

E. J. Pruitt to Martha Johnson, Apr. 2, 1865, by William Griffin-M. G.

James F. Pruit to M. E. Cook, Apr. 4, 1865, by William Griffin, M. G.

James G. Radford to Prudence E. Pitts, Sept. 2, 1852, by Daniel McCook, J. P.

James G. Radford to Mary J. Summers, Jan. 7, 1864, by A. Pennington, J. P.

Rinchin Radford to Mary Miller, Jan. 15, 1835, by John Hughs, M. G.

John Rains to Haneth Christwell, Feb. 5, 1837, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

John Rains to Sarah Johnson, Mar. 4, 1864, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

John R. Rains to Aalice R. Miller, May 13, 1851, by Daniel McCook, J. P.

John R. Rains to Frances E. Starly, Jan. 3, 1865, by William D. Bloodworth, J. P.

Brice Ragan to Sivia Barfield, June 24, 1825, by John M. Bingus, J. P.

Philip Ragan to Catherine Polk, Aug. 31, 1825, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

Joseph Ramage to Violet Wynn, Sept. 6, 1846, by James Pittman, J. P.

Alexander Rawls to Mary D. Dupree, Nov. 16, 1845, by Henry Messer, M. G.

C. P. Rawls to Martha Fordham, Nov. 22, 1846, by John Dupree, M. G.

Flucher Reed to Frances Ann Hatfield, Jan. 28, 1836, by Joseph Peacock, M. G.

G. H. C. Reed to Mary M. Philips, Feb. 12, 1863, by E. J. Coats, M. G.

Thomas Reed to Cintha Railey, Dec. 28, 1851, by Joseph Murphy, J. P.

Goalson Reed to Martha Matilda Shepherd, Aug. 31, 1848, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Augustus Reese to Sarah Pickle, Oct. 4, 1850, by Mills M. Lord, J. P.

Fredwick Reese to Charlotte Wise, Jan. 1, 1842, by William Garrott, J. P.

Goalson Price to Rachel McCarty, Feb. 3, 1842, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Love Register to Martha Vann, June 4, 1845, by David Smith, M. G.

Elisha Price to Melissa Paulk, Dec. 9, 1831, by Shad. Adams, J. P.

Hardy Richardson to Winney Smith, May 8, 1823, by James Low, J. P.

Samuel Ridgill to Rebecca Coop, Dec. 30, 1824, by James Williams, J. P.

David Ridley to Della Stinson, Aug. 10, 1824, by William Ross, J. P.

Everett Ridley to Demurris Hardin, Dec. 8, 1836, by William Ross, J. P.

Jonathan Ridley to Mary Hancock, Nov. 10, 1825, by Wiley Shepherd, M. G.

Robert Ridley to Mary Jane Manning, Dec. 6, 1838, by William Ross, J. P.

Robert Ridley to Rachel Leslie, Dec. 28, 1845, by William D. Bloodworth, J. P.

William Ridley to Nancy Holley, Dec. 31, 1835, by William Ross, J. P.

James I. Rigby to Harriet N. Freeman, Nov. 14, 1849, by John Evers, M. G.

Joel Rivers to Polly Pearson, Sept. 27, 1821, by Wiley Shepherd, J. P.

Jonathan Rivers to Catherine N. Gainey, Sept. 13, 1849, by James W. Branan, J. P.

John Rivers to Mary Smallwood, Feb. 12, 1834, by Adam Jones, M. G.

Richard L. Rivers to Gracy Bragg, Sept. 14, 1852, by L. B. Porter, M. G.

Bryant Roberts to Elizabeth Davidson, June 1, 1845, by Eli Sears, J. P.

David Roberts to Helen McRaney, Oct. 11, 1849, by James D. Adams.

James Roberts to Nancy Glover, Apr. 21, 1851, by Eli Sears, J. P.

William F. Roberts to Mary C. Tarpley, May 30, 1846, by C. O. Moore, M. G.

Nathaniel D. Robertson to Martha Jenkins, Jan. 27, 1853, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Allen Robinson to Polly Oliff, Jan. 17, 1822, by John King, J. P.

David Robinson to Winifred Goodman, Feb. 29, 1832, by John Freeman, J. P.

James Robinson to Mrs. Elifair Rooks, Mar. 20, 1846, by R. F. Rozar, J. P.

John A. Robinson to Epsy Deese, June 6, 1841, by William Garrott, J. P.

Luellin M. Robinson to Martha Tarpley, Apr. 3, 1835, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Allan Rodgers to Elizabeth Jackson, Aug. 1, 1851, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

William Rodgers to Sarah Thomas, Dec. 7, 1855, by John Evers, M. G.

Dixon Rogers to Rose Ann Rye, Dec. 3, 1843, by N. C. Hughs, J. P.

Edward Ryles to Tempy Tice, May 11, 1826, by Thomas T. Prestwood, J. P.

William Rogers to Nancy Williams, July 29, 1855, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

William Rolls to Frances Dancy, Mar. 15, 1821, by A. B. Lucas, J. I. C.

Peter Rooch to Mary Luster, Jan. 12, 1849, by James Branan, J. P.

Century Ross to Elvina Ann Upton, Mar. 15, 1826, by John Evers, M. G.

John Ross to Charity Mitchell, Mar. 21, 1822, by Charles Culpeper, M. G.

John Ross to Nancy Wright, Jan. 20, 1848, by Henry Messer, M. G.

William Ross to Pensy Willace, Feb. 3, 1825, by James Ross, J. P.

William Ross to Sarah Bishop, Dec. 21, 1843, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Dexter Rozer to Mary Pearson, Jan. 2, 1843, by William Bellann, J. P.

Robert Rozier to Mary Frazier, Oct. 21, 1830, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Jesse Rustin to Soripton Bloodworth, Mar. 3, 1847, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Elbert Rutherford to Susan J. Collins, Mar. 24, 1859, by G. B. Hughes, M. G.

Franklin Rutherford to Priscilla Collins, Feb. 18, 1851, by Eli Sears, J. P.

James Rutherford to Lydia Rogers, Jan. 22, 1846, by N. C. Hughs, J. P.

Samuel Rutherford to Elizabeth Bullock, Apr. 26, 1842, by John Evers, M. G.

John Rutland to Laudista Hays, July 22, 1851, by John Breedlove, J. P.

Jackson Ryles to Milbra Cannon, Apr. 15, 1838, by James Leslie, J. P.

William Ryles to Elizabeth Culpepper, Aug. 23, 1826, by Bryan Collins, J. P.

Jonathan Rye to Saphrony Martin, Sept. 12, 1832, by William Payne, J. P.

John F. Ryles to Elizabeth Chapman, Jan. 22, 1851, by William Fitzpatrick, J. P.

Marion Ryle to Margaret Lisle, Apr. 6, 1865, by W. F. Rogers, M. G.

William B. Ryle to Matilda Brewer, Jan. 26, 1841, by James Leslie, J. P.

William Ryle to Ameba Kingery, Dec. 30, 1856, by Solomon Arnold, J. P.

John M. Salter to Elifair J. Cook, Apr. 12, 1854, by Allen Chambers, J. P.

West Salter to Annie Newberry, Feb. 6, 1823, by Thomas McGinty, J. I. C.

Arthur Sanders to Sarah Fountain, Jan. 1, 1842, by William Garrott, J. P.

Claborn Sanders to Nancy Holder, Nov. 4, 1832, by Elijah Hammock.

Daniel Sanders to Sibby Leslie, Dec. 9, 1833, by James Gibson, J. P.

Daniel Sanders to Elinder Horn, Oct. 30, 1836, by Joel Deese, J. P.
Green Sanders to Margaret Wynne, July 4, 1847, by William Garrott, J. P.

Jefferson Sanders to Mary Williams, Feb. 2, 1836, by James Gibson, J. P.

Jesse Sanders to Appa Stevens, Aug. 3, 1834, by William R. Lord, J. P.

Jesse Sanders to Mahala Vaughn, July 7, 1840, by Thomas F. Prestwood, J. P.

Jesse A. Sanders to Clarissa Vanlandingham, Jan. 8, 1846, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

James L. Sanders to Elizabeth Holder, Feb. 11, 1851, by Henry Messer, M. G.

John Sanders to Mary Cox, Dec. 27, 1833, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

John Sanders to Nancy Leslie, May 31, 1846, by William Bloodworth, J. P.

John Sanders to Frances Wheeler, Feb. 21, 1858, by Solomon Arnald.

King Sanders to Bethany Leslie, Mar. 25, 1841, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

Roland I. Sanders to Savel Cross, July 17, 1856, by W. W. Hughes, J. P.

Samuel Sandford to Jean Manderson, May 5, 1825, by George Shinholster, J. P.

William R. Sanders to Rebecca Ann Kingery, Nov. 13, 1846, by William Garrott, J. P.

Olson Sanders to Elizabeth Stephenson, Aug. 4, 1841, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

George Sarcy to Elizabeth Jones, Nov. 5, 1841, by John Evers, M. G.

John Savage to Sarah Kitchens, Feb. 23, 1846, by James Leslie, J. P.

William Sawyer to Charity Dupriest, May 17, 1846, by N. C. Hughs, J. P.

John W. Scott to Martha I. Shenholster, Sept. 2, 1852, by B. B. Shepherd, M. G.

Anthony Seals to Winny Jones, Feb. 11, 1827, by Joel Rivers, J. P.

Eli Sears to Winny Davidson, Jan. 3, 1843, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.

William I. Sears to Tabitha Bryant, Aug. 20, 1835, by John Smith, J. P.

Alexander Shaw to Eliza Welch, Jan. 2, 1820, by Joseph Pittman, J. P.

Wright Sheffield to Elizabeth A. Dixon, Sept. 9, 1851, by James R. Billue, J. P.

Berry Shepherd to Mahony Hatcher, Sept. 8, 1839, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

Eli H. Shepherd to M. D. Murphy, Apr. 14, 1853, by B. B. Shepherd, M. G.

Jacob Shepherd to Charity Johnson, Dec. 12, 1822, by Shad. Adams, J. P.

Jacob C. Shepherd to Minerva Nesbit, May 23, 1858, by M. J. Thompson.

Jerusalem Shepherd to Lucinda Thomas, Jan. 7, 1836, by William R. Lord, J. P.

John I. Shepherd to Tabitha J. Gainey, Sept. 11, 1851, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

Miles R. Shepherd to Milley C. C. McConnel, Apr. 6, 1851, by James Branan, J. P.

Nathaniel Shepherd to Nancy Adams, Dec. 1, 1825, by Shadrack Adams, J. P.

Nathaniel Shepherd to Matilda Barber, Jan. 12, 1837, by Lurkin Vandiver, M. G.

Wiley Shepherd to Rebecca Maccy, Nov. 12, 1840, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

William I. Shepherd to Martha J. Bloodworth, Nov. 22, 1855, by B. B. Shepherd, M. G.

William R. Shepherd to Nancy W. Helton, Jan. 22, 1852, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

William Shepherd to Sarah Tiner, Aug. 15, 1820, by Thomas Sherrer, J. P.

George W. Shenholster to Sarah Ann Hatcher, Sept. 3, 1846, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

Seaborn Shenholster to Charity Parish, Mar. 23, 1845, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

Alexander Shores to Sarah Ann Matthews, Aug. 24, 1843, by Daniel Brewer, J. P.

Henry Shores to Charlotte Taylor, Dec. 25, 1820, by Adam Jones, J. P.

James Shores to Bytha Macca, May 23, 1841, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

Edward Sills to Lydia Williamson, July 8, 1824, by George Shenholster, J. P.

Edward Simpson to Nicy Faircloth, July 12, 1838, by Solomon Arnald, J. I. C.

James Simpson to Darkis Ridley, Aug. 12, 1847, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

James Simpson to Louizer P. Shepherd, Nov. 9, 1852, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

Jesse Simpson to Della Stevenson, Aug. 17, 1838, by Anthony Seals, J. P.

William Slappey to Martha Hatfield, Feb. 7, 1838, by John Hughs, M. G.

William Smallwood to Nancy Young, Feb. 23, 1826, by James Leslie, J. P.

William Smallwood to Ann Christine, June 27, 1855, by Solomon Arnold, J. P.

Amos Smith to Elizabeth Godwin, Jan. 1, 1824, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

Archibald Smith to Elizabeth Lewis, Aug. 2, 1832, by John Freeman, J. P.

Christopher Smith to Nancy Butler, Dec. 27, 1843, by Robert Smith, J. P.

David Smith to Emanda Jackson, Oct. 10, 1847, by William A. Hall, J. P.

David Smith to Lydia Pearce, Mar. 19, 1850, by Willis Allen, J. P.

Griffin Smith to Betsy Ann Ellis, Apr. 13, 1834, by William Ross, J. P.

Isaac Smith to Eady Stephens, May 19, 1855, by S. Adams, J. P.

James Smith to Polly Butler, Jan. 3, 1822, by B. Mitchell, J. P.

James Smith to Barshaba Williams, Nov. 10, 1823, by James Low, J. P.

James Smith to Susan Smith, Sept. 24, 1840, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.

James Smith to Nancy Ellis, Jan. 12, 1845, by John Evers, M. G.

James Smith to Sarah Ann Evers, Feb. 1, 1857, by John W. Breedlove, J. P.

John Smith to Eliza Chewing, Oct. 18, 1835, by David Smith, J. P.

John G. Smith to Malinda Underwood, June 4, 1835, by James Gibson, J. P.

John A. Smith to Nancy Lewis, June 12, 1848, by Willis Allen, J. P.

Larkin Smith to Sarah Ann Hicks, Jan. 18, 1844, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

Lawrence Smith to Jemima Deason, Aug. 20, 1840, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Lewis Smith to Elizabeth Hancock, May 19, 1825, by John Hancock, J. P.

Miles Smith to Rebecca Copelan, Nov. 19, 1820, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

Rena H. Smith to Nancy Ross, Sept. 7, 1843, by John Evers, M. G.

Richard S. Smith to Catherine Branan, Feb. 22, 1855, by Charles Young, J. I. C.

Samuel Smith to Nancy Lasseter, July 21, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Simon H. Smith to Emily Justice, Aug. 20, 1846, by Robert Smith, J. P.

Thomas Smith to Patsy Beall, Sept. 19, 1823, by John M. King, M. G.

Thomas Smith to Margaret Godwin, Feb. 12, 1824, by Jesse Pittman, J. P.

Thomas Smith to Fatima McCullars, Feb. 14, 1833, by Shad. Adams, J. P.

Thomas P. Smith to Elizabeth Stevens, Nov. 17, 1852, by Luck G. Weeks, J. P.

Thomas Smith to Martha D. King, June 1, 1854, by Solomon Ar-
nald, J. P.

Thomas Smith to Sarah Shepherd, June 4, 1856, by Solomon Ar-
nald, J. P.

Wiley Smith to Nancy Cobb, Jan. 4, 1826, by James Gibson, J. P.

William Smith to Sally Kemp, Feb. 7, 1822, by James Low, J. P.

William Smith to Bethana Beall, Jan. 17, 1835, by James Leslie, J. P.

William J. Smith to Martha Ann Jones, Aug. 28, 1839, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.

William Smith to Nancy Deason, Aug. 6, 1840, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

William I. Smith to Leweaser Passmore, July 9, 1848, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

James Snow to Mary McCook, Sept. 9, 1846, by Joseph N. Miller, J. P.

Richard Snow to Mary Ann Hatcher, Feb. 14, 1847, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Allen Spears to Sarah Ridley, Aug. 2, 1836, by William Ross, J. P.

Daniel Spears to Rebecca Willis, Dec. 29, 1831, by William Ross, J. P.

John Spears to Mary E. Carroll, Dec. 23, 1847, by R. A. Waters, J. P.

John Spence to Jenny Doke, May 4, 1832, by George Shenholster, J. P.

William W. Spivey to Elizabeth Stephens, Sept. 2, 1822, by John King, J. P.

James Spurlock to Catherine Woodall, Nov. 16, 1824, by Benjamin Gordon, M. G.

John J. Stanton to Chana Freeman, Sept. 28, 1820, by Levi Peacock, M. G.

Jackson Stapleton to Elizabeth Gunn, Jan. 13, 1834, by James Hatcher, J. P.

Willis Stapleton to Elizabeth Cato, Feb. 17, 1835, by Thomas Spence, J. P.

Duncan Steely to Margaret Myres, Oct. 23, 1851, by James Pittman, J. P.

John Steely to Sarah Ann Wright, Aug. 5, 1841, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

Isaac Stephens to Rachel Holder, Jan. 18, 1844, by C. McCarty, M. G.

Isaac Stephens to Eliza Stubbs, Sept. 7, 1845, by William R. Steely, M. G.

James Stephens to Eliza Mackey, Oct. 15, 1835, by John Hearn-don, J. P.

John Stephens to Elizabeth Deese, May 6, 1843, by Henry Davis, J. P.

John W. Stephens to Mary Meadows, Aug. 1, 1852, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

John Stephenson to Cassy Kinmon, Sept. 24, 1846, by Cary Cox, J. I. C.

Abraham Stevens to Mary Aycock, Nov. 11, 1826, by Cary Cox, J. I. C.

Bartley Stevens to Dicy Chandler, July 4, 1849, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Edmund Stevens to Brunetter Hatfield, Nov. 10, 1838, by John Jones, M. G.

James Stevens to Jurisha Barnes, Jan. 19, 1840, by William Garrott, J. P.

James Stevens to Elizabeth Ann Lester, Sept. 11, 1848, by James Branan, J. P.

John Stevens to Harriet Walters, Dec. 14, 1854, by Charles Young, J. I. C.

Josiah Stevens to Sarah Ann Adams, Jan. 14, 1832, by Charles Young, J. P.

- Joseph Stevens to Martha Lester, Jan. 11, 1855, by W. Honeycut, J. P.
- Joshua Stevens to Rebecca Pierce, July 8, 1821, by Anson Ball, J. I. C.
- Wiley Stevens to Mary Stevens, July 8, 1837, by Thomas Moon, J. P.
- William Stevens to Mrs. Sarah Nesbitt, Mar. 9, 1832, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.
- Charles Stewart to Elizabeth Baggs, Jan. 4, 1821, by Philip Pittman, J. P.
- Gideon Stewart to Nancy Montgomery, Jan. 26, 1823, by James Low, J. P.
- Warren Stokes to Lucy Kemp, Feb. 28, 1828, by Joseph Pittman, J. P.
- Alexander Stuckey to Eliza Ann Elizabeth Porter, Sept. 15, 1824, by John Evers, M. G.
- Allison Stuckey to Mary Thomas, Apr. 20, 1854, by E. Ridley, J. P.
- Daniel Stuckey to Caroline Rogers, May 28, 1854, by E. Ridley, J. P.
- Jackson Stuckey to Sarah Dean, Nov. 23, 1838, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.
- John Stuckey to Martha Taylor, Sept. 18, 1824, by Isaac Hall, J. P.
- Simon Stuckey to Mahala Butler, Sept. 15, 1848, by John Evers, M. G.
- Starling Stuckey to Lacy Ann Norwood, Apr. 20, 1848, by William A. Hall, J. P.
- William A. Stuckey to Nancy Thomas, May 20, 1858, by W. A. Hall, J. I. C.
- Hukel L. C. Stutz to Nancy Harville—
- William Summerford to Elizabeth Hooks, Feb. 9, 1840, by William Ross, J. P.
- Moses Sutton to Eliza Webb, Jan. 12, 1827, by James Ross, J. P.
- Rodie Johnson to Polly Chambers, Apr. 4, 1824, by James Williams, J. P.
- Stephen Sutton, — June 20, 1824, by Joseph Pittman, J. P.
- Stephen Sutton to Jane Chandler, Dec. 23, 1840, by John Freeman, J. P.
- Rias Swails to Martha Davis, Feb. 22, 1852, by Daniel McCook, J. P.
- Hiram Swiney to Mary Hall, Aug. 29, 1822, by James Low, J. P.
- David C. Taylor to Dorcas Holder, May 12, 1853, by I. L. Rustin, J. P.
- James Taylor to Matilda Hooks, Oct. 18, 1838, by William Ross, J. P.
- James Taylor to Ann McMurry, Nov. 10, 1840, by James Leslie, J. P.
- Joseph Taylor to Peggy Cooper, Jan. 28, 1821, by Amos Barnes, J. P.
- Limuel Taylor to Mary Pickle, Jan. 4, 1850, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Richard Taylor to Anna Barbee, Dec. 31, 1845, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

Robert Taylor to Sarah Valentine, Dec. 25, 1838, by James Leslie, J. P.

Seaborn Taylor to Susan Metts, Nov. 11, 1852, by Benjamin Fordham, J. P.

Washington Taylor to Frances Ann Taylor, Mar. 13, 1830, by James Leslie, J. P.

Washington Taylor to Olive Brewer, Sept. 30, 1835, by

William C. Taylor to Manda Simpson, Nov. 10, 1852, by William Ross, J. P.

George W. Tarpley to Amelia Etheridge, Feb. 15, 1853, by Leroy Fleetwood, J. I. C.

William Tarpley to Serena Gilbert, Dec. 16, 1841, by Isaac Lindsey, J. P.

James Temples to Mary Beck, Feb. 1, 1835, by Thomas Spence, J. P.

James Temples to Martha I. Kirkland, Sept. 9, 1852, by Wiley F. Rogers, M. G. B.

Thomas Temples to Almita Branan, Feb. 1, 1840, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Vincent Tharp to Elizabeth Melphin, Mar. 7, 1852, by W. D. Harnee, M. G.

Redding Thigpen to Leatha Stevens, Jan. 8, 1851, by I. G. Weeks, J. P.

Mark Thrower to Elizabeth Thompson, Apr. 20, 1837, by Anthony Seals, J. P.

Daniel Thomas to Sarah Hall, Mar. 18, 1835, by William Ross, J. P.

Daniel Thomas to Mrs. Mary Butler, Jan. 25, 1846, by John Evers, M. G.

Daniel Thomas to Elizabeth Thomas, Apr. 8, 1847, by James Taylor, J. P.

Edwin Thomas to Mary Howard, Feb. 20, 1854, by John H. Breedlove, J. P.

George Thomas to Mary Ryle, Jan. 5, 1841, by John Evers, M. G.

James I. Thomas to Mrs. Gilley Smith, July 23, 1848, by Eason Green, J. P.

William Thomas to Sarah Ward, Mar. 16, 1851, by James Pittman, J. P.

William Thomas to Nancy Keel, Jan. 30, 1838, by Starling Stuckey, J. P.

Andrew I. Thompson to Frances Parker, Jan. 2, 1853, by J. Temples, J. P.

Green Thompson to Sarah Jones, July 11, 1845, by J. R. Jones, M. G.

John G. Thompson to Rebecca Stevens, July 7, 1850, by L. G. Meeks, J. P.

James R. Thompson to Martha Wynn, Jan. 3, 1833, by John Freeman, J. P.

James Thompson to Lucy Ramage, Aug. 5, 1855, by B. B. Shepherd, M. G.

Jimpsey Thompson to Mary Deese, Aug. 22, 1850, by Mills M. Lord, J. P.

Jimpsey Thompson to Caroline Kittles, Nov. 9, 1841, by William Garrott, J. P.

Lawrence Thompson to Mary McCarty, Dec. 21, 1847, by William A. Hall, J. P.

Nathaniel Thompson to Elizabeth Simmons, Mar. 4, 1832, by Alford Blache, J. P.

Solomon J. Thompson to Lentia McGowin, Oct. 25, 1857, by M. M. Lord, J. P.

William Thompson to May Elizabeth Etheridge, Dec. 13, 1840, by Wiley Holland, J. P.

William Thompson to Elizabeth Eady, Jan. 13, 1856, by William W. Goldin, J. P.

David Tindol to Mary Ford, Nov. 8, 1847, by G. B. Burney, J. I. C.
A. J. Tindol to Lana Lavender, Dec. 28, 1848, by James Gibson, J. I. C.

Bryant Tindoll to Elizabeth Stephens, Feb. 15, 1846, by Daniel Brewer, J. P.

Charles Tipton to Mary Ann McCullars, Feb. 11, 1850, by L. G. Weeks, J. P.

Charles G. Tipton to Airy P. Morre, May 6, 1853, by W. Ussery, J. P.

John Tipton to Julia Ann Napper, Dec. 28, 1842, by Henry Davis, J. P.

Seaborn Tipton to Amanda N. Wynne, Dec. 7, 1848, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.

Elisha Tinney to Sarah Barron, Dec. 16, 1838, by John Evers, M. G.

Richard C. Todd to Ann V. Wheaton, Nov. 6, 1849, by G. B. Burney, J. I. C.

William Talbot to Leany Record, July 4, 1841, by William Garrott, J. P.

Charles Tripp to Agatha Davidson, Nov. 25, 1837, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.

Wilson Turner to Nancy Herrin, July 25, 1820, by Hardy Hargroove, J. P.

Sandy Eubanks to Mary Stuckey, Mar. 16, 1843, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.

Thomas Underwood to Hannah Stubbs, May 16, 1844, by J. Bloodworth, J. P.

Thomas B. Underwood to Emaline Temples, Aug. 19, 1852, by J. Temples, J. P.

Samuel A. Ussery to Emeline P. Bush, Dec. 22, 1850, by William A. Hall, J. P.

Daniel Ussery to Rebecca F. Crumby, Jan. 4, 1852, by Mills M. Lord, J. P.

Peter Ussery to Anna Dixon, May 13, 1841, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Jesse Ussery to Martha Dixon, Feb. 1, 1846, by William A. Hall, J. P.

Jackson W. Ussery to Rebecca Chambers, Oct. 22, 1846, by John Evers, M. G.

William Ussery to Safrona Chandler, Dec. 18, 1849, by Mills M. Lord, J. P.

John B. Ussery to Cynthia Crumbly, Jan. 4, 1846, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Andrew Valentine to Nancy Jones, Dec. 9, 1855, by W. W. Hughs, J. P.

John Valentine to Cecelia Hanu, July 27, 1857, by J. B. Carrill, J. P.

Edwin Valentine to Sethy Pugh, Jan. 24, 1821, by Levi Peacock, M. G.

James W. Vanlandingham to Aurissa Horn, Oct. 27, 1853, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

John Vanlandingham to Rebecca Price, Nov. 20, 1823, by James Williams, J. P.

John Vanlandingham to Penelope Adkins, Apr. 26, 1855, by A. W. Wood, J. P.

John N. Vanlandingham to Catherine F. Adkins, Oct. 23, 1856, by Henry Messer, M. G.

Peter Vanlandingham to Mary Sanders, Oct. 18, 1820, by Levi Peacock, M. G.

Samuel Vanlandingham to Charity Shepherd, Feb. 19, 1851, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

William Vanlandingham to Elizabeth Dean, Mar. 27, 1826, by John Freeman, M. M. C.

William R. Vanlandingham to Sarepta L. Horn, Mar., 1849, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

William R. Vanlandingham to Lizar Rutland, Dec. 13, 1855, by J. W. Breedlove, M. G.

Wesley Vanlandingham to Elifair Shepherd, Mar. 11, 1852, by J. M. Bright, J. P.

John D. Vann to Milinna Hogan, Dec. 15, 1839, by Allen Cannon, J. P.

Thomas Vann to Harriot Lee, July 8, 1853, by James R. Billue, J. P.

William I. Vann to Artinessa Bracewell, Jan. 6, 1845, by Allen Cannon, J. P.

Coleman Vaughn to Sarah Willis, Nov. 29, 1832, by Jesse Brown, J. P.

James Vaughn to Nancy Collins, Jan. 9, 1835, by James Hatcher, J. P.

Wiley Vaughn to Epsy Fribble, Feb. 12, 1843, by Bryant O'Bannon, J. P.

Wiley Vaughn to Nancy Nole, Nov. 9, 1853, by W. B. Shepherd, J. P.

James Ventress to Ann Dixon, Dec. 21, 1820, by Daniel M. Hall, J. P.

Wiley Vincent to Lotty Hardie, June 21, 1834, by James Gibson, J. P.

William Vincent to Rosena Nicholson, Dec. 8, 1833, by Joel Rivers, J. P.

William A. Vincent to Rebecca Todd, Dec. 1, 1839, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

James L. Vincent to Caroline Woolsey, Oct. 14, 1847, by James Pittman, J. P.

Benjamin Vinson to Amantha Rogers, Mar. 21, 1844, by Daniel Brewer, J. P.

William N. Volintine to Sarah Jane Hardie, July 4, 1858, by J. M. Lord, J. I. C.

Francis Wadkins to Elizabeth Kingery, May 19, 1852, by L. G. Weeks, J. P.

Richard Wadkins to Elizabeth Williams, Dec. 9, 1851, by L. B. Porter, M. G.

William Wadsworth to Mary Terry, Dec. 23, 1834, by James Gibson, J. P.

Linson Walden to Linna Wheeler, May 2, 1858, by Joshua Shepherd, J. P.

Linson Walden to Ann Lasseter, Feb. 14, 1844, by Love Herndon, J. P.

William L. Walden to Elizabeth N. Vush, June 27, 1850, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

John H. Wales to Mary Stubbs, Aug. 31, 1823, by Martin Hays, J. P.

Joshua Walker to Elsey Dupree, Dec. 18, 1851, by John Dupree, M. G.

Dier Wall to Elizabeth Hoover, Nov. 12, 1857, by William S. Baker, M. G.

William D. Wall to Amanda E. Helton, Sept. 27, 1856, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Samuel B. Waller to Harriet Shivers, Mar. 18, 1839, by A. W. Jordan, J. P.

David Walters to Caroline Jones, Nov. 8, 1842, by S. J. Bush, J. P.

Elbert Walters to Martha Walters, Sept. 27, 1851, by W. M. Cooper, M. G.

Jesse Walters to Francis Hartley, Mar. 17, 1857, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

Madison Walters to Falby Smith, Nov. 1, 1853, by Daniel M. Cooper, J. P.

Madison Walters to Leatha Stevens, July 6, 1856, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Henry Ward to Sarah Brooks, Apr. 27, 1848, by William D. Bloodworth, J. P.

Ignatius Ward to Sarah Ann Pierce, Dec. 27, 1825, by James Gibson, J. P.

James Ward to Sarah Fountain, Dec. 13, 1843, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

James Ward to Sarah Underwood, Mar. 7, 1844, by Jackson Fountain, J. P.

James Ward to Harriet Bell, Dec. 19, 1845, by John Breedlove, M. G.

Jeremiah Ward to Mary Ann Barlow, Oct. 29, 1857, by S. T. Player, J. P.

Solomon Ward to Mary Bell, June 23, 1850, by William Ross, J. P.

Thaddeus Ward to Martha Brewer, June 24, 1824, by Adam Jones, C. C. C.

William Ward to Martha Fort, Aug. 18, 1842, by John Hughs, M. G.

George Warren to Sarah Ross, Nov. 1, 1838, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Robert Warren to Martha Ann Easter, Oct. 30, 1849, by James Taylor, J. P.

Ezekiel Waters to Mary Sanders, Apr. 13, 1826, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

Cebron Waters to Sarah Ann Crutchfield, Jan. 11, 1845, by William Ross, J. P.

James Waters to Ann Crutchfield, July 25, 1844, by Henry Davis, J. P.

Jesse Waters to Martha Brewer, Dec. 8, 1842, by William Ross, J. P.

Reuben Waters to Charity Stinson, Nov. 3, 1846, by Ellis Harville, M. G.

William Waters to Mary Williams, Dec. 4, 1837, by Joel Deese, J. P.

Calvin Watson to Mary Holly, Dec. 20, 1838, by William Ross, J. P.

Richard Watson to Mary Holly, Dec. 20, 1838, by James Branan, J. P.

John B. Weaver to Lucilla E. Howell, July 6, 1856, by J. N. Miller, J. P.

John Weaver to Jane Billings, Apr. 23, 1865, by Pennington, J. P.

Wiley Weaver to Nancy Allen, Dec. 23, 1826, by James Hatcher, J. P.

Wiley G. Weaver to Tamsey Beck, Aug. 28, 1853, by J. S. Rustin, J. P.

Wiley G. Weaver to Eliza Beck, June 20, 1860, by C. O. Davis, J. P.

W. G. Weaver to Catherine Bloodworth, May 22, 1864, by B. B. Shepherd, M. G.

William W. Weaver to Mary Ann Beck, Sept. 30, 1855, by J. N. Miller, J. P.

Charles Webb to Sarah Tinney, Oct. 9, 1842, by Merritt Etheridge, J. P.

Daniel Webb to Martha Barfield, Jan. 7, 1846, by Daniel Brewer, J. P.

Etherlred Webb to Rena Goodman, Apr. 5, 1855, by Wilcom Ussery, J. P.

James Webb to Mary Nalus, Oct. 11, 1838, by Anthony Seals, J. P.

Jesse C. Webb to Elizabeth Goodman, Nov. 11, 1848, by William Garrott, J. P.

Samuel B. Webb to Serinda E. Murphy, Jan. 4, 1825, by Merritt Etheridge, J. I. C.

John T. Webster to Leo Lydia O'Bannon, Jan. 24, 1856, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

Bartimus Weeks to Elizabeth Jones, July 20, 1852, by Luke G. Weeks, J. P.

Luke J. Weeks to Martha Wilburn, Apr. 9, 1830, by Jesse Peacock, M. G.

David Welch to Eliza Harrell, Aug. 22, 1833, by James Gibson, J. P.

James Welch to Nancy Davis, Feb. 14, 1823, by Timothy Sears, J. P.

James Welch to Lucinda Darman, Jan. 9, 1825, by James Williams, J. P.

Isaac C. West to Jacham Whitehurst, Dec. 18, 1834, by Zachariah Brown, M. G.

David Wheeler to Delilah Simpson, July 14, 1841, by Samuel Beall, J. I. C.

David Wheeler to Nancy Bales, Mar. 26, 1857, by C. O. Davis, J. P.

Eli Wheeler to Susannah Manderson, July 22, 1824, by G. Shenholster, J. P.

Ira Wheeler to Jane Stephens, Sept. 19, 1853, by W. Honeycut, J. P.

Isaac Wheeler to Martha A. W. Rogers, Jan. 5, 1858, by W. M. Cooper, M. G.

John Wheeler to Damarius Etheridge, Apr. 8, 1834, by Merritt Etheridge, J. I. C.

Anderson A. Williams to Cornelia Collins, June 27, 1850, by Eli Sears, J. P.

Alford Williams to Suannah Ross, Sept. 14, 1854, by E. Ridley, J. P.

David Williams to Sarah Moss, Feb. 3, 1825, by James Williams, J. P.

James Williams to Susan McNeal, Oct. 30, 1845, by Isaac Lindsey.

John Williams to Mrs. Sarah Davis, May 18, 1823, by John Hardie, J. I. C.

William Williams to Mary Lavender, Nov. 5, 1846, by William Garrott, J. P.

William Williams to Mary Ross, July 18, 1852, by William A. Hall, J. P.

John Wry to Sarah Thomas, Jan. 6, 1845, by John Evers, M. G.

Joseph Wry to Matilda Thomas, Dec. 19, 1844, by John Evers, M. G.

Andrew Wynn to May Brewer, Feb. 20, 1845, by John Freeman, J. P.

John Wynn to Elizabeth A. Howell, Oct. 22, 1845, by William Garrott, J. P.

Josiah Wynn to Louisa Freeman, Jan., 1838, by John Freeman, J. P.

Obediah Wynn to Nancy Crumbly, Aug. 5, 1847, by Joseph M. Lord, J. P.

Henry E. Hyman to Mrs. Sarah C. McIntyre, July 25, 1860, by William Smith, M. G.

MARRIAGE RECORDS REVERSED

Arranged by Mrs. J. W. Hooks

Aycock, Mary-John Evans; Adams, Nancy-Nathniel Shepherd; Adams, Mary-Sanders Armest; Adams, Saley-Peter Leathers; Adams, Martha-Drewing Loyds; Adams, Sara Ann-Josiah Stevens; Adams, Elizabeth-Kinmon Dixon; Ades, Nancy-W. W. Collins;

Adkins, Catherine F.-John N. Vanlandingham; Adkins, Penelope-John Vanlandingham; Arrington, Delana-William L. Bloodworth; Allday, Mary-Tilmon Barlow; Allen, Susan-Abraham Pitts; Andrew, Ann-Washington Collins; Ashley, Elizabeth-James Bloodworth; Atkinson, Sophia-John Meredith; Aycock, Mary-Abraham Stevens; Allen, Nancy-Wiley Weaver; Amerson, Maria-John M. Beck; Ard, Sarah F.-Wagner Eyland; Arnold, Sophia-Alexander Passmore; Avey, Elizabeth-James Howell.

Baker, Ruth-Franklin Bragg; Baile, Susan-Robert Noles; Bales, Lamanda-John Lowery; Bales, Artimissa-William Lavender; Bales, Artimissa-William Cato; Ballard, Martinssy-Daniel McCook; Barbee, Cuzzy-Joseph Meadows; Barber, Melissa-Thomas Davis; Barber, Aisley-Needham Falk; Barfield, Sarah-Ira Bell; Barfield, Martha-Daniel Webb; Barlow, Mary Ann-Jeremiah Ward; Barlow, Rhody-James Hoover; Barnes, Elizabeth E.-John A. G. Lewis; Barnet, Anna-Jacob Johnson; Barron, Jurisha-James Stevens; Baskin, Mary-David M. C. McMurren; Batchelor, Sabrina-Thomas Lester; Baggs, Elizabeth-Charles Stewart; Bailey, Mary-Jesse Crumbly; Bales, Nancy-David Wheeler; Bales, Lydia-Samuel Bloodworth; Ballard, Evaline-Matthew Jones; Barbee, Anna-Richard Taylor; Barber, Matilda-Nathaniel Shepherd; Barber, Julian-Robert F. Fruney; Barefield, Sivia-Brice Ragan; Barfield, Elizabeth-Absolem Cobb; Barlow, Parnelia-Coleman Keen; Barlow, Eady-James Deck; Barlow, Malinda C.-John Etheridge; Barnet, Sarah-John Jones; Barnet, Maggy L.-Thomas Hooks; Barron, Sarah-Elisha Tinney; Batchelor, Rebecca-Jackson Fountain; Beall, Epsy-James Andrews; Beall, Arg-Samuel Peace; Beall, Missouri-Thomas Beall; Beall, Masey-William F. Boggs; Beall, Sarah-James Logan; Beall, Elizabeth-John Gibson; Bean, Celia-Seaborn Pearse; Beck, Epsy-Charles Hooks; Beck, Arra-John McQuaig; Beck, Mary-James Temples; Beck, Elsad Ann M.-Jackson Amerson; Bell, Mary-Solomon Ward; Bellflower, Ann-Aaron Davis; Berry, Sarah-Micajah Davenport; Billings, Mary-John W. Lord; Blackburn, Nancy-John Hathorn; Bloodworth, Elizabeth-Thomas G. Dicks; Bloodworth, Mrs. Mary E.-John R. Fuller; Bloodworth, Edna Ann-John E. Beck; Beall, Eliza-John Hickman; Beall, Ephry B.-Icullier Z. Buchotter; Beall, Mary E.-Edward B. Barrett; Beall, Patsey-Thomas Smith; Beall, Bethana-William Smith; Beck, Eliza-Wiley G. Weaver; Beck, Tamsey-Wiley G. Weaver; Beck, Ann-David Harrington; Beck, Mary Ann-William W. Weaver; Bell, Elizabeth-Major Collins; Bell, Sarah Ann-John Fountain; Benning, Jane L.-Joseph Boone; Billings, Jane-John Weaver; Bishop, Sarah-William Ross; Bloodworth, Mary-Henry Hoover; Bloodworth, Mary-Elijah Ballard; Bloodworth, Jane-Robert Charters; Bloodworth, Martha J.-William I. Shepherd; Bloodworth, Soripton-Jesse Rustin; Bloodworth, Zana-D. M. Beck; Bloodworth, Rebeckah-Martin A. Bedford; Bloodworth, Catherine-W. G. Weaver; Bloodworth, Catherine A.-D. Augustus Pennington; Bloodworth, Eliot-Allen B. James; Boals, Mary-Martin G. Phillips; Boll, Harriet-James Ward; Boon, Martha-Wiley Meredith; Boyington, Mary-John McMullen; Bracewell, Artinessa-William I. Vann; Bradley, Sarah-William Davidson; Brady, Eliza-John Hurston; Brady, Margery-James Ballard; Bragg, Anna-Samuel Cannon; Bragg, Mary M.-Thomas Gibson; Branan, Alzada-Larkin Parker; Bloodworth, Martha E.-Adam Gresham; Blood-

worth, Margaret-Joel Leslie; Bloodworth, Sophrona-J. M. Beck; Bloodworth, Frances E.-W. A. Kirkland; Bloodworth, Mary-James Dicks; Blow, Martha M. R.-Joseph C. Edwards; Boggs, Sary-Isaieth Dykes; Boon, Mary Ann-Henry Davis; Bostwick, L. S. R.-Josiah H. Jones; Boyington, Martha-Constantine B. Anderson; Bradley, Sarah-James Goodman; Brady, Mary Jane-John B. A. Bloodworth; Brady, Harriet-John McGowin; Brady, Martha-James Ballard; Bragg, Gracy-Richard L. Rivers; Branan, Almita-Thomas Temples; Branan, Sarah-J. E. Holland; Branan, Elizabeth-Burrel Holder; Branan, Winney-Othnil McCook; Branan, Elizabeth-Harris Etheridge; Branan, Sarah-Love Herndon; Branan, Frances-Joseph Etheridge; Braziel, Elizabeth-Aaron Carr; Brewer, Sarah-John Johnson; Brewer, Martha-Jesse Waters; Brewer, Elizabeth-Irwin Lambert; Brewer, Matilda-William B. Ryle; Brewer, Bethina-Frederick Barfield; Bright, Lydia-Chisley Pervis; Brooks, Mary W.-John R. Beall; Brooks, Sarah-Henry Ward; Brown, Rebecca M. A.-William Brown; Brown, Lydia-James Garrott; Brown, Sarah F.-W. F. Hoover; Brown, Ann-Benjamin Clark; Bruner, Elizabeth-Francis John; Branan, Kissandra-Jacob Gainey; Branan, Sarah J.-James A. Lindsey; Branan, R.-R. D. McCullars; Branan, Catherine-Richard S. Smith; Brawn, Mary-Jesse Carrol; Brewer, Sarah-Isaac Fort; Brewer, Martha-Thaddeus Ward; Brewer, Olive-Washington Taylor; Brewer, Martha-John Brooks; Brewer, May-Andrew Wynn; Bridges, Nancy-William W. Collins; Breedlove, Eliza A.-Jesse W. A. Peacock; Brooks, Margaret M.-John S. Batson; Brown, Sarah-John M. McDonald; Brown, Nancy-John E. McConnel; Brown, Melvina Jane-John McNeal; Brown, Mary-William Brown; Brown, M. J.-J. G. Carswell; Bryant, Tabitha-William I. Sears; Buckholts, Mary-James Butler; Bullock, Mariah-Allen Brooks; Bullock, Elizabeth-Samuel Rutherford; Bullock, Mary-John G. R. Hogan; Burke, Elizabeth-Samuel Meredith; Bush, Sarah-Joseph Boatwright; Bush, Emeline P.-Samuel A. Ussery; Bush, Zilpha-James N. Hall; Bustin, Caroline-Benjamin I. Howard; Butler, Nancy-Christopher Smith; Butler, Jane-James M. Knight; Butler, Polly-James Smith; Butler, Teresa-William Cummings; Budd, Elizabeth-William Fountain; Bullock, Lydia-Jesse Martin; Bullock, Matilda-Henry McCullars; Burke, Sarah-Wiley Philips; Burney, Malinda E.-Mack Early Boatwright; Burney, Malinda E.-Mack Early Boatwright; Bush, Cynthia-Newton Bullock; Bush, Susannah J.-Eldridge E. Kemp; Bush, Elizabeth-Morgan Kemp; Butler, Mrs. Mary-Daniel Thomas; Butler, Emelina-James Adams; Butler, Mahala-Simeon Stuckey; Butler, Sarah Ann—nfield Levington.

Calhoun, Sarah Ann-James W. Gray; Campbell, Elizabeth-Jesse Pearse; Cannon, Pheba Ann-James Pearse; Cannon, Leah I.-Joel I. Lofton; Cannon, Keysiah-J. L. Hancock; Calhoun, Mary Jane E.-James W. Gray; Caniday, Mary-Benjamin Porter; Cannon, Lucretia-Wiley Fordham-Cannon, Frances Ann-Thomas Dixon; Cannon, Argent-Etheland Ogburn; Cannon, V. I.-George W. Payne; Cannon, Mrs. Catherine-John Edmunson; Carriot, Martha-Cornellius Brady; Carroll, Margaret-Robert Freeman; Carr, Elizabeth-John W. Manderson; Carr, Mary Ann-Sabriel Jones; Carr, Manda-James E. Butler; Carr, Mary Lucinday-John W. Meadows; Carr, Susannah-James M. Langford; Carr, Margaret-James Bloodworth; Cato, Elizabeth-Willis Stapleton; Cawley, Elizabeth-John Freeman; Chandler, Sarah-Richard Horn; Candler, Dicy-Bartley Stevens; Chandler,

Erinda-Elijah Cook; Chambers, Elizabeth-Calvin Dean; Chambers, Rebecca-Jackson W. Ussery; Chambers, Rebecca-William Garrett; Chambers, Sabrina-James Fountain; Cannon, Milbra-Jackson Ryles; Cardis, Ruthe-Cornelius Batcheller; Carroll, Mary E.-John Spears; Carroll, Tabitha-William A. Batson; Carr, Betsy Ann-Allan Dykes; Carr, Saphona-William R. Parker; Carr, Sarah Ann-James W. Cross; Carr, Mary Ann-Robert Johnson; Carr, Elizabeth-Samuel Meredith; Carswell-Sarah J.-John Burke; Cauley, Lisha-John Bailey; Cerren, Poshans-Elbert Daumany; Chandler, Safrona-William Ussery; Chandler, Elizabeth-David Avery; Chandler, Jane-Stephen Sutton; Chambers, Martha-John D. Freeman; Chambers, Polly-Rodie Johnson; Chambers, Julia-William K. Methvin; Chambers, America-George Lord; Chapman, Elizabeth-John F. Ryle; Cherry, Delina-William Merchant; Chewing, Eliza-John Smith; Chilley, Martha-Zachariah Collins; Chuming, Matilda-Oliver W. P. Ashley; Christwell, Haneth-John Rains; Clark, Suannah-Daniel Jones; Clay, Sallie-T. J. Jordan; Clemens, Polly-Thomas Philips; Cobb, Mary-John C. Leslie; Cobb, Elizabeth-Joseph Ellis; Cobb, Nancy-Wiley Smith; Collins, Cornelia-Anderson A. Williams; Collins, Susan J.-Elbert Rutherford; Collins, Caley-William Carrington; Collins, Narcissa-John Kemp; Cone, Judy-John Crumbly; Cook, Elizar-Stephens Passmore; Cook, Tabytha-Daniel Avery; Cherry, Paysey-Daniel Hooks; Cherry, Rena-Lovet Jenkins; Chester, Sarah A.-William Daniel; Chiles, Elizabeth-John Marshall; Christine, Ann-William Smallwood; Clark, Rhody A.-Dennis Grayham; Clay, Lucinda-Harrison Etheridge; Clay, Martha-Sтивен J. Lord; Coats, Nancy-Josiah Dominy; Cobb, Sarah Ann Elizabeth-Levi Mathews; Cobb, Rhoda-Washington Butler; Collins, Priscilla-Franklin Rutherford; Collins, Mary-Tilmon Barlow; Collins, Mary J.-James Cherry; Collins, Nancy-James Vaughn; Colly, Nancy-Cader Price; Cone, Judy-Eliazer Crumley; Cook, Sealy-Jesse Leslie; Cook, Elifair J.-John M. Salter; Cook, Patsy-Nicholas Lewis; Coop, Rebecca-Samuel Ridgill; Cooper, Rebecca-Franklin Boon; Copelan, Rebecca-Miles Smith; Cox, Mary-John Sanders; Craft, Francis-Moses Daniel; Crawford, Elizabeth-Talbot Bell; Crisswell, Anna-Green Dupriest; Cross, Mary-John Patterson; Crumbly, Rebecca F.-Daniel Ussery; Crumbly, Nancy-Obediah Wynn; Crumpton, Elasia-Thomas McMurren; Crutchfield, Sarah Ann-Cebon Waters; Culpepper, Elizabeth-William Ryles; Currey, Cely-Tibisha Lasseter; Cook, M. E.-James F. Pruit; Cooper, Peggy-Joseph Taylor; Cooper, Susan Ann-James Bullock; Cowart, Sarah-Beverly Christopher; Craft, Martha-M. V. Eason; Craft, Beady-Martin L. Clanch; Crison, Frances-James Kemp; Criswell, Polly-Robert Peters; Cross, Savel-Roland I. Sanders; Crumbly, Cynthia-John B. Ussery; Crumbly, Betsy-James Howell; Crumpton, Sarah-Jessie Dunn; Crutchfield, Ann-James Waters; Curry, Penney-Henry Lasseter.

Dancy, Frances-William Rolls; Daughmany, Ann Elizabeth-William Mathis; Davis, Eliza N.-Thomas M. Freeman; Davis, Martha-Rias Swails; Dabage, Missouri-Cornelius Bachelor; Daniel, Nancy-David Ennis; Davis, Mrs. Sarah-John Williams; Davis, Betsy-Elias Barnes; Davis, Meponri Octavia-Harvey M. Freeman; Davis, Nancy-James Welch; Davis, Rachael-James Dean; Davis, Martha-James C. Bowers; Davidson, Mary-Lionel Lee; Davidson, Sarah A.-A. A. Collins; Davidson, Elizabeth-Bryant Roberts; Darman, Lucinda-James Welch; Davidson, Lavina-Richard Porter; Day, Caro-

line M.-James B. Jones; Dean, Lamanda-James F. Goodman; Dean, Elizabeth M.-John N. E. Davis; Dean, Sarah-Jackson Stuckey; Deans, Sizanah-Sevi Christopher; Deese, Elizabeth-John Stephens; Deason, Jane-John Bush; Deason, Nancy-William Smith; Dennard, Ellifair-Clayton Beall; Delk, Zilphrey-Robert Gauley; Dieks, Nancy-John Mathews; Davis, Caroline-John W. Dicks; Davis, Jane-William B. Colly; Davis, Vicy-John Dixon; Davidson, Winney-Richard Porter; Davidson, Elizabeth-William L. Collins; Davidson, Agatha-Charles Tripp; Davidson, Winny-Eli Sears; Davidson, Lydia-Absolem Jordan; Day, Elizabeth-Charles Boyington; Dean, Nancy-Robert H. Goodman; Dean, Martha E.-James Freeman; Dean, Elizabeth-William Vanlandingham; Deese, Mary-Jimpsey Thompson; Deese, Epsy-John A. Robinson; Deason, Jemima-Lawrence Smith; Dees, Joel-Williamson Crawford; Delk, Lucy-Noel Pittman; Delk, Lucretia-Alamarine Marshall; Dismuke, Polly-Ellis Mahon; Dixon, Ann-James Ventress; Dixon, Martha-Jesse Ussery; Dixon, Polly-Allen Chambers; Dixon, Martha-John F. Evans; Dixon, Nancy-Mason Hartley; Doke, Jenny-John Spence; Domini, Anna-Robert Fordham; Dormany, Ailsy-Greenbury Daniel; Dorminy, Malinda-John J. Bird; Downing, Sarah Ann-Arcellus Leslie; Dunn, Martha-William Fuller; Dupree, Nancy-William Gray; Dupree, Ann-William Breedlove; Dupree, Mary-Joseph Davidson; Dupree, Nancy-William Bowen; Dupree, Mary D.-Alexander Rawls; Dupree, Cynthia-George W. Bishop; Dush, Becky Emily-Isaac Jones; Dykes, Winna-Larkin S. McConnell; Dixon, Louisa-Champion Butler; Dixon, Anna-Peter Ussery; Dixon, Elizabeth A.-Wright Sheffield; Dixon, Susanna-Abraham I. Fairchild; Dixon, Mary E.-Hansford Hall; Doke, Sarah-Jesse Procter; Don, Mary-John Cone; Dorminy, Mary Ann-Jeremiah Fordham; Doughtry, Mary-John Belflower; Duncan, Margaret Ann-William Howell; Dupree, Mary-William D. Cony; Dupree, Elsey-Joshua Walker; Dupree, Sarah-James Billue; Dupree, Ellen H.-Matthew J. Carswell; Dupree, Nancy-John W. Bishop; Dupree, Sarah L.-William A. Cannon; Dupriest, Charity-William Sawyer; Dyer, Rebecca-James W. Cumbiss; Dykes, E. M.-T. F. Brewer.

Eady, Mary-Samuel Pittman; Eady, Elizabeth-William Thompson; Eady, Martha-Daniel Pittman; Eady, Harriet-William Colsaw; Eady, Eliza-Cran Davis; Easter, Martha Ann-Robert Warren; Ecom, Mariah-Marshall King; Ellington, Rachael B.-John Freeman; Ellis, Rachel M.-Robert Greer; Ellis, Sally-John Knight; Ellis, Betsy Ann-Griffin Smith; Ellis, Nancy-James Smith; Etheridge, Mary Ann-John Hancock; Etheridge, Elizabeth-Jesse Maccy; Etheridge, Tabytha-Archibald Hooks; Etheridge, Nancy-Leroy Fleetwood; Etheridge, May Elizabeth-William Thompson; Etheridge, Elly-Thomas Cass; Etheridge, Marietta-Wingfield S. Pierce; Etheridge, Nicv-Samuel Andrews; Etheridge, Lucinda-Jonathon C. Pearson; Etheridge, Heatha-John Pearse; Etheridge, Sarah Ann-Thomas I. Cooper; Etheridge, Nancy-John Noles; Etheridge, Margaret-John McCarroll; Etheridge, Hopy-Harmond Jackson; Etheridge, Amelia-George W. Tarpley; Etheridge, Damarius-John Wheeler; Ethridge, Martha-James Branan; Ethridge, Sarah-John T. Branan; Etheridge, Amelia-John Hooks; Ethridge, Nancy-Amos Bently; Ethridge, Cealy-John Berkett; Evers, Sarah Ann-James Smith; Exum, Matilda-Elbert Collins; Exum, Frances-Joseph Davidson.

Faircloth, Nicy-Edward Simpson; Fann, Frances-John Mc-Cracking; Farmer, Elizabeth-William Holder; Farmer, Anjaline-David Humphreys; Farmer, Harriet-Jessie Holder; Farmer, Caroline-William W. Goldin; Faulk, Lydia-William Payne; Finney, Sarah-Benjamin Lewis; Fleetwood, Amelia A.-John D. Hicks; Ford, Savannah-Allen Albritton; Ford, Mary-David Tindol; Fordham, Mary Ann-Joseph E. Dominy; Fordham, Olen-Thomas Dupree; Fordham, Martha-C. P. Rawls; Fordham, Jane-Simeon Ellington; Fordham, Aley-James Daniel; Fordham, Elsy-Daniel Dawsey; Fort, Martha-William Ward; Fort, Susan-William M. Dennard; Fort, Rebecca-Jack Brooks; Fountain, Lucy Ann-Richard Hatfield; Fountain, Sarah-James Ward; Fountain, Sabrina-John Bachelor; Fountain, Elifair-Harry Cook; Fountain, Cesseat (Keziah)-Enoch Garrett; Fountain, Sarah E.-Joseph Hern; Fountain, Sarah-Arthur Sanders; Fountain, Polly-John Nalus; Frazar, Winifred-James Paul; Frazer, Mary-Robert Rozier; Frazier, Eliza F.-Nathaniel Gibson; Frazure, Louisa-James Cherry; Freed, Amelia-Alexander Baum; Freeman, Civility-Hiliard McGowin; Freeman, Mary Amanda-John H. Freeman; Freeman, Louisa-Josiah Wynn; Freeman, Martha-Joseph Hatfield;; Freeman, Mary-Willis Chambers; Freeman, Harriot N.-James I. Rigby; Freeman, Lucy-William Pickerin; Freeman, Chana-John J. Stanton; Freeman, Celia-Samuel M. Nesmith; Freeman, Nancy Ann-Samuel Player; French, Lidia-Dewly Jordan; Fribble, Epsy-Wiley Vaughn; Frost, Jannette-Joseph Boyed; Fuller, Tabitha-Washington J. Golden.

Gafford, Lucinda-John Castelow; Gainey, Susan-Lewis M. Ethridge; Gainey, Caroline-Jackson J. Leslie; Gainey, Tabitha J.-John I. Shepherd; Gainey, Rachel-James Meadows; Gainey, Catherine N.-Jonathan Rivers; Ganey, Mary-William S. Fountain; Gardner, Emily-Franklin Branon; Gardner, Elizabeth B.-William Davis; Garrett, Nancy-Anthony Lavender; Garrett, Easter M.-Thomas W. Pennington; Garrett, Isabel-William Chambers; Garrett, Martha E.-A. J. Kingery; Garrett, Zilla-John Lavender; Garriott, Martha-Cornellius Bradley; Garrison, Mary-Young Mann; Garrott, Mary-William Cook; Garrott, Mary-George Knight; Garrott, Nancy-Julius W. Evins; Gav, Elizabeth-John Fragin; Gibson, Priscilla-Charles Iva; Gilbert, Amerlia-William Gilbert; Gilbert, Serena-William Tarpley; Gillian, I. F.-Robert Hardie; Gilmore, Rachael-Boldwin Gray; Glodin, Georgianna Elizabeth-Thomas Bloodworth; Glover, Amanda M.-John C. Little; Glover, Nancy-James Roberts; Goddy, Mary-John King; Godwin, Elizabeth-Amos Smith; Godwin, Margaret-Thomas Smith; Golden, Sarah Emile-Elijah Ballard; Golden, Ellen-James Patterson; Goldin, Canilla-William Jones; Goodman, Winifred-David Robinson; Goodman, Sarah-Henry Pickle; Goodman, Catherine-Nathan W. Isler; Goodman, Mary-Micajah Pickle; Goodman, Elizabeth-Jesse C. Webb; Goodman, Rena-Etherlred Webb; Goodman, Mary-Joseph M. Burke; Granade, Eliza-E. J. Holland; Granade, Francis J.-William Council; Gray, Aurela F.-Alfred V. McCardal; Gray, Mary-Jeremiah Brooks; Gray, Jane-William Aycock; Gray, Rachel-Sтивен Gillmore; Green, Martha-Aaron Dixon; Green, Martha-Jeremiah C. Dickinson; Green, Milley Ann-Wiley L. Cannon; Green, Jane-John G. Cannon; Grenade, Catherine-William F. Mackey; Griffith, Nancy-Thomas Norwood; Grubs, Susan-James N. Lord; Guley,

Sarah-William Lindsey; Gunn, Elizabeth-Jackson Stapleton; Gunn, Charity-George Knaves.

Hall, Susan F.-Seaborn E. Jones; Hall, Mary E.-William O'Bannon; Hall, Mary-Hyram Swiney; Hall, Elizabeth-William Mathews; Hall, Parmelia-Levi Ezill; Hall, Jane-William I. Chambers; Hall, Eliza-James M. Bush; Hall, Polly-William Baskins; Hall, Nancy-John Bracton; Hall, Sarah-Daniel Thomas; Hancock, Eliza Ann-Jonathan John; Hancock, Elizabeth-Lewis Smith; Hancock, Mary-Adam Clark; Hancock, Mary-Jonathan Ridley; Hanu, Cecelia-John Valentine; Hardie, Sarah Jane-William N. Voluntine; Hardie, Mary-Duncan McNeal; Hardie, Amilla A. E. D.-Daniel Bush; Hardie, Martha-Jesse Holder; Hardie, Martha J.-Calvin J. Nixon; Hardie, Lenzar-Ferny Lavender; Hardie, Lotty-Wiley Vincent; Hardin, Demurris-Everett Ridley; Hardin, Nancy-Nathan Bridges; Harrell, Eliza-David Welch; Hartley, Clarky A. E.-Reddick William Bell; Hartley, Ancy-James Barlow; Hartley, Mary A. M.-William H. Price; Hartley, Frances-Jesse Walters; Hartley, Caroline-Coleman Dixon; Hartley, Susan A.-Joseph M. Bell; Harville, Margaret-Rodurn Crutchfield; Harville, Nancy-Hukel I. C. Stutz; Harville, Charlotte-Limon A. Hall; Harville, Kissiah-Micajah Paulk; Haskins, Nancy-Joseph Chandler; Hatcher, Mary Ann-Richard Snow; Hatcher, Sarah Ann-George W. Shenholster; Hatcher, Obedience-John Jones; Hatcher, George Ann-Nathaniel C. Hughs; Hatcher, Harretter-Hiram Pace; Hatcher, Obedience-Ezekiel McMichael; Hatcher, Mahony-Berry Shepherd; Hatfield, Janes Elizabeth-Townslin Hardin; Hatfield, Harriet-Joseph Kinsey; Hatfield, Frances Ann-Flucher Reed; Hatfield, Martha-William Slappey; Hatfield, Brunetter-Edmund Stevens; Hathcox, Hannah-Bartley Barge; Hawthorne, Hannah-Samuel B. Brewer; Hayes, Nancy Ann-Lewis Mathews; Hays, Laudista-John Rutland; Haywood, Mary-James Cherry; Hearn, Matilda Elizabeth-William A. Fort; Hearndon, Sarah-Sam Bragg; Hearndon, Elizabeth-Bartlett Bell; Hearndon, Esther-Needham Brown; Hearndon, Gracy-Caswell Branon; Helton, Sarah I.-William W. Dean; Helton, Nancy W.-William B. Shepherd; Helton, Martha-Heliory E. Hartley; Helton, Amanda E.-William D. Wall; Henderson, Margaret-Edmond Hatcher; Herndon, Clary-Robert Johnson; Herndon, Bathana-Bryant Jones; Herrin, Nancy-Wilson Turner; Herring, Nancy-Isaac Jones; Hickmon, Emeline-Alexander D. Hall; Hickmon, Caroline-John Barfield; Hickmon, Elizabeth-James W. McCook; Hickmon, Apsaland-Robert J. Cone; Hickmon, Sarah-Eli Mathis; Hicks, Caroline-Charles G. Giddie; Hicks, Harriet-Frederick Beall; Hicks, C. C.-E. J. Gilbert; Hicks, Piety E.-William Beall; Hicks, Louisa M.-Edwin Mayo; Hicks, Mary-William W. Hall; Hicks, Sarah Ann-Larkin Smith; Hicks, Seren-Ephram Dennis; Hinsal, Lemel Legina-Moses Justice; Hite, Caty-John F. Davis; Hocsin, Susan-John Horton; Hogan, Milinna-John D. Vann; Hogan, Mrs. Gilla-Paskal Branon; Hogan, Mary-miul Lavender; Hogan, Elvinia-Lewis Manderson; Hogan, Sarah-Richard Porter; Holder, Elizabeth-James L. Sanders; Holder, Nancy-Valentine Crumley; Holder, Rachael-James Davis; Holder, Nancy-Claborn Sanders; Holder, Epsy-James Cato; Holder, Rachael-Isaac Stephens; Holder, Sarah-Solomon Coulson; Holder, Mary-John Jones; Holder, Dorcas-David C. Taylor; Holder, Louisa-Hiram Meadows; Holley, Nancy-William Ridley; Holliman, Martha J.-

Philip Payne; Holly, Mary-Calvin Watson; Holly, Mary-Richard Watson; Hooks, Peggy-Aldridge Collins; Hooks, Syntha Ann-Willis Bloodworth; Hooks, Elizabeth-William Summerford; Hooks, Matilda-James Taylor; Hooks, Martha J.-Westly Honeycut; Hooks, Margaret-Reddick Bell; Hooks, Tabitha D.-Samuel Kingery; Hooks, Amsy-Mitchell Frazier; Hooks, Nancy-Benjamin Bridges; Hooks-Elizabeth-H. P. Harrell; Hooks, Lozina-William Burris; Hoover, Mary-John Lavender; Hoover, Elifair-Hamilton G. Daniel; Hoover, Elizabeth-Dier Wall; Hoover, Elizabeth-Calvin Edson; Hoover, Betsy-Daniel Lavender; Honeycut, Margain-William W. Pearse; Honeycut, Caroline-John Hatcher; Honeycut, Rose Ann-Charles Hooks; Honeycut, Francis-Robert Jonson; Horn, Sarepta L.-William R. Vanlandingham; Horn, Mary-Lester Gordon; Horn, Aurissa-James W. Vanlandingham; Horn, Elinder-Daniel Sanders; Horton, Clarisa-Thomas I. Brown; Hotton, Elithia-William Brown; Howard, Mary-Edwin Thomas; Howard, Rebecca-John Omans; Howard, Julia-David Barron; Howard, Lydia-William Hasta; Howell, Narcissa C.-William J. Duncan; Howell, Francis-Mills Lord; Howell, Lucilla E.-John B. Weaver; Howell, Drucilla-David Howell; Howell, Adeline-George Butler; Howell, Elizabeth A.-John Wynn; Hughes, Elizabeth-Samuel Bush; Hughs, Martha E.-James M. Beall; Hughs, Ginsey-James W. Hall; Hughs, Isabell-Urias Paulk; Hughs, Elizabeth-Chartes Powell; Husk, Ann-Alfred Coly; Hutchinson, Lucinda-James Garrett.

Isler, Maryann-Joseph Boon.

Jackson, Faithy-Meridith Honeycut; Jackson, Emanda-David Smith; Jackson, Louisa J.-Lawrence Clark; Jackson, Caroline-Sam Ethridge; Jackson, Elizabeth-Allan Rodgers; Jackson, Martha-Daniel Hooks; Jackson, Polly-Benjamin Barber; Jackson, Caroline-Freeman Dixon; January, Anny-Solomon Greer; James, Martha-John Deason; Jeans, Frances E.-Adam Allen; Jenkins, Drucilla-Samuel Bragg; Jenkins, Martha-Nathaniel D. Robertson; Jenkins, Sarah S.-Joseph E. Jackson; Jenkins, Mary Ann-Mitchell Everidge; Jerkins, Amanda-Richard Jones; Jerkins, America-Francis J. Collins; Jerkins, Lucinda-Franklin Collins; Jessup, Catherine-Harrison E. Harville; John, Martha-John Eady; John, Elizabeth Ann-Steven Lord; John, Sarah-Robert N. Parker; John, Mary J.-James Council; Johnson, Lacy Ann-Samuel Hatfield; Johnson, Georgiann-Elijah Bales; Johnson, Sarah-John Raines; Johnson, Eliza-Daniel Majors; Johnson, Rhody-John L. Howell; Johnson, Charity-Jacob Shepherd; Johnson, Martha-E. J. Pruitt; Jaons, Mary Ann-Wilson Chambers; Jones, Susan-Robert Barnes; Jones, Nancy-Andrew Valentine; Jones, Judith-Lewis Clay; Jones, Martha Ann-William J. Smith; Jones, Mary E.-Bennet King; Jones, Mahonna-Samuel Jimmerson; Jones, Sally-Edmund Clay; Jones, Elizabeth-Bartimus Weeks; Jones, Nancy-Peyton Clay; Jones, Malinda C.-Larkin Powell; Jones, Mary-James Brown; Jones, Margurett-Edward Powell; Jones, Mary-John F. Brown; Jones, Caroline-David Walters; Jones, Fanny-Jacob Lerry; Jones, Elafair-Thomas Blackburn; Jones, N. E.-F. M. Meadows; Jones, Sarah A.-John W. Meadows; Jones, Mary C.-William Long; Jones, Elizabeth-George Sarey; Jones, Elizabeth-James Kemp; Jones, Mary E.-William B. Carr; Jones, Winny-Anthony Seals; Jones, Matilda-Joseph Martin; Jones, Bethel-James Fountain; Jones, Sarah-Green Thompson; Jonson, Lucy-John McCarty;

Jonson, Sarena Dulcima Catherine Caroline-Matthew Deason; Johnson, Mary F.-Jesse Jones; Jordan, Risey A. M.-Stephen I. Hathorne; Justice, Wilky Ann-William Folk; Justice, Emily-Simon H. Smith.

Keel, Nancy-William Thomas; Keal, Polly-Daniel Hall; Kemp, Mary-Reuben Hatcher; Kemp, Rena-John Jones; Kemp, Mary G.-John Davidson; Kemp, Sally-William Smith; Kemp, Lucy-Warren Stokes; Kerling, Sarah Ann-James Beck; King, Elizabeth-William McDaniel; King, Amy-Thos. Alcot; King, Caroline-Lawrenser Hardie; King, Sarah-John W. Cross; King, Mary-Jeremiah Garrott; King, Sintha-Isaac Brown; King, Martha D.-Thomas Smith; Kingery, Rebecca Ann-William R. Sanders; Kingery, Elizabeth-Francis Wadkins; Kingery, Ameba-William Ryle; Kinmon, Cassy-John Stephenson; Kinney, Nancy I.-Robert I. Daniel; Kirkland, Martha I.-James Temples; Kirkpatrick, Isabella-Madison Meeks; Kitchens, Sarah-John Savage; Kittles, Caroline-Jimpsey Thompson; Knight, Elafair-James Knight.

Langford, Frances A.-Robert C. Carr; Lasseter, Eliza-James Lasseter; Lasseter, Nancy-Samuel Smith; Lasseter, Ann-Linson Walden; Lavender, Lana-A. J. Tindol; Lavender, Arrina-William Thomas McNeal; Lavender, Nancy-Enoch Allen; Lavender, Hannah C.-Callaway Johnson; Lavender, Nancy-Thomas Allen; Lavender, Martha-Charles E. Nesmith; Lavender, Sarah-Wiley G. Allen; Lavender, Mary-William Williams; Lawson, Elizabeth-Henry Howard; Lawson, Nancy-James Lawson; Lawther, Mrs. Eliza S.-T. Carlton Coyle; Lee, Mahaly-Mark Measles; Lee, Harriot-Thomas Vann; Leslie, Sarah-Allen Hardie; Leslie, Sibby-Daniel Sanders; Leslie, Rachel-Robert Ridley; Leslie, Areillus-Henry Bloodworth; Leslie, Bethany-King Sanders; Lester, Elizabeth Ann-James Stevens; Lester, Margaret-Barney McAdams; Lester, Mary-Peter Roach; Lester, Martha-Joseph Stevens; Lewis, Peggy-Peter Daniel; Lewis, Elizabeth-Archibald Smith; Lewis, Mary-James Cannon; Lewis, Nancy-John A. Smith; Lindsey, Martha-Sophania John; Lindsey, Elizabeth-John Council; Lindsey, Rutha-James John; Lindsey, Amanda-Thomas Frazier; Lindsey, Patsy-John Harrison; Lindsey, Unity-Martin Johnson; Lindsey, Unity-William Jones; Lisle, Margaret-Marion Ryle; Lord, Rose Ann-Benjamin Fordham; Lord, Lucretia-Mitchell Boon; Lord, Betsy-Mark Deese; Lord, Nancy-Fielding Ford; Lord, Milley-Daniel Boon; Lord, Milly-John Kingery; Lord, Nancy-M. O. Johnson; Lord, Nancy-Joel Deese; Lucas, Sabina-William Fisher; Lvle, Nancy-John Sanders.

Macca, Bytha-James Shores; Macey, Rebecca-Wiley Shepherd; Mackey, Eliza-James Stephens; Mackey, Epsy I.-James Kinney; McCarty, Mary-Lawrence Thompson; McCarty, Rachel-Goalson Price; McCook, Sarah Ann-Joel E. Mercer; McCook, Mary-James Snow; McCook, Nancy J.-S. L. Patterson; McCook, Rachel-Green Dixon; McCook, Hesta-Edmund Culpepper; McCook, Martha-Wiley M. Pittman; McConnel, Milley C. C.-Miles R. Shepherd; McConnel, Emily-Thomas Majors; McConnel, Sarah-Lawrence Kitchens; McCland, Sarah-Asa Downing; McClendon, Susan-Benjamin R. Davidson; McClendon, Frances-David Delk; McCloud, Abigail-Vinson Hardie; McCullars, Rebecca-Elbert Collins; McCullars, Mary Ann-Charles Tipton; McCullars, Fatima-Thomas Smith; McDaniel, Polly Ann-William Long; McDonald, Elizabeth-Sherrod Peacock;

McDonald, Mary Ann-David Mann; McDough, Lucinda-Thomas Hooks; McGowin, Lentia-Solomon P. Thompson; McGowin, Mary-William Butler; McIntyre, Mrs. Sarah C.-Henry E. Hyman; McIntyre, Mary-R. G. Heyman; McKey, Nancy-John Edmunson; McKinsey, Sarah-Merrit Ethridge; McKinzie, Frances E.-Willey Holland; McLane, Katherine-Jeremiah Childs; McMurray, Ann-James Taylor; McNair, Susan-William Dowery; McNeal, Margaret-William A. Gainey; McNeal, Flora-Moses Dykes; McNeal, Margaret-James H. Gainey; McNeal, Susan-James Williams; McNeal, Mary-Zodock Dykes; McRafee, Caroline-Thomas B. Harrison; McRaney, Helen-David Roberts; McRaney, Margaret Ann-Pearson Peacock; McSwan, Ann-John Fuller; McWilliams, Polly-J. Granthorne; Majors, Mary-Mills Odum; Manderson, Jean-Samuel Sandford; Manderson, Morgan-Stanmore Carr; Manderson, Susannah-Eli Wheeler; Manderson, Elizabeth-William Goldin; Manning, Mary Jane-Robert Ridley; Manning, Sarah Ann-Richard C. Gainey; Manson, Margaret-John Chumming; Marchant, Rebecca-Daniel Aids; Marrice, Dicy-Harry Hardison; Marshall, Mary-Edward Dounie; Marshall, Netty-Benjamin Dounie; Martin, Mary-John Fowler; Martin, Nancy-William Nesmith; Martin, Saphrony-Johnathan Ryle; Mash, Sally-William Dobbage; Mason, Didemma-George Brack; Mathis, Reubina-John Dixon; Mathis, Elizabeth-John M. Cannon; Mathews, Frances-John Mathews; Matt, Nancy-Archibald Badgett; Matthews, Sarah Ann-Alexander Shores; Meadows, Sarah-Daniel Hicks; Meadows, Susanna-John R. Patterson; Meadows, Shady-Isaac L. John; Meadows, Mrs. Alley-Jacob Driskill; Meadows, Mary-John W. Stephens; Meadows, Darcus-Henry W. Bloodworth; Measles, Milly-Collins Clark; Mehaffy, Ruby Ann-W. L. Holland; Melphin, Elizabeth-Vincent Tharp; Melvin, Janie-Jenand McSwain; Mercer, Delphia-Charles T. Johnson; Meredith, Nancy-Daniel Hooks; Meredith, Mary Ann-Willis Allen; Meredith, Rebecca-William Cooper; Meredith, Nancy-William Noles; Meredith, Catherine-Joseph Peacock; Meredith, Mary-Robert C. Carrol; Messer, Nicy-Freeman I. Cross; Methvin, Nancy-Green B. Hughes; Metts, Amanda-Jacob Dupree; Metts, Susan-Seaborn Taylor; Miles, Lavina-Samuel Brady; Miller, Allice R.-John R. Rains; Miller, Elizabeth-James Deese; Miller, Mary-Elisha Crumpton; Miller, Mary-Rinchin Radford; Miller, Laury-John Herrington; Miller, Elizabeth-John Gawley; Mims, Temperance-Seth Dickinson; Mims, Malinda-Kindred Jones; Minter, Susan-Charles Collins; Mitchell, Charity-John Ross; Mixon, Risey-Zacariah Cambess; Mixon, Mary-William Hathorne; Moore, Rebecca-William H. Slappey; Moore, Mary Elizabeth-Henry S. Bloodworth; Moore, Nelly-James Hays; Moore, Mary Elizabeth-John Callahorn; Moore, Jane-William Oxley; Moore, Amsey C.-Archibald Brewner; Moore, Francis-James Faulk; Moore, Nancy M.-Daniel P. Pittman; Moore, Martha-John Lindsey; Moore, Martha-Isaac Lindsey; Montgomery, Nancy-Gideon Stewart; Montgomery, Sally-Thomas Boazman; Morre, Airy P.-Charles G. Tipton; Moss, Sarah-David Williams; Kukky, Sarah-Peter Jones; Murchison, Martha C.-John W. Clark; Murcason, Jane-Sтивен Lord; Murcurson, Virginia I.-Iverson Cannon; Murkinson, Ella G.-James Payne; Murphy, Elizabeth C.-William C. Goldin; Murphy, Serinda E.-Samuel B. Webb; Murphy, Martha C.-Newman Pound; Murphey, Elizabeth-James Kinney; Murphy, Matilda-Marshall Odum; Murphy, M. D.-

Eli H. Shepherd; Murphy, Frances-John Eady; Murray, Piety-William Brady; Murren, Ansey Delaney Virginia Ann Macy Hawkins-John Gay; Murry, Vienna-Allen Evanson; Myars, Elizabeth-John Passmore; Myres, Margaret-Briant Ethridge; Myres, Elizabeth-Green W. Barber; Myres, Martha-Coalson Copelin; Myres, Margaret-Duncan Steely; Myres, Nancy-Bryant Ethridge; Myrick, Lucinda-William Barlow; Myrick, Caroline-Josiah Jones.

Nailers, Elifair-William S. Beck; Nalus, Lewryann-John Bloodworth; Nalus, Mary-James Webb; Naples, Sarah Ann-Elijah Mathes; Napper, Julia Ann-John Tipton; Napper, Harriet-Samuel Hill; Napper, Malinda-Robert Bland; Nappers, Celia-John Brady; Nesbit, Minerva-Jacob C. Shepherd; Nesbitt, Sarah-William Stevens; Nesmith, Jane E.-T. R. Dixon; Nesmith, Jane-Richard Martin; Newberry, Anny-West Salter; Newmalin, Caroline-H. Goodman; Nicholson, Rosena-William Vincent; Night, Martha-John Cook; Nobles, Susan-John Pearse; Nole, Nancy-Wiley Vaughn; Noles, Nancy-Wiley Pearson; Norwood, Rachel-Needham Pearse; Norwood, Maty-William Lindsey; Norwood, Lucy Ann-Starling Stuckey; Norwood, Isabel-Edmund Lindsey; Nush, Martha-Elijah Granade; Nulard, Lucinda-James M. Collins.

Oats, Polly-William Oats; O'Banion, Eliza Ann Elizabeth-Jacob M. Freeman; O'Banion, Martha Jane-Lewis Dean; O'Banion, Matilda-Joseph Adkins; O'Bannon, Leo Lydia-John T. Webster; O'Bannon, Frances-David M. Clay; O'Bannon, Sarah-Matthew Carswell; O'Bannon, Sarah-Abraham Johnson; Oliff, Polly-Allen Robinson; Oliver, Eady-John Justice; Outlaw, Marion-Ranson Payne; Oxley, Frances-John Pickle.

Pace, Serinah Ann R.-Robert C. Bostwick; Pace, Lucinda H.-John M. Powell; Padget, Permalia Ann A.-Moses M. McDaniel; Pales, Elizabeth-Elisha James; Palmer, Nancy Hannah-James F. McBeth; Parish, Appa-Green Brown; Parish, Sarah-Isaac Coulson; Parish, Charity-Seaborn Shenholster; Parker, Ann J.-Lavard Pearse; Parker, Frances-Jesse Parker; Parker, Elafair-William Knight; Parker, Frances-Andrew I. Thompson; Parker, Nicessa Ann Elizabeth-Benjamin C. Jones; Parks, Caroline-Leroy Hooks; Passmore, Savannah-William D. Mathis; Passmore, Martha-James Davis; Passmore, Leweaser-William I. Smith; Passmore, Ireney-Wiley Holland; Passmore, Suanna-Joshua Hawkins; Patterson, Mary-Willis Bell; Patterson, Amsy J.-Benjamin F. Etheridge; Patterson, Rutha-Jethrie Billings; Patterson, Emily M.-James Hughs; Patterson, Matilda-Thomas Jones; Pattashall, Betsy Ann-Francis M. Bush; Pattishall, Esther-George Herndon; Paul, Elizabeth-Lynch Porter; Paul, Martha Ann-Kelly Jones; Pace, Anny-George McCullars; Paul, Hesta-Perry Carrol; Paulk, Priscilla-Ellis Harville; Paulk, Melissa-Elisha Price; Paulk, Edna-William A. Hall; Paulk, Nancy M.-William Hooks; Payne, Mary E.-William McGowin; Payne, Frances-James M. Hoover; Payne, Elizabeth-Isaac Goodman; Payne, Mary-Andrew Dominy; Peacock, Mary Ann-James Hoover; Peacock, Priscilla-John Hoover; Peacock, Nancy-Wiley Etheridge; Peacock, Eliza-James Bush; Pearce, Lydia-David Smith; Pearse, Martha-James Langford; Pearse, Caroline-Jessie Boon; Pearse, Mary-Wiley Pearson; Pearscn, Sarah-Wright Noles; Pearson, Polly-Joel Rivers; Pearson, Elizabeth-Jessie Brown; Pearson, Mary-Dexter Rozer; Perkins, Leanvisia-William Hardie; Perry, Mariah-Isaiah Holmes; Philips,

Mariah-Jacob Ogburn; Philips, Mary M.-G. H. C. Reed; Phillips, Jane-James McArthur; Phillips, Mary-Jesse Lord; Phrasure, Jane-John Gillespie; Pickel, Nancy-Benjamin Kemp; Pickle, Elizabeth-Salather Fordham; Pickle, Amanda W.-William J. Lord; Pickle, Sarah-Augustus Reese; Pickle, Mary-Limuel Taylor; Pickles, Nancy-Berrian Chambers; Pickrin, Mary-Lewie Andrews; Pickrin-Elizabeth-Lewis Fountain; Pickrin, Nancy-Henry Goff; Pierce, Sarah Ann-Ignatius Ward; Pierce, Rebecca-Joshua Stevens; Pierce, Nancy I.-William A. Ogburn; Pierce, Melessa-William Boon; Pilgrim, Nancy-Joseph Meadows; Pittman, Elizabeth-James Jackson; Pittman, Martha-John Lord; Pittman, Elisa-Wiley Jones; Pittman-Martha-James Hughs; Pittman, Jency-Benjamin Hughs; Pitts, Prudence E.-James G. Radford; Polk, Catherine-Philip Ragan; Pool, Elizabeth-Needham Brown; Porter, Elizabeth-Robert Justice; Porter, Jane-George Dixon; Porter, Sarah S.-John Hoover; Porter, Mary-William Brown; Porter, Mary Jane-Benjamin H. Brack; Porter, Eliza Ann Elizabeth-Alexander Stuckey; Potts, Amanda-Josiah W. Hill; Powell, Elizabeth-Jesse Pitman; Powell, Mary-Joseph Porter; Price, Elizabeth-Robert M. Hawthorne; Price, Rebecca-John Vanlandingham; Pricket, Parneter-William Pen; Perkins, Mary-Wyatt Meredith; Prestwood, Nancy-William A. Goff; Prewit, Drucilla-Burrel Johnson; Putlaw, Frances-Stephen Kent; Pugh, Sethy-Edwin Valentine.

Railey, Cintha-Thomas Reed; Raines, P. E. R.-Nathaniel A. Carswell; Rains, Suannah-Miles Bloodworth; Rains, Martha-Thomas Dunn; Ramage, Lucy-James Thompson; Rawls, Sarah Ann-Lewis Butler; Rawls, Margaret-John Dormany; Reaves, Mary-Burrel Mays; Record, Leany-William Talbot; Reed, Isabella-Zachariah Noles; Reeves, Sarah-Hyrom Jones; Reins, Sarah L.-C. T. Davis; Reins, Laura A.-C. T. Davis; Revels, Mary Ann E.-James Brady; Ridley, Irene-John W. Hooks; Ridley, Darkis-James Simpson; Ridley, Sarah-Allen Spears; Ridley, Martha Ann-James F. Hogan; Didley, Milley-William Hancock; Ridggill, Polly-Samuel L. Patterson; Rigby, Luanda-Zenus Fordham; Rigsby, Lydia-Jacob Dupree; Riley, Matilda-Underlull Davis; Rine, Margaret-James Johnson; Rivers, Louisa E.-John R. Bragg; Rivers, Gilla-Elijah C. Hogan; Rivers, Winnafred-John McArthur; Rivers, Sarah-James Lewis; Rivers, Martha-John Benson; Rivers, Mary-James Branan; Roberts, Susan-Richard Bernard; Roberts, Susan-William Kelly; Roberts, Mary-David Lawson; Roberts, Tabvtha-William Lawson; Robinson, Martha-Alexander Passmore; Robinson, Epsy-B. F. Brady; Rodgers, Eliza-William Davis; Rogers, Mary-Benjamin Bridges; Rogers, Lydia-James Rutherford; Rogers, Rebecca-David Lawson; Rogers, Polly-Nathan Jackson; Rogers, Caroline-Daniel Stuckey; Rogers, Caroline-James Norton; Rogers, Sarah-William Lawson; Rogers, Isabel-John Harris; Rogers, Martha A. W.-Isaac Wheeler; Rogers, Amantha-Benjamin Vinson; Rooks, Mrs. Elifair-James Robinson; Ross, Betty-Howell King; Ross, Matilda-Alexander Patterson; Ross, Suannah-Alford Williams; Ross, Mary-William Williams; Ross, Sarah-George Warren; Ross, Fanny-William Hoover; Ross, Darcus-John H. Hatcher; Ross, Catherine-Isaac Johnson; Ross, Nancy-Rena H. Smith; Rossals, Margaret-William Pettis; Rossie, Frances E.-William S. Jessup; Rozar, Siliner-David Butler; Rudd, Elizabeth-Caleb A. Jones; Rustin, Sarah-William Goldin; Rutherford, Kissiah-David Fann; Rutland, Lizar-William R. Van-

landingham; Ryals, Priscilla-John Gardner; Ryals, Mariah-Russell McCarty; Ryals, Sarah Ann-John Lewis; Rye, Lucinda-Thomas Porter; Rye, Rose Ann-Dixon Rogers; Ryle, Mary J.-Samuel J. Gee; Ryle, Gilla C.-Charles H. Carter; Ryle, Mary-George Thomas; Ryles, Mary C.-Andrew J. Champion; Ryles, Gracy-....psey Ethridge; Ryles, Sarah-Briton Carrington; Ryles, Harriet-James Hardie.

Sanders, Sarah-Green Chandler; Sanders, Martha-Hugh Butler; Sanders, Elizabeth-Samuel S. Etheridge; Sanders, Malona-James Lord; Sanders, Mary-Peter Vanlandingham; Sanders, Avelern-James Lord; Sanders, Sarah-Wilson Barrentine; Sanders, M. A. L. W. C. Flemister; Sanders, Hetty-William Bloodworth; Sanders, Winna-Davis Graham; Sanders, Elizabeth-Wiley Hancock; Sanders, Mary-Ezekiel Waters; Sanders, Martha-William Holder; Sanders, Mary-Nicholas Jenkins; Sanders, Aramānter-Joseph M. Lord; Sanders, Martha-Warren W. Dykes; Sanders, Elizabeth-James Denning; Sawyer, Elizabeth-Bailes Carr; Scarborough, Leah-E. C. Pierce; Scott, Sarah Jane-Lewis B. Manderson; Scott, Martha-Washington Kinney; Searcy, Ada-Jeptha Bullock; Searcy, Elizabeth-James Bullock; Shaw, Catherine-Jesse J. Marshall; Sheffield, E.-Bently Outlaw; Shelly, Martha-Richard Berry; Shelly, Mary-Quin Horn; Shenholster, Martha Eveline-Joseph Blount; Shenholster, Elizabeth E.-John C. Etheridge; Shenholster, Ann-Edmund Etheridge; Shenholster, Sarah Ann-William H. Daniel; Shenholster, Martha I.-John W. Scott; Shepherd, Elifair-Wesley Vanlandingham; Shepherd, Sarah-Thomas Smith; Shepherd, Charity-Samuel Vanlandingham; Shepherd, Hawley-Dewry Clark; Shepherd, Martha Matilda-Goalson Reed; Shepherd, Quilly-Elbert Beall; Shepherd, Harriet-Joseph Etheridge; Shepherd, Mary A.-Aber J. Helton; Shepherd, Louiser P.-James Simpson; Shepherd, Mary-Maurice J. Martin; Shepherd, Nancy-David Pennington; Shepherd, Polly-Mal-cijah Doster; Shivers, Harriet-Samuel B. Waller; Shows, Charity-William Gunn; Sills, Mary-McNova Mayo; Simpson, Suzannah-Silas Leslie; Simpson, Manda-William C. Taylor; Simpson, Eliza-Richard Clark; Simpson, Delilah-David Wheeler; Simpson, Serson-Ellis French; Simmons, Elizabeth-Nathaniel Thompson; Skipper, Sarah-Daniel Kingery; Skipper, Winifred-James Hartley; Skipper, Rachel-Joel Hartley; Skipper, Martha E.-Riley M. Hartley; Skipper, Mary Ann-Bently Outlaw; Skipper, Ama Ann-Garrott Nesmith; Slaughter, Pathony-Russell Hitson; Slappey, Henrietta-John Brewer; Slade, Elizabeth-William F. Jones; Slade, Rebecca-Jesse McKay; Smallwood, Mary-John Rivers; Smith, Margaret J. I.-James A. Davidson; Smith, Mary L.-R. I. Delk; Smith, Elizabeth-James Bailflower; Smith, Mary A.-M. L. Burney; Smith, Martha A.-David M. C. D. Hogan; Smith, Susan-James Smith; Smith, Mrs. Gilley-James I. Thomas; Smith, Mary Ann-John Lord; Smith, Susan-Billington Garrett; Smith, Lucinda-John Brack; Smith, Winney-Hardy Richardson; Smith, Polly-Daniel Hooks; Smith, Elizabeth-William Pierce; Smith, Sarah-Elijah Kinney; Smith, Eliza-Charles Meredith; Smith, Sarah-David Adams; Smith, Pheby S.-William L. John; Smith, Sena-John Mallaprop; Smith, Nancy A. C.-Thomas W. Dean; Smith, Epsy-Robert Jackson; Smith, Susan-Lewis McCullars; Smith, Cily-Seaborn Ethridge; Smith, Mary J.-John V. Chewing; Smith, Lydia Ann-Wm. B. Alice; Smith, Adv-Benjamin Henderson; Smith, Lethy-Zachariah Collins; Smith, Martha Ann-John M. Eady;

Smith, Martha-James Penderson; Smith, Falby-Madison Waters; Smithy, Mary-Joel W. Fowler; Snow, Sarah Jane-Daniel C. Day; Solomon, Mary I.-Abel I. Flemister; Spears, Martha Ann-Caleb S. Brown; Spears, Martha-Edmund Dixon; Spears, Margaret Ann-Joel Brown; Spears, Mary-Wade Hampton; Spears, Nancy-Benjamin F. Pittman; Spears, Kitty-John Napper; Spears, Rosy-Drewry Napper; Spears, Pansey D.-John Horton; Spence, Amanda L.-William Etheridge; Stanley, E. F.-John T. Hughs; Stanley, Mary A.-Alexander H. Cumming; Stanley, Jane E.-John F. Burney; Stanley, Susan E.-Jesse I. Green; Starley, Lydia M.-William Meeks; Starly, Frances E.-John R. Rains; Statham, Nancy-William Hall; Stephen, Sutton-Wife's name not given; Stephens, Eady-Isaac Smith; Stephens, Elizabeth-William McDaniel; Stephens, Gracy-John Garrett; Stephens, Elizabeth-William W. Spivey; Stephens, Jane-Ira Wheeler; Stephens, Elizabeth-Bryant Tindoll; Stephens, Mary-James A. Brown; Stephens, Elinder-Hyram Meadows; Stephens, Luisa-A. J. Fountain; Stephens, Cordilla-Matthew Cobb; Stephens, Elizabeth-Thomas Allen; Stephenson, Elizabeth-...lson Sanders; Stinson, Elizabeth-Wilson Sanders; Stephenson, I. C. A. C.-Alfred Brown; Stevens, Rebecca-John G. Thompson; Stevens, Leatha-Madison Walters; Stevens, Mary-R. O. Echols; Stevens, Leatha-Redding Thigpen; Stevens, Mary-John W Hall; Stevens, Elizabeth-Thomas P. Smith; Stevens, Sarah-Joel Hoover; Stevens, Senai-John T. Parker; Stevens, A. E.-Daniel Brewer; Stevens, Appa-Jesse Sanders; Stevens, Mary-Wiley Stevens; Stevenson, Lucy-John Green; Stevenson, Della-Jesse Simpson; Stewart, Jane-Joel McClendon; Stinson, Charity-Reuben Waters; Stinson, Della-David Ridley; Street, Mary Ann-James M. Ashley; Stubbs, Hannah-Thomas Underwood; Stubbs, Mary-John H. Wales; Stubbs, Nancy-Robert Hatcher; Stubbs, Eliza-Isaac Stephens; Stuckey, Martha J.-William Bush; Stuckey, Sarah-Robert Jenkins; Stuckey, Mary-Sandy Eubanks; Summer, Mary J.-James G. Radford; Summerford, Jane-Thomas J. Batson; Summerford, Emily-Ambrose Porter; Sumner, Carie E.-R. W. Adkins; Swiney, Sally-William Meadows.

Tabb, Rosa-Bird S. Gilbert; Tait, Malinda-Zachariah B. Hargrove; Tarpley, Martha-Luellin M. Robinson; Tarpley, Mary C.-William F Roberts; Tarpley, Clara H.-Merrymon P. Herndon; Tatum, Elizabeth-William F. O'Bannon; Tatur, Mary-John Passmore; Taylor, Martha-John Stuckey; Taylor, Frances Ann-Washington Taylor; Taylor, Sally-Wiley Cobb; Taylor, Elizabeth-John J. Bowers; Taylor, Polly-Thomas Baker; Taylor, Mary-Exum J. Billarns; Taylor, Nicey-Isaiah Dykes; Taylor, Charlotte-Henry Shores; Temples, Sarah A. E.-Isaac W. Davis; Temples, Emaline-Thomas B. Underwood; Temples, Sarah-Lawson Criswell; Temples, Martha-William Gresham; Terry, Mary-William Wadsworth; Thigpen, Sarah-William Bruiner; Thomas, Elizabeth-Daniel Thomas; Thomas, Lucinda-Jerusalem Shepherd; Thomas, Sarah-John Wry; Thomas, Nancy-William A. Stuckey; Thomas, Mary-Allison Stuckey; Thomas, Sarah-William Rogers; Thomas, Matilda-Joseph Wry; Thompson, Mary Ann-J. T. McCullars; Thompson, Mary-John Norwood; Thompson, Elizabeth-Mark Thrower; Thompson, Mary-Zackens Lord; Thompson, Elizabeth-John Herndon; Thompson, Rebecca-Aaron Davis; Thompson, Mary Abb-Briton Price; Thomson, Easter Ann-Noah McGowin; Thomson, Martha Melina-John M. Garrett;

Thomson, Fanny-Whitmel Christopher; Tice, Tampy-Edward Ryles; Timry, Harriet-Isham Churchill; Tindal, Elizabeth-John McConnel; Tindal, Martham-Elias Ford; Tiner, Sarah-William Shepherd; Tinney, Rebecca-Ezekiel Knight; Tinney, Elizabeth-Sachariah Noles; Tinney, Sarah-Charles Webb; Tipton, Elizabeth Jane-David McCullars; Tipton, Sarah-John W. McCullars; Todd, Rebecca-William A. Vincent; Todd, Mary-Henry Hooks; Trebble, Priscilla-Abraham Kingery; Tribble, Qun V.-C. C. Kingery; Truit, Tiny-Andrew Jackson; Tucker, Mearonin-George M. Kemp.

Underwood, Dorcas-John C. Mackey; Underwood, Sarah-James Ward; Underwood, Sarah E.-Thomas W. Pennington; Underwood, Malinda-John G. Smith; Underwood, Nicy-William Etheridge; Upton Elvina Ann-Century Ross; Ussery, Lucy Ann-Valentine Crumley; Ussery, Susannah-Presly H. Holly; Ussery, Levina-James Dixon.

Valentine, Cinthy-John C. Pattinshall; Valentine, Sarah-Robert Taylor; Valentine, Elizabeth-John King; Vandever, Mary A.-Hardy Lavender; Vanlandingham, Clarissa-Jesse A. Sanders; Vanlandingham, Mary R.-Jesse Lord; Vanlandingham, Celia-T. M. Freeman; Vanlandingham, Francis-Iverson L. Harville; Vanlandingham, Anna Sofiah-Jesse Lord; Vann, Mary Ann-James Clark; Vann, Martha-Love Register; Vann, Nancy-William Cook; Vaughn, Elizabeth-Joseph Churchwell; Vaughn, Elizabeth-Mitchell Ethridge; Vaughn, Eliza-Wiley Meredith; Vaughn, Mary Ann-John R. Garrott; Vaughn, Nancy-John Jones; Vaughn, Mahala-Jesse Sanders; Veal, Elizabeth A.-Theopolus Hardie; Vincent, Rebecca-William Hoover; Vush, Elizabeth N.-William L. Walden.

Walker, Martha I.-James Mixon; Walker, Nancy-Jacob Gilbert; Wall, Rebecca-John Hoover; Walters, Lydeon Matilda-Richard R. McConnell; Walters, Mary Ann-Jackson McCullars; Walters, Harriet-John Stevens; Walters, Jane Ann-William P. Hogan; Walters, Sarah Ann-John H. Hartlev; Walters, Martha-Elbert Walters; Ward, Susan-Richmond I. Dykes; Ward, Elizabeth-Renching J. Johnson; Ward, Sarah-William Thomas; Ward, Mrs. Sarah A.-Dennis Mercer; Ward, Elizabeth-John C. Parker; Ward, Mary Ann-Hugh McCurvey; Ward, Rebecca-Richard Dykes; Ward, Annie-John W. Kern; Wadsworth, Polly-Benjamin Haywood; Wardsworth, Nancy-David Barlow; Waters, Janey Ann F.-William D. Logan; Waters, Elitha-Jehu H. Davidson; Watkins, Amanda-Johnson Kingery; Watson, Minna M.-William A. Crumley; Weaver, Rebecca-Jacob Dover; Weaver, Lilla-William B. Bales; Weaver, Nancy-Benjamin Howell; Webb, Frances-William Fountain; Webb, Eliza-Moses Sutton; Webb, Martha-James Goodman; Webb, Sally-Elijah Cook; Webb, Sarah-Michael Isler; Webb, Augustine-John Cook; Welch, Eliza-Alexander Shaw; Wetherby, Mary-John Eady; Wheaton, Ann V.-Richard C. Todd; Wheeler, Elizabeth-Timothy Bloodworth; Wheeler, Conilla A. S. I.-Robert Adams; Wheeler, Sarah-David Hudson; Wheeler, Rebecca C.-William Holland; Wheeler, Linna-Linson Walden; Wheeler, Lucinda-Shelby P. Etheridge; Wheeler, Frances-John Sanders; Wheeler, Rebecca-Miles Bloodworth; Wheeler, Caroline-Jesse Bales; Wheeler, Sarah-George Herson; Whitaker, Mary-Alphons Beall; Whitaker, Nancy G.-Nathan Horn; Whitaker, G. A.-E. I. Massey; Whipple, Mildred R.-Nimrod Brown; White, Nancy-John W. Hyde; Whitehurst, Louisa J.-E. F. M. Callaway; Whitehurst, Eliza-Zackariah Brown; Whitehurst, Jac-

han-Isaac C. West; Wilburn, Martha-Luke J. Weeks; Wilcox, Zilpha-Morrel Baker; Wiliby, Elizabeth-Brazil Bell; Willace, Pency-William Ross; Williams, Thaney-James Cumbest; Williams, Elizabeth-Richard Wadkins; Williams, Mary-William Waters; Williams, Malinda-Ezekiel Attaway; Williams, Ammey-William Fennel; Williams, Martha-Jackson A. Collins; Williams, Mary J.-William Gunn; Williams, Mary Ann-Joseph Davidson; Williams, Barshaba-James Smith; Williams, Mary-Jefferson Sanders; Williams, Nancy-William Rogers; Williamson, Mary-Jackson W. Dunn; Williamson, Lydia-Edward Sills; Willis, Rebecca-Daniel Spears; Willis, Margaret S.-Joseph N. I. Goldin; Willis, Adaline W.-Richard J. Bachelor; Willis, Sarah-Coleman Vaughn; Willis, Adeline W.-W. H. H. Bailey; Willis, Mary Ann-James M. Batson; Wills, Sary Ann-David McMurrin; Winderweedle, Susan-Porter Faulk; Wise, Harriet Eliza-James Franklin Barber; Wise, Martha-John E. Hooks; Wise, Charlotte-Frederick Reese; Wise, Mary B.-Alfred Branon; Wise, Penny-Jeremiah Anderson; Wise, Mary Ann-William Cobb; Witt, Eliza-Nathaniel Hughs; Witt, Mary E.-Wm. D. Barfield; Witt, Rachel-John Nichals; Wise, Mary Ann-John Cook; Wood, Missouri-Thadeus Brown; Wood, Rebecca-Sevin Lavender; Wood, Theresa-John M. Lord; Woodall, Catherine-James Spurlock; Woodward, Mary-Samuel Jones; Woolsey, Carolin-James L. Vincent; Wright, Eliza Jane-Benjamin Fountain; Wright, Nancy-John Ross; Wright, Sarah Ann-John Steely; Wrye, Martha-John R. Hooks; Wynn, Georgiann-William Chandler; Wynn, Tabitha-John Lord; Wynn, Arenna H.-William K. Horn; Wynn, Violet-Joseph Ramage; Wynn, Martha-James R. Thompson; Wynn, Lucinda-John E. Duncan; Wynn, Beurter-Elbert Davis; Wynne, Amanda N.-Seaborn Tipton; Wynne, Margaret-Green Sanders.

Yarborough, Nancy-William Chapman; Yerty, Anny-Abraham Coleson; Young, Polly-William C. H. Branan; Young, Elsy M.-John M. Peacock; Young, Tabitha-Littleton Branan; Young, Abra Ann-Needham Brown; Young, Nancy-William Smallwood; Youngblood, Sarah-James Doke; Yurner, Elizabeth-David Measles.

CELEBRATION OF FOURTH OF JULY AT IRWINTON 1831

Clipping from Georgia Journal, July 14, 1831

Pursuant to previous arrangements a large number of citizens of Wilkinson County assembled at the Courthouse to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence; and from thence marched in a procession to the Methodist Chapel when an address was made to the throne of Grace by Rev. Samuel Wright. The Declaration of Independence was read by John B. Hicks, and an oration delivered by Dr. George K. Holloway. The company then retired to Mr. Beall's tavern, and then partook of a sumptuous dinner furnished for the occasion. After the cloth was removed the following Regular Toasts were drank with great harmony and unanimity of feeling:

1. THE DAY—When our country, like the Roman Nation, publicly displayed the jewels of which she is proud.

2. THE HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION—They fought and struggled

long and hard for liberty which in descent to their children has been preserved uncorrupted and holy, undefiled and pure.

3. WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN—The Pressman and Compositor of the work of the American Revolution, the former worked off the enemies of Independence, the latter aided in composing those lines which formed the basis of the liberty we enjoy. Their works shall never be erased from our country.

4. THOMAS JEFFERSON AND JOHN ADAMS—Parallels of greatness in the fount case of American worthies; on the Fourth of July, 1776, they pledged their lives and their fortunes for their country's good; on the Fourth of July, 1826, they resigned them to the Author of their existence.

5. ANDREW JACKSON—President of the United States.

6. JAMES MADISON—His name needs no eulogy.

7. JAMES MONROE—Shame to the Country and Virginia in particular, that one of her most faithful sons should have to pass the evening of his life in penury and want. May Congress speedily grant him ample justice and Virginia render him independent and happy.

8. LAFAYETTE—The Hero of the Revolution, thrice the Champion of liberty, and the friend of man. Well has he remembered the principles of Washington. To his moderation and prudence France owes her present greatness and Louis Phillippe his Crown.

9. AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURE—Three great founts of Columbian industry; an equal distribution of protection to each will secure to the country at large national prosperity.

10. POLAND—Long has she borne the oppression of the Northern Autocrat; may she soon bear upon her escutcheon of liberty, and "assume among the powers of the earth" that station which her gallant deeds entitle her to.

11. EDUCATION—The forming and preserving power, by which, whatever is immortal in man is made more worthy of an immortal destiny.

12. THE PRESS—The stay and lever of popular governments; the Palladium of our rights and liberties—may it unlock the bars of ignorance and oppression; and cast abroad the rays of truth and toleration.

13. WOMAN—The only tyrants that man is not authorized to resist.

VOLUNTEERS:

By Major John Hatcher, President of the day: *The Nullifiers*—May they be compelled to ride on packsaddles made of thorns, placed upon frying pans and gridirons.

By Jesse Pittman, Esq., Vice-President of the day: *The Perpetuity of the Union*, and the interest and sovereignty of Georgia. The first is secure with Andrew Jackson at its head; the other we believe will be promoted and zealously guarded by Wilson Lumpkin, should he be elected Governor; to do which, let all parties, without regard to party feeling, unite.

By John B. Hicks, Reader of the day: May the sons of freedom who have met to celebrate this day do it in a becoming manner, and may the factions of each past year be consigned to the tomb of forgetfulness.

By Dr. George K. Holloway, Orator: *The New Cabinet*. Endowed with more talent, may it possess more wisdom.

By Daniel M. Hall, Esq. *The Heroes of the Revolution*, May our

Country, in the pride of her greatness, never forget those who laid the foundations of her greatness.

By Robert Hatcher, Esq. *The Abolition of the Penitentiary System*. A better system of Internal Improvement and a speedy acquirement of the Cherokee Land.

By Benjamin Exum, Esq. *Andrew Jackson*, The President of the United States—the patriotic hero of his country—the savior of Orleans. May he never be forgotten by the sons of Liberty.

By Col. Seaborn Delk—*A Just and Equal System of Taxation*, without which the noble maxim of the Romans: "Never to Despair of the Republic," will soon cease to console the people of the South.

By Dr. Wm. G. Little—*Troupites and Clarkites*, May they coalesce and by a mutual decomposition, a new body politic be formed.

By Dr. E. K. Heath, *The Brave Commander of the Poles*, May his labors be crowned with success and Poland crowned with liberty.

By Jeremiah Beall, *Wilkinson County*, May the political sentiments of its citizens ever be like its climate, pure and uncontaminated by the fever of party spirit and prejudice.

By Samuel Peace, Marshall: *Independence*. May the enthusiastic spirit of '76 ever cherish the liberty of America until all the things shall be consigned to the quietus of oblivion.

By John O'Banion, *Wilson Lumpkin*, the Honest Politician, the Able Statesman, the Favorite of Wilkinson County. May he be our next Governor.

By Abner Hicks, May the Spirit of Troup and Clark be buried in the best of talent and never be raised in the minds of ignorance.

By John Smith, Esq. The Memory of Jasper and McDonald. The Penitentiary system, May it be speedily abolished. Haynes for Governor and the Cherokee Land.

By Captain Thomas Gilbert, *Party Spirit*, That which Washington, Jefferson and Jackson repudiated let no man who claims to be a patriot embrace.

By Charles Culpepper, *The Polanders*, May success crown the efforts of the brave Poles and may the genius of liberty direct her armies to victory and glory until all her enemies perish by the sword, or sink in the waves of the Vistula.

By B. E. Hall, Esq. *Andrew Jackson*, May he succeed in his second election for President. The Penitentiary building—as it has been abolished by fire may the system be abolished by the Legislature. The Cherokee Territory—the right of Georgia; may she speedily acquire.

By James Ross, Esq. *Party Spirit*, The curse of a free people. It has been denounced by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. It should not have a place in the bosom of Americans.

By E. Ridley:

O Pope, Had I thy satire's darts,
I'd give the scoundrels their deserts
And rip their hollow, rotten hearts,
And tell aloud
Their juggling, hocus pocus arts,
To cheat the crowd.

By Martin Witt: May the wing of the Eagle of America spread over Great Britain with power to take the Lion by the head and pick out his eyes.

By W. W. Padgett: May Allen Lysles in the next combat possess the power, might and strength of Elijah's God, to tear Martin Witt asunder.

By Joel Butler: Col. Seaborn Delk, who solicits and deserves the suffrage of his friends. May he ride the race of Justice and Success, and the patriotic citizens of Wilkinson County whip for him.

By Josiah W. Hill, *Henry Clay*:

A little busy politician,
With more heads than a beast of visions,
And more intrigues in every one,
Than all the whelps in Babylon.

By Richard Lewis, Esq., The Constitution of the United States; sufficiently extended without liberal constructions for plain Republicans.

By Peter Buckhotes, Esq., Like the Herves of the Rev. we go for our country, right or wrong.

By John T. Harrison, May the Fourth of July ever be celebrated by the rising generations in memory of our forefathers—

Who bled and fought so nobly brave,
And by Divine protection,
Did our Country save.

By Thomas Allen—The Heroes of the Revolution, who preferred death and the destruction of their enemies to live in slavery.

By W. H. Wright—Talents and Patriotism—May they always find patrons and friends.

By Edwin Mayo—To the Fair of Georgia—As the Fair have the power to depress the vice of intemperance in the youths of our Country, so may they look with a watchful eye to their own good and glory.

By J. Beall—The Reader—A gentleman, plain, honest and upright in all his dealings with mankind, who has by the courteousness of his address, suavity of his manners insured to himself the esteem, approbation and love of all.

By C. Culpepper—The Orator—A Virginian by birth, in politics consistent, and in friendship sincere.

After a pleasant day the company separated in excellent spirits and general good feelings.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE EBENEZER ASSOCIATION TAKEN FROM REGULAR FILE OF MINUTES

By Wiley Shepherd

This body was constituted at Cool Springs Meetinghouse, Wilkinson County, Georgia, on Saturday the 6th of March, 1814. The Churches which thus associated were Rocky Creek, Whitehead's Meetinghouse, Big Sandy, Cool Springs, Poplar Spring, Sugar Creek, and Mt. Horeb. These were dismissed from the Hepzibah Association. Mt. Moriah, Mt. Nebo, New Providence, Richland Creek, Ramah, and Trail Branch were dismissed from the Ocmulgee Association.

The Presbytery consisted of the Rev. George Franklin, Norrel Robertson, Charles Culpepper and Isaiah Shirey, from the Hepzibah Association; Vincent A. Tharp, Henry Hooten and Edmund

Tolbert from the Ocmulgee. Micajah Fulgham was chosen Moderator and Ezekiel Taylor Clerk. The Ocmulgee Church, a new constitution, was received into the union, making fourteen churches. This body was constituted on Articles of Faith held by Regular Baptist generally. The Association is indebted to the Rev. George Franklin for the name she bears.

Second Session, at Mt. Moriah, Twiggs County, August 13, 1814. Introductory Sermon by Micajah Fulgham, M. Fulgham Moderator and E. Taylor Clerk. Made arrangements for correspondence with Associations and appointed two General Meetings. Recommended Itinerent preaching, and appointed a fast day, etc. 14 churches and 575 members, Circular letter on Christian duties by Brother Amos Love, at this time there was four ordained ministers belonging to the Association, viz. Micajah Fulgham, Jesse Pierce, Wm. Hawthorn and Chadwick A. Tharp, Sr., and the following Licentiates, viz. Charles Stringer, John McKenzie, Samuel Pouncy, Elijah Hammock, Sam'l Cannon and Wiley Shepherd.

Third Session at Mt. Nebo, Wilkinson County, August 15, 1815. Introductory Sermon by Wm. Hawthorn, M. Fulgham, Moderator, E. Taylor Clerk, 3 churches received viz. Ohoopy, Rutherford and Woods. Query taken from the table, is it right to receive testimony from the world against a member in any case? Answer, we think it right that every church should receive testimony from any quarter she may think proper and act upon it, according to the weight the testimony bears with her. Resolved, that this Association recommend to the several churches they represent, to receive all such sums as may be collected from time to time in the said churches by free donation and transmit the same to this Association annually by their Messengers, which sums so collected shall form an Association fund to aid this Association in making such contributions to Messengers appointed to bear letters of correspondence to our sister Associations as may appear necessary and for other charitable purposes which may from time to time occur. Again recommend itinerant preaching, fast day, etc. 17 churches 761 members. Circular letter on the duty of Deacons by M. Fulgham. Twenty-eight dollars was raised at this session for the Association fund by the voluntary contributions of the Messengers, Fourteen of which was expended.

Fourth Session. at Mt. Horeb, Pulaski County, November 9, 1816. Introductory Sermon by John McKenzie, Fulgham and Taylor re-elected to office. Three churches received, viz., Stone Creek, Mount Pleasant and Bulah. Opened correspondence with the Baptist Board for Foreign Missions. Reported the church at Whitehead Meeting-house dissolved. Query taken from the table—is it consistent with the genius and order of the gospel of Jesus Christ for members of his church to encourage or suffer their children to attend dances? Answer, it is inconsistent. Appointed General Meetings, fast day, etc. 19 churches, 681 members. Circular letter on Church Discipline by the Rev. Wm. Jones.

Fifth Session at Woods Meeting-house, Twiggs County, September 13, 1817. Introductory Sermon by Vincent A. Tharp, Fulgham and Taylor re-elected to office. Resolved to cease correspondence with the Baptist Board for Foreign Missions. Agreed that the Ministers of this Association shall in future bear the title of Elder.

Two churches received, Antioch Twiggs Co. and Camp Creek, Baldwin County. Agreed to contribute all the surplus money in the Association fund for itinerant preaching in the lower counties provided suitable candidates should appear. 21 churches, 900 members. Circular letter on Christian liberty by Wm. Hawthorn.

Sixth Session at New Providence, Wilkinson County, Sept. 12, 1818. Introductory Sermon by Wm. Jones, M. Fulgham, Moderator, E. Taylor Clerk. Resumed correspondence with the Baptist Board for Foreign Missions. Received and read a Circular addressed from the Kentucky Baptist Missions Society for Indian Reform. Appointed the Moderator to write to that Society. Set apart two days of fasting and prayer in imitation of the Ocmulgee Association on account of the great drought which prevailed this year. 21 churches, 879 members. Circular letter on Declension of Religion by Micajah Fulgham.

Seventh Session at Rocky Creek, Laurens County, Sept. 11, 1819. Introductory Sermon by Eden Taylor, Vincent A. Tharp, Moderator, Ezekiel Taylor, Clerk. One Church received, Salem. The Board of Foreign Missions requested the sentiment of the Association in regard to an institution for the education of poor young ministers, which was laid over until next meeting for consideration. Appointed a committee to join a similar committee from the Ocmulgee Association to make arrangements for Indian Reform and report at the next meeting. Set apart a day of thanksgiving to God for his goodness this year in blessing the land with rain, and the people with bread to the full; also a day of fasting and prayer. Seven ministers were present as Delegates, viz. Eden Taylor, Wm. Hawthorn, John McKenzie, Isaiah Shiry, Vincent A. Tharp, Levi Bush, Solomon Stephens; three Licentiates, viz. Henry Dykes, Samuel Cannon and Wiley Shepherd. 22 churches, 925 members. Circular letter on the Resurrection of the Dead by Vincent A. Tharp.

Eighth Session at Ramah, Wilkinson County, Sept. 9, 1820. Introductory Sermon by Theophilus Pierce, Vincent A. Tharp, Moderator, Ezekiel Taylor Clerk. Three churches received, viz. Myrtle Spring, Mount Olive and Bethel, Pulaski. Agreed to concur with the Ocmulgee Association and any other that may come into the measure of Indian Reform and appointed trustees. Took up the reference from our Minutes of last year relative to an institution for the Education of poor young Ministers, but as this Association could not see its general utility could not come into the measure until better satisfied, but were willing others should act discretionary in the support of such an object. Query taken from the table, is there not an inconsistency in the mode of dismissing members as practised in our churches? Answer, we think there is. Resolved in future they be dismissed in toto. Appointed General Meeting, fast day etc. 25 churches, 1065 members. Circular letter on the Support of the Gospel by Micajah Fulgham.

Ninth Session at Myrtle Spring, Wilkinson County, Sept. 8, 1821. Introductory Sermon by John Ross,—Theophilus Pierce, Moderator, John McKenzie, Clerk. One church received, Buckeye. Received the report of the trustee on Indian Affairs. Received and continued the correspondence with the Baptist Board for Foreign Missions. Set apart a day for fasting and prayer etc. 26 churches in union, 1085 members. Circular letter on Preaching the Gospel to all Nations by John McKenzie.

Note—The Beersheba Church was formely Mount Pleasant.

Tenth Session at Mt. Horeb Pulaski County, September 7, 1822. Introductory Sermon by James Steely, Vincent A. Tharp, Moderator, John McKenzie Clerk. Received the report of the Board of Trustees for Indian Reform and unanimously agreed to aid in that laudable design and appropriate \$128.00 dollars. Received the Minutes of the General Baptist Association. Took the same under consideration and laid it over to the next Association. Received and continued correspondence with the general Board for Foreign Missions. Appointed a day for fasting and prayer, for the blessings of God upon our sons and daughters. 26 churches, 1019 members. Circular letter on Renewing Grace by John Ross. The following ministers were present as Delegates, Charles Culpepper, Henry Hand, James Steely, John Ross, John McKenzie, Vincent A. Tharp, Theophilus Pierce, Wm. Hawthorn and two Licentiates, John Leonard and Elijah Hammock.

Eleventh Session at Stone Creek, Twiggs County, Sept. 13, 1823. Introductory Sermon by Charles Culpepper, Vincent A. Tharp, Moderator, John McKenzie Clerk. Two churches received, Poplar Spring, Washington Co., and Mount Pisgah, Monroe Co. of which Jont. Neal and John Blackstone were Messengers and both violently opposed to missions. Took under consideration the reference of last year, relative to the General Association, which was thrown under the table. Took under consideration the Indian Reform whether to continue or discontinue,—it was discontinued. This caused one Minister to remark that they had stripped the Lord naked and turned him out of doors. Received and continued correspondence with the Baptist Board for Foreign Missions and set apart a day of fasting and prayer. 28 churches, 1043 members. Circular letter on Christian Liberty by Elijah Hammock, which was referred to a Committee of three, Taylor, Hand and Blackstone for correction.

Twelfth Session at Cool Springs, Wilkinson County, Sept. 11, 1824. Introductory Sermon by Henry Hand, Vincent A. Tharp, Moderator, John McKenzie, Clerk. One church received, Mt. Bezer. It was moved and seconded that we consider the minutes of last year so far as related to Indian Reform, the motion was lost. A similar motion was made to correspond with the General Association, but it was lost. Received and continued correspondence with the Baptist Board for Foreign Missions. The church at Mount Pisgah, Monroe County, was dismissed of which Blackstone and Neal were Messengers. The Ministers present as delegates were nearly divided, those in favor of Missions were Hand, Steely, Swift, Culpepper, Ross, Shepherd, Tharp, and Pierce—those opposed were Bush, Barber, Blackstone, Neal McKenzie, Dykes and Adams Jones, and the laity chiefly. Appointed fast day, etc. 29 churches, 969 members. Circular letter on Family Religion by Eden Taylor.

Thirteenth Session at Rocky Creek Laurens County, Sept. 10, 1825. Introductory Sermon by Martin Swift, Theophilus Pierce, Moderator, John McKenzie, Clerk. Two churches received, Big Creek and Dry Creek. The Minutes are silent as to correspondence with the Board for Foreign Missions. The 28th item of last year's minutes was stricken out, and two days of fasting and prayer appointed for God's blessings on the churches generally, and also on our land, as there had been a Domestic Missionary Society formed within the

bounds of the Association, the subject of Missions was not agitated. 30 churches, 1070 members. Circular letter on Praying for Ministers by Henry Hand. At this time there is correspondence with seven Associations.

Fourteenth Session at Mount Olive, Baldwin County, Sept. 9, 1826. Introductory Sermon by John McKenzie, Pearce and McKenzie re-elected to office. By request of the church at Poplar Springs, Washington Co., a committee was appointed to meet with that church to set them in order. Appointed a fast day for God's blessings on the church, and the young and rising generation. 30 churches, 1009 members. Circular on Good Works by Theophilus Pearce.

Fifteenth Session. at Richland Creek, Twiggs County, Sept. 8, 1827. Introductory Sermon by Henry Hand, John Ross Moderator, and John McKenzie, Clerk. One church received, Union; one church dissolved, Salem. This body expressed her condolences for the death of those venerable men of God,—Vincent A. Tharp and Theophilus Pearce, formerly Moderators of this body. Recommended the churches to set apart a day of fasting and prayer among themselves. There were twelve ministers and one Licentiate at this meeting. 30 churches, 10074 members. Circular letter on Brotherly Love by John McKenzie.

Sixteenth Session at Trail Branch Pulaski County, Sept. 13, 1828. Introductory Sermon by John Ross, John Ross Moderator, McKenzie Clerk. Two churches received, Harmony and Beaver Creek. Agreed to have the Constitution and Articles of Faith of this body published in the Minutes of the present year. No recommending or appointing a fast day this year, how forgetful Christians are sometimes of their dependence on God. 32 churches, 1198 members. Circular letter on Putting the Brethren in Remembrance of all their duties by Charwick A. Tharp. Up to this time there had been contributed for minutes \$712.00 and to the Association Fund \$735.00. \$731.00 dollars had been appropriated to defray Messengers expenses. \$81.00 had been returned by Messengers who failed to perform the service assigned them as Corresponding Messengers. There had also been contributed \$128.00 for Indian Reform, making an aggregate of \$1575.00.

Seventeenth Session at Woods Meeting-house, Twiggs County, Sept. 12, 1829. Introductory Sermon by Adam Jones, John Ross Moderator, Charwick A. Tharp, Clerk. The Minutes say three churches received but Camp Creek in Dooly was omitted by mistake to be inserted which would have made four churches received instead of three, and the number agree with the table, which says 36 churches, the three mentioned are Irwinton, Shallum and Hope-well. Four churches dismissed: Dry Creek, Beaver Creek Mt. Bezer and Ohoopy. Recommended a fast day to be kept and the Fourth of July as a day of thanksgiving. 36 churches, 1431 members, 270 baptized. Contributed for minutes \$66.00, Association Fund \$77.00, appropriated to corresponding Messengers \$86.00. Circular letter on Brotherly Love by a Committee of three, Paine, Jones and Whittle. Gray's Circular rejected.

Eighteenth Session at New Providence, Wilkinson County, Sept. 11, 1830. Introductory Sermon by John M. Gray, Adam Jones, Moderator and Charwick A. Tharp, Clerk. Four churches received, viz. New Hope, Irwin Co., New Hope Twiggs Co., New Hope Laurens

Co. Pleasant Plains, Wilkinson Co. Five churches dismissed, viz. Big Creek, Camp Creek, Dooly, Shallum, Mount Horeb and Poplar Spring, Washington, and three members appointed to assist in constituting the four first named into an Association. Set apart two days, one for fasting and prayer and the other for thanksgiving. Union and Bethel are not found in the table and perhaps were dissolved that year. 34 churches, 1502 members. For Minutes \$63; for fund \$85.00; 410 baptized. Circular letter on Brotherly Love by George Leaves. Eleven ordained Ministers, Hammack, Odom, Smith, Hand, Leonard Scarborough, Baker, Melton, Jones, Gray, Tharp.

Nineteenth Session at Poplar Spring, Laurens County, Sept. 10, 1831. Introductory Sermon by Charwick A. Tharp, Adam Jones Moderator, C. A. Tharp, Clerk. The Minutes say three churches were received, Dublin, Parkinson and Williams, but Hartford should have been inserted, making four churches. Two churches were dismissed, New Hope, Laurens, and Harmony, Baldwin. Decided that it was not good order to receive or hold a member in fellowship who had intermarried while their first wife or husband was living. Set apart one day for fasting and prayer and one for thanksgiving. 33 churches, 1391 members, 127 baptized. For Minutes \$57.00; Fund \$93.00. Circular letter on Missionary Efforts by H. B. Hathaway.

Twentieth Session at Camp Creek, Baldwin County, Sept. 8, 1832. Introductory Sermon by Berry Melton, Charwick A. Tharp, Moderator and Jas. McDonald, Clerk. The articles of faith of this body was again reprinted, with a little alteration in the 12th article which reads as follows: We believe that ordained ministers or such as have come under the imposition hands by a regularly authorized Presbytery, only have a right to administer the ordinances. The Constitution was in part reprinted. Query, what shall be done with disorderly expelled members who previous to their expulsion received letters of dismissal and now refuse to give them up? Answer, That the expelling church should inform other churches of the case, in order to guard them against imposition. Agreed to keep the 20th of the month as a fast day as recommended by the Governor on account of the cholera morbus. The 4th of July was recommended as a day of thanksgiving, altered the mode of appointing a person to preach the introductory sermon and one to write the circular letter. Adopted the plan for each church to send delegates to the General Meeting or Union Meeting and the whole number when convened shall appoint the place for the next Union Meeting of the same district and the Association when it falls to their lot. One church, Hopewell, is omitted in the table, which would make 31 churches, 1339 members, 184 baptized For Minutes \$46.00; for Fund \$76.00. Circular letter by D. D. Sanders,—modified by a committee of Black, Whitaker and Martin. Ministers present; Odom, Paine, Black, Smith, McDonald, Marshall, Jones, Tharp; Licentiates, Powell, Hughs, Messer. Rutherford and Mt. Olive Dismissed.

Twenty-first Session at Big Sandy, Wilkinson County, Sept. 21, 1833. Introductory Sermon by James McDonald, Charwick A. Tharp, Moderator, and H. B. Hathaway Clerk. The Ocmulgee and Mt. Moriah churches were reported to be dissolved. Query, is it right or is it not for Brethren to go to law with each other? Answer, No, it is not right. Appointed a day of fasting and prayer, and the Fourth of July as a day of thanksgiving. 27 churches, 1178 members, 166

baptized, for Minutes \$47.00; for fund \$60.00. Circular letter on the Pleasantness of Brethren Dwelling Together in Unity by H. B. Stanly.

Twenty-second Session at Hopewell, Telfair County, Sept. 27, 1834. Introductory Sermon by David Smith, Charwick A. Tharp, Moderator, Daniel M. Hall, Clerk. One church received, Bethel, Wilkinson. Recommended the churches to set apart one day at least for fasting and prayer and one for thanksgiving in the course of the year. 28 churches, 1305 members, 116 baptized. For Minutes \$41.00; for fund \$63.00. Ministers, Black, Jones, Smith, Tharp, Hughs, Baker, Messer, Paine, and Williamson and Bush. Circular letter on Difficiencies in Christian Duties by J. Hughs.

Twenty-third Session at Myrtle Springs, Wilkinson County, Sept. 26, 1835. Introductory Sermon by Wm. Paine, Chadwick A. Tharp, Moderator and H. B. Hathway, Clerk. Voted to drop correspondence with the Georgia and Washington Associations, while they correspond with the Central Association. Passed a resolution against the abolitionest. Appointed a day of fasting and prayer that the churches may be united and brotherly love abound. One church received, Bethlehem. This meeting was one of much contention and fears entertained of a split taking place. 29 churches, 1405 members, 211 baptized. For Minutes \$44.00; for fund \$65.00. Circular letter on usury by Adam Jones. Ministers, Jones, Smith, Black, Tharp, Hand, Paine, Baker, Messer, Odom, Powell. Licentiates, Vann, Pearce and Warren.

Twenty-fourth Session at Beersheba, Twiggs County, Sept. 24, 1836. Introductory Sermon by Charwick A. Tharp, C. A. Tharp, Moderator, and James H. Loftin, Clerk. Three churches, Camp Creek, Ramah and Bulah, sent up a declaration of non-fellowship with all the benevolent institutions of the day and persons engaged in them. A query was purposed as follows: are the institutions of the day such as Missions, Temperance, etc., consistent with articles of the faith of this Association, which after much debate was answered in the affirmative. On this decision the delegates of seven churches left the house, viz. Myrtle Spring, Mt. Nebo, Ramah, Cool Spring, Pleasant Plains, Camp Creek and Bulah and declared themselves to be the true Ebenezer Association and demanded the records, all of which was denied. It was then resolved that a difference of opinion on the institutions of the day should not be the ground of non-fellowship among the brethren. Big Sandy Church was dismissed by letter. Recommended the churches to keep as a fast day the Saturday of their first meeting in the next year. Renewed correspondence with the Georgia and Washington Associations and opened correspondence with the Central Association. 29 churches, 1259 members, 127 baptized; for Minutes \$39.00; for fund \$48.00. Circular letter on Christian Charity Love and Forbearance Towards all the People of God by Lott Warren. The Ministers present who were opposed to the institutions of the day were Black, Smith, Jones, Paine, Powell; those in favor were: Tharp, J. R. Hand, Hughs, Lancaster, Williamson and Baker.

Compiler's note: The foregoing brief history of the Ebenezer Association was found in the Minute Book of Liberty Church, having been written nearly a century ago by Wiley Shepherd.

CHURCH HISTORIES

MT. NEBO—Baptist Church, was organized in June, 1808, by Elders Joseph Baker, Stephen Safford and Henry Hooten and was the first church of any denomination to be organized in the county. The first pastor was Claiborn Baitman. The early members were:

Samuel Cannon, Benjamin Underwood, Thomas Jackson, William Bland, William Lord, Sr.; William Pace, John Gilmore, John Hatcher, Sr.; Benajah King, Clark Jackson, John Poulk, Elias Legget, Thomas Lord, Robert Milligan, Benjamin Logan, Thomas Gray, Sr.; Thomas Gray, Jr.; John Clemons, John Eady, Sr.; William Lord, Jr.; Hezekiah Williams, John Brown, Abner Jackson, Thomas Underwood, Wiley Shepherd, Shadrick Adams, William Underwood, Joseph Clyet, John Rustin, John Hardie, Merrit Ethridge, William Mackey, Sr.; Joab Durham, John Taliaferro, James Sheror, John Ryan, Samuel Williams, Joshua Ryal, Malachi Sanders, Henry Sanders, James Ware, James Ballard, James Benton, Joseph Mayo, Alexander Passmore, Amos King, Wiley Davis, Underhill Davis, Ely Mayo, Adam Branan, Harris Branan, Alexander Nesbit, Archibald Hooks, Sarah Cannon, Junney Underwood, Hopey Ethridge, Ann Shepherd, Elizabeth Bland, Margaret Edey, Molly Lord, Priscilla Pace, Lewey Jones, Lewisa Rustin, Damaris Hardie, Adah Davis, Cally Ethridge, Mary Brady, Ludia English, Mary Shepherd, Nancy Howard, Sarah Mayo, Sally Bozman, Tabytha Taylor, Elizabeth Waid, Polly Williams, Sarah Lewis, Mary Milligan, Rebecca Gray, Maggy Ballard, Rebeckah Copeland, Patsy Williams, Sally Underwood, Rachel Ruston, Elizabeth Sanders, Bethah Milligan, Nancy Clyet, Mary Wilkinson, Mary Hatcher, Syntha Pugh, Rebeckah Macky, Milly Ethridge, Mary Hancock, Nancy King, Sarah Passmore, Tabytha Brown, Sally Dickson, Rachel Williams, Susannah Jackson, Jr.; Rebecca Fairchild, Elizabeth Jackson, V. Butler, Elizabeth Underwood, Catherine Back, Sally Adams, Elizabeth Etheridge, Polly Clemons, Maryan Gross, Anna Garrett, Pheby Howell, Sarah Shepherd, Gilly Lancaster, Lydia Taliaferro.

RAMAH

Few churches have had as interesting a history as has Ramah Primitive Baptist Church, located two miles south of Gordon. Its influence through the hundred and twenty years since it was constituted has been far reaching, and it might well be called one of the bulwarks of the Primitive Baptist belief its members unchanging and unchangeable in the ancient tenets and doctrines as practised by their forbears.

Ramah Church was constituted June 10, 1809, by Castlebury, Cornelius Batchelor, Thomas McGinty, McGinty, John Proctor, Adam Jones, Ella Jones, Fanny Proctor, Allen Gay and Abigail Gay.

Around Ramah there soon grew up quite a cross roads community center. The presence of the church did not deter the building of the old race track, traces of which may yet be found, and in its day it was one of the most famous race tracks lying between the Oconee and the Ocmulgee Rivers, and the finest blooded horses were brought here to be entered in the races.

At first this church was a member of the Ocmulgee Association,

but in 1814 a new association, the Ebenezer, was formed at Old Cool Spring Church where Allentown now stands and Ramah became a member of this Association. The delegates Ramah sent to organize the association were Allen Gay and Adam Jones.

The membership of the church grew rapidly and the minutes show the names of those joining this church to 1820 were: 1809, Ezekiel Bragg, Sarah Bragg, Benjamin Cooper, Nancy Cooper; 1811, Henry Castleberry, Millie Castleberry, John Roach, Elizabeth Aycock, Benjamin Aycock, Fannie Johnson, Eliza Darden, Fannie Darden; 1812, Delilah Jones, Penny Gay, Lillie Gay, Hesikah Darden, Jacob Showes, Polly Showes, Isaac Jones, Sarah Stevens, Reiny Castleberry; 1813, Henry Eady, Solomon Savage, Frederick Henron, Martha Matthews, Mathew Bragg, Bether Williams, Br. Long, Mellie Jones, Sister Priscilla; 1814, Stephen Proctor and Susan his wife, John McKenzie, Nellie McKenzie, Mourning Cox, Annie Proctor, John C——, Elisha Calloway, Bro. Conner; 1815, Elizabeth Harricur, Celia Cadwell, Ephriam and Rachel Ellis, Ephriam Eady, John Proctor, William and Mary Proctor; 1816, Elizabeth Williams, Bro. Boggs, George Dykes, Hilda Dykes, Joseph Stephens, Rachel Stephens, Levy Matthews, Israel Caldes; 1817, Washington McGinty, James Lambert and Sister Lambert, Charles Young, Martha Young, Simon Johnson, Carleton Greer and Eliazbeth Greer, Mary Mott, Allen Hill, Hartwell Moore, William Stanford, Priscilla Collins, Celia Bohannon, Samuel Wells, Bernice Proctor, Millie Moore, Annie Lyles, Cely Stevens, Robert Williams, William Proctor, Henry Castleberry's daughter Dorcas, Theodoshis Shirien, Mary Willis, Annie Lindsey, Charlotte King; 1818, John Brock, Sarah Underwood, Tabitha McGinty, Allen Dykes, Tempey Broach, Elizabeth Palmer, Candance Norman, Tom Sanders, Polly Dykes; 1819, Cely Baker, John Wood, Susannah Wood, Nancy Brock, Harold Moore and wife, Morah Passmore, Bether Millican, John Franc——.

The first Association was held at Ramah in 1820. It was at this Association that questions arose and were adopted which were destined to develop into a storm of such intensity as should split asunder this Association. For some years the question of Foreign Missions had been slightly agitating the Baptists of Georgia. Now it was brought to a head. Adam Jones, the pastor of this church, was scheduled to preach but, illness preventing him, Jesse Mercer filled his place. His sermon seems to have so swayed the minds of the delegates that when a vote on the question of Indian Reform and Missions was had, it carried and for a brief period the Ebenezer Association was committed to Missions.

However, murmurings in the various churches soon began to develop and it was discontinued. Again and again the question was brought up during the years following, bitter feelings began to be engendered and the breach continued to widen between the two factions. Chiefest among those opposing Missions was David Smith whose fiery denunciations of "the institutions of the day" were meeting with favor throughout most of the Wilkinson County churches. Possessing a powerful delivery and unlimited energy and fully convinced in the justice of his cause he most ably championed the anti-mission side. From church to church he went at every opportunity pouring out anathemas against those whom he felt were leading astray the members of the church. His vitrolic utterances

at times resulted in his having to defend his position with his fists, as occurred at Irwinton in the pulpit one day.

In 1835, Ramah called David Smith "without a dissenting voice" to serve this church, and though called again "unanimously" by the "church and vicinity" in 1836, he was unable to accept and Adam Jones was chosen.

In 1836 Resolutions of protest were passed by Ramah addressed to the Association stating that the members of this church were not reconciled to the "Institutions" and would not support them. So strongly anti-mission it is not surprising that following the division at Beersheba in 1836 Ramah should cast in her lot at Pleasant Plains with those churches who refused to remain in fellowship with those who persisted in advocating foreign missions. Thus, Ramah was a member of the Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association and has so continued until now.

A most remarkable coincidence is found in the names of those serving as clerk of this church. Prior to 1834 the clerks never signed their names to the minutes. Joel Rivers served as clerk from 1834 to 1842. James R. Lewis, his oldest son-in-law, was clerk from 1842 to 1862. Thomas R. Whitaker, another son-in-law, was clerk a short time in 1862. Columbus Hogan, another son-in-law, was clerk a short while in 1862 and 1863. Except for a brief period, John McArthur, another son-in-law, was clerk from 1863 to 1890 and from 1897 to 1905. J. T. McArthur, a great grand son of Joel Rivers, grand son of John McArthur and son of J. J. McArthur, served as clerk to 1904. (He was later ordained as a minister here). J. J. McArthur served as clerk from 1904 to 1929, serving as such twelve years before he joined the church.

No one thinks of Ramah without thinking of John Joel McArthur. No one has ever loved Ramah Church more intensely than does he. It is his church, his father's and mother's, his grand-father's and grand-mother's. He loves it not only as his place of worship but for the memories, the traditions of the past. To him it is hallowed ground and he asks that when life is over, his body be laid to rest beneath the sod at his beloved Ramah.

Another prominent man, whose wife was a member of this church, was John R. Bragg, still another son-in-law of Joel Rivers and the son of Samuel Bragg, active in the county during the War Between the States, serving for a term in the Legislature. His widow only recently died in Macon where several of her sons reside.

The pastors who have served Ramah Church number among the list some of the ablest preachers of their time. First was John Ross; then Adam Jones. From 1835 the list is fairly complete and is as follows: 1835, David Smith; 1836, A. Stephens; 1838, Adam Jones and Lampkin Vandiver; 1840, John Evers; 1841, A. Black; 1842, David Smith; 1843, David Bassit; 1844, John Evers; 1841 to 1850, Lynch B. Porter, William Porter; 1859-63, L. B. Porter; 1845, James Granade; 1856, W. M. Cooper; 1871-73, W. F. Rogers; 1874-79, J. I. Keel; 1883, W. B. Carr; 1887 to 1912, John Gresham. The present pastor, Elder T. G. Wright of Macon is recognized by all who have heard him as a very able preacher.

In 1861 the present church was built. The building committee was: John McArthur, Thomas R. Whitaker, William Ryle, members of the church and W. M. Whitehurst and J. W. Branan. In 1864 when Sher-

man's Army came through, a portion of his troops encamped about Ramah. The locks of the church were broken and it was used as the headquarters of the officers. A part of the church equipment was taken away.

LIBERTY CHURCH was organized August 29, 1837, by Rev. erends John Hughs, Jordan Baker, Henry Messer and J. P. Leverett. The name of Liberty was given because it was the purpose to provide a church for those who were being expelled from other churches on account of their belief in Missions. The members constituting it were: Lewis Smith and wife, Elizabeth, Lewis Clay and wife, Judy, Milly Etheridge, James Hatcher, Cholson Sanders and wife Sarah, and John Kingery.

Other early members were: Marth Hoover, Nancy Bales, James Benton, James Jackson, William Lord and his wife, Nancy, John R. Jones, Taliferro Jones, Lidy Jackson, Sarah Hatcher, Viney Nelson, Sara Clay, John Spence, Liza Jackson, Caroline Jackson, Obedience B. Hatcher, Annie Bales, Jincy Spence, John Jones, Liza Brady, Nicy Jones, Samuel Ethridge, Levi Mothershed, Anna Jane Noles, Martha Nelson, John Herston, Nannie McKinsey, William Mackey, Ceiney Mackey, William G. Hatcher, Josiah Rammage, Lucy Clay, William Thompson, Robert Hatcher, Harrison Etheridge, Frances McKinsey, Susan Bales, Robert Etheridge, Tempy Riley, Waid Nelson, Joseph Riley, Sarah Etheridge, Mary Bales, Sarah Snow, James Davis, Berry B. Shepherd, Nicy Etheridge, Mchany Hatcher, Anna Reaves, Wiley B. Shepherd, Thomas Spence, William Parker, John Arnold, Daniel Blount, Elizabeth Sanders, Lovey Council, Hannah Ann Stubbs, Liza Stubbs, James Dismukes, Nancy Shepherd, William J. Shepherd, Iveny Holland, Isaac Stephens, Letha Stephens, Jesse Jackson.

The first pastor was Rev. John Hughs, following him were: Henry Messer, William R. Steely, A. Tindol and John Dupree.

MT. OLIVE CHURCH was organized May 25, 1837, by William Payne, his wife Sarah, B. Fordham, Nathaniel Cannon, Miles Cannon, his wife Nancy, John Holliman, his wife Prudence, Anna Buckhalts and Martha Payne, all former members of Big Sandy Church. At the Division which occurred at Beersheba the year before, Big Sandy had asked and received a letter of dismissal from the Ebenezer Association. Following the meeting of the Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association at Pleasant Plains in 1836, efforts towards uniting Big Sandy with it having been voted down by her members, the above named asked for letters of dismissal which were granted. After the constitution of their new church it became a member of the Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association, while Big Sandy placed her letter with the Missionary Ebenezer Association (See Big Sandy Sketch).

OAKDALE METHODIST CHURCH. Organized 1919, by Rev. C. C. Boland. Among the first members were J. T. Davidson, Joel Knight, R. E. Davidson, Mrs. J T. Davidson, Mrs. Joel Knight, Gordon Hall, C M. Tidwell, W. O. Hall and Mrs. W. O. Hall.

J. O. Davidson, a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, gave the land upon which the house was built. Others in the community

gave the timber or furnished the saw mill or labor, the house being completed in 1921.

TOOMSBORO BAPTIST CHURCH was organized by Reverends J. M. Kelly and A. B. Smith, September 24, 1906. The original members were: W. J. Hughs, Mrs. H. D. Hughes, Miss Georgia Hughes, Miss Mayme Hughes, Mrs. G. C. Daniel and Mrs. Lizzie Cross. Services were held in the Christian and Methodist Churches until the church was built in 1922.

In 1922 there were only two adult male members, H. E. Stephens and Dr. A. D. Ware and these two managed the building, the house being completed, painted and paid for in 1927.

The pastors who have served this church are: J. M. Kelly, W. O. Young, D. Albert Howard, Fred C. Markert, Allen Cutts, Fred E. Smith, John W. Falkner, Dr. J. C. Solomon, J. K. Williams, Hugh S. Wallace, Dr. A. I. Foster, C. E. McDaniel and E. W. Dupree.

For the years 1927-'28, according to the minutes of the Ebenezer Association, this Church has held the record of being the heaviest contributor to Missions of any church.

WALNUT CREEK CHURCH was organized in 1878 by Nelson Stuckey who furnished the material and proceeds for the building.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Wiley Rogers, he and his wife, Hope, Mr. Nelson Stuckey and his wife, Sabrinie, were among the first members of this church.

When this church was first established, it was a Primitive Baptist church but the members died, moved away and later a Missionary preacher, whose name was Clarke, re-established it.

BETHEL CHURCH was organized in 1833, through the activities of Rev. John Hughs, who served for many years as pastor. Others who served this church were Henry Mercer, Ellis Harville, G. B. Hughes, E. J. Coats. During its history five generations of the Hughes family have preached here. Early members: David Johnson, William Dixon, William Roberson, Richard Barfield and others.

MT. CARMEL CHURCH was organized in 1849, by William M. Cooper, John Evers and Henry J. Sears. The first sermon preached in the church was by William M. Cooper, who later served the church for some years. Early members: James Branan, Harris Branan, Archibald Hooks, William Bloodworth, John R. Rains, Sarah Branan, Nancy Allen, Ann Starley, Dellah Merchant.

ASBURY. According to information furnished by S. A. Hatfield, this church was organized prior to 1850. Fletcher Reed and his wife, Mrs. Frances Reed, built an arbor and Charles G. Johnson, aided by William Griffin, conducted the first meetings under this arbor. Mrs. Kate Gibbs gave me the information that the church building was erected in 1851 on land donated by Hardy Durham, the deed being made to C. G. Johnson, William M. Dennard, William Griffin, Kelly Glover and A. H. Moore, Trustees. It was named in honor of Bishop Asbury. Early pastors were: C. G. Johnson and William Griffin, C. B. G. Johnson, (son of Rev. C. G. Johnson and Margaret (Vinson) Johnson,) entered the ministry from this church. Early stewards were, Oliver Johnson, Marshall Dennard and William Veal. A Sun-

day School was maintained here soon after the church was built, which was attended by children from a great distance.

NEW PROVIDENCE CHURCH was constituted in 1811, by Elijah Hammack, Daniel Hooks, George Martin, Thomas Hughs, Sarah Martin, Bethel Tutleton and Rachel Hooks, former members of Big Sandy Church who were granted letters of dismissal for the purpose of forming this church.

This church rapidly grew in membership until it became one of the largest churches of the county. Rev. John Thomas Hughs served for several years as pastor.

When the division occurred at Beersheba, New Providence and Bethel were the only Baptist Churches in the county whose memberships were overwhelmingly Missionary (See Big Sandy Sketch).

POPLAR SPRINGS. Evidently this church was an outgrowth of the Old Camp Meeting ground not far from its site. In 1828 Fulton Kemp executed a deed to ten acres of land, where the church now stands, to Jesse Peacock, Wiley Miller, Peter VanLandingham and Jethro Dean as Trustees of this church. The present house was built in 1859 by E. J. Tarpley. When Sherman's army passed through, the church was used by the soldiers and the old minutes have never been seen since. Some of the pastors were W. Payne, D. E. Starr, G. W. Prescott and W. F. Roberts.

OLD CHAPEL, a Methodist church near the home of J. J. Butler was another old church, services being discontinued there about 1858. Among the members were Col. John Smith, Willis Bullock and family.

OLD HOPEWELL, on the Macon and Irwinton Highway just on the line of Twiggs and Wilkinson, is now only a tradition, having disappeared before the War Between the States. Among the members there were the Vinsons.

THE IRWINTON CHURCHES—As seen heretofore the Methodist Chapel was the first church to be organized at Irwinton. This was followed in 1828 with the building of the Baptist Church then located near the Stevens Hotel. A dispute arising between the pastor of this church, David Smith and Deacon John Eady, which resulted in a combat in the pulpit, services were discontinued at this church. It was in the Forties before another Baptist Church was organized at this place.

About 1854 a series of fires broke out in Irwinton. Both churches were burned. Likewise the courthouse. The circumstances surrounding these burnings caused many to believe they were of incendiary origin.

There were a number of Presbyterians living here at the time and they also were desirous of a place of worship. The need for three churches to be built at one time in a town the size of Irwinton caused the various church members to agree upon a Union Church. By an act of the Legislature of 1854, Green B. Burney, A. E. Cochran, William Fisher, William O. Beall, James M. Hall, James Jackson, and Thomas N. Beall and their successors in office were incorporated under the name of Trustees of "Irwinton Free Church."

"Sec. III.—And be it further enacted, That the Trustees afore-

said and their successors in office, shall hold the said Church, with the lands heretofore conveyed to said Church by William O. Beall, consisting of one acre, more or less, for the use and benefit of the Presbyterian, Missionary Baptist, and Methodist Episcopal denominations of Christians in perpetuity, in manner following, to wit: The Methodist Episcopal denomination shall be entitled to have, use, and control said Church for the first and third weeks in each and every month, reckoning from Friday morning before the first and third Sabbaths therein; the Presbyterians to have, use, and control said Church the second week in each and every month, reckoning as aforesaid; and the Missionary Baptists to have, use, and control said Church the fourth week in each and every month, reckoning in like manner as the Methodists and Presbyterians; and the rights secured in this section to the several denominations mentioned shall be perpetual and inviolable, except by a vote of the Trustees, with the consent of all the denominations interested." (Act of 1854).

The building was completed in 1856. J. W. Lindsey, then a boy, was present and at the dedication by the Presiding Elder, L. B. Payne, witnessed the emotion displayed by the aged Samuel Beall, Green B. Burney and others.

Some of the members of each church were as follows: Methodist, Green B. Burney, Thomas N. Beall, Dr. William Fisher, Judge J. C. Bower, Samuel Beall, W. I. Chambers, E. J. Gilbert, Geo. W. Tarpley; Baptist, W. O. Beall, Dr. A. E. Cumming, Captain Eli Cumming; Presbyterian, Jona Rivers, Daniel A. Moore, Col. R. L. Story, Dr. R. J. Cochran.

RED LEVEL Church, once boasted not merely among the largest congregations of any church of the county, but its membership was composed of many of Wilkinson County's most wealthy and cultured people. For miles around lay the big plantations, and on Sundays from far and near the people would gather, some in fine carriages drawn by such horses as is seldom seen in these days, others on horse-back, ladies as well as men riding in this manner.

The Charleston earthquake of 1886, which frightened nearly everybody to death throughout this county, happened while a protracted meeting was being carried on at this place.

The preacher whose name was Green, then living in Irwinton, was a powerful exhorter and as the meeting progressed each day waxed more and more eloquent and this being in the days of shouting Methodists when folks got real religion, the revival was on in earnest.

On the night of the earthquake the church was packed to its utmost. The preacher had just delivered himself of a fearful sermon dealing with the destruction of the world and judgment day, but somehow or other when he invited sinners to come to the altar few came. Then in the fervor of his emotions the preacher called on the congregation to bow their heads in a word of prayer. He prayed to God that if it was necessary to bring the sinners to repentance to send an earthquake and convince them of the wrath of an offended God. It is affirmed that he had scarcely uttered these words than a shudder ran through the earth as the first shock of the quake came, the house beginning to crack in every corner and the walls swaying from side to side. The prayer ceased in the middle of a

sentence and every one raised his bowed head to see if the wind was blowing. Just at that moment came the second shock of the quake and pandemonium broke loose. Amidst the cracking of the walls the neighing of the frightened horses, the shrieks of the women and children, with the freshly reminded visions of the destruction of the earth by fire, and the eternal tortures of the lost before their minds, they made a dash for the doors. It is said that the preacher went out the window and only a blind man remained on the inside.

Once on the outside and no more shocks coming, one old man, after looking up and seeing that the stars were in their accustomed places, assured them that it was nothing but an earthquake and that there was no danger. It is said that the crowd then with one accord returned into the church and there was one of the biggest revivals that night any church ever did have.

UNION METHODIST CHURCH in Lord's district was another old church of the county. Fragments of the old minutes show that Fridays before the Second Sundays were set aside as days for fasting and prayer. This list of members indicated that the roll was regularly called and a record of attendance kept. Early members: Ann E. Freeman, Linny Freeman, Mahaly Freeman, McGowin, Mary McGowin, Thomas Wadkins, Willie Sanders, Jack Kingry, Mary Wadkins, Sally Wadkins, Martha Miller, Mary Miller, E. T. Miller, Frances Miller, Elizabeth Freeman, Sarah McGowin, Martha Freeman, Elizabeth Thigpen, Sarah McIntyre.

TOOMSBORO CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Organized 1858, by Rev. Thomas Harris. Early pastors: A. G. Thomas, L. Speedler, J. A. Oliver, and others. At first, the services were conducted at the homes of the members but soon a church was built on lands donated by James Jackson and Joel Deese. Some years ago a more desirable location being provided by Judge W. F. Cannon, a new church was built at its present site. Early members: Dr. L. F. Salter, B. F. Murchison, R. O. Echols, F. M. Salter, Jas. Garrett, E. S. Holcomb, I. F. Salter, Jasper Howard, Joshua Shepherd, J. R. Ryle, H. N. Garrett, Silas Smith, Richard McGraw, J. W. Evans, C. M. Lindsey, Rhodeo Tribble, Queen Tribble, Jane Chambers, Jane Salter, Sarah Salter, Elizabeth Hurston, Isabella Sanders, Polly Ann Holcomb, Macey Salter, Martha Garrett, Elizabeth Lord, Hulda Salter, Leah Garrett, Sarah Boatright, Lucy Chatman, Elizabeth Warner, Frances Salter, Patsey May, Polly Echols, Elender Sands, Ferely Passmore, Sarah Howard, Elizabeth Tribble, Sita Tribble, Nancy Evans, Epsie Kerson, Sarah Ann Shepherd, Samuel Smith, John Hatcher, Simeon Knight, John Tribble, Caroline Hatcher, Lucy Lindsey, Nancy Lavender, Martha Lord, Leah Garrett, Samuel Lavender, Mary Holcomb, Rebecca Lavender, Henry Salter, J. Scott, William Garrett, W. R. Lord, Frances Knight, Sarah McCullom, C. C. Kingry, S. J. Lord, Daniel Whalen.

MYRTLE SPRINGS Church was organized February 29, 1812, by Charles Culpepper and Shirey, the first meeting house being built at the cemetery one mile west of Toombsboro on the Irwinton road, later being removed to its present location. Early pastors: John Ross, Charles Culpepper, W. M. Payne, David Smith. The church was originally a member of the Hepzibah Association, but

united with the Ebenezer in 1818. Later, after the division in the Baptist churches, it united with the Primitive Baptist Ebenezer Association. Early members; John Ross, Polly Ross, Dawson Webb, Francis Webb, Henry Davis, Nancy Davis, Moses Swearinggame, Mary Swearinggame, John Garrett, Elizabeth Garrett, Margaret Ross, Martha Webb, Marian Kemles, Cader Sawyer, Mary Pocon, Francis Chandler, Elizabeth Kingry, Christian Porter, Mary Matthews, Tempy Brewne, Wiloby Sikes, Matthew Sikes, Joseph Ross, Sampson Culpepper, Dephy Wammack, Peletithe Culpepper, Rachele Holder, Presley Matthews, Sally Hill, Elizabeth Matthews, Robert Pocon (senior), Anney Avery, Joseph Hill, Casander Taylor, Elizabeth Horn, John Horn, Robert Pocon, Jr., Juncy Ward, Roda Powel, Elizabeth Welborn, Edy Jamerson, John Meredith, Henry Chambers, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Mathews, Dorcas Mathews, Ruth Robertson, Mary Vaughn, Sapha Smith, John Lord, George Herndon, John Man, Mary Gray, James Robertson, Thomas Dunkin, Nancy Howard, Polley Preswood, Margeth Horn, Sarah Scarborough, Young Elkings, Gatsey Elkings, Eady Olover, Wm. Oings, John Vaughn, Polly Clemmons, Wm. Benson, Wm. Lord, James Garrard, Wm. Barnes, Frances Whitaker, Martha Chambers, Sarah Martin, Netty Hardin, Gean Barnes, Richard Whitaker, Mildred Pace, Sarah Sanders, John Martin, Elizabeth Garrison, John Atkinson, Elizabeth Walters, Margaret Rupel, Tilpha Stinson, Janes Lasley, David Garrison, Margaretan Warren, Rebecca Stokes, Samuel Lord, Sarah Pearson, Wm. Stokes, Barney Tucker, John Polk, Mary Shepherd, Vining Howard, Sarah Ethredge, Sarah Williams, Mary Barber, Susan Garrett, Elizabeth Obanon, Mary Williams, Mary Outlaw, Charles Culpepper, Rachel Culpepper, Lucinda Garrett, Mary Kimp, Joel Dees, William Garrison, James Dees, Mark Dees, Sinthy Dees, Morning Kemp, George Kemp, Henry Ross, Enoch Garrett, Elizabeth Dees, Daniel Sanders, Samuel Sanders, Dewey Webb, Archibald Smith, Colson Sanders, Rebecca Sanders, Green Hatcher, Eliza Hatcher, Robert and Nancy Ridley, Briton Horn, Sarah L. Hall, John K. Whaley, Wm. Garrett, Mary Garrett, Daniel M. Hall, Frances Sanders, Katharine Peacock, John Kingry, Nancy Vaughn, John Obanon, Mary C. Beall, James Garrett, Alexander T. Robinson, Elijah Hammock, a preacher and his wife, Wm. G. Hatcher.

PLEASANT PLAINS Church was organized in 1830 by Elijah Hammock, David Smith, Jordan Baker and Icabud Scarborough, David Smith preaching the first sermon and served as the first pastor. Services were originally held one-half mile east of High Hill court ground on lands of W. W. Smith; but in 1831 it was moved to its present site.

Early members: Elijah Hogan, Joel Hardie, Isaac T. Porter, Elizabeth Porter, Anna Porter, Mary C. Porter, Susanna Smith, William Smith, R. T. Porter, Ambrose Porter, Charles Porter.

The first meeting of the Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association after the division was held at Pleasant Plains in November, 1836. The minutes of this meeting, after reciting the story of the division, "We then met at the house of Brother Pierce and proceeded to elect necessary officers. David Smith was Moderator at this meeting, A. J. Jones, A. Blake and F. Ivey were appointed to draft a preamble, setting forth the reasons for the withdrawal.

The following churches and their delegates were represented at this meeting: Beulah, Pulaski county, O. Odom, J. Powell; Cool Springs, Wilkinson, D. Smith, M. Tyson; Camp Creek, Baldwin, A. Black, M. West; Ramah, Wilkinson, A. Jones, M. Stevens; Pleasant Plains, E. Hogan, J. Hardie; Mt. Nebo, Wilkinson, G. Herndon, W. Lord; Parkerson, Pulaski, William Pate, J. Brook; Friendship, Wilkinson, R. Whitaker, R. Lewis; Trail Branch, Pulaski, J. Ward, W. Allen.

FRIENDSHIP Church was one of the early churches of the county. Tradition says the first meetings were held in a house near Claymont, and later on the Irwinton and Macon Road on the Lingo Place. In 1828 it was moved to Irwinton and was then known as the Irwinton Church. Dissension arising, however, it was moved to a spot under the hill opposite the present home of C. C. Thompson. In 1871 it was moved to its present location. Shortly after its removal from Irwinton, the name was changed to Friendship. In 1836 the church voted to unite with the Primitive Baptist Association. Due to a dispute over the question of members joining the secret order of Patrons of Husbandry in 1874, the church united with several other Baptist churches in forming a new association. However, in 1886 it was decided to join the Towaliga Association.

Early pastors: David Smith, Lamkin Vandiver, John Evers, William M. Cooper.

Early members: James Herndon and wife, Benjamin Maculler, Richard Lewis, Jesey Moor, Green W. Meadows, Joniah Bennett, William Picknin, John Usrey, Elbud Lee, Joseph M. Burk and wife, Richard Whitaker, Thomas Poot and wife, Joseph Bryant and wife, Lewis J. Ramsey and wife, William W. Spivy and wife, Nathaniel Cobb and wife, Lamkin Vandever and wife, Timothy Bloodworth, Lewis Etheredge, James Moore, Moses Dykes, Nathaniel Shepherd, Nathan Bush and wife, Welcom Usrey, Silvey Herndon, Betsey Lewis, Sally Bennett, Zanna Moore, Elizabeth Mayo, Agga Herndon, Susanna Meadows, Mrs. Charity Gray, Winney MacNeal, Flora Leathers, Mary Burk, Fanny Whitaker, Nancy Fort, Sally Bryant, Nancy Ramsey, Elizabeth Spivy, Mary Cobb, Nancy Vandever, Elizabeth Bloodworth, Lucinda Etheredge, Rebecah Thomson, Nancy Bush, Nancy MacMurrin, Lydia Barbee, Mary Dykes, Cassey Kinmon, Maryan Shepherd, Nicy Faircloth, Elizabeth Lavander, Sarah Bloodworth, Seaches Fairchild, Elizabeth Herndon, Mary McCardell, Hannah Vandivere, Nancy Allen.

THE TOOMSBORO M. E. CHURCH, Irwinton Circuit, Macon District, South Georgia Conference, was organized and built in 1907, under the pastorate of Hamp Stevens, O. F. Cook, P. E.

W. A. Hall, W. H. Freeman, Dr. J. D. Thompson and G. C. Daniel composed the Building Committee.

This church being inadequate in a few years, plans began to be made for a new one, which materialized and the present one built in 1928, under the leadership of Rev. J. C. Saville at a cost of \$3,000.00, using part of the former church for Sunday School rooms.

The Building Committee at this time were the Board of Stewards, W. H. Freeman, D. R. Freeman, F. B. Chambers, B. F. Bruton, E. F. Armstrong, R. I. Lord, and W. I. Dixon, also Mrs. F. B. Chambers

and Mrs. W. H. Freeman. This Committee appointed D. R. Freeman and Rev. J. C. Saville to supervise the work.

At the present time we have a very comfortable building composed of a large auditorium and six Sunday School rooms.

The W. M. S. to date have paid for church furnishings.

(By Mrs. W. H. Freeman)

DANVILLE

HISTORY OF DANVILLE

During the early part of 1891 there was great excitement between Macon and Dublin, a distance of sixty miles, because this isolated section would soon have a railroad traversing its fertile fields and thick forests.

For several years the late Hon. Dudley M. Hughes, of Twiggs County, the late Col. John M. Stubbs, and a few other broad-visioned, patriotic citizens gave their time, energy and money (Mr. Hughes to the extent of \$100,000) to the building of this railroad, expecting no return save the touch of civilization.

The track was laid, the engine, such an awe-inspiring sight to country folk, came puffing along to Allentown, the old cross road (Macon to Dublin, Cochran to Irwinton), the postoffice for this section for years, where it was conceded the station would be established. But, to the surprise of all concerned, some at Allentown decided this was not the logical place for a town, so other arrangements had to be made. During the delay of selecting a town site a small girl, living near the present site of Danville, was presented with a tiny red flag, and to her was given the high honor, the enviable position of waving the train down whenever a passenger wished to board it. It is said this little girl who should have been a little boy, would climb a tree near the railroad track and eagerly search for the smoke of the engine. In this way she was able to inform the waiting passengers as to the possibility of the length of time before the arrival of the train. The child was Hennifer Hughes, daughter of the late Hon. Dudley M. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes.

Finally Mr. I. N. Maxwell consented to sell at a reasonable price fifty acres of land, and so in a cotton field with nearby woods the town of Hughes was begun with the building of the depot, then Maxwell's store (the present postoffice) then the Yopp and Hill store (occupied now by I. A. Adams Co.) and O, the thrill of residences going up!—first, Mr. Alex King built in thick woods on what was considered a street but later developed into an alley, next was the Joe Johnston's house built on what is still the Main Street of Danville and then the dwellings of Mr. T. L. Hill and Mr. W. R. Haynes. Of course a school house was next to be erected, and this too, was built on Main Street, and Mr. Clifford Sanders, famous educator of the 90's was the first teacher.

About this time there was much annoyance about mail going to Hughes, Murray County, Georgia, and since Hughes, Twiggs County was the youngest, it had to give up its name, and by the unanimous consent of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Yopp and Mr. Hill, the last named being the only one of the four surviving at the present time, the name Danville was accepted. This name was in

honor of Col. Daniel Y. Hughes, father of Dudley M. Hughes, and one of the most active citizens in the building of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad.

It was of course necessary to open roads to the new town—one from the John F. Porter home which produced a much nearer outlet to Wilkinson County, another from highway number nineteen through the Hughes plantation for three miles on out into the flat woods section, the best farming land in Twiggs.

Danville has the distinction of being in two counties, almost in three, and has nearly five hundred citizens.

(By Mrs. Clara Bradley Porter)

ALLENTOWN

HISTORY OF ALLENTOWN

The little place known as Allentown in the South corner of Wilkinson County is one of the oldest settlements in middle Georgia.

It was first called Cross Roads, later Cool Springs, then Allen's Cross Roads, and now Allentown.

Ball's ferry and Hartford (Hawkinsville) road which was an old Indian trail was crossed by road leading from Ft. Hawkins (Macon) to a ford near where Dublin is now. These roads had trails joining them. Smith's trail, also an old Indian trail, is marked on old plot and grants made in 1806. It ran from a Northeast to Southwest direction through (Palmetto Creek) Turkey Creek to the Balls-ferry road. This furnished a way for the Smiths, Browns, Merediths, Phillips, and Davidsons to come to Cross Roads to the store and church. It afterwards became a road.

David Smith, well-known Primitive Baptist preacher, who lived at Cool Springs for years, was the pastor of Cool Springs church in the latter part of 1822. He also had several other churches in Wilkinson County where he preached. Then another preacher by the name of William Carr also lived and preached here for years.

The names of some who drew land from the State in 1806 and lived here were: Elijah Davis, Luke Padgette, William Hawthorne, Aaron Tison, Linkfield Perkins, David and Anderson Ingram and Henry McCoy.

The oldest J. P. in this section of the county was Timothy Sears. It seems that he kept office for a long time, from 1823 to 1840. The oldest Doctor was Claxton. He owned several lots of land here. It was alleged that just before he died he sold some land, and adding this money to the pile he already had, placed it in an iron pot, carried it off and buried it. Nobody knows where it is hidden to this day.

In 1831 Linkfield Perkins and James Allen bought 252½ acres of land including Cross Roads and improvements thereon from John Gillitte of New Haven, Conn. In 1833 Perkins died and James Allen kept store for five years. He then died leaving his sons, John W. and Willis Allen, to look after his business. John was a farmer, while Willis was a farmer and merchant. Both men were prosperous.

All during the early history of the settlement it was a gathering place for politicians and church-goers. Men from different parts

of the State would stop for hours at a time. In the days before the War Between the States, such men as, Robert Toombs, Alexander Stephens, and Ben Hill would make speeches and have debates here.

In 1854, a warrant for a Charter of Cool Springs Masonic Lodge was asked and was granted, Eli Sears, W. M., Jas. B. Coombs and W. W. Lee were the next officers in order.

Cool Springs Academy was established in 1856, and many of our older people remember it as their first school. When these people around Cool Springs were at the height of their prosperity there lurked in the horizon a great war-cloud which broke forth with its greatest fury in 1861. Like other parts of the country Cool Springs did her bit in spending her money and in sending her best men to the front. One of the most prominent business men of this place lost his life on the battle field in 1863, Ira Ellis Perry. His body was brought back for burial.

Fire destroyed two or three stores here owned by Willis Allen at different times, during the reconstruction period, thus leaving the Allens Cross Roads with only one store. In the meanwhile, Willis Allen died (1871) leaving a widow and nine children, the most of these children very small. In 1879 Cool Springs Church moved for convenience of most members about four miles Southwest of here. The Cool Springs Lodge for the same reason, was moved to Laurens Hill, then later to Lucy Chapel and at present is in Danville.

About 1878, G. O. A. Daughtry, then a young lawyer, from Jeffersonville, came and finished building a store begun by Mr. Smith and went into business. His father came later and several other stores were built. About 1889 or 90 the M., D. & S. Railroad was being graded. In 1891 Allentown was incorporated. Town lots were sold and business began to grow. In this same year the Methodist Church was organized and Methodist Parsonage begun. The Baptist built a church in 1900. The school here was very good for a long time but at present is consolidated with Danville. Allentown has a population of about two hundred people including whites and blacks.

(Mrs. W. M. Allen)

GORDON

HISTORY OF GORDON

Today the writer is being proclaimed one of the older citizens of Gordon, and as such has been asked to write a brief history of the town's early days, and yet it seems such a short time since she proudly walked—with her new blue back spelling book—half a mile toward Milledgeville, where the little one-room school house still stands (next door to Leonidas Hatfield's bungalow) and spent her first day in school.

The writer's mother was reared 6 miles south of Gordon, and often said, "that as a young lady it was necessary for her to pass through what is now Gordon, to visit her brother Jackson Leslie

who lived where Ed. Ward's home is located, and the land on which Gordon is built was then swampy and covered with gallberry bushes."

In 1843 the Central Railroad was completed from Savannah to Gordon. The town being named for the first president of the road, W. W. Gordon. In 1855 the company built a brick warehouse and depot between the present one and the building now occupied by the Butts Drug Co. This building was burned by Sherman's Army on its noted "March Through Georgia." A small wooden structure replaced it until 1885, when the present brick building was erected. The writer has in her possession an invitation to a Grand Ball that was given and which she attended on the evening of August 6, 1885, in the New Warehouse, which formally opened the building.

At the same time the railroad was built David Solomon, who lived five miles out in the country, built and began operating the Gordon Hotel, which today is in a good state of preservation and is being used as a first-class hotel. In 1848 Mr. Solomon built a three-story grist and flour mill on little commissioner creek which he afterward sold to Mr. Galloway. It was later owned by B. I. Stevens, then J. W. Hooks who in 1910 sold it to the Pyne Tree Paper Company, where an extensive paper mill was operated until 1927, and is still intact, although not being operated at present.

The town was incorporated in 1870, William Hardison was elected the first mayor. To his memory still stands some of the beautiful elm trees which it was his pride to plant on the streets of the little town. Two small frame buildings were built and used for Town Halls before the present brick one was built in 1917, while W. A. Jones was mayor.

Early in the morning of Oct. 6, 1879, the store building of Mrs. Marjorie Solomon Flemister (where Sol Isenberg is now located) was discovered on fire, which had gained such headway that it soon consumed the next four buildings, the last of which was a two-story building owned and occupied by the writer's father, King Sanders. The middle building was also two stories and the second floor being used as a Masonic Hall. This necessitated a new home for the Masons, many of whom were fathers who had children in school.

A new school building was erected on the present school site in 1880. The second floor was used for the Masonic Hall, the lower floor for a school room in which the much-beloved preacher and teachers, B. H. Ivey and A. R. Rozar (see their sketches) taught school for several years. In 1914 the school having outgrown the one floor, the entire building was purchased by the school trustees and the Masons built the present Temple on the corner of Main Street

and Railroad Avenue, with R. L. Wood, W. M.; D. G. Hardie, S. W.; Joe Leslie, J. W.; C. H. McCook, Sec.; B. F. Ryle, Treas.; and J. F. Jackson, W. A. Jones, R. E. Evans and J. E. Bell, building committee. The Gordon Lodge No. 240 F. and A. M., was instituted Nov. 2, 1860, with Washington J. Solomon the first worshipful master; Henry Goodman, senior warden and John T. Lingo, junior warden.

In 1918, this school building becoming inadequate to the still growing needs, was razed and the present building was erected on the same ground by the following trustees: W. A. Jones, chairman; S. W. Lee, secretary and treasurer; J. J. Ryle and R. E. Evans.

Just north of the cemetery the first church—Methodist—was built in Gordon, lot and building donated by that ever philanthropic citizen, "Uncle" Davey Solomon. This building was later replaced

by the one which still stands on the original site (now owned by Mrs. Bethany Stevens Byington) and was built by the two outstanding denominations in town—Methodist and Baptist. A few years later the Baptist withdrew and built a church on the north side of Railroad Avenue, where Rev. B. H. Ivey, served the congregation many years.

In 1907 the Methodist church was sold to "Uncle" Jack Stevens, and the present cement block building was erected on a lot donated by W. A. Jones, with W. E. Johnson, pastor; J. E. Bell, Sunday school supt.; W. A. Jones, H. J. Myrick, J. H. Kennington, C. C. Johnson, J. R. Stevens, C. E. Frasier and J. T. Clements, stewards; J. W. Hooks, H. J. Myrick and S. W. Lee, building committee. In the tower now hangs the same bell that was purchased with donations solicited by Miss Theresa Solomon and the writer in 1887, and hung in the old church belfry 20 years. Long may it continue to call God's people to His house of worship.

In 1924 the Baptist congregation realizing that more commodious quarters were needed, erected the imposing edifice now in use, facing the school building, with Hugh Wallace, pastor; J. T. Dupree, Sr.; J. T. Dennard, C. E. Davis; D. E. Tindall, Ed. Ward, F. P. Key, and J. E. Gladdin, deacons; W. B. Ryle, J. W. Brooks, Sr., and B. E. Dupree building committee and W. W. Brooks, clerk.

Among the first merchants in Gordon were Eli Frasier, Jack Lavender, Isaac Newell, Jack Williams and James Fulton.

The first bank to be built in Gordon and operated for several years was the Peoples Bank, 1904, with W. A. Jones, president. The Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized in 1919 with Ira Stinson, president. The town not being financially able to support two banks the Peoples Bank soon failed and the Farmers and Merchants Bank, did not long survive.

The writer has seen many changes in the development and growth of Gordon which is the largest town in Wilkinson County.

Mrs. J. W. Hooks.

ROSTER OF THE WILKINSON COUNTY COMPANIES IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

The compiler is deeply indebted to Mrs. Dora Porter Hanson for the copying of the Rosters in the Office of the Roster Commission in Atlanta for this history.

And also extends his thanks to Governor L. G. Hardman, Adjutant General Homer C. Parker and the other members of the Roster Commission and to Miss Nan Wood and Miss Lillian Henderson for their courtesy and aid in obtaining these lists.

For the sake of brevity the following symbols are used:

x enlisted April 26, 1861.

o enlisted June 10, 1861.

b enlisted July 9, 1861.

a enlisted August 21, 1861.

h enlisted October 11, 1861.

m3 enlisted March 4, 1862.

m enlisted May 3, 1862.

j enlisted June 1, 1864.

c. captured.

f sent home to superintend the farm.

e captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, and exchanged.

pr. promoted.

w wound, wounds or wounded.

res. resigned.

d died.

dis. discharged.

transf. transferred.

z served through the war.

m2 mustered out at Augusta, Mar. 14, 1865.

s1 surrendered Augusta, Ga.

s2 surrendered Milledgeville, Ga.

s3 surrendered Greensboro, Ga.

* surrendered Appomattox April 9, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY I, 3RD REGIMENT, GEORGIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, C. S. A. WILKINSON COUNTY

CARSWELL, N. A., Capt. a, res. 2-14-63, disability.

CARSWELL, W. E., 1st Lieut. a, w. Malvern Hill, Va., 7-1-62, pr.

Capt. 3-15-63, w. Gettysburg, 7-2-63, w. Petersburg, Va.,
6-22-64, on wounded furlough 4-65.

CUMMINGS, ROBERT, 2nd Lieut. a, d. 6-29-62 Richmond, Va.

WINN, JAMES F., Jr., 2nd Lieut. a, w. Malvern Hill, 7-1-62, pr.

1st Lieut. 3-15-63, k Deep Bottom, 8-16-64.

THOMPSON, A. C. C., 1st Serg., 8-21-61, w. King's Schoolhouse,

6-26-62, pr. Asst. Surgeon 8-26-62, *.

- O'BANON, WILLIAM, 2nd Sergt. a, pr. 1st Serg. 8-26-62, k. Chancellorsville 5-2-63.
 PRICE, R. A., 3rd Sergt., a, w. Gettysburg, 7-2-63, dis. 12-11-63, disability.
 MANSON, A. C., 4th Sergt. a, w. Malvern Hill, 7-1-62, discharged account of w. '63.
 WHIPPLE, ALLEN, 5th Sergt., a, Dis. 9-61, disability.
 LINDSEY, JAMES A., 1st Corp., a, w. Sharpsburg, 9-17-62, elected 2nd Lieut. 3-15-63, w. Chancellorsville 5-3-63, k. Gettysburg 7-2-63.
 JORDAN, J. G., 2nd Corp., a, c. Gettysburg, 7-2-63, d. prison Ft. Delaware.
 TRIBBLE, JOHN J., 3rd Corp., a, k. Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.
 FLEETWOOD, M. A., 4th Corp., a, w. Malvern Hill, 7-1-62, z.

PRIVATE

- ALLEN, A. A., a, elected Jr. 2nd Lieut. 2-65, c. Farmville, 4-6-63, released after surrender.
 ANTHONY, H. T., '61, paroled in S. C. '65.
 ALLEN, ROBERT O., a, detailed musician, w. Spottsylvania, 5-14-64,*.
 BAILEY, ROBERT J., 4-27-61, paroled in Va. '65.
 BARRON, THOMAS, a, dis. 9-25-6-, disability.
 BURDEN, GEORGE W., 7-64.
 BEALL, THOMAS T., 8-31-61, k. Malvern Hill 7-1-62.
 BELLFLOWER, MARCUS, 7-25-62, d. 8-29-62 in service.
 BLACKMAN, THOMAS, 4-20-61, paroled in Va. 4-9-65.
 BOSTICK, JOHN D., a, *, BRINSON, JOHN, '61.
 BOYLES, PAT., a, — 7-2-62. BRACK, B. F., a, z.
 BRACK, RICHARD J., a, k. Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.
 BRAY, T. P., 3-64, sl. 4-65.
 BURNEY, GUILFORD E., a, dis. 7-20-62, disability.
 CARR, BALUS, 5-5-62, *. CARR, JOSEPH A. J., 5-5-62, d. Staunton, 11-5-62.
 CARR, THOMAS A., a, lost leg Spottsylvania 5-14-64.
 CARSWELL, G. L., 5-30-62, dis. furnishing J. D. C. Trader as substitute.
 CARSWELL, W. B., 5-20-62, dis. '62 furnishing ——— as substitute.
 CATO, JAMES H., a, d. 4-10-62 in service.
 CAULEY, DAVID, a, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, k. Petersburg 6-22-64.
 CHANDLER, JOE, a, d. 7-20-63 in service.
 CHEWING, J. T., a, d. Richmond 7-20-62.
 CUMMINGS, THOMAS N., a, d. 7-28-62 in service. CRAMER, W. T., '62.
 COATS, JOHN G., 5-30-62, dis. 1-63 furnishing Adam Sanders as substitute.
 COLEMAN, HENRY, 8-31-61, w. Manassas Gap, 7-23-63, c. Petersburg 3-29-65, released after surrender.
 COLLINS, ASHLEY A., a, *. COLLINS, E. J., a, d. 7-27-62 in service.
 COLLINS, JAMES J., a, *.

- COLSON, J. F., a, w. Spottsylvania 5-14-64 and dis.
DAVIDSON, JOHN, 5-5-62, lost eye Chancellorsville 5-3-63 and dis.
DAVIS, WILLIAM B., 5-30-62, w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, *.
DICKSON, THOMAS W., a, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, k. Gettysburg 7-2-63.
DuPRIEST, JAMES L., a, pr. 1st Serg. 3-15-63, w. & c. Manassas Gap 7-23-63, released after surrender.
ETHRIDGE, ROBERT J., a, d. in service 7-63.
EVANS, W. J., a, k. Malvern Hill 7-1-62. FAMBROUGH, PENN, '62.
FAULK, WILLIAM, a, *. FLOYD, W. H., a.
FOUNTAIN, I. J., a, *. FOUNTAIN, JOHN A., a, d. 7-10-64 Richmond.
GARRETT, GEORGE W., a, d. 7-10-62.
GARRETT, W. J., a, k. Spottsylvania 5-14-64.
GATES, JOHN G., 5-30-62, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, w. Chancellorsville 5-14-64, *.
GILBERT, L. F., '64. GRAY, JOHN F., a, ——— 2-6-65.
GREEN, JOHN E., 4-61, sl '65.
HALL, WILLIAM O., a, pr. 3rd Sergt. 3-15-63, *.
HERNDON, F. I., 6-1-61, dis. 10-64.
HICKS, JAMES C., a, pr. 4th Sergt. 3-15-63, Color-Sergt. '64, Color-Bearer 2-65, elected 1st Lieut. 2-65, *.
HARRISON, M. J., 4-64, furloughed 2-65, sick.
HOLDER, THOMAS F., a, d. 5-8-62 Portsmouth.
HORNE, CURTIS, a, ——— 12-14-63.
HOOKS, JOHN R., a, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, k. Spottsylvania 5-14-64.
HORNE, JAMES B., 5-10-62, k. Gettysburg 7-2-63.
HORTON, JAMES E., a, k. Malvern Hill, 7-1-62.
HUGHES, BENJAMIN F., a, k. Hatcher's Run, 2-6-65. JOINER, B. F., a.
JOINER, DENNIS, a, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, *.
JOYNER, D. F., 7-61, *. JUSTICE, JAMES, a, ——— 2-7-65.
JUSTICE, JOHN L., a, *. JACKSON, J. H., '62, paroled in N. C. '65.
JUSTICE, MOSES M., a, *. KELL, ISAAC, a, k. Sharpsburg 9-17-62.
KING, HIRAM J., a, c. High Bridge 4-6-65, released after surrender.
KINGERY, WILLOUGHBY J., a, w. Malvern Hill, 7-1-62, w. & disabled at Crater, Petersburg, Va. 7-30-64, survivor.
KITTELS, NEWTON J., a, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, w. Sharpsburg 9-17-62, *.
LASSITER, JACOB, a, dis. 7-62 over-age.
LAWSON, JAMES, a, z.
LINDSEY, GREEN J., a, w. Spottsylvania 5-14-64, *.
LINDSEY, JOHN W., a, pr. 2nd Sergt. 3-15-63, w. Spottsylvania 5-14-64, w. Hatcher's Run 2-6-65, on wounded furlough 4-65.
LORD, JARMON W., a, k. Sharpsburg 9-17-62. LORD, JERRY W., a, *.

- LORD, JOHN M., a, z. McCOLLARS, R. D., a, *. MASON, JOHN C., a.
- MATHIS, DAVID, a, k. Manassas Gap 7-23-63.
- MATHIS, JOHN a, d. 12-63 in service.
- MORRIS, EDWARD M., 4-61, paroled in Va. 4-65.
- MEADOWS, HIRAM, 5-10-62, k. Malvern Hill, 7-1-62.
- MURPHEY, E. W., a, — 7-63.
- NISBET, PLEMON, a, pr. 2nd Sergt. 6-2-62, w. Sharpsburg 9-17-62, w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, d. 3-64 in service.
- NISBET, ELBERT J., 5-10-62, d. Staunton 6-26-62.
- OCKINGTON, JAMES G., a, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, w. Sharpsburg 9-17-62, retired and appointed enrolling officer 10-63.
- OUTLAW, BENTLEY, 5-30-62, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, w. Spottsylvania 5,14-64, w. Hatcher's Run 2-6-65, in hospital 4-65.
- OUTLAW, J. M., 5-10-62, k. Hatcher's Run 2-6-65.
- PARROTT, WILEY, a, d. in service 7-10-62.
- PAYNE, JAMES W., 5-10-62, w. Spottsylvania 5-14-64, *.
- PAYNE, JOSEPH B., a, — 2-65. PEED, JOHN F., a, k. Gettysburg 7-2-63.
- PIERCE, ALFRED J., a, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62.
- PIERCE, EZEKIEL J., 5-10-62, k. Malvern Hill 7-1-62.
- PIERCE, WILLIAM H., 5-10-62, k. Deep Bottom 8-16-64.
- PITTMAN, GREEN M., a, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, w. Hatcher's Run 2-6-65, in hospital 4-65.
- PRICE, W. H., 5-10-62, *. REED, WILLIAM H., a, d. 2-13-63 in service, disease.
- ROBINSON, KING D., a, k. Sharpsburg 9-17-62.
- ROOKS, JOHN T., 4-1-62, d. in service 63.
- ROSENBERG, SAMUEL, a, pr. 5th Sergt. 9-62, dis. '64 furnishing Ludwick Schmidt as substitute.
- ROLLINS, ISHAM. SALTER, F. M., 5-10-62, — 2-65.
- SALTER, WILLIAM H., a, w. Wilderness 5-6-64, pr. Corp., *.
- SANDERS, WILLIAM G., a, c. Gettysburg 7-2-63, released after surrender.
- SANDERS, ADAM, 1-25-63, substitute for John G. Coats, k. Gettysburg 7-2-63.
- SCHMIDT, LUDWICK, 9-1-63, substitute for Sam Rosenberg, — 10-20-63.
- SHINHOLSER, JACK, a, *. SKIPPER, ALLEN W., a, *.
- SMITH, GRIFFIN, a, *. SMITH, JAMES R., 5-10-62, z.
- SMITH, JOHN A. N., a, k. Petersburg 7-30-64. SMITH, LOUIS, a, z.
- STALLINGS, WM. H., 4-61, dis. 4-62.
- STUCKEY, HOWELL, a, c. Gettysburg, 7-2-63, took oath of allegiance to U. S. Govt.
- SINGLEY, JNO., c. d. in prison and buried at Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery, Grave No. 2005.
- SUTTON, J. FRANK, a, d. 10-10-61 in service.
- SUTTON, RICHMOND J., a, w. Malvern Hill, 7-1-62, k. Gettysburg 7-2-63.
- SUTTON, W. S., a, w. Malvern Hill, 7-1-62, d. 11-20-62 of w.
- TAYLOR, DAVID C., a, w. 2nd Manassas 8-30-62, *.
- TENT, THOMAS J., '61.

- THOMPSON, GEORGE W., a, d. Richmond '63.
 TURNER, STARLING, '61, k. in Ga., '64.
 TRADOR, J. D. C., 5-30-62, substitute for G. L. Carswell, k. Petersburg 6-22-64.
 THURSBY, W. J., '64, paroled Macon, Ga., '65.
 VAUGHN, JOHN E., a, w. Manassas Gap, 7-23-63 and dis.
 VINSON, JOHN, '61. WARD, MIKE, a, k. 7-4-63 Williamsport.
 WALTERS, JAMES F., a, k. Gettysburg 7-2-63.
 WARNER, HENRY C., a, w. Sharpsburg 9-17-62 and permanently disabled.
 WARNER, WILLIAM T., a, w. Sharpsburg 9-17-62, — Petersburg 2-65.
 WATKINS, DAVID J., a, w. Malvern Hill, 7-1-62, k. Gettysburg 7-2-63.
 WILSON, EDWARD, '61, served until '64, w. and disabled for further duty.
 WATKINS, JOHN L., 5-10-62, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, k. Manassas Gap 7-23-63.
 WILLIAMS, E. J., a, *.
 WILLIAMS, JAMES A., a, w. Sharpsburg 9-17-62, *.
 WILLIAMS, J. C., a, *.
 WILLIAMS, WILLIAM C. R., a, d. 4-12-62 Portsmouth of fever.
 WYNN, JACKSON W., 8-21-61, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, elected Jr. 2nd Lieut. 7-63, w. and permanently disabled Petersburg 6-22-64.
 WYNN, M. L., a, k. Sharpsburg 9-17-62.
 WYNN, PLEASANT A., a, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, k. Spottsylvania 5-14-64.
 YOUNG, MARK H., '64, paroled Macon, Ga., '65.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY "F" 3RD REGIMENT,
 GEORGIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, C. S. A.
 WILKINSON COUNTY, GEORGIA

- BEALL, WM. O., Captain, x. Ret. at exp. of term 4-28-62. (d. at home July, 1862).
 CLAY, DAVID M., 1st Lieut. x. Res. July, '62.
 WASHINGTON, SAMUEL H., 2nd Lieut. x. Res. 4-28-'62.
 RIVERS, JONATHAN, Jr., 2nd Lieut. x. Res. Nov. '61. Re-enlisted and elected Major 49th Ga. Inf.
 BOATRIGT, M. E. 1st Sergt. x. Pr. 1st Lieut. July, '61. Res. 4-28-'62.
 CLAY, EDMUND W., 2nd Sergt. x. Dis. Dec. '61, disability.
 BEALL, AUGUSTUS A., 3rd Sergt. x. Dis. Aug. '62, under age.
 PITTMAN, BENJAMIN F., 4th Sergt. x. d. in service 2-28-62.
 HYMAN, ROBERT G., 5th Sergt. x. Pr. 2nd Lieut. '64. Served through war.
 HALL, M. A., 1st Corp. x. k. Crater, 4-30-64.
 PITTMAN, JAMES, 2nd Corp, x dis. Jan. '64.
 BRANAN, J. L., 3rd Corp. x. Dis. July '62.
 HASTON, T. J., 4th Corp. x. Pr. 3rd Sergt 4-28-62, k. Crater, 7-30-64.

PRIVATES

- ADKINS, J. W., x. k. Crater, 7-30-64. ADKINS, J. S. x. k. Petersburg 7-6-64.
- ADKINS, D. J.
- ASHMORE, J. S., o. w. Spottsylvania 5-14-64. Appointed Chaplain of 25th Ga. Reg. and transferred '64.
- BLOODWORTH, MORGAN M., o. Pr. 3rd Sergt. 4-28-62, w. Spottsylvania 5-14-64. *.
- BLOODWORTH, J. D., o. Captured at Sharpsburg, 9-17-62, d. in prison '64.
- BLOODWORTH, J. H., 9-10-61. *.
- BLOODWORTH, A. R., 7-24-64, served through War.
- BRANNAN, J. K., o. Pr. Corp. '63. *.
- BRANNAN, JOHN F., x. w. at Gettysburg 7-2-63. *.
- BRANAN, JASPER N., o. d. in service 7-8-62. BRACK, M. M. o. *.
- BREWER, J. M., x. k. at Malvern Hill, 7-1-62. BREWER, J. J.
- BREWER, T. F., 6-12-62. Served through war. BREWER, DANIEL, 9-9-61, Pr. Corp. 64, *.
- BROWN, D. F., x. pr. 1st Sergt. 61, pr. 1st Lieut. 4-28-62, w. Sharpsburg 9-17-62, w. Gettysburg, 7-2-63, res. account of wound '63.
- BROWN, GEO., x, d. in service 3-18-63. BROWN, M. E., x, *.
- BURKE, JOEL, x, w. and lost leg at Hatcher's Run, 2-6-65, dis.
- BURKE, DANIEL, 10-10-61. Lost eye at Gettysburg 7-2-63, dis. Jan. '65.
- BUTLER, E. A., x. k. Crater 7-30-64. BUTLER, A. M., 11-5-62, *.
- BEALES, W. H., x, dis. 9-16-61. BENYHILL, W. W., 9-10-61, dis.
- BRAZEALL, B. S., o. *. BAKER, J., 8-10-62, substitute for J. N. Parker.
- CHAMBERS, F., x, pr. 1st Sergt. 4-28-62, w. 2nd Manassas 8-30-62, dis. 1-1-64.
- CHAMBERS, IRA, 5-8-62, pr. Sergt. '63 w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, served through war.
- CANNON, WILLIAM FRANK, x. pr. 2nd Sergt. 4-28-63, w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, pr. 1st Sergt., '64, lost arm at Spottsylvania 5-14-64, dis.
- CANNON, F. A., o. w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, dis. account of wound.
- CANNON, W. H., 9-10-64, w. Manassas Gap, 7-23-63, d. of w. 8-9-63.
- CANNON, E. B., o, w. Gettysburg, 7-2-63, dis. 7-24-63.
- CANNON, B. F., x, k. Richmond, Va., 6-18-62. CARROLL, J. T.
- COOK, J. M., 9-10-61, w. Sharpsburg 9-17-62, d. of w. 10-9-62.
- CUMMINGS, A. H., x, pr. 2nd Lieut. Nov. '61, w. Sharpsburg 9-17-62, res. 3-63.
- DAVIS, T. M., x, w. Crater 7-30-64, k. Hatcher's Run 2-6-65.
- DAVIS, O. M., x, pr. 3rd Corp. w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, d. of w. 7-5-63.
- DAVIS, E. J., x, w. Gettysburg 7-2-63 dis.
- DAVIS, J. H. E., 5-1-64, w. Hatcher's Run, 2-6-65, d. of w. 2-9-65.
- DEANS, W. H., x, Captured at Gettysburg 7-2-63.
- DEESE, W. M., x, k. Sawyer's Lane, 4-19-62.
- DUPREE, J. T., 9-10-61, w. Chancellorsville, 5-4-63, w. Crater

- 7-30-64, lost eye at Hatcher's Run 2-6-65, home on wounded furlough at close of war.
- DUPREE, B. I., 9-16-61, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, d. of w. 7-9-62.
- ETHRIDGE, W. F., x, W. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, dis. 8-62.
- ETHRIDGE, L. M., x, w. Chancellorsville 5-2-63, *.
- ETHRIDGE, N. J., x, Served through the war.
- FISHER, HARRIS, x, pr. Asst. Surgeon and assigned to 61st Ga. Reg.
- GAINEY, JAMES H., o, transferred to 49th Ga. Reg. '64.
- GAINEY, JACOB, o, w. and cap. Gettysburg 7-2-63.
- GARRETT, H. N., o, d. 6-21-62. GILBERT, A. P., x, k. Malvern Hill 7-1-62.
- GILBERT, B. T., x, d. 6-27-62. GOLDEN, E. F., x, k. Chancellorsville 5-4-63.
- GOLDEN, W. L., x, k. Malvern Hill 7-1-62. GREEN, H. M., x, d. Portsmouth, '61.
- HATFIELD, C. T., 9-10-61, d. 3-18-63.
- HATFIELD, J. T., 9-9-61, w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, w. Crater 7-30-64, *.
- HARRELL, W. R., 6-8-61, w. Sharpsburg 9-17-62, *.
- HARTLEY, H. A., 4-26-61, w. and cap. Gettysburg 7-2-63.
- HERNDON, C. M., o, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, d. of w. 7-25-62.
- HERNDON, F. I., o, served through war. HOLDER, J. H.
- HOLLAND, W. G., x, d. Portsmouth '61.
- HOOKS, A. C., x, pr. 1st Sergt. 64, *.
- HORTON, LEVY, x, dis. 8-62, over age. HOWARD, J. J., x, dis. 8-62, over age.
- HUGHS, E. F., x, appointed Color Guard, w. Manassas Gap 7-23-63.
- HUGHS, J. T., o, dis. '61.
- JONES, J. G., o, k. Crater 7-30-64. JONES J. W. 7-5-62, served through war.
- JONES, JOHN WESLEY, 1-8-64, k. Spottsylvania, 5-14-64.
- JORDAN, THOMAS JEFF, x, pr. 1st Lieut. 12-64, *.
- JORDAN, LEVY, x, w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, d. of w. 8-1-63.
- KIRKLAND, W. A., o, lost eye at Gettysburg 7-2-63, dis.
- LORD, JAMES H., x, k. Gettysburg 7-2-63.
- LEWIS, RICHARD J., x, w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, w. Ream's Station 7-1-64 and disabled.
- MASON, J. W.
- MASON, JAMES A., o, pr. 2nd Lieut. 4-28-62, pr. Capt. 5-2-63, w. Chancellorsville 5-2-63, w. Manassas Gap 7-23-63, w. Crater 7-30-64, w. Hatcher's Run 2-6-65, home on furlough at close of war.
- MASON, NATHANIEL E., o, dis. 8-62, over age, re-enlisted 12-62, *.
- McKENZIE, TIMOTHY A., 4-26-61, dis. '61.
- McGRAW, ANDREW J., x, — 1-18-65. McLENE, JAMES.
- McNAIR, R. M., o, dis. 8-62, under age.
- McNEAL, J. E., 4-26-61, dis. 8-62, over age, re-enlisted in 10th Ga. Battalion.
- MEADOWS, J. T. MEADOWS, F. M., x, *.
- MEREDITH, JOHN, x, pr. Sergt. 4-28-62, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, d. of w. 7-10-62.
- NESBITT, JOSEPH, x, w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, *.

- OGBURN, J. W., 9-10-61, w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, w. and captured Hatcher's Run 2-6-65, d. in prison.
 OGBURN, E. E., 9-10-61, w. Manassas Gap 7-23-63, *.
 PARKER, ROBERT H., o, pr. Sergt. k. Crater 7-30-64.
 PARKER, C.C., 5-8-64, w. 5-14-64 Spottsylvania, w. Hatcher's Run 2-6-65, home w. at close of war.
 PARKER, J. U., o, w. Chancellorsville 5-3-63, w. Spottsylvania 5-14-64, *.
 PARKER, J. T., 4-1-64, transferred from 49th Ga. Reg. served through war.
 PARKER, JASPER N., o, dis. furnishing J. Baker as substitute.
 PEACOCK, LEWIS L., x, dis. 8-61, over age.
 PENNINGTON, T. H., 5-8-62, k. Farmville 4-8-65.
 PENNINGTON, J. R., x, w. Sharpsburg 9-17-62, d. of w. 9-21-62.
 PENNINGTON, DAVID B., o, w. Sharpsburg 9-17-62, *.
 PIERCE, J. T., o, pr. Sergt., *. PITTMAN, A. J., 9-10-63, k. Crater 7-3-64.
 PHILLIPS, J. G., x, k. Richmond 6-18-62.
 PLAYER, SAMUEL P., x, w. at 2nd Manassas 8-30-62, d. of w. 10-9-62.
 PORTER, C. F., x, lost eye Petersburg 7-22-64, dis.
 RIVERS, R. L., 9-61, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, dis.
 ROSENBERG, ROFE, x, k. Richmond 6-18-62.
 RYLE, WILLIAM T., x, w. Malvern Hill 7-1-62, dis.
 SCHMITT, G. E., o, k. Malvern Hill 7-1-62.
 SHEPHERD, J. H., x, dis. 6-17-62 disability.
 SHEPHERD, H. F., 9-10-62, w. Spottsylvania 5-14-64, *.
 SPENCE, RICHARD H., x, d. of disease 6-16-62, SPENCE, J. S., x, *.
 SPENCE, J. A., x, k. Crater 7-30-64. SPENCE, J. M. 9-9-62, k. Petersburg '64.
 SMITH, J. J. L., x, dis. 4-63, furnishing W. W. Williams as substitute
 STANLEY, R. A., x, appointed Quartermaster Sergt. 5-9-61, dis. 5-62, furnishing James McCue as substitute.
 STEVENS, J. W., o, w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, served through war.
 TARPLEY, EDWARD a., x, captured, released after surrender.
 TILLERY, WILLIAM H., 6-8-61, *.
 USURY, WILLIAM, x, d. in 6-7-61.
 VANLANDINGHAM, J. N., x, w. Hatcher's Run, 2-6-65, home on furlough at close of war.
 VANLANDINGHAM, J. T., x, w. Spottsylvania 5-14-64, d. of w. Richmond 5-27-64.
 VAUGHN, A. J., x, served through war.
 WALTERS, ISOM W., x, pr. Capt. 4-62, res. 5-2-62.
 WILLIAMS, W. P., x, Manassas Gap 7-23-63, *.
 WILLIAMS, J. M., o, w. and captured Gettysburg 7-2-63, d. in prison Fort Delaware 12-13-63.
 WILLIAMSON, G. W., o, *, WHITAKER. W. R., 9-10-62, *.
 WHITAKER, N. P., 12-6-62, w. mortally Crater 7-30-64.
 WHITAKER, N. T., 4-28-64, transferred from 49th Ga. Reg., w. Petersburg, 6-22-64, dis.
 WOOD, G. B., x, w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, dis.

WOOD, S. L., x, w. Gettysburg 7-2-63, transferred to 49th Ga. Reg. '64.

MUSTER ROLL OF CO. B 14TH REGIMENT GEORGIA

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY C. S. A. WILKINSON
COUNTY, GA., "RAMAH GUARDS."

FOLSON, ROBERT W., Capt., b, pr. Major, 14th Regt. Ga. Vol. Inf. 8-1-61. Lieut.-Col. 9-1-61; Colonel 10-23-62, w. Wilderness 5-6-64, d. of w.

KELLY, CHARLES C., 1st Lieut. b, pr. Capt. 9-1-61, res. 12-23-62, re-enlisted as a private 1-63, restored as Capt. 1-27-63, pr. Major 14th Regt. Ga. Vol. Inf. 6-8-64, c. Richmond 4-3-65, and paroled there 5-30-65.

SOLOMON, WASHINGTON J., 2nd Lieut. b, pr. 1st Lieut. 9-1-61, w. Fredericksburg 12-13-62, d. of w. Richmond 12-18-62.

LINGO, JOHN T., Jr., 2nd Lieut. 7-9-61, res. 9-11-61.

McARTHUR, JOHN, 1st Sergt. b, 7-9-61, elected Jr. 2nd Lieut. 9-12-61, res. disability 6-26-62.

RYLES, WILLIAM N., 2nd Sergt. b, 7-9-61, elected Jr. 2nd Lieut. 6-26-62, 1st Lieut. 1-10-63, Capt. 8-64. *

WHITAKER, MARK A., 3rd Sergt. b, appointed 2nd Sergt. 1-10-63, *.

SHELVERTON, NORMAN, 4th Sergt., b, w. Cheat Mt. 9-12-61, dis. disability Manassas 11-29-61, enlisted as a private in A. E. Philips Legion Ga. Cavalry 5-12-62, roll for 9 and 10-64 shows him "absent, detailed by order of General Lee, 9-21-64."

SOLOMON, CHARLES N., 1st Corp., b, dis. disability 10-19-61.

LAVENDER, LEMUEL, 2nd Corp., b, d. disease Danville, Va., 12-14-62.

GOODMAN, HENRY, 3rd Corp., b, w. Chancellorsville, 5-3-63, appointed 1st Sergt. '63, w. and disabled Wilderness 5-6-64, c. Petersburg 4-2-65, released Pt. Lookout prison 6-4-65.

RYLES, ADAMS J., 4th Corp., b, w. and c., d. pyaemia De Camp General Hospital, David's Island, N. Y., 8-9-63.

DYKES, JOSEPH J., Musician, b, *.

PRIVATEES

AYCOCK, BARTON JASPER, b, detailed provost guard '64, absent on furlough 2-65.

BALES, J. R., b, d. '61. BARBEE, GREEN H., b, d. Va., 10-12-61.

BARNETT, LEONARD, b, k. Fredericksburg 12-13-62.

BARNETT, RICHARD, b, d. '61, BASS, ELIJAH L., b, d. Edray 9-20-61.

BOSTICK, JOHN R., b, *.

BREWER, JOEL, b, admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 3, Richmond with fever 3-4-62, ret. to duty 4-15-62, k. Seven Pines 5-31-62.

BUSH, BENJAMIN H., b, dis. disability Manassas 11-29-61.

BUSH, WILLIAM J., b, dis. 10-22-61.

CHRISTIAN, D. FRANKLIN, 3-4-62, *, CHRISTIAN, GEORGE, b, k. Seven Pines 5-31-62.

COLLINS, JASPER A. (or G.), 5-9-62, k. near Richmond 6-26-62.

CONE, JACKSON, b, "received pay 2-27-62."

- CRAWFORD, JAMES HARRISON, b, appointed 5th Sergt. 9-14-61.
 CROOMS, RABUN L., b, appointed Sergt. '63, k. Wilderness, 5-6-64.
 CROOMS, SHADRICK, b, *, CUMBEST, HENRY, 3-4-62, k. Spottsylvania 5-14-64.
 DENNARD, ALEXANDER C., b, w. admitted to Jackson Hospital Richmond with dysentery 10-12 and d. 10-26-64.
 DENNARD, CHARLES D., b, w. and c. Jericho Ford 5-23-64, paroled Pt. Lookout prison 3-14-65.
 DENNARD, GEORGE, 5-9-62, k. Seven Pines 5-31-62.
 DIXON, H., b, d. Richmond 8-62. DIXON, J. TIP., b, d. Richmond 1-13-63.
 DIXON, ROMULUS, b, d. Orange Court House 9-6-63.
 DIXON, WILLIAM H., 7-8-61, d. 12-17-61.
 DUMFRY, A. J., b, d. Richmond 6-15-63.
 DYKES, HENRY A., b, absent on sick furlough 2-65.
 DYKES, JAMES J., 3-4-62, w. Chancellorsville 5-3-63, *.
 DYKES, MOSES P., b, d. Va. '61.
 DYKES, WARREN H., b, appointed 3rd Sergt. 1-10-63, w., absent on furlough 2-65.
 ETHRIDGE, BRYANT, b, c. Richmond, Va., hospital 4-3-65.
 FIELDING, JOHN, 5-8-62, w. 2nd Manassas, Va., 8-30-62, absent on sick furlough 2-65.
 FLEMISTER, JAMES MADISON, 5-9-62, w. Fredericksburg, 12-13-62, c. Wilderness 5-6-64, d. 7-31-64 (also shown as Spottsylvania 5-12-64. Non-official records show he d. at Pt. Lookout Md., prison, buried in cemetery there.)
 GALLOWAY, JACKSON J., b, hospital sick 6-64, dis. over age.
 GEE, SAMUEL J., b, appointed Corp. '62, elected Jr. 2nd Lieut. 6-10-63; 2nd Lieut. '64, w. Wilderness 5-6-64, c. Petersburg 4-2-65, released Johnson's Island prison 6-18-65.
 GLENN, B., b, c. d. Richmond, Va. 7-28-62.
 GOODMAN, SOLOMON, 3-4-62, transf. to Brigade band.
 GREEN, CULLEN T., 5-9-62, k. 9-62.
 GRIER, JAMES C. COLUMBUS, 3-31-62, *. GRIER, W. MITCHELL, 3-31-62, *.
 HARDY, JOSEPH, b, transf. to C. S. Navy, '62.
 HARVEY, E. W., b, ——. HATHORNE, JOEL, 7-27-63, d.
 HATHORNE, ROBERT S., 7-22-63, detailed for light duty account of disability Richmond, Va., 7-19-64, d. Richmond 7-20-64.
 HATHORNE, STEPHEN J., 7-9-61" Present Oct. '61.
 HEYWOOD (or HAYWOOD), WESLEY, b, admitted to General Hospital No. 1 Danville, Va. 1-7-62, sent to General Hospital Richmond '62, d. '62.
 HELTON, JAMES M., b, d. Marlin's Bottom, Va. 9-18-61.
 JESSUP, JOSEPH A., b, d. 8-8-62.
 JONES, WILEY B., b, c. Petersburg 4-2-65, released Pt. Lookout Md., prison 6-28-65.
 KELLY, GEORGE E., 3-4-62, d. on way to Ga. on sick furlough 1-6-
 KELLY, JAMES R., b, lost leg Jericho Ford 5-23-64, dis. disability 9-24-64.

- KENNINGTON, BRITTON, b, w. Cold Harbor 6-2-64, c. Wilkinson Co., Ga. 11-22-64, released Pt. Lookout prison 6-28-65.
- KENNINGTON, DANIEL, b, k. Chancellorsville 5-3-63.
- KENNINGTON, ELI M., 5-9-62, c., released Pt. Lookout prison '65.
- KENNINGTON, JOHN COATS, b, k. Wilderness 5-6-64.
- KING, JOHN G., b, d. disease Chimborazo Hospital No. 5, Richmond, Va., 3-26-62.
- LANGFORD, JAMES, b, w. Wilderness 5-6-64, absent sick furlough 2-65.
- LANGFORD, WILLIAM, b, d. General Hospital No. 16, Richmond, between Nov. 1st and Dec. 11, '62.
- LESLIE, JAMES, 3-4-62, w. Chancellorsville 5-3-63, Wilderness 5-6-64, dis. disability 7-20-64.
- LESLIE, JOEL, 3-4-62, In General Hospital, Farmville, Va., 9-11-62, admitted to General Hospital Camp Winder, Richmond, 5-12-63, and furloughed for 60 days 6-12-63, d. typhoid fever Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va., 11-17-63.
- LYLES, HAMILTON, b, k. near Richmond, Va., 6-26-62.
- MATHIS, ELI, 3-9-64, k. Petersburg 4-65.
- MIXON, ETHRIDGE T., 7-9-61, w. Fredericksburg 12-13-62, *.
- MORGAN, JOHN T., b, c. Petersburg 4-2-65, released Pt. Lookout prison 6-29-65.
- MEYERS, DANIEL, 3-9-62, dis. disability near Brand Station 10-20-63.
- MEYERS, JOHN M., 5-9-62, w. Fredericksburg 12-13-62, c. Macon, Ga., Hospital 4-65.
- MYERS, SEABORN F., b, c. near Petersburg 3-25-65, released Pt. Lookout prison 5-15-65.
- MEYERS, WILLIAM E., b, w. and disabled Wilderness 5-6-64, dis. disability 1-7-65.
- MYRICK, JAMES RICHARD, b, c. Petersburg 4-2-65, released Pt. Lookout prison 6-29-65.
- McDANIEL, WASHINGTON M., b, *. NELSON, JOHN FLOYD, b, *.
- PARKER, JOHN C., b, appointed Corp., *.
- RAINES, SAMUEL P., b, appointed Corp., *.
- RAMAGE, JOSEPH, b, d. disease at home 8-20-64.
- RANDALL, ADDISON, b, dis. disability General Hospital No. 2, Richmond, Va., 7-30-63, and from same place account of tuberculosis 8-21-63.
- READDY, THOMAS J., b, sick 10-61, d. measles, Staunton, '61.
- REYNOLDS, ROBERT, h, on sick furlough, 6-65, d.
- ROGERS, JAMES J., b, d. Rockbridge Alum Springs, 11-1-61.
- RYLE, ADAM F., 5-5-64, on detail duty, mail carrier, close of war.
- RYLE, DANIEL J., b, absent sick, Rockbridge Alum Springs, 10-61.
- RYLE, JOHN, 3-10-64, c. Spottsylvania 5-12-64, d. erysipelas, Ft. Delaware, Del. prison, 5-9-65.
- SANDERS, GOVEY B., b, d. 8-18-62. SANDERS, JAMES W., b, *.
- SANDERS, JOHN D., 5-5-64, "present 6-64." SANDERS, JOHN J., Sr., 11-20-61, d.
- SANDERS, JOHN J., Jr., 11-20-63, *.
- SANDERS, MALACHI M., Sr., 5-9-62, c. Wilderness 5-5-64, released Elmira, N. Y., prison 6-19-65.

- SANDERS, MALACHI M., Jr., 9-1-62, *. SANDERS, SILAS J., 10-8-63, *.
- SANDERS, WILLIAM J., b, d. Edray, W. Va., 10-5-61.
- SANDERS, WILLIAM L., 5-9-62, w., on wounded furlough, 2-65, furlough extended account of w. 3-28-65.
- SAVAGE, WILLIAM J. R., b, d. typhoid fever, General Hospital, Orange Court House, Va., 12-12-61.
- SHARP, DEMPSEY, b, d. 11-1-62. SHARP, THOMAS, b, *.
- SHARP, WILLIAM, b, c. Spottsylvania 5-12-64, exc. James Rivers, 3-10-65.
- SHEFFIELD, JOHN M., b, appointed 4th Sergt. '63, 2nd Sergt., '63, c. Petersburg, 4-2-65, released Pt. Lookout prison, 6-19-65.
- SMALLWOOD, ELIJAH, b. *.
- SMALLWOOD, JACKSON, 9-1-62, detailed for light duty by order of Gen. Lee, Jan. or Feb., '65.
- SMALLWOOD, THOMAS, b, dis. disability 2-7-62, re-enlisted 9-1-62, w. Fredericksburg, 12-13-62, "present, 2-28-65."
- SMALLWOOD, WILLIAM, b, w. and disabled Chancellorsville, 5-3-63, dis. disability, Orange Court House, 11-20-63.
- SMITH, LARKIN T., b, w. Fredericksburg, 12-13-62, dis. over age, 7-9-64.
- SMITH, LEVI, 7-16-64, c. Richmond, Va., 4-3-65, released Pt. Lookout prison, 7-7-65.
- SMITH, WILEY J., b, appointed Corp. '62, elected 2nd Lieut. '63, 1st Lieut. 8-64, w. Petersburg, Va., '64, *.
- SOLOMON, HENRY A., enlisted as a private in Co. E, 1st Reg., Ga. Vol. Inf. (Ramsey's) 3-18-61, transf. to Co. B, 14th Reg. Ga. Vol. Inf., 8-16-61, pr. 1st Lieut., k. Chancellorsville, 5-3-63.
- SOLOMON, J., b, d. Richmond, Va., 6-20-62.
- STINSON, WILLIAM D., 3-4-62, c. Petersburg, 4-2-65, released Ft. Delaware prison, 6-16-65.
- THOMPSON, A. H., b, d. Richmond, 12-13-61. UNDERWOOD, T. B., 3-4-62.
- VALENTINE, JOHN F., b, w. Mechanicsville, 6-26-64, d. of w. at home.
- WELCH, DAVID, b, d. '63.
- WHEELER, WILLIAM, b, k. 2nd Manassas, 8-30-62.
- WILLIAMS, DREW ELVIN, 5-1-64, *.
- WILSON, JAMES R. M., 9-1-62, c. Spottsylvania, 5-12-64, exc. James River, 3-10-65.
- WOOD, JOSEPH, b, d. Rockbridge Alum Springs, 11-6-61.
- YOUNG, JOHN R., 10-4-61, lost two fingers, Wilderness, 5-6-64, detailed for light duty, Richmond, Jan. Feb., '65.

MUSTER ROLL OF CO. A 49TH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
C. S. A., WILKINSON COUNTY, GEORGIA

WILKINSON INVINCIBLES

- PLAYER, SAMUEL T., Capt. m3, pr. Maj. 9-9-62, Lieut. Col. 5-8-63, Col. 6-9-63, elected to Ga. Senate and resigned, Mar. 24-64, W. R.

- DUGGAN, JAMES B., 1st Lieut. Feb. or Mar. 4-62, elected Capt. 9-9-62, Major, 5-11-64, z.
- WALKER, JOSHUA, 2nd Lieut. m3, resigned 10-2-62.
- MILLER, JAMES R. F., Jr., 2nd Lieut, m3, c. Seven Pines, 5-31-62, pr. 1st Lieut. 9-9-62, cashiered 9-17-63, z.
- VEAL, LEVI E., 1st Sergt. m3, elected Jr. 2nd Lieut. 10-18-63, pr. 1st Lieut. 11-27-64, z.
- HALL, HANSFORD A., 2nd Sergt. m3, 1st Sergt. 11-63, w. Wilderness 5-6-64, retired to Invalids Corps. '64.
- GREEN, ELLIOTT H., 3rd Sergt. m3, d. in service, 10-15-62.
- BURNEY, IVERSON L., 4th Sergt. m3, elected 2nd Lieut. 10-9-62, c. Gettysburg, 7-2-63, pr. 1st Lieut. 9-17-63, d. in prison, 11-27-64.
- KING, BENNETT, 5th Sergt. m3, Appointed 3rd Sergt. 10-15-62, 2nd Sergt. 11-63, w. Spottsylvania, 5-12-64. (Roll for Jan. and Feb., '65 last on file shows him still in hospital wounded, W. R.)
- DAVIDSON, ALLEN, 1st Corp., m3, 7-63, and detailed with ordnance train, z.
- MILLER, ENOCH T., 2nd Corp. m3, discharge furnished H. G. Miller as substitute, 5-7-62, re-enlisted.
- WARD, RILEY B., 3rd Corp. m3, 8-7-62, c. Spottsylvania, 5-12-64, released after surrender.
- FREEMAN, JACOB M., 4th Corp., m3, pr. 3rd Corp. 12-62, on detached service 4-64.

PRIVATEES

- ADAIR, GEORGE W., m3, d. in hospital, 11-62.
- ADKINS, J. W., m3, d. Berryville, 11-8-62.
- ADKINS, WILLIAM J., m3, d. Camp Gregg, 7-9-63.
- ALLEN, THOMAS, m3, k. 2nd Manassas, 8-30-62.
- AVERY, DAVID, m3, dis. disability, 2-16-65.
- ARRINGTON, JAMES, 8-12-62, d. Camp Gregg, 2-4-63 (See Co. F. 49th Regt.)
- ADAMS, JAMES, 7-25-62, c. '65, released. (Pt. Lookout, Md., prison, 6-22-65, W. R.)
- BAILEY, WILLIAM H. H., m3, dis. disability, 3-28-64, W. R.
- BRADY, JAMES, m3, retired to Invalids Corps. P. A. C. S., 4-6-64, W. R.
- BRADY, THOMAS, m3, dis. 5-31-62. BROOKS, SAMUEL J., m., z.
- BROOKS, DANIEL H., 4-4-62, substituted for James H. Boone, appointed 5th Sergt. 10-62, 4th Sergt. 11-63, 3rd Sergt. 10-64. —
- BROOKS, GEORGE W., 4-4-62, c. Chancellorsville, 5-4-64, escaped from Elmyra, N. Y., prison, w. and c. Petersburg, 3-25-65, transf. to N. S. General Hospital, Elmira, 7-13-65, W. R.
- BROWN, WILLIAM A., 4-4-62, w. and c. Seven Pines, 5-31-62.
- BOONE, JAMES H., m3, dis. furnishing D. H. Brooks as substitute, 4-4-62, re-enlisted, 6-20-64, dis. disability near Petersburg, 10-22-64, W. R.
- CATES, JOHN M., m3, c. Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- CANNON, NATHAN J., m3, w. Seven Pines, 5-31-62, d. of w., 4-15-63.

- CANNON, MILES JEFFERSON, m3, w. at Cold Harbor, 6-27-62, w. Cedar Run, 8-9-62, w. Wilderness, 5-6-64, appointed 5th Sergt. 8-64, c. Petersburg, 3-25-65, released after surrender.
- CANNON, NATHANIEL W., m3, w. Seven Pines, 5-31,62, dis. account of w.
- COOK, THOMAS R., m3, appointed 3rd Corp. 7-63, k. Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- COOK, JARRARD T., m3, d. Richmond, '64.
- COLSON, DANIEL J., m. appointed 4th Corp. 12-62, 1st Corp. 7-63, z.
- CLEMONS, J., m3, *. CLEMONS, JASPER, m3, Paroled, Va., '65.
- CRISWELL, JAMES P., m3, dis. furnished J. J. Howell as substitute, 8-15-62.
- CRISWELL, JOHN C., m3, d. 6-10-62.
- CANNON, ———, m3, w. Wilderness, 5-6-64, d. in service, 11-27-64.
- DAVIS, ELI S., m3, k. Cedar Run, 8-9-62.
- DAVIS, IVERSON L., m3, w. Gettysburg, 7-3-63, z.
- DAVIS, CHADWICK T., m3, appointed 4th Sergt. 7-8-62, 3rd Sergt. 11-63, w. Wilderness, 5-6-64, dis. disability, 9-16-64.
- DAVIS, ELIAS J., 5-7-62, substituted for W. C. Thompson, ———.
- DAVIDSON, ELBERT J., 7-25-63, lost arm accidentally, Petersburg, dis.
- DELK, BURRELL D., m3, w. Seven Pines, 5-31-62, d. of w. 6-3-62.
- DIXON, AARON, m3, *. DIXON, KINMAN, m3, d. hospital, Richmond.
- DIXON, WILLIAM K., m3, d. 6-23-62.
- DIXON, JOHN J., m3, w. Fredericksburg, 12-13-62, *.
- DOKE, DENNIS, m3, w. Seven Pines, 5-31-62, c. Richmond, 6-30-62, released after surrender.
- DOKE, E., 3-10-62, paroled Toombsboro, Ga., '65.
- DRAKE, WILLIAM A., m3, d. 8-10-62. DAVIDSON, JOHN S., 5-19-62.
- DAVIDSON, JOSEPH F., 5-19-62, d. 7-15-62.
- DAVIDSON, E. J., 7-25-63, w. and c. 5-64. ENNIS, P. M.
- EASOM, MARTIN VAN BUREN, m3, w. and disabled 2nd Manassas, 8-30-62, dis. at Camp near Culpeper, Va., account of gun shot w. in right lung, 11-6-63, W. R.
- ETHRIDGE, THOMAS D., m3. ———.
- FANN, JAMES H., m3, FLOYD, JOHN T., m3, w. and c. Deep Bottom, 8-16-64, released after surrender.
- FITZGERALD, J. B., m3, d. Richmond, 8-5-62.
- FITZGERALD, T. J., '61, in the hospital Richmond, close of war.
- FOUNTAIN, BENJAMIN, m3, z. FOWLER, JOHN, 5-19-62, d. 8-12-62.
- GILDER, JAMES, m3, mortally w. Jericho Ford, 5-23-64.
- GOODWON, JOHN, m3, k. Cedar Run, 8-9-62.
- GREEN, THOMAS J., m3, appointed 2nd Corp. 64, c. Spottsylvania, 5-12-64, d. in prison.
- GREEN, JOHN R., 5-19-62, c. near Petersburg, 3-25-65, released Pt. Lookout, Md., Prison 6-27-65, W. R.
- GREEN, WILLIAM H., 5-19-62, z. GAINEY, ERASTUS A., 5-19-62, k. Petersburg, 4-2-65.

- GAINEY, J. H., 4-63, transf. from 49th Regt. Ga. Vol. Inf. 4-1-63, *. (see Co. F. 3rd Regt. Inf.)
- HERNDON, HENLEY J., m3, *. HOLDER, BURRELL D., m3, mortally w. Cold Harbor, 6-4-64.
- HUGHS, JOHN THOMAS, m3, elected Jr. 2nd Lieut. 10-9-62, c. Gettysburg, 7-3-63, and exc. elected 2nd Lieut. 9-17-63, 1st Lieut. '63, Capt. 11-27-64 (Paroled Johnson's Island, O. prison, and forwarded to Pt. Lookout, Md. prison for exc. 3-14-65, rec. Boulwares' and Cox's Wharves James River, Va., 3-22-65. W. R.)
- HOWELL, N. A., 7-12-62, substitute for Braswell Winn, d. Staunton, Va. Hospital, 12-21-62.
- HOWELL, J. J., 8-15-62, substituted for J. P. Criswell, k. 2nd Manassas, 8-30-62.
- HOWELL, WILLIAM, m3, d. Staunton, 12-3-62.
- JESSUP, JAMES W., m3, z.
- JOHNSON, CHARLES T., m3, appointed 2nd Corp. 5-62, k. Gettysburg, 7-2-63.
- JOHNSON, NATHAN A., m3, dis. disability, 5-22-62.
- JOHNSON, THOMAS J., m3, w. Seven Pines, 5-31-62.
- JUSTICE, SION B., m3, w. Wilderness, 5-5-64, appointed 4th Corp. 8-64, 2nd Corp. 12-64, z.
- KELLY, JOSEPH G., m3, k. Fredericksburg, 12-13-62.
- KINGERY, ANDREW J., m3, w. Wilderness, 5-6-64, — at home since 2-17-65.
- KINDRY, DANIEL H. L., m3, dis. furnished R. T. McGraw as substitute, 4-18-63, re-enlisted '64, k. Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- KENNEDY, JOHN L., 7-23-62, c. Deep Bottom, 8-16-64, — Jan. '65.
- KING, W. W., 8-2-65, w. Wilderness, 5-6-64, z.
- LAVENDER, RICHARD L., m3, *. LORD, WILLIAM P., m3, d. 12-22-62.
- LORD, LITTLEJOHN E., m3, d. in service '62. LONG, WILLIAM L., 5-19-62, d. 8-6-62.
- LORD, JOHN, 6-9-63, k. Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- LOWRY, A. W., m3, d. Richmond, 7-7-62. MARTAIN, RICHARD, m3, dis. disability.
- McCOOK, GEORGE E., m3, c. 4-2-65, z. McCOOK, JAMES O., m3, d. 6-18-64.
- McCOOK, JAMES B., m3, appointed 3rd Corp. 3-63, 2nd Corp. 7-63, d. in service.
- McADAMS, THOMAS, m3, c. Mine Run, 11-29-63, *.
- McCULLER, GEORGE W., m3, w. Wilderness, 5-6-64, *.
- MILLER, FRANCIS P., m3, d. 7-21-62.
- MILLER, HENRY G., 5-7-62, substitute for E. T. Miller, z.
- MILLER, DAVID B., 5-19-62, on sick furlough, 4-65.
- MILLER, JOSEPH G., 5-19-62, w. Wilderness, 5-6-64, d. of w. Staunton, 11-12-64.
- McNAIR, DANIEL, 5-19-62, k. Williamsburg Pike.
- MERWITH, W. A., m3, d. Richmond, 7-28-62.
- MYRICK, LUMPKIN E., m3, w. Wilderness, 5-6-64, z.
- MEREDITH, JOHN T., m3, *.
- MILLER, E. T., m3, dis. furnished Henry G. Miller substitute, re-enlisted.

- MILLER, PUGH, 5-10-62, d. in service.
 MCGRAW, R. T., 4-18-63, substitute for D. H. L. Kingry, k. Wilderness, 5-6-64.
 NESMITH, WILEY, m3, w. Wilderness, 5-6-64, *.
 NESMITH, GREEN B., 5-19-62, d. in service.
 NESMITH, WILLIAM, 5-19-62, d. Richmond, 7-18-62.
 NEWSOME, WILLIAM, m3, ——— 62. OXLEY, GEORGE W., m3, ——— '64.
 OXLEY, ROBERT, m3, w. Wilderness, 5-6-64, k. '64.
 OXLEY, JAMES S., 5-17-62, w. accidentally, 5-62, c. in detached service, 12-64.
 PARKER, LUCIUS M., m3, d. 7-9-62.
 PARKER, JOHN T., m3, transf. to Co. F, 3rd Regt. Ga. Vol. Inf. 4-1-64 (absent sick, 3-12-65, W. R.)
 PARROTT, ELY L., m3, w. Cold Harbor, 6-27-62, d. of w. Camp Gregg, 2-4-63.
 PROCTOR, JESSIE, m3, d. in service, 7-62.
 PRICE, MOSES B., m3, d. 6-12-62.
 PORTER, WILLIAM, m3, transf. to Wagon shops, '64.
 PERRY, IRA E., m3, d. 7-24-62.
 RIVERS, JONATHAN, m3, pr. Major 3-22-62, Lieut. Col. 9-9-62, lost leg Chancellorsville, 5-3-63, resigned 6-9-63.
 ROBERSON, ISAAC B., m3, w. Cold Harbor, 6-27-62, Wilderness, 5-6-64, z.
 ROGERS, JOHN, m3, d. 8-15-62.
 ROACH, PETER J., 5-6-62, dis. disability, 6-28-62.
 SHEPPARD, JOHN H., m3, w. Seven Pines, 5-31-62, appointed 3rd Corp. 12-64, k. Petersburg, 4-2-65.
 SHEPPARD, JOHN M., m3, *.
 SHEPPARD, JOSHUA, m3, w. Mechanicsville, 6-26-62, d. of w. 7-5-62.
 SMITH, COLONEL D., m3, k. Wilderness, 5-6-64. SMITH, SAMUEL, m3, d. in service.
 SMITH, J. W., m3, k. Gettysburg, 7-3-63.
 SMITH, FRANCIS M., m3, ——— 12-64.
 SMITH, JAMES L., m3, w. Fredericksburg, 12-13-62, c. Wilderness, 5-6-64, z.
 SMITH, DAVID, m3, d. Richmond Hospital.
 SPEARS, ALLEN W., m3, c. 5-64.
 SWAYTES, E. R., '61, z.
 STINSON, JAMES B., m3, k. Cedar Run, 8-10-62. SUTTON, JULIUS W., m3, z.
 STEPHEN, JOSHUA, m3, d. Richmond hospital.
 STEPHENS, JOHN F., m3, c. Seven Pines, 5-31-62, lost leg Chancellorsville, 5-3-63, dis. account of w.
 STEPHENS, JOHN H., m3, w. Seven Pines, 5-31-62, appointed 3rd Corp. 12-64.
 STEPHENS, JOHN M., m3, on sick furlough, 4-65.
 SWAILS, REECE, m3, detailed butcher, 10-64.
 STOCK, F. M., m3, k. Seven Pines, 5-31-62.
 THIGPEN, WILLIAM I., m3, w. Chancellorsville, 5-3-63, dis. disability, 2-29-64, W. R.

- THOMAS, WILLIAM C., m3, THOMPSON, WILLIAM C., m3, dis. furnished E. J. Davis, 5-7-62.
- THOMPSON, WILLIAM A., m3, d. home on furlough, '62. TOLER, GEORGE W., m3, z.
- UNDERWOOD, JOHN W., m3, c. Spottsylvania, 5-12-64, d. Fort Delaware Prison, 11-26-64.
- USSERY, JOHN B., m3, appointed Musician, 3-63, 5th Sergt. 11-63, 4th Sergt. 8-64, *.
- VANN, ELIAS, 12-6-62, k. Wilderness, 5-6-64. VANN, JAMES H., m3.
- WATKINS, HENRY H., m3, *. WATKINS, F. M., m3, dis.
- WARNER, JAMES, m3, ——— 4-64.
- WHEELER, IRA, m3, w. and c. Gettysburg, 7-3-63, released after surrender.
- WHEELER, LEE, m3, z. WRIGHT, JAMES C., m3, z, as teamster.
- WRIGHT, JESSIE C., m3, *. WYNN, THOMAS, m3.
- WYNN, BRASWELL, m3, dis. furnished W. A. Howell as substitute, 7-12-62, enlisted as a private Co. D, 63rd Reg. Ga. Vol. Inf. 12-15-62, admitted to C. S. A. General Hospital, Jackson, Miss., disease Nephritis, 8-20-64, W. R.
- WYNN, WILLIS W., m3, c. '64 or '65, released from Pt. Lookout prison.
- WYNN, JASPER L., m3, appointed 4th Corp. 12-64, z. WYNN, L. L., m3.
- WYNN, D., 3-61. WYNN, UNION L., 5-19-62, c. Wilderness, 5-6-64, z.
- WARD, HENRY, 5-6-62, k. Cedar Run, 8-9-62.
- WRIGHT, GEORGE W., 5-19-62, appointed Commissary Sergt., 7-63, *.
- WARD, JEREMIAH, m3, *. smallpox, Richmond, 12-62.
- WARD, JAMES F., 9-11-62, d. Camp Gregg, Jan. 4-63. WARD SOLOMON, m3.
- WHITAKER, NATHAN T., 12-6-62, transf. 4-1-63, to Co. F. 3rd Reg. Ga. Vol. Inf., w. Petersburg, 6-22-64, *.
- WOOD, S. L., 6-25-61, transf. from Co. F, 3rd Ga. Reg. 3-4-62, w. Gettysburg, 7-3-63, c. Wilderness, 5-6-64, released Ft. Delaware Prison, 6-16-65, W. R.
- WARD, R. B., m3, c. Wilderness, 5-6-64, released after surrender.
- WHITE, ASHLEY, m3, WHITE, L. L., m3, WRIGHT, L. C., m3, c. released after *.

MUSTER ROLL OF CO. I, 57TH REGIMENT, GEORGIA
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
C. S. A., LAURENS AND WILKINSON
COUNTY, GA.

“BUCKALOO RIFLES”

Originally Co. F, 2nd Regt. State Troops.

First consolidated Regt. was composed of Companies C, D, G, and I, surrendered at Greensboro, N. C.

BISHOP, GEORGE W., Capt., m, e, z.

VINSON, LEVIN J. H., 1st Lieut., m, e, roll for Mar. and Apr., '64, last on file show him present, W. R., Non-official records show s3.
 WOLFE, JOHN B., 2nd Lieut., m, e, detailed in Q. M. Dept. 2-64, z.
 SMITH, ARCHIBALD J., Jr., 2nd Lieut., m, e, s3.
 WARD, PATRICK H., 1st Sergt., m, appointed Hospital Steward, 2-63.
 SPEARS, JOHN W., 2nd Sergt. m, appointed 1st Sergt. 2-63, e, s3.
 WALKINS, GUSTAVIS A., 3rd Sergt., m, d. Vicksburg, 3-7-63.
 SMITH, H. H., 4th Sergt., m, d. Vicksburg, 5-16-63.
 HOGAN, WILLIAM B. R., 5th Sergt., m, s3.
 CAULEY, WILLIAM A., 1st Corp., m, e, s3.
 SNOW, RICHARD, 2nd Corp., m, e, — W. R.
 LAVENDER, JOEL, 3rd Corporal, m, k. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
 SWINSON, STARKEY W., 4th Corp., m, e, —

PRIVATEES

AIDS, DANIEL, m, e, — AYCOCK, JESSIE N., m, e, z.
 BEALL, JOHN R., 3-17-62, — W. R.
 BELL, JAMES R., 12-16-63. BECK, JOHN, m, dis. BRACK, JOHN T., 7-64.
 BROWN, BARTLETT W., m, z.
 BYRON, ANDERSON, m, e, w, detailed Savannah, Ga., account of w. 2-64, z.
 BYRON, WILLIAM, m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, d. in prison.
 CLANCE, MARTIN S., m, e, appointed 4th Corp. 12-63. —
 CHENEY, WILLIAM, m, z. CHERRY, JAMES, m, s3.
 CHERRY, WILLIAM m, k. Jonesboro, Ga., 8-31-64.
 CAULEY, ELIAS, m, c. Whitmarsh Island, Savannah, Ga., 2-33-64, released from Ft. Delaware, Del. prison, 6-16-65.
 COUNCIL, ROBERT, m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, z.
 CROOMS, RICHARD T., m, detailed in Pioneer Corps. —
 DANIEL, GREEN B., m, w. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, z.
 DANIEL, JONES, 10-15-62, e, z. DANIEL, THOMAS, m.
 DAVIS, ELISHA B., m, d. in hospital, '64.
 DIXON, ROBERT D., m, w. severely Vicksburg, 6-21-63, on detached service 2-64, z.
 DIXON, WILLIAM, m, e, z. DIXON, WILLIS D., 4-15-63, z.
 DIXON, WILLIAMS, m, e, transferred to Capt. Girarday's Battery, 12-1-63, appointed color guard, 2-64, *.
 DORMINEY, BENJAMIN H., m, e, paroled Greensboro, 5-1-65.
 DORMINEY, FREDERICK, 2-1-64, w. and c. paroled Greensboro, 4-26-65.
 DORMINEY, JOHN H., m. EVERS, D. M., 4-3-64, conscript, z.
 ETHRIDGE, THOMAS E., m, appointed musician, 5-3-62, e, s3.
 EVERS, JAMES S., 6-15-63, conscript, —.
 FORDHAM, FIELDING, m, w. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, e, z.
 FORDHAM, F. C., '65. FORDHAM, JOHN, m, e, k. Jonesboro, Ga., 8-31-64.
 FORDHAM, ZENAS J., m, d. Vicksburg, 7-26-63.
 FOUNTAIN, AUGUSTUS J., m, e, d. in hospital, 9-15-63.
 GILBERT, WILLIAM, m, e, s3.

- HARRIS, J. L., m, w. and c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
HARTLEY, HILLARY E., m, d. in camp, '62.
HATFIELD, RICHARD E., m, appointed 2nd Sergt. 2-63, e, s3.
HATFIELD, SAMUEL A., m, e, s3. HERNDON, GEORGE W.,
m, d. Jackson.
HERNDON, WESLEY, m, c., d. Camp Chase prison, 4-15-65, Grave
No. 1871, Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery.
HERNDON, STEPHEN W., m, e, d. in camp in Tenn., '64.
HOGAN, BENJAMIN, m, d. in camp, '62.
HOGAN, URIAH J., m, e, appointed 2nd Corp. 12-1-63, s3.
HOGAN, WICH J., m, e, z. HOLLIMAN, JOEL H., conscript,
4-9-64, s3.
HOOVER, JOHN, m, e, z.
HUTCHESON, JOSEPH, '62, conscript, released from Johnson's
Island Prison, '65.
HOOVER, SAMUEL, m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, exchanged, '63, z.
JONES, ANDERSON, m, d. Camp Randolph, 6-62.
JONES, DANIEL, 10-1-63, detailed in Q. M. Dept. 2-64, z.
JONES, MATHEW, m, d. Vicksburg, 4-10-63.
JONES, SILAS H., 6-1-64, w. left shoulder, admitted to Floyd
House and Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, Ga., 10-3-64, s3, (with
Co. A, 1st Consolidated Reg. Ga. Inf.)
JONES, TILLMAN, m, e, s. JONES, WILLIAM F., m, e, ——.
KEYTON, WILLIAM H., m. KINCHEN, JOHN, m, d. Vicksburg,
3-6-63.
KINCHEN, GEORGE T., m, w. and c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, k.
Jonesboro, Ga., 8-31-64.
KINCHEN, THOMAS A., m. dis., lost speech, 4-6-63.
KENNEY, ELIJAH L., m, d. New Orleans, 8-4-63. KNIGHT,
JAMES M., m.
LEWIS, JAMES S., 6-18-63, conscript, k. Jonesboro, Ga., 8-31-64.
LEWIS, WILLIAMS R., 2-10-64, k. Atlanta, Ga., 7-22-64.
McCOOK, DANIEL, '62, z. McCOOK, JAMES W., m, e, ——.
McCOOK, WILLIAM H., 11-22-62, transf. from Co. D, 5-1-63, e, ——.
MADDOX, ROBERT F., 11-22-62, e, c. Chattahoochee, 7-4-64, re-
leased from Douglas, Ill., prison, 5-16-65.
MITCHELL, JAMES H., '62, d. '62.
MAHAFFEY, ANDREW J., 11-22-62, k. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
McARTHUR, SAMUEL, '62, z. MARCHANT, JOHN, m, e, ——.
METTS, BENJAMIN C., 11-22-62, w. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, e, w.
Kennesaw Mt., 6-27-64.
METTS, GEORGE T., 11-22-62. METTS, JESSE, 8-22-63, z.
METTS, LEWIS, 11-22-62, appointed 4th Sergt. 2-63, e, s3.
NELSON, SEABORN J., m, e, present 4-64. PAYNE, ISHAM, m.
PAYNE, JAMES T., m, d. Jackson, 1-63.
PAYNE, WILLIAM, m, d. Vicksburg, 7-6-63. PAYNE, ZENAS E.,
4-16-65, conscript, z.
PARRIS, JAMES I., 1-1-64.
PARRIS, JOHN L., m, w. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, on detached
service, 2-64, z.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM G., m. RAINES, BARTON, '64.
RAINES, JOHN, m, w. Atlanta, '64. RIVERS, JOEL T., '64, d.
LaGrange, Ga.

- ROACH, ADDISON, '64. ROBERTS, CHALES M., 3-29-64, conscript, z.
- REID, THOMAS C., m, e, k. Love Joy, Ga., 11-16-64.
- ROACH, FRANKLIN A., 2-17-64. ROBERTS, JOEL T., 4-16-64, conscript.
- ROBERTS, WILLIAM T., 1-15-64.
- SCARBOROUGH, WILLIAM R., m, e, ———.
- SLAUGHTER, GEORGE WASHINGTON, 2-1-63, detailed in Ordnance Dept. 2-64, z.
- SLAUGHTER, JOHN A., m. SUMMERS, J. F., '62. z.
- SLAUGHTER, ROBERT A., 2-1-65, e, appointed 3rd Corp. 10-63, s.
- SLAUGHTER, WASHINGTON, '64.
- SMITH, BENJAMIN L., m. appointed 5th Sergt. 2-63, e, Paroled Salisburg, 4-26-65.
- STOKES, JOHN CORLEY G., 4-9-64.
- SUMMER, JOHN S., m, e, dis. disability.
- SWINSON, GABRIEL G., m, k. in trenches, Vicksburg, 6-11-63.
- SMITH, RICHARD, 5-3-62. SWINSON, WILLIAM P., m, d. Laurens Co. Ga., 2-22-63.
- TAYLOR, ISAAC, m. TAYLOR, SEABORN J., m, e, z.
- TAYLOR, JAMES J., m, appointed 3rd Sergt. 2-63, e, k. Jonesboro, Ga., 8-31-64.
- TAYLOR, JOHN J., m, w. and c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, on detached service account of w. 12-63, z.
- VINSON, JOHN P., 11-6-63, conscript, substitute for ———, d. in service.
- WARD, BENNETT K., m, transf. to Co. D, 57th Reg. Ga. Vol. Inf. 2-28-63, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63 and paroled 7-7-63, transf. to Co. D. '63. Regt. Ga. Vol. Inf., 12-31-63, present 2-28-65.
- WATKINS, AUGUSTUS, m, appointed Sergt. '62, d. in Camp, '62.
- WATKINS, GEORGE S., m. w. and c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, exchanged 9-63, w. and disabled '64, detailed in Ordnance Dept. Savannah, Ga., 2-64.
- WHALEN, DANIEL, m, w. Vicksburg, 6-15-63, e, disabled, on detached service, 2-64.
- WILSON, HENRY L., m, e, d. Wilkinson Co., Ga., 9-24-63.
- WYATT, ELI, m. WHATLEY, A. J., m, k. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.

MUSTER ROLL OF CO. D, 57TH REGIMENT, GEORGIA
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, WILKINSON
COUNTY, GEORGIA

- BYINGTON, HENRY K., Capt., m, e, z.
- FREEMAN, THOMAS M., 1st Lieut., m, e, w. New Hope Church, Ga., 5-25-64, unable for further service.
- HATCHER, JAMES, 2nd Lieut., m, e, 7-22-64, and held prisoner till close of war.
- METHVIN, WILLIAM K., Jr., 2nd Lieut., m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, held prisoner till close of war.
- BULLOCK, ERASMUS, 1st Sergt., m, e, w. z.
- METHVIN, THOMAS I., 2nd Sergt, m, e, k. Jonesboro, 9-1-64.
- RUTLAND, THOMAS H., 3rd Sergt. m, e, s3.
- PATTERSON, JOSEPH, 4th Sergt., m, k. Vicksburg, 6-20-63.
- WARREN, JAMES H., 5th Sergt., m, 10-63, d. in service.
- CROSS, FRANCIS J., 1st Corp., m, e, z.

MORGAN, JOHN, 2nd Corp., m, e, 10-63, z.
 DUNCAN, THOMAS S., 3rd Corp., m, reduced to ranks, 10-63, ——.
 RUTLAND, HENRY F., 4th Corp., m, e, z.
 WOOD, WILLIAM J., 5th Corp., m, e, z.

PRIVATES

BLOODWORTH, HENRY W., m, e, left command at Jonesboro, 9-64.
 BRADY, FRANKLIN, m, rejected by surgeon, was never mustered into service.
 BROWN, WILLIAM R., m, d. in service, Bridgeport, '63.
 BROWN, JOEL E., m, e, z.
 BROWN, ALFRED, m, w. Atlanta, 7-22-64, never able for further duty.
 BROWN, LEE, m, e, w. Kennesaw Mountain, 5-64.
 BROOKS, JOHN, m, Pr. 2nd Corp. w. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, d. of w. 5-29-63.
 BROOKS, AUGUSTUS A., m.
 BULLOCK, JAMES A., m, e, c. Atlanta, 7-22-64 and held prisoner till close of war.
 BULLOCK, MATTHEW, m, w. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, d. of w. 5-29-63.
 BUTLER, BENJAMIN F., m, k. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
 BUTLER, WILLIAM A., m, e, w. Kennesaw Mountain, 6-64, d. of w.
 BYINGTON, MIRABEAU L., m, e, detailed as musician, 2-63, z.
 CHAMBERS, HENRY, m, rejected by surgeon and was never mustered into service.
 CHERRY, WILLIAM, m, rejected by surgeon and was never mustered into service.
 COLLINS, ALDRIDGE G., m.
 COLLINS, A. J., m, rejected by surgeon and was never mustered into service.
 COLLINS, CHRISTOPHER C., m, d. Vicksburg, 2-20-63.
 COLLINS, ELDRIDGE C., m, e, z.
 COLLINS, LEVIN M., m.
 COLLINS, WILLIAM L., m, e, pr. 4th Corp. 10-63, k. Kennesaw Mountain, 5-24-64.
 COOK, THOMAS E., m, k. Vicksburg, 6-2-63.
 COWART, JESSE L., m, e, w. Jonesboro, Ga., 8-31-64 and disabled.
 CRUTCHFIELD, R. F., m, e, z.
 DAVIS, JESSE B., m, e, mortally w. Lovejoy, Ga., '64.
 DEASON, MATHEW, m, on detached service in commissary dept., z.
 DIXON, EDWIN, m, e, s3.
 DUNCAN, WILLIAM J., m, e, reported ——.
 FAIRCLOTH, T. J., m, d. Atlanta, 7-5-64.
 FLEETWOOD, SAMUEL, m, e, w. Jonesboro, 8-30-64, never ret. to duty.
 FLOYD, CHARLES, m, d. Mobile, 7-25-63.
 FORT, ISAAC, m, rejected by surgeon, never was mustered into service.
 FREEMAN, JAMES H., m, z. GARRETT, JAMES, m, lost arm Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.

- GARRETT, Wm. J., m, on detached service, 2-63, z.
 GREEN, WILLIAM, m, detailed as musician, 2-63, on detached service, 11-63, ——— Tennessee, 11-64.
 HALL, WILLIAM A., m, e, pr. 5th Sergt. 2-63, s3.
 HARRINGTON, JAMES, m, d. in service, '63.
 HARRIS, THOMAS H., m, e, '63, z.
 HARROLL, HAMILTON W., m.
 HARVILLE, HARRISON E., m, e, z.
 HARVILLE, WILBURN, m, d. of fever in service, '63.
 HARVEY, E. W., m, Transf. from Co. A, 54th Ga. Regt. in exc. for Samuel L. Patterson. ——— 4-64.
 HELTON, ANDREW J., m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, d. in prison Fort Delaware, 7-10-63.
 HOLDER, GEORGE W., m, pr. 3rd Corp. 2-63.
 HOLDER, JEREMIAH K., m, h. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
 HOLLIMAN, JAMES, m, e, s3.
 HORN, JEREMIAH L., m, e, d. in service, '64.
 HORN, Z., m, k. Petersburg, 7-10-63.
 HORTON, GEORGE C., m, k. Petersburg, 7-62, z.
 HORTON, JOSIAH, m, e, z.
 HORTON, LEVI, m, transf. from Co. D, 63rd Ga. Regt. 12-1-63, z.
 HORTON, SOLOMON, m, e, w. Decatur, Ga., 7-20-64, and d. of w.
 HORTON, T. C., m, e.
 HOWARD, HENRY, m, e, z.
 HUGHES, JOHN T., m, e, pr. 4th Sergt., 2-63, z.
 JACKSON, HARRISON, m, e, z.
 JACKSON, JOSEPH F., m, e, w. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, s3.
 KING, IRA S., m, e, w. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, s3.
 KING, ERASTUS, m, e, s3.
 KING, WESLEY, 8-64, left sick near Murfreesboro, c. and paroled after surrender.
 LORD, JOSEPH H., m, sent to hospital in Vicksburg, 3-62.
 LORD, SAMUEL M., m.
 LORD, STEPHEN M., m, dis. by civil process, 11-10-63.
 McCARTY, JOHN B. F., m, k. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
 McCARTHY, SAMUEL A., m, e, on detached service, 2-63, z.
 McCOOK, WILLIAM, m, transf. to Co. I, 57th Ga. Regt. 5-63.
 McCULLAR, JEREMIAH T., m, e, on detached service, 4-64, z.
 McDANIEL, WILLIAM M., m, e, ——— '63.
 McGOWEN, NOAH, m, e, w. Lovejoy, Ga., 8-30-64 and d. of w.
 McKERVEY, HUGH, m, e, on detached service, January and June, '63, detailed in regimental band, 3-64, s3.
 MERCER, JOEL E., m, k. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
 METHVIN, JOHN J., m, e, s.
 MORGAN, IVERSON, m.
 MULHERN, JOHN, m, k. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
 PATTERSON, WILLIAM, m, e, detailed musician, 2-63, s.
 PATTERSON, JAMES, m, e, w. Vicksburg, 6-63, z.
 PATTERSON, SAMUEL L., m, e, Transf. to Co. A, 54th Ga. Regt. in exc. for E. W. Harvey.
 PAULK, J. R., 5-62, e.
 PERDEN, R. A., 5-62, d. in Atlanta, Ga., 5-20-64.

- PEIRSON, JONATHAN, m, dis. account of weak eyes. POLK, JAMES N., m, d. '64.
- PORTER, ANDREW J., 11-10-63, e, w. Marietta, Ga., 5-20-64, z.
- PORTER, JULIUS F., m, e, dis. PORTER, THOMAS G., m, e.
- RIDLEY, JOHN T., m, d. in service in Tennessee, '63.
- REID, WILLIAM F., m, d. in service.
- RUTHERFORD, ELBERT, m, e, w. Marietta, Ga., 5-20-64, z.
- SAWYERS, WILLIAM, m, detailed as musician, 2-63, on detached service, 11-63, detailed in regimental band, z.
- SHEPPARD, THOMAS P., m, e, z.
- SMALLWOOD, MARK, m, supposed to have died.
- SMITH, DAVID W., m, d. in service, 9-20-63.
- STEPHENS, BARTLETT I., m, e, s3.
- STUCKEY, ALLISON, m, pr. 1st Corp., w. Baker's Creek, Miss., 5-16-63, d. of w. 5-29-63.
- STUCKEY, WILLIAM A., m, d. at home on sick furlough, '63.
- THOMAS, GEORGE W., m, d. in Ky. in '63. THOMPSON, JESSE P., m, e, z.
- THOMPSON, LACEY T., m, e, z.
- THOMPSON, MOSES J., m, on detached service, 7-63, z.
- THOMPSON, MOSES N., m, d. in service, 9-17-63.
- THOMPSON, RICHARD, m, killed Baker's Creek, Miss., 5-16-63.
- THOMPSON, SOLOMON, p., 10-3-63, e, z.
- THOMPSON, WILLIAM M., m, e, on detached service, 11-63, c. Peachtree Creek, 7-20-64, and d. in prison.
- USERRY, SAMUEL, m, d. in service, Chattanooga, Tenn, '63.
- VINSON, JOHN W., m, rejected by surgeon.
- VINSON, W. M., m, dis. on account of weak eyes.
- WALL, DYER K., 5-3-63, e, d. in service, Charlotte, N. C., '65.
- WALL, WILLIAM, m, d. in service, 8-4-63.
- WARD, BENNETT K., m, e, transf. to Co. D, 63rd Ga. Regt., 10-1-63.
- WARD, JEREMIAH B., m, rejected by surgeon, was not mustered into service.
- WARD, PATRICK H., m, e, pr. Hospital Steward, z.
- WARREN, JAMES S., m, d. in service, '62.
- WATERS, THOMAS F., m, e, z.
- WILLIAMS, ANDREW, m, e, z.

MUSTER ROLL OF CO. K, 57TH REGIMENT, GEORGIA
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, ARMY OF TENN., C. S. A.,
WILKINSON COUNTY, GEORGIA

- SHINHOLSER, J. W., Capt., m, pr. Major, 5-26-62, d. 7-64.
- SHINHOLSER, JAMES N., 1st Lieut., m, pr. Capt. 5-26-62.
- MILLER, ANDREW J., m, pr. 1st Lieut. 5-26-62, w. and c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, retired to Invalid's Corps. 12-15-64, home wounded close of war.
- LORD, JOHN, Jr., 2nd Lieut., m, pr. 2nd Lieut. 5-26-62, w. and c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
- PIERCE, W. SCOTT, 1st Sergt., m, w. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, d. of w. 5-28-63.

- MAHAFFEY, WILSON L., 2nd Sergt., m, elected Jr. 2nd Lieut., 5-26-62, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63.
 UNDERWOOD, T. B., 3rd Sergt., m, d. Tenn., '62.
 DAVIS, ISAAC W., 4th Sergt., m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, exc. 4-64.
 DAVIS, JOHN M., 5th Sergt., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, w. Peachtree Creek, Ga., 7-20-64, s3 as 3rd Sergt. Co. H, 1st Consolidated Rgt. Ga. Vol. Inf.
 ARRINGTON, JESSIE K., 1st Corp, m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, detailed Guard, 12-63.
 WEAVER, JOHN B., 2nd Corp., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, exc. '63, c. Whitmarsh Island, Ga., 2-22-64, z.
 BOOTHE, JAMES, 3rd Corp., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, lost hearing and dis.
 KNIGHT, EZEKIEL, 4th Corp., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, appointed 3rd Corp. — 4-64.

PRIVATES

- AKRIDGE, ABEL G., m, (wounded Roll for 3-4-64 shows him present, home wounded close of war).
 AKRIDGE, ELKANON (or Cain L.) m.
 ALLEN, ADAM J., m, w. and c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, paroled, 4-65.
 ALLEN, RICHMOND W., 1-14-64, sick 4-65.
 ALLEN, WILEY G., m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
 ANDERSON, ANDREW J., m, w. Miss., 7-12-63, — 4-64.
 BARBEE, JAMES F., 8-1-63, d. fever, Vicksburg, '63.
 BALES, JAMES D., m, sick, 4-65. BARGERON, JOHN.
 BLOODWORTH, HENRY P., m, appointed 3rd Corp., d. New Orleans, 8-14-63.
 BLOODWORTH, JOHN, m, e, w. Atlanta, Ga., 7-22-64.
 BRANNAN, GEORGE J., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, appointed 3rd Corp., 8-63 (s3 with Co. H, 1st Consolidated Reg.)
 BRANNON, JAMES F., 2-20-64, dis. disability, '62.
 BRANNON, JOEL, m, d. Vicksburg, 7-6-63. CARR, ROBERT J., m, — 4-64.
 CARR, WILLIAM B., m, — 10-63.
 CARTER, ANDREW D., m, e, c. Macon, Ga., 4-20-65.
 CARTER, WILLIAM B., m, w. and c. Vicksburg, — 8-63.
 CHAMBERS, WILLIAM, m, dis. disability, 2-25-64.
 CLAY, DAVID M., m, transf. '62.
 CLAY, LAWRENCE W., m, dis. furnished J. J. Holcombe as substitute, 3-26-63.
 COLLINS, MICHAEL, m, w. and disabled, '62.
 COLLINS, RISDON R., 5-10-62, transf. from Co. H, in exc. for D. R. Gunn.
 CRESSWELL, IVERSON E., (or John), m, — 4-64.
 CRESSWELL, JOSEPH L., m, d. in service, 5-17-63.
 DAVIS, JAMES A., m, acting Asst. Commissary, 12-63, c. Irwinton, Ga., 11-22-64, sent to 15th Army Corp, 12-18-64.
 DAY, JAMES M., m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, — 4-64.
 DuBOSE, ABEL G., 11-5-63, d. in hospital, '64.

- DuBOSE, A. A., '63, paroled, '65.
ETHRIDGE, E. MANUEL, m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63.
ETHRIDGE, MORGAN, m, detailed guard, 2-63.
ETHRIDGE, THOMAS F., 4-14-64, paroled at Milledgeville, '65.
ETHRIDGE, WILLIAM, m, d. Vicksburg, 6-29-63. ETHRIDGE,
WILLIAM R., 4-10-64.
EZELL, EZEKIELH, m, appointed Regimental Ordnance Sergt.,
5-24-62.
FARMER, WILLIAM T., m, c. Whitemarsh Island, 2-22-64.
FULLER, JOHN R., m, w. and c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, detailed
mail carrier.
GARRETT, JOHN M., m, ——— 4-64.
GOLDEN, VINSON Q., m, w. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, ——— 4-64.
GOLDEN, WESLEY W., m, k. Tuscumbia, Tenn., '64.
GUNN, DAVID B., m, transf. to Co. H, 57th Regt. Ga. Regt. Vol.
Inf. in exc. for Risdon R. Collins, 4-7-64.
HANCOCK, JAMES E., m, appointed 2nd Sergt. 11-10-63, detailed
guard, 12-63.
HARVEY, E. W., m, d. in hospital, '64.
HOLDER, ALLEN, m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, c. Gordon, Ga., 11-19-64,
sent to 15th Army Corps, 12-18-64.
HOLCOMB, J. J., 3-26-63, substitute for L. W. Clay, d. Vicksburg,
7-12-63.
HOLLAND, JAMES E., m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
HALL, H. A., 8-62, z. HOLMES, ROBERT, m, z.
HALL, JOHN W., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, detailed cook, 3-64.
JONES, A., m, d. fever, Calhoun, Ga., 6-62.
JEANES, ELIZHA K., m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
JEANES, JAMES B., 5-3-62, d. Atlanta, Ga., '62.
JEANES, VINSON S., m, appointed 3rd Sergt., 2-63, 1st Sergt.
7-63.
JEANES, WILLIAM B., (or W. L.) m. JONES, M.
JOHNS, WILLIAM L., m, d. Lauderdale Springs, Miss., 1-65.
JONES, WILLIAM R., m, d. in service, Camp Randolph.
KINGRY, A. THOMAS, m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, w. Benton-
ville, 3-18-65.
KINGERY, LAFAYETTE L., m, sick in hospital, 4-65.
KINGERY, SAMUEL L., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, paroled, 7-7-63.
KILPATRICK, JAMES T., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, s3 with Co. H.
KNIGHT, SIMON, m, d. Vicksburg, 6-29-63.
LAVENDER, WILLIAM, 5-3-62, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
LINGO, JOHN W., m, ——— 3 and 4-64.
McKINSEY, T. AUGUSTUS, m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, c.
Ga., 11-23-64, and forwarded to Corps Provost Marshal.
LINGO, PETER J., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63. LINGOLD, J. P., m.
LINGO, S., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63.
LOYD, DANIEL M., m, c. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63, z.
McCULLAR, LEWIS, 10-1-63, s3, with Co. H.
McCULLAR, CARSWELL E., m, d. Jackson, Miss., 3-5-63.
McKENZIE, T. AUGUSTUS, m, c. in the field in Ga., 11-23-64 and
forwarded to Corps Provost Marshal.
McQUAIG, EDMOND, m, d. Vicksburg, 3-25-63.
MACKEY, JOHN C., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63.

- MADDOX, ROBERT, m, transf. to Co. I, 57 Regt. Ga., Vol. Inf. 11-22-62, e, c. Chattahoochee, Ga., 7-4-64, released from Camp Douglas, Ill., prison, 5-16-65.
- MANDERSON, GEORGE, m, ——— 3-63. McHAFFEY, A. J., m.
- MANDERSON, JACKSON, m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, s. New Orleans, 7-20-63.
- MILLHORN, JOHN, m, k. Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
- NOLAN, GEORGE W., 12-20-62, transf. to Co. A.
- PASSMORE, CICERO, m, d. in hospital, '64.
- PILGRIM, LARKIN C., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, detailed hospital nurse, 2-64.
- PHILLIPS, WILLIAM G., m, e, appointed musician, 2-29-64, s3.
- SLADE, J. HENRY, m, d. kidney disease in hospital Atlanta, Ga., 9-17-62.
- SMITH, SAMUEL M., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63.
- STAPLETON, GEORGE W., m, w. and disabled Baker's Creek, 5-16-63.
- STAPLETON, JOHN, m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, in arrest, 2-64.
- STAPLETON, JOHN T., 1-13-64, sick in hospital, 4-65.
- STAPLETON, WILLIS, 3-24-64, k. Peachtree Creek, Ga., 7-20-64.
- STARLEY, THOMAS C., m, d. Atlanta, Ga., 9-16-62.
- STARLEY, HENRY M., m, ——— 3-64.
- TEMPLES, HUDSON, 10-1-63, (conscript) dis. disability, 12-3-63.
- TEMPLES, JAMES, 4-11-64, ——— '64.
- UNDERWOOD, SEABORN B., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, detailed guard, 8-63.
- UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM J., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, paroled, '63, c. near Jonesboro, Ga., 8-31-64, forwarded to Provost Marshal General Dept. Cumberland, 9-3-64.
- WEAVER, WILEY G., m, ——— '64, paroled, '65.
- WEAVER, WILLIAM W., m, w. Atlanta, Ga., 7-22-64.
- WARD, PATRICK H., m, appointed Hospital Steward, 2-64, surrendered High Point, N. C., 4-65.
- WHEELER, DAVID, or Daniel L., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63.
- WHEELER, ISAAC H., m, c. Vicksburg, 7-4-63, detailed provost Gen. 2-64, z.
- WHEELER, MERRITT E., 4-24-64, c. Wilkinson Co., Ga., 11-22-64, released from Pt. Lookout prison, 6-22-65.
- WHEELER, SAMUEL P., m, d. '65, c.
- WHITE, JOHN L., m, appointed 2nd Sergt. 2-63, pr. 1st Sergt., 11-10-63.
- YARBOROUGH, WILLIAM B., m, c. Kennesaw Mt., 6-19-64, paroled Camp Morton, Ind., forwarded to Pt. Lookout for exc. and exc. Boulware and Cox' Wharf, James River, Va., 3-23-65.
- YOUNG, ABRAHAM M., m, e, detailed service, 12-63.
- YOUNGBLOOD, JOSEPH J., m, c, w. and disabled, 7-22-64, Atlanta, Ga., home wounded furlough close of war.
- YOUNGBLOOD, L. H., 5-3-62, e. YOUNGBLOOD, NATHANIEL H., m.
- YOUNGBLOOD, PETER, 1-22-64, c. Peachtree Creek, Ga., 7-20-64.

MUSTER ROLL OF CO. H, 2ND REGIMENT, 1ST BRIGADE,
GEORGIA STATE TROOPS

COMMANDED BY COLONEL R. L. STOREY

HALL, LYMAN A., Capt., h. ADAMS, WYNOTT C., 1st Lieut., h.
WHIPPLE, STEPHEN BENNETT, 2nd Lieut.
HARVILL, HAMILTON W., Jr., 2nd Lieut., h.
HALL, WILLIAM A., 1st Sergt., h. STUCKEY, ALLISON, 2nd
Sergt., h.
PAYNE, JOHN F., 3rd Sergt., h. COWART, ALLEN G., 4th
Sergt., h.
MATHIS, MOSES, 5th Sergt., h. MERKERSON, GEORGE M., 1st
Corp., h.
CARR, BAILUS, 2nd Corp., h. SKIPPER, DANIEL, 3rd Corp., h.
BUTLER, JAMES E., 4th Corp., h.

PRIVATES

ADAMS, T. B., 5-1-64, w. Griswoldville, 11-22-64, home wounded
furlough close of war.
ASHLEY, WILLIAM H. H., h. BARLOW, MORGAN T., h. BUT-
LER, WILLIAM, h.
CANNON, HARDIE W., h. CHAMBERS, HENRY, h, dis. 11-24-61.
CHERRY, WILLIAM, h. CHERRY, JAMES, h. CLANCE, MAR-
TIN S., h.
COLLINS, COLUMBUS C., h. CAULEY, ELIAS, h.
COLLINS, AKREL J., h, dis. 1-7-62. DANIELL, GREEN B., h.
DANIELL, JONES, h. DAVIDSON, JOHN T., h. DAVIDSON,
JOHN, h.
DORSEY, JAMES B., h. DORMINEY, BENJAMIN H., h, dis.
12-29-61.
EVERS, DAVID M., h, dis. 11-24-61. HALL, LYMAN L., h. HALL,
ISAAC C., h.
HALL, JOHN M. B., h, dis. 12-22-61. HOLOMAN, JOEL H., h.
KEMP, JAMES H., h.
LORD, IVERSON, h. McCARLEY, SAMUEL A., h.
McARTHUR, JOHN W., 5-1-64, w. Griswoldville, 11-22-64, home
wounded furlough close of war.
MERKERSON, MILTON G., h. MURCHISON, WILLIAM E.
OZBURN, ELLIS E., h. OZBURN, JORDAN W., h.
OUTLER, BENTLEY, h, pr. 2nd Corp. OUTLAW, JAMES M., h.
OXLEY, JAMES S., h. PAYNE, URIAS M., h. PAULK, JAMES
R., h.
POOL, WILLIAM, h. PORTER, THOMAS R., RYE, AMBROSE H.,
dis.
ROGER, WILLIAM A., h. SMITH, DOCTOR A., h. STUCKEY,
WILLIAM A., h.
STUCKEY, ALEXANDER, h, dis. 1-14-62.
SHEFFIELD, JAMES A., h, dis. 10-30-61. THOMAS, GEORGE
W., h.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM M., h. WRIGHT, GEORGE W., h.
DAVIS, MILTON, 12-24-61. YARBOROUGH, WILLIAM R., h.

DUNCAN, THOMAS, 12-24-61. DEAN, WILLIAM, 10-20-61.
 COOK, J. M., 12-22-61. FORDHAM, JOHN, 12-22-61.
 SANDERS, WILLIAM, 10-20-61. ROGERS, J. H., 11-9-61.
 FORDHAM, R. M., 12-22-61. PICKLES, J. H., 12-22-61.
 JONES, SILAS, 12-22-61. JONES, J. C., 12-22-61.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY D, 8TH REGIMENT GEORGIA
 MILITIA, WILKINSON COUNTY, GEORGIA

CUMMINGS, ELI, Capt., j, m2. ADAMS, W. C., 1st Lieut. j. m2.
 BROWN, AUGUSTUS (A. C.) 2nd Lieut. j, m2.
 HALL, J. B., Jr., 2nd Lieut. j, resigned 12-64.
 BOATWRIGHT, M. W., 1st Sergt. j, pr. adjt. 8th Regt. Ga. Militia,
 6-64, m2.
 BUTLER, JAMES, 2nd Sergt., j, appointed 1st Sergt., 6-64, m2.
 BOONE, J. M., 3rd Sergt., j, (2nd Sergt.) m2.
 MILLER, E. T., 4th Sergt., j, (2nd Sergt.) m2.

PRIVATES

ADKINS, URIAS, j, k. Griswoldville, 12-12-64. ALLEN, JACK,
 j, m2.
 ASHLEY, P. A., j, m2. BAUM, ALEXANDER, j, pr. Asst. Quar-
 termaster 8th Regt. Ga. Militia, m2.
 BARLOW, JAMES, j, f. 7-64. BOON, DAVID, j, m2.
 BILLUE, J. R., j, dis. over age, 10-64. BURKE, NIMROD, j, f, 10-64.
 BRACK, G. F., j, m2. BRANAN, W. C., j, m2.
 BUTLER, JOEL J., j, transf. to Tolbert's Scouts, 2-65, s2.
 BUTLER, GEORGE W., j, m2. BURKER, JOHN, j, m2.
 BRUNDAGE, A. R., j, dis. over age to f. 10-64.
 BRUNDAGE, JESSE W., j, m2. BURNEY, J., FRANK, j, m2.
 CARSWELL, MATHEW J., j, f. 10-64. CARSWELL, JOHN,
 j, f, 10-64.
 CARSWELL, G. L., j, f. 10-64. CARSWELL, RUFUS H., j, m2.
 CHAMBERS, BRYANT, j, k. Atlanta, Ga., 7-22-64.
 CHAMBERS, ANDREW, j, w. and permanently disabled Griswold-
 ville, 12-12-64.
 COOK, AMOS, j, m2.
 COOK, WILLIAMS, j, furloughed indefinitely account ill health,
 10-64.
 CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER H., j, Regt. Sergt. pr. Surgeon 8th
 Reg. Ga. Militia, 6-64, m2.
 DEAN, CALVIN, j, dis. over age and disability, 10-64.
 DUNCAN, JOHN E., j, m2. DEAN, LEWIS, j, f account of ill
 health and age, 10-64.
 DANIEL, GREEN B., j, m2. DOKE, BOGUS, j, m2. DOMINEY,
 T. J., j, m2.
 DOMINEY, PERRY, j, m2. ETHRIDGE, WILLIAM B., j, m2.
 FORDHAM, WILEY, j, f account of age, 10-64.
 FORDHAM, BENJAMIN, j, f account of ill health, 10-64.
 FORDHAM, B. H., 5-64, surrendered, Hamburg, S. C., 4-65.
 GREEN, GEORGE T., j, transf. to Tolbert's Scouts, 1-65, s2.

- GREEN, JESSIE J., j, m2. GILDER, WILLER, j, m2. HOWARD, JAMES M., j, m2.
HOLDER, WILLIAMS, j, sent home account of age and disability, 10-64.
HOLDER, JESSE, J. M., HOLLIMAN, W. S., j, m2.
HATFIELD, SAMUEL W., j, f. account of age, 9-64. HARVILLE, I. (or J.) L, j, m2.
HALL, L. A., j, pr. Major 8th Reg. Ga. Militia, 6-64, m2.
JONES, KILBY, j, furloughed, over-age and disability, 10-64.
JONES, IVERSON, j, m2. JONES, JOHN C., j, m2. JONES, SEABORN, j, m2.
JOHNSTON, E. B., j, m2. JENKINS, L. L., j, m2. KEMP, JOHN, j, m2.
KEAL, J. F., (or Keel), j, m2. LEWIS, W. G., j, m2. LEE, WALTER W., j, m2.
LORD, J. H., j, m2. MASON, JOHN, 1864. MASON, T. A., j, m2.
McCALLUM, ARCHIE (or McALLEN, ARCHIBALD), j, m2. McINTYRE, SILAS, j, m2.
MOORE, CHARLES, j, m2. MILLS OR MILLER, H. H., j, m2.
MARTIN, RICHARD, j, m2. MORGAN, BOZEMAN, j, m2. NESMITH, J. N., j, m2.
NESMITH, WILEY, j, m2. OGBURN, W. H., j, m2, w. Griswoldville, 12-12-64.
PIERCE, JAMES, j, furloughed account of age and disability, 9-64.
PAYNE, GEORGE W., j, m2. PACE, MEREDITH M., j, m2.
PEACOCK, LEWIS L., j, discharged over-age and disability, 9-64.
PEACOCK, L. M., j, appointed 1st Sergt. 9-64, m2. PORTER, THOMAS R., j, dis. 9-64.
PARKER, J. N., j, m2. PATE, BENJAMIN F., j, m2.
PERKINS, JOHN, j, m2, lost at Griswoldville. RUTHERFORD, F. C., j, m2.
RAWLS, O. H. P., j, w. and permanently disabled, Griswoldville, 12-12-64.
RAWLS, JAMES R., j, m2, RYE, H. H., j, f. Sept. ROZAR, E. (or A) J., j, m2.
ROZAR, DEXTER, j, m2. RENFROE, J. L., j, m2. ROZAR, JOSEPH, j, m2.
SIMPSON, JAMES, j, m2. SIMPSON, M. D., j, m2.
STUCKEY, R. J., 5-64, surrendered, Hamburg, S. C., 5-65.
STUCKEY, ALEXANDER, j, pr. 2nd Lieut. 9-64, m2. STANLEY, E. M., j, m2.
SMITH, C. C., j, dis. disability, 9-64. SMITH, W. L., j, m2. SMITH, J. J. L., j, m2.
SMITH, H. H., j, m2. SMITH, JASPER, j, m2.
SMITH, JOEL A., j, transf. to Tolbert's Scouts, 1-65, s2.
SHEPHERD, WILLIAM I. (or J.) j, dis. disability, 9-64.
STEVENS, JAMES, j, furloughed account of age and disability, 9-64.
TRAPP, ROBERT, j, m2. THOMPSON, JIMSEY, j, m2.
WALL, JASPER, j, f 9-64. WALKER, JOSHUA, j, pr. 2nd Lieut., 6-64, m2.
WATERS, JAMES, '64. WHITAKER, W. W., j, dis. over-age, 9-64.
WILLIAMS, DAVID, j, m2. WIGGINS, JOHN, j, m2.

THE DEATH OF A WILKINSON COUNTY SOLDIER
IN VIRGINIA

The following two letters depict a striking counterpart of Norton's "Bingen on the Rhine." William J. Sanders was a brother of Mrs. J. W. Hooks, Chairman of the History Committee for this book. William N. Ryle was the father of Mrs. J. A. Stokes, of Gordon, both members of Co. B, 14th Georgia Regiment:

Encampment, Virginia, August 27th, 1861.

Dear Father and Mother:

You wrote that you heard that I was left in Staunton and was very uneasy about me. That was so, but I was only left with James to wait for a wagon to haul our knapsacks as we did not feel able to walk. We were only left about two hours behind the rest and as for sickness, I have fared good. I am as fat as I ever was for I can't button my coat around my body. I am as healthy a man as there is in our Company.

I reckon Buck has the measles and they are broken out on him as thick as they can be. The rest of our boys are well at this time, about one-half of our Company is sick with measles. There was a man died in our Regiment yesterday evening with the measles. He took cold with them. His name was Gunter, from Worth County.

Father, I heard a very nice sermon last night for the first time since I left home. He preached in our encampment.

Uncle wrote that he heard Malichi had fallen down and ruptured himself very bad. That is so. He fell down the second night we got to Huntersville and hurt himself, not very bad though. The regimental Doctor said he would soon get over it. He is going about but the Captain doesn't make him perform any duty at all.

Father, you wrote you would not come to see us if peace would be made in two or three months, it would be spending money for nothing. But I tell you you would see enough to pay you for all the money you would spend coming here and going back. There were two men made a bet of a five dollar pair of boots that there would be peace made in three weeks. One bet peace would be made in three weeks and the other it would not. We know nothing about it, for, we get no news only what we get from Georgia that is worth anything. We hear from Portsmouth some times. Some of our Company gets a letter from there every day or two and they say that they live well if living on beef and bread is living well. That is what we get and a little bacon, flour and rice, coffee and sugar.

Father, we all went a hoging Sunday and caught three, they were ground hogs. We had them to dig out of the ground and they were good to eat sure, for we cooked them.

Mother wanted to know something about the fruit. There are a few apples and they are not ripe. No peaches nor watermelons at all. I have not seen a watermelon since I left Atlanta. I can get plenty of butter by paying fifteen cents a pound for it, but I do not buy much.

Tell Wm. N. Valentine I will write to him when I get the chance.

Tell Doctor and Patience to learn fast and be good children and good to their teacher.

I have nothing more at this time to write, only I remain your,

Your affectionate son until death,

William J. Sanders.

Huntersville, Virginia, October 24th, 1861.

Dear Uncle:

We received a letter from the old man Dan stating that you wanted to know all about William's sickness and also his death and burial. I wrote to you the day after he was buried, if you have received the letter, and stated to you all the particulars, but as Kelly wanted to drop you a few lines, I will also write you and will give you as plain a description of his sickness and death as I possibly can.

When I got to Eddray which was two weeks and two days before he died I found him and Sergeant McArthur lying in the Captain's tent. He was then able to walk out where he pleased. He was peart and would sit up and talk and laugh with us and seemed to be very much pleased at my coming, particularly because I was going to stay with them, as there was only him, McArthur, Lieutenant Solomon, Shug Smith, Boss and Randol that was there of our Company and they were rather lonesome. He continued to be in the same state I found him in until about four or five days before he died. I then saw that he was sinking. I stayed with him and waited on him from the time I got there until he died. He never made any request nor mentioned home after he was taken so sick nor did he say anything about dying. While he was able to walk about he and I would sometimes talk about home as we frequently did when we were all together.

His mother wanted to know whether he was buried nice or not and whether he died in his tent or not and the name of the place where he was buried, also the disease he had. I will answer all these questions to the very best of my ability.

First, he was buried as nice as we could have buried any man in the army, especially at such a time as it was when he died. I walked three miles before I could find a man to make a coffin. It was made at a saw mill, I picked the plank myself and I picked good sound pine plank and had a very nice plain coffin made. We buried him in the little zouave jacket which you sent to him in the box of clothing, also the pants which were in the box and his uniform coat. He was a very nice looking corpse. It is customary to bury a soldier's blanket with him. He had no blanket for Boss had died on his and he did not want to use it any more until it was washed. I had given him my blanket to cover with the day before he died and as his was not fit to bury him in I buried him in my own. His own blanket we left hanging on a stump for it was impossible to get it washed. We buried the most of his clothes with him, his hat, cap, pocket knife, havre sack and money I put in Dossey's care and he started for home with it yesterday. He had nine dollars and twenty cents.

Second answer. He died in the Captain's tent he had a good bed for he and McArthur had nearly all the Officer's bed clothes beside a considerable quantity of hay which was next to the ground. He had a very good place to lie. What sleeping I did for five nights which was very little, I did lying at his feet.

Third answer. The name of the place where he is buried is Eddray. His name is engraved on the inside of the lid of his coffin. We also placed a rock on the lid and put very thick plank over the vault. There was a rock put at the head of the grave with his name and the date engraved on it. His disease was the typhoid fever.

Dear Uncle and Aunt, the above is as correct a description as I can give you of William's death and burial by writing. I was the only one of his relatives that was with him through any of his sickness except two days that Gory and James were there. It is true that Doss was there at the time he died but he was sick himself and was in his tent when he died. I was with him all the time and he did not seem to want any person to wait on him but me. I waited on him to the very best of my ability. Had he been my brother I could have done nothing more for him than I did do. I do not think that I did anything more than I ought to have done for I pledged myself to do all that I could for the comfort of my relatives and friends long before I left home.

Dossey will doubtless be home before you receive this letter and if you will question him you will find that his tale will correspond with my statement to you in this letter. His grave is noted by myself, Dossey, James, John Valentine, Warren Dykes and several others, so that we can find it a long time from now and I will go with you to the grave any time you want to go to it, that is if you want to carry him home, but if I were you and ever intended to carry him home, I would not undertake it now for it is a matter impossible to get wagons now and if there were plenty of wagons, the roads are blockaded so that there is no chance to get to Eddray with any kind of a carriage. It will be easier to carry him twelve months from now than it would be now. I am now about fifty miles from his grave at Rockbridge Alum Springs, five miles from the railroad.

I hope these lines will find you and family all in good health. I am in bad health at this time, though my health is a great deal better than it has been.

I close by saying, I am,

Yours with great respect,
William N. Ryle.

To King Sanders.

KIRKPATRICK'S TRIAL

The Wilkinson County History would not be complete without the following article written by James P. Cooley and published in the Covington Enterprise which gives an account of Wilkinson County's most unusual case, illustrating how man can defend himself by his past deeds, in the hall of justice. James Kirkpatrick, was a veteran of the War Between the States, and also an Irishman

who loved his grog and was not always the genial fellow when under its influence. There are those in Wilkinson County today who remember the trial. The trial was at Irwinton, Wilkinson County, of the October term of the Superior Court in 1873. Judge George T. Bartlett was presiding and ex-Solicitor General Flem Jordan was representing the state. For the defendant was M. N. Murphy. Mr. Cooley's article follows:

"The following named jurors were empaneled and sworn to try said case: (1) R. E. Hatfield, (2) W. J. Underwood, (3) S. J. Fountain, (4) James Jones, (5) W. A. Hall, (6) B. I. Stevens, (8) S. A. Hatfield, (9) J. K. Arrington, (10) J. L. DuPriest, (11) John Allen, (12) R. B. Yarborough. The testimony submitted on the part of the state was conclusive as to the defendant's guilt, in that he without provocation, struck one William Smallwood over the head with a large butcher knife, almost killing him.

Arguments of counsel for the state and defendant were made. The court had concluded his charge to the jury. The impression made on the minds of all those who heard the case was that there was no escape from a conviction. However, just at this time the defendant rose from his seat and addressed the court in the following manner:

"Your honor, kin I say a word to the jury?" The court seemed surprised at this request and said: "You should have made this request before the jury was charged." Kirk replied: "Your honor, I am nothing but a poor Irishman, and have no knowledge of the court rules, and in my humble way I thought that it was not proper for me to say one word until all the gentlemen had said all they wanted to say about the case, then I might be permitted to say a word in my own behalf."

The court replied by saying: "Oh, well, go ahead and say what you want to say to the jury." Kirk then turned to the jury and said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, this trial if concerned as to him individually, it would make but little difference as to what your verdict should be, but some of the best blood in the country flows in Kirk's veins, and it would be a disgrace for such good people as he is related to to have a kinsman in the penitentiary. Besides I have a little boy named Tom, 6 years old at home sick. He can speak The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck until tears would come into your eyes, and for his sickness he would have been here to make a speech before you in my behalf. To convict the father of such a bright boy and send him to the penitentiary would be a blight upon his whole life, I know, gentlemen of the jury, that none of you desire to inflict punishment and bring disgrace upon good and innocent people. It is for this that you should spare Kirk. It would not disgrace Kirk, you understand, to convict him, and let the court send him to the penitentiary, but it would disgrace a lot of good folks. After all he is not such a bad fellow at heart. He takes his grog and he will fight and many have been sent away and carried off. Kirk is as good a fellow as Bill Smallwood, he is a great drunkard and was drunk when this difficulty occurred and Bill is as mean a man as can be and as sorry a fellow as Kirk, and you all know it. Kirk has done some good things and Bill never has done anything.

"Now, Dick Hatfield, you remember the night after the battle

at Baker's Creek, you do, you were sent out on picket with nothing to eat. Kirk took your gun and stood at your post, he did, while you stepped aside to eat the corn. When you had eaten the second ear and dropped the cob, the noise you made attracted the enemy's picket and he cut down on the sound and came near hitting Kirk, when it should have been you, Dick, instead of Kirk. You were in a tight then, Dick, you were, and Kirk stood by you. Now, Dick, remember that Kirk is in a tight. He wants you to stick, he does," (slapping the juror on the knee.) Then he said:

"Bill Underwood, you remember when you were at Point Lookout, a prisoner, sick and lousy, you were, Bill. Kirk then waited on you the best he could, he did, set by your side and brought you out and you are here now, you are. You were in a tight then, Bill, you were, and Kirk stood by you, he did. Remember, Bill, that Kirk is in a tight now and he wants you to stick" (slapping the juror on the knee). Then he said:

"Seab Fountain, you remember when you were marching to Corinth after the battle of Shiloh, you remember how hungry and footsore we all were, Seab, you said, "Kirk, I am starved, but of all the things I want worse is a chew of tobacco; have you one, Kirk? Don't say no." Kirk took from his pocket his last chew, he did, and said, here it is, Seab. This is my last one, and I have been saving it all day until we struck camp that I may lay down on the flat of my back and enjoy it." You looked at it so pitifully, Seab, and begged me so hard for it, you did, until I gave it to you and went without myself. You thanked me and said you would remember me, Seab. You were in a tight and Kirk stacked. Now Kirk is in a tight and he wants you to stack." Then he said:

"Jim Jones, you remember when we were camped at Dalton in the winter of 1863, you do, you had missed your luck and gone broke in a game. You went to Kirk and begged him for a stake, ye did, and he loaned ye one, and ye went away and came back with plenty and paid me and said, Kirk, that loan did me more good than any favor I have ever received and I shall always remember you for it. Now, Jim, you were in a tight then and broke, and Kirk stuck. Remember that Kirk is in a tight now and wants you to stack sure.

"Joe Johnson, you remember the night the army was driven from Missionary Ridge, you do. You had run out and lost your hat, and was bareheaded and shivering from cold, and came to Kirk and said, I never wanted a drink so bad in all of my life, and any man who has got any and will let me have it, I will not only pay him for it, but will stand by him to the last. You said it, Joe, Kirk had a canteen and he told you so. He did not pour it out in a spoon, but handed to you his canteen and let you take a drink, and begad, you came near drinking up the bulk of me quart, you did, Joe, and I charged you nothing for it. You were in a tight then, Joe, and Kirk stacked. Remember, Kirk is in a tight and he wants you to stack, Joe. Yes, stack, Joe.

"Alfred Hall, you were always a good praying fellow and you and Kirk did not run together only when a fight was on, and then we were about. You remember the night after the battle of Resacca, you came to Kirk, after our line had fallen back, and said, 'Kirk, my brother is left behind, either wounded or killed.' You were wounded so that you could not go, and you requested Kirk to do

you the favor to go and look after your brother. Then it was that Kirk told you he would do it. At the risk of his life Kirk went and found him, and he was mortally wounded, took him on his shoulder and carried him for a mile or more and brought him into our lines and laid him down and we saw him die. Now, Alfred, you thanked Kirk then for the kindness and said you always would remember it and if you could ever do him a favor, you would. Alfred, now Kirk is in a tight, and he wants you to stack.

“Bart Stephens, you remember the night the army fell back from Kennesaw Mountain across the Chattahoochee river, you were sick, you begged Kirk to stay with you and take care of you, you did. Kirk did so and carried your gun and knapsack all night for you, he did, and the next morning you thanked Kirk and told the captain what had been done for you and you promised that you would always stick to Kirk, you did. Now, Bart, the time is at hand to stack to Kirk and if you think well of what he has done for you, stack.

“Sam Hatfield, you remember in the battle of Atlanta what a bloody battle it was. You got wounded, you did. We had to fall back and form a new line and you called to Kirk, ‘Help me, don’t leave me alone here—the Yanks will get me,’ Kirk said, ‘Sam, begorra, I will do it,’ he did, took you on his back and carried you to a place of safety in the new lines. You thanked him then and said, ‘If I can be of any service to you, Kirk, call on me. Now, Sam, Kirk don’t remember that he has ever called on you before, but understand, he is calling now. He is in a tight and wants you to stack.’” Then he said:

“Jess Arrington, you remember when on the return after the bloody battle of Nashville in December, 1864, that it was sleeting and snowing and freezing and you were barefooted, you were. It was a terrible day, you and another soldier of some other command got into a scrap over a pair of shoes lying by the roadside, and about that time Kirk came up the other fellow was about to get the better of you, he was, Jess, but Kirk reinforced you and we soon put him to rout and held to the shoes, we did. Then you sat down and put them on and as you went on your way you were saying, ‘Kirk, these shoes make my feet feel so much better, and if it had not been for you that fellow would have defeated me and would have them on his own feet. I assure you that I appreciate your assistance and whenever an opportunity is offered, I certainly will stand by you. Now, Jess, Kirk has never called on you before but he seems to be in a tight now and is calling on you, and begorra, he wants you to stack.

“You other gentlemen of the jury, whose names Kirk cannot recall, if I have not been of any service to you, do not blame Kirk, for it was only the want of an opportunity, and your misfortune for not being with Kirk for he certainly would have divided his last chew and his only drink with you, had a chance come in the way to have done so. Kirk is nothing but a dirty, drunken old Irishman, who has lost all the caste that blood and family gave him, but he carries a big heart and a forgiving spirit. He loves mercy and has a feeling for humanity. It is only when he has lost his head from drink that he is vicious and wants to fight. He is sorry that his neighbor was hurt, but it was not Kirk that hurt him, it was the

grog that he was carrying that he ran up against and got hurt. Now, if these gentlemen of the jury who know Kirk and for whom he has done something are willing to stack to him and relieve him and his good kin folks and above all that bright little fellow from disgrace then stand for Kirk and stack to him."

When Kirk took his seat the jury, the bar and the whole audience were deeply affected and manifested great sympathy for Kirk. The court only directed the jury to "Retire and return such verdict as you ought to find in this case." The jury filed out of the box and returned within a few minutes with their verdict, handing it to the solicitor general, who announced aloud, "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty." Then a shout of applause went up receiving no rebuke from the court. Kirk was borne away from the court by friendly hands with congratulations.

Thus ended the most important defense ever made by a defendant in any court in this state."

Genealogical Appendix

Compiler's note: It will be noted that many of the family sketches in this volume have been prepared by members of these families. Those written by the compiler of this history were based on information and family traditions furnished by members of these families, except where he was personally familiar with the family history. Every competent genealogist recognizes the fact that it is extremely hard to prevent errors creeping into such sketches, and while the compiler cannot vouch for the absolute accuracy of these family histories, yet, every possible effort has been made to eliminate mistakes.

THE JOHN BALL CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

At the invitation of Mrs. W. T. Wall, a member of the Old Marion Chapter of the D. A. R., twenty-two ladies from Wilkinson county met at the court house in Irwinton, Ga., to organize a local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. J. W. Hooks, Gordon, Ga., appointed by Mrs. Julius Talmadge, State Regent, was the organizing regent. Mrs. A. K. Smith was chosen temporary secretary.

At the March meeting, Mrs. Hooks announced that the required number of application papers to organize were on file in the office of the organizing secretary-general in Washington and that after the National Board meeting in April everything would be in readiness to organize.

The organization was perfected April 9, 1926. The following officers were elected: Mrs. J. W. Hooks, regent; Miss Nan Wood, first vice-regent; Mrs. C. G. Chapman, second vice-regent; Mrs. A. K. Smith, recording secretary; Miss Addigene Cason, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. H. Duggan, treasurer; Mrs. C. G. Kitchens, registrar; Mrs. N. H. Bacon, historian; Miss Ida Hughes, chaplain. The name "John Ball" was chosen for the chapter.

The following were charter members: Mesdames J. W. Hooks, C. G. Chapman, A. K. Smith, J. H. Duggan, C. G. Kitchens, N. H. Bacon, H. G. Lindsey, Victor Davidson, J. F. Porter, Sr., J. F. Porter, Jr., W. A. Jones, L. P. Player, Ruth Porter McKee, A. C. Todd, J. H. Chandler, E. N. Reynolds, Gertrude Carswell, E. L. Carswell, G. P. Bugg, and Misses Ida Hughes, Nan Wood, Lily Brown, Addigene Cason, Izetta and Willie Davis.

The chapter unveiled a marker at the grave of Robert Barnett, a revolutionary soldier, in March, 1927. Markers for the graves of David Clay and William Mitchell have been secured and will be erected at an early date.

On the Macon highway a marker, commemorating the old Hartford Trail, was unveiled October 9, 1927.

The greatest piece of work that the chapter has undertaken has been the sponsoring of the Wilkinson County History.

The following members have been added: Mesdames Fulmer Armstrong, E. J. Murphy, N. T. Nichols as an associate member, and Miss May Lamb.

(By Miss Willis Davis, Sec.)

JOHN BALL

Senator John Ball, in whose honor, the John Ball Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was named, according to family traditions, was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, date unknown, but presumably about 1740, and according to these family traditions, was closely connected with the famous Ball Family of which Martha Washington was a member.

It seems that John Ball removed to Camden District, South Carolina, just prior to the American Revolution, and was living there at the beginning of that struggle. We find on page twenty-five of Knight's "Roster of the Revolution," where he is certified as having served in the Revolution, by Col. Samuel Jack, who states further that Ball was of Camden District, S. C., and that he served in a Georgia Regiment. Page 404 of the same book gives the roster of the Regiment of Col. John Stewart, in which John Ball served as a private. On page 397, we find him receiving a Bounty Warrant as a veteran of the Revolution, bearing date of 1784. He evidently moved first to Warren County, Georgia, about the close of the Revolution, as Mrs. J. H. Duggan, a descendant, gives the information that he is buried at Warrenton. He later moved to his bounty lands in Washington County and established Ball's Ferry near by.

When Wilkinson County was opened up for settlement by the treaty of Fort Wilkinson and the later acts of the Legislature, there was a deluge of settlers seeking new lands. John Ball, himself, was one of these, though, at the same time, he retained his Washington County plantations, and apparently merely moved a short distance across the river from the ferry. As a mark of the esteem in which he was being held by his neighbors, those who knew him best, we find John Ball being elected to the highest office that the people of Wilkinson County could offer, that of State Senator. He served in this capacity for two terms.

According to the records found at the courthouse at Irwinton, John Ball amassed quite a fortune for that day. At his death in 1815, he owned in addition to his plantations in Washington and Wilkinson Counties, his ferry, which was considered valuable property in that day, besides numerous slaves; large quantities of livestock, and other personal property.

In every generation among John Ball's descendants in this county are numbered many of the most prominent men and women that the county has afforded. Senator Wesley King married a daughter of his son, Anson Ball. Captain Green B. Burney who commanded the Wilkinson Greys in the Indian War of 1836, later a member of the Legislature married another daughter of Anson Ball.

GORDON WOMAN'S CLUB

On December 30, 1915, a small band of Gordon's progressive women met and organized the Wimodausis Club, whose name was later changed to the Gordon Woman's Club.

The club immediately federated with the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs and joined the General Federation April 6, 1916.

The object of the organization was mutual council, helpfulness, and service of women in promoting educational, civic, social and moral advancement in the community. It might well have been called a Benevolent Society for the members have looked after the sick, poor, needy and distressed, besides contributing to all worthy calls both in the District and State Federation.

If the history of the Gordon Woman's club life could be written in full from the early days to the present era of glorious achievement and worthy tribute could be paid the women, who have given time and strength, and love, in the service of others, there would be a volume of absorbing human interest of lofty purpose and splendid deeds that would be a beacon light to the generations to come.

It is non-partisan and non-sectarian and the poor is as welcome to membership as the well-to-do. Its motto is: "The best is yet to be." The club colors are white and green and the flower is the pink carnation.

The first president was Mrs. J. W. Hooks who was followed by Mrs. W. W. Lee, Mrs. J. W. Daniel, Mrs. S. H. Brantley, Mrs. J. J. Preece, Mrs. L. M. White, Miss Tom Elam, Mrs. S. R.

Owen, Mrs. Nelle Newman Downs and Mrs. G. H. Miller.

If space permitted a glorious history might be recorded of the services of the presidents of the club since organization to the highly developed body of women of 1929 under the leadership of the present president Mrs. J. W. Brooks, Jr., with the following officers and active members: Mrs. S. R. Owen, first vice-president; Mrs. Sol Isenberg, second vice-president; Mrs. D. P. Lee, recording secretary; Mrs. G. H. Miller, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. W. Hooks, treasurer; Mrs. R. L. Sanders, chaplain; Mrs. J. B. Butts, press reporter. Misses Louise Brookins, Annie Lou Camp, Rosa Isenberg and Janie Elam. Mesdames R. P. Anderson, R. H. Camp, T. L. Davis, J. L. Dennard, G. W. DuPree, Lilly Etheridge, J. F. Hall, I. A. Henderson, W. D. Irby, W. A. Jones, E. C. Knight, C. G. Kitchens, E. H. Lewis, Tom Lewis, J. G. Methvin, G. S. Powell, Thurman Sanders, and Janie Walker Frasier.

MRS. J. W. HOOKS.

ROBERT TOOMBS CHAPTER
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY
TOOMBSBORO, GEORGIA

Motto—Remembering the Past, We Build for the Future.

The first preliminary meeting of Robert Toombs Chapter, U. D. C., was held in the summer of 1923 at the Christian Church, Toombsboro, Ga. Those present decided to ask Miss Louise Sullivan, President of Mary Ann Williams Chapter U. D. C., Sandersville, Ga., to help in organizing the chapter, and after meetings at the home of Miss Addigene Cason and Mrs. T. H. Bridwell, Jr., the organization was completed and a committee was appointed to draw up the constitution and by-laws. The charter of Roberts Toombs Chapter was granted in August, 1924, No. 1844.

The first regular meeting was held at the home of Mrs. F. B. Chambers and officers elected as follows: President, Mrs. L. R. Cason, Jr. (Mary Ligon); First Vice-Pres., Mrs. Victor Davidson (Edna Nesbit); 2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. H. E. Stephens (Mayme Hughes); Rec. Sec., Mrs. E. M. Boone (Daisy Thomas); Treas., Miss Addigene Cason; Cor. Sec., Mrs. T. H. Bridwell, Jr. (Alice Freeman); Historian, Mrs. P. M. Jackson (Leila Florence Boyd); Registrar, Mrs. A. C. Todd (Sarah Cason). Among those

who afterward served as officers were: Mrs. Victor Davidson, three years as President; Mrs. W. H. Freeman (Lorah Brannan) three years as 1st Vice-Pres.; and Mrs. Roy Cannon (Lillian Roberts) one year as Historian. The officers at present (1929-1930) are: Pres., Mrs. E. M. Boone; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. H. Shelton (Mary Player); 2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. Victor Davidson; Rec. Sec., Mrs. L. R. Cason, Jr.; Treas., Miss Addigene Cason; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Marvin Hall (Ruby Culpepper); Historian, Mrs. A. C. Todd; Registrar, Mrs. F. B. Chambers (Lamar Albea); Chaplain, Mrs. N. H. Bacon (Elizabeth Brett Camp).

When first organized, the chapter held ten meetings yearly, but with the growth of interest the number was raised to eleven. The Chapter has never failed of its regular monthly meeting, with a historical program at each meeting, and all anniversaries have been observed. From a Charter membership of fifteen the chapter has grown to number forty-four and new members are being added steadily.

As set forth in its articles of Incorporation, the objects of the U. D. C. are historical, benevolent, educational and social. Striving ever to remember these aims and with a real appreciation of the privilege of having a part in this great work, the members of Robert Toombs Chapter are proud of their heritage.

(Chapter Committee.)

WILKINSON COUNTY CHAPTER UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

The Wilkinson County Chapter U. D. C., was organized April 26, 1919, by the State President, Mrs. Herbert Franklin.

The first president was Mrs. J. W. Hooks. Under her leadership and with the warmest good will of the following members: Mesdames Annie Burke Branan, Clifford Lewis Brooks, Gussie Cummings Davis, Clara Hatfield Davis, Mary Davis Fountain, Janie Walker Frasier, Jessie Brundage Gibbs, Lizzie Conyers Key, Annie Dumas Miller, Daisy Robertson Padgett, Gillie Sanders Powell, Arvilla Fountain Sanders, Willie Parker Tinsley, Moses Register. Misses Pearl Byington, Izetta Davis, Willie Davis, Sadie Davis. Stattie Viola McCook, Annie Laurie McCook, Sara Jane

McCook, Mary Fountain and Mary Lizzie Stripling, the chapter began its career.

The community's attitude is worthy of note because it was partly in response to a patriotic public desire for annual observances of Memorial Day in Gordon, that the work of the Chapter was begun.

Since that day it has become an annual custom to invite the Confederate Veterans of the county, their wives and widows, to the memorial exercises and basket dinner following.

Prior to this the people of the town met a few times at the cemetery and placed flowers and Confederate flags on the graves of the veterans who lay calmly sleeping there, and held a short program of singing and speaking to attest the love and admiration for the "noble dead" and to the "noble living."

Gordon's interest in the lost, but ever-living cause has deepened and widened and while no tall shafts of marble have been reared to commemorate the memory of those who fought for a noble cause, the members of the chapter have worked zealously to do all the good they could to alleviate as much suffering and distress among the remaining veterans and their wives as was possible with a small treasury.

The present active officers and members of the chapter are as follows: Mrs. C. E. Gladden, President; Mrs. J. W. Brooks, Jr., Vice-President; Mrs. W. D. Dewell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. T. J. Finney, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. L. J. Fountain, Treasurer; Mrs. J. W. Hooks, Historian; Mrs. Janie W. Frasuer, Registrar; Mrs. R. L. Sanders, Chaplain, and Mesdames T. B. Dennard, G. W. DuPree, J. F. Hall, J. S. Miller, Misses Pearl Byington, Izetta Davis, Willie Davis and Emma McArthur.

(MRS. J. W. HOOKS.)

W. C. ADAMS FAMILY

Few families have produced more men of ability than has been found among the descendants of Wyriott Cason Adams. His father, Peter Adams, came from North Carolina as one of the first settlers of Wilkinson County, building his home in what is now Laurens County about two miles from Blackshear's Ferry. So well did he select the material that the house is yet standing. Here he reared his family, his son, Wyriott Cason, being born Oct. 2, 1823.

The latter was married Oct. 29, 1846, to Martha Ann Hall (Jan. 27, 1828-Oct. 11, 1903) the daughter of Isaac and Susanna (Ross) Hall. (see Hall Sketches.) They made their home near where their son, Edgar, now lives. Their children were: Abilean Horace, Isaac Wyrriott, Cuyler Hall, Dorah, Oscar Cason, Edgar, and Josie Homer.

W. C. Adams proved a successful planter and was highly regarded by his fellow men. The war coming on he served in Co. D, 8th Ga. Reg. with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. Although a man of ability, he was not one to push himself into the forefront in public life, and was not what is commonly called a politician. However, in 1872 when the contest was on which was to result in the restoration of the Democratic party to power, while at home at work, W. A. Hall returning from the County Democratic Convention notified him of the fact that he had been nominated for Representative. At first refusing to enter politics, the urging that it was for the success of the party induced him to accept. One of the first bills he introduced was that creating a Board of County Commissioners.

His son, Cuyler Hall Adams (Dec. 16, 1854-May 26, 1919), was reared on his father's farm and attended school at Red Level. He first married Eula Beall, daughter of T. N. Beall, and their children were: Alva, m. Rachel Lassiter; Lallah, m. Leon Hall; E. Cuyler, m. Leo White; Sybil, m. 1st Chas. Butler, 2nd, H. A. Green. After the death of Eula, he married Grace Rogers and to this union were born: Sam, m. Annette Butler; Lucile, m. J. O. Cannon; and Dewey Cecil (Pat). His third wife was Dora Strippling, of Macon. Their children: Hazel and Calton.

C. H. Adams was also a successful farmer as well as a successful merchant, he with his son, Alva, operated a store for many years, located where Walnut Creek School now stands. He accumulated considerable property and was one of the foremost citizens of the County. Public spirited, friendly and hospitable, he was highly regarded by his fellowmen. Aspiring to the office so ably filled by his father, he was elected and served during 1905-6-7-8 as Representative. He also served as County Commissioner for several years.

This sketch would be incomplete were it not to include a brief mention of Alva, the oldest son of C. H. and Eula B. Adams, one of the best friends the schools of Wilkinson ever had—Walnut Creek, the improvements in the Danville School—are monuments

to his leadership. Intensely loyal to his friends, generous to a fault, his untimely passing was indeed a blow to Wilkinson County.

Oscar Cason and Abilean Horace Adams are successful planters residing in Laurens County. Wiley Adams, a son of A. H., is Sheriff of the City Court of Dublin.

Edgar is the only son of W. C. Adams now in Wilkinson County and is still living at the old home of the Adams. He has never married having assumed the care of his widowed mother until her death. He takes great pride in his father's honorable record and has striven to maintain the high standards of honesty and uprightness fixed by his father's example. He is one of the county's prominent farmers and is respected by all those who know him best as a man of integrity. He served in 1911-14 as County Commissioner and through the years 1921-1923 as Superintendent of County Chain-gang. His efficient handling of this, the most expensive phase of the County's operations, proved him to be conscientious in the discharge of his duties.

WILLIS ALLEN

Willis Allen was born in Pulaski County and moved later to Cool Springs, now known as Allentown, where he engaged in the mercantile business and had vast farming interests. He was successful in business, public spirited and noted for his generosity and helpfulness to those in trouble. During the War Between the States when Sherman's troops marched through Wilkinson, leaving a trail of desolation, Willis Allen came to the aid of those in distress and sent wagon loads of food, clothing and other necessities. He was a member of Cool Springs Masonic Lodge.

According to tradition, the Allens came from Belfast, Ireland. James Allen, father of Willis Allen, was born June 29, 1782, died May 22, 1837. He married Jane Coleman, born Sept. 30, 1778, died Sept. 23, 1851. Their children were Mary (1806-1865) Married Linkfield Perkins. After his death she married Wyatt Meredith. (No children.) William, born 1811, married Nancy Lee. Their children were Mary (married Tom Sanders), Hiram, Willis, William, Coleman, John, Jesse, Crawford, Clifford. John W., born Sept. 15, 1812, died Feb. 28, 1856. Married Mary Ellen —. No children. Willis, born Dec. 16, 1815, died Feb. 21, 1871.

Married first to Mary Ann Meredith, daughter of Wyatt Meredith, born Aug. 22, 1829, died June 7, 1857. Of their six children, only two lived. John, born Dec. 21, 1845, died June 7, 1894. Married Isabel King, 1869. Served in War Between the States. Willis, Jr., born Feb. 15, 1857. Willis Allen's second wife was Sarah Rebecca Meredith, born Nov. 16, 1838, died July 4, 1926. She was a daughter of Samuel Meredith and Elizabeth (Burke) Meredith. Mrs. Allen was a leader in her community, where she was active in church and public affairs. She acted as steward in the church for twenty-five years and superintended Sunday School for forty years. She was one of the founders of the Allentown Methodist Church and gave the lot for the church and parsonage. The children of Willis and Sarah Allen were: Susan, born 1860, married Washington Baker, Jan. 12, 1882, died May 30, 1883. Jane Coleman, born Nov. 3, 1861, married George Orinthus Allen Daughtry Nov. 5, 1882. James, born March 15, 1861, married Lilla King, Oct. 30, 1894. Elizabeth, born Feb. 24, 1866, died Aug. 30, 1867. Sarah Burke, born May 4, 1868, married Frederick Shepherd who died 1890. Then married John J. King Sept. 26, 1894. Wyatt Meredith, born May 4, 1868, married Mary Louise King Sept. 16, 1913. Robert Carroll, born Feb. 13, 1871, married Nettie Pickron, 1894, died May 14, 1926.

Jane Coleman Allen married G. O. A. Daughtry. Their children are: Helen Virginia, Jennie Sue, Allen Willis (married Rebecca Hearn Nov. 12, 1927.), George O. A., Jr., Sarah Elizabeth (married Drane D. Smith Nov. 15, 1916), Annie Moore Daughtry. Allen Willis Daughtry and George O. A. Daughtry, Jr., served in the World War. The children of Sarah Elizabeth and Drane Smith are Helen Virginia, Jane Estelle and George Daughtry.

(By Miss Jennie Daughtry)

NATHANIEL HUNTER BACON

Nathaniel Hunter Bacon was born October 24, 1886, Lexington, Georgia, the son of Lewis Howard Bacon and Annie Mae Hunter, grandson of Nathan Hunter and Sarah Richter, Joel John Bacon and Emily Susan Howard; great-grandson of Nathan Hunter and Annie H. Smith. He traces his Revolutionary ancestry to

Lewis DuPre who served his country as Captain during the War and as a member of the Provincial Congress. He was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel during the War.

Although not a native of Wilkinson County yet Mr. Bacon has adopted this as his home and is recognized as one of its leading and public spirited citizens. He is Mayor of Irwinton; a member of the Masonic Lodge; is now serving as a member of the Trustees of the Wilkinson County High School and is a consistent Democrat.

Mr. Bacon served as Bank Auditor before coming to Irwinton in 1919, when he resigned his position to become cashier of the Irwinton Bank, which position he has filled ever since. His business-like methods of operating the bank has won for him the approbation of its officials.

In addition to his duties as banker, Mr. Bacon operates very successfully his model farm, growing on it the finest varieties of fruits, vegetables and other food products. Besides his fine milch cows, Mr. Bacon is a breeder of pure-bred Poland-China hogs for which he finds a ready market.

He was married February 3, 1916, to Elizabeth Brett Camp, the daughter of Dr. B. F. Camp (1852-1928) and Annie Slade Brett Camp; grand-daughter of George and Sallie (Cutchins) Camp and of George Augustus Brett and Mary (Slade) Brett; great-grand-daughter of William and Penelope Slade; great-great-great-grand-daughter of William and Anne (Gainor) Slade. Mrs. Bacon is justly proud of her Virginia and North Carolina lineage tracing her ancestry also to Colonel Benjamin Blount who served as Colonel during the Revolutionary War and whose line goes back to the Danes who came to England in the seventh century. She is a member of the John Ball Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and is now serving as Vice-Regent of the Chapter. She is a degree graduate of Hollins College, Virginia, and is serving as one of the teachers in the Wilkinson County High School. She is active in the work of the Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have six children; Nathaniel Hunter, Jr., Franklin Camp, John Brett, Paul Howard, Anne Elizabeth, and Catherine Virginia.

ALEXANDER BAUM AND AMELIA FRIED BAUM

Alexander Baum was born in Sohern, Germany, in the year 1822, and came to America at the age of 25 years and located in Irwinton, Ga. In the year 1850 he was married to Amelia Fried, who was born in Monzinger, Germany, and came to this country with her sister, Mrs. Louis Gardner, at whose home she was married.

Unto this union eleven children were born, ten of whom reached manhood and womanhood. They were N. B. Baum, A. W. Baum, Mrs. Matilda B. Kohn, Mrs. Rebecca B. Fenchel, Mrs. Georgia B. Brunson, Mrs. Annie B. Hughs, Emmett M. Baum, D. B. Baum, Miss Caroline Baum and Warren J. Baum.

Alexander Baum was a successful business man, who began poor but accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods. He was of a noble, generous, kindly nature, and those less fortunate than he found in him a friend ever ready to give and give generously of his possessions. When the War Between the States was declared, though of foreign birth, he championed the cause of the Confederacy and enlisted in the Militia and fought bravely and well throughout the conflict. Being appointed keeper over the Commissary, he personally looked after the wants and comforts of his comrades, as it was humanly possible in those trying times, helping to make them comfortable and contented. While he was away in the conflict, his family suffered severely at the hands of Sherman's men, who put his wife and children out in the rain till they ransacked his home and took all their valuables and left Mrs. Baum with a severe cold that resulted in her total deafness, from which she never could hear again. Alexander Baum died in Atlanta, Ga. in September, 1885, and was buried in Savannah, Ga., in the family burial ground.

Too much cannot be said of Amelia Baum. She was truly a noble woman in Israel; and in every walk of life, as wife, mother and friend she gave living proof of the traditions of her fore-fathers faith. Religious, generous, kind, charitable, noble and good, no one ever left her presence, however heavily laden with sorrow and care, but who was inspired with her religious faith. To be religious means to be good; and this was truly exemplified in every act of hers. To the proud, she was tolerant, to the oppressed, she was inspiring, to the poor, charitable, to the sick, comforting, and most

helpful to those who had lost their way in this life. She died in Irwinton, Ga., in October, 1910, at the age of 86 years, leaving a mental picture of all that was beautiful and good in life. She is buried by the side of her husband in Savannah, Ga., in Laurel Grove Cemetery.

(Written by a member of the family)

JAMES MORRIS BEALL

At Carnesville, Ga., Dec. 10, 1824, was born James Morris Beall, fifth son of Gen. William and Nancy Chandler Beall. His father, a descendant of that great Indian fighter of colonial days, Col. Ninian Beall, and of Thaddeus Beall, who was Brigadier Major on the staff of Gen. Resin Beall in the Revolution, was himself a soldier of the War of 1812, and later, Assistant Adjutant General of Georgia. His mother, a woman of prayer and strong faith, was from a pious, intelligent family.

In 1832, his family moved to Carroll, then a frontier county. There on the farm which they cleared he grew to young manhood, developing mind, character and muscle.

He next clerked in a store at Carrollton. Then he organized the firm of Beall and Thomason, and became manager. This was a success. Later he wound up an estate in Texas for some Georgia heirs. The exposure incident to the long, arduous trip and return on horseback, brought on rheumatism, which rendered him an invalid for five years. His capital exhausted, but undaunted when able to ride he bought horses on credit and drove them to Florida, thus financing his winters in that climate. Thus recuperated he was soon able to enter the store of his brother, T. N. Beall, at Irwinton.

In Oct., 1861, he followed the family traditions, enlisting and becoming 1st Lieutenant of Company G, 2nd Ga. State Troops, with Capt. R. L. Storey which were detailed by Gov. Brown for coast and bridge defense. After six months there he joined a company for service in the Confederate army, but was unable to pass the physical test. Appointed clerk in the Comptroller General's Office at Milledgeville he remained there till the war closed.

While a soldier, he had, April 22, 1862, married Miss Mattie A. E. Hughs, daughter of Rev. G. B. Hughs. They now bravely set to work and through their united efforts acquired a farm in

Wilkinson County making there a happy home in which their family of six children was reared. No man ever had the help of a more plucky or devoted wife. Having united her fortunes with his under clouds of war, she remained his comfort and stay till he fell asleep Sept. 12, 1906.

One of his comrades wrote of him: "He was a good man, a fine officer; he was so patient with the men, even when they were inclined to be disobedient. If ever angry he never showed it. During the whole service I never saw a thing in him but the best a man could be."

With the tenderness of a woman, the temperament of a poet, the courage of a Bayard, the sense of honor that made his word his bond, he was faithful and true in all the relationships of life.

His children are: James, Green, and Thomas A. Beall, Mattie, (Mrs. Drew Davidson), Sallie, Mrs. Nobie Ward Dykes, and the grandchildren are: Misses Clara and Mattie Will Beall, Arthur and J. B. Davidson.

(By Mrs. Nobie Ward Dykes.)

ROSS AUGUSTUS BELL

Ross Augustus Bell, late Tax Collector of Wilkinson County, was born a few miles Southwest of Irwinton, March 14, 1864, the son of John Ross Bell and Mary Webster (Brooks) Bell, (the daughter of Philip Brooks a veteran of the War of 1812). John Ross Bell was the son of John Bartlett and Elizabeth (Herndon) Bell. The Bells are of Scotch descent, having migrated first to Ireland and later to Virginia. John Bartlett Bell was born in Virginia and removed from there to North Carolina first and later to Wilkinson County, he died about 1868. His son, John Ross Bell, served faithfully in Co. D, 57th Ga. Regiment during the War Between the States. When he first enlisted he could not write his name but the necessity of writing home caused him to get other members of the Company to teach him and in three months he was writing his own letters.

Our subject's education was obtained mainly at Bethel, Lindsey and Irwinton Schools. Growing up as he did during the terrible Reconstruction Era, when the youth of Wilkinson was so busy rebuilding the losses inflicted by Sherman's Army and the aftermath

of the war, his schooling was necessarily limited but he took advantage of the opportunities he had and made the most of them. Honest, honorable and upright, Mr. Bell won the respect of all those who knew him best. He owned, at his death, January 8, 1930, a well kept farm where he lived and was considered one of the best and most progressive farmers of his section. Mr. Bell, at the insistence of his many friends, entered the race for Tax Collector in 1924, and was elected. So well did he fill the position to the satisfaction of the voters that in 1928, he was re-elected to this office.

Mr. Bell was married April 3rd, 1890, to Sarah Hatfield, the daughter of John Richard and Sarah (Hughs) Hatfield, who was the daughter of Whitfield Hughs and granddaughter of Rev. John Hughs, one of the most prominent Baptist preachers in the history of the county. Richard Hatfield was the son of Joseph and Martha (Freeman) Hatfield who was the daughter of George Washington Freeman, a descendant of John Freeman. Joseph Hatfield was the son of Richard (1765-1859) and Rebecca (Player, 1767-1860) Hatfield. Both Joseph and his son, John Richard, served in the War Between the States. Joseph died on the march of Western Confederate army from Kentucky. John Richard was detailed to guard prisoners in Andersonville and was there at the close of the war, bringing home his sword and blanket. One of Mrs. Bell's most cherished possessions is her father's sword. After the creation of the Board of County Commissioners he served as a member for several years.

According to family traditions, Richard's father was a Scotch sailor on a vessel plying between Charleston and the Old Country, and brought Richard with him from Scotland when only seven years of age. Richard's daughter, Frankie, who married Fletcher Reed, had the Scotch brogue. Richard's children were: Jane, Mary Ann, Bernetta, Martha, Frankie, Caleb, John, Samuel William, Joe, Huckaby and James. On all their lines of ancestry, both Mr. and Mrs. Bell can justly claim descent from the best original pioneer stock of Wilkinson County and on the Hughs line, Mrs. Bell can trace her ancestry to the Revolution.

Mrs. Bell is one of nature's sweet and lovable, noble women, kind and considerate, neighborly and hospitable. She visits the sick and ministers to the needy. To know her is to love her. She is a faithful member of the Ball's Methodist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell have reared four children: Jack Ross, L. Wesley, Otho W., Raleigh, and had one daughter, Mary Lora, who died 1912. They have given their children all the advantages of the best schools the county afforded. Their oldest son, J. R., was married to Emmie Ruth Pennington, Dec. 17, 1916, and in 1925 while in the employ of the Pynetree Paper Company at Gordon, he was accidentally killed by a heavy roll of paper falling on him. He left two sons, Jack, Jr., and Billy.

L. Wesley was married in 1925 to Jessie Mae Shepherd and is farming near Irwinton.

Otho W., after graduating at the Irwinton High School, assisted his father in the management of the duties of the Tax Collector's Office until his death and was appointed to fill the vacancy until an election could be held, which resulted in his favor. He, in all probability, holds the record for being the youngest Tax Collector in Georgia. He was married in 1928, to Ethel Jackson, a successful school teacher of the county.

Raleigh is a student at the Irwinton High School.

THE BILLUE FAMILY

Stephen Billue came to America among a band of Huguenots from France before the Revolutionary War (supposedly) about 1765, and settled in Waxhaw, North Carolina, the birthplace of Andrew Jackson.

According to family tradition he left with Jackson's two older brothers to fight in America's behalf. He served through the war and came back to Waxhaw. (Jackson's brothers were killed and brought back and buried on the church ground of the "Old Round Top" Presbyterian Church near Waxhaw of which the Jacksons and Stephen Billue were the founders) Stephen Billue and all his descendants that remained in North Carolina are buried at "Old Round Top." (See church record now in possession of Mrs. Bessie Steele Ardrey, Pineville, North Carolina, Route 16.)

He married Elizabeth Williams (a native of Ireland who came over before the war about the year 1780). Only two children were born to them, Stephen, Jr., born 1802 who lived and died in North Carolina and James Richmond born 1804 who was the first of the Billues to settle in Georgia. He came at the age of about thirty-five

and settled near Big Sandy Church, "The Old Billue Place." He bought approximately one thousand acres of land, mostly forest then.

James Richmond married at the age of thirty-eight, Miss Sallie Dupree, who died about a year later.

Then at the age of forty-three he married Miss Elizabeth Fordham who was the daughter of Benjamin Fordham and came from North Carolina in 1812 when she was only two years old. They crossed the Oconee River about the mouth of Big Sandy Creek. They carved their names and date on a beech tree that stood on the bank.

There was only one child, the late James Franklin Billue, born 1850 (March 1).

On October 19, 1883, James Richmond Billue died and is buried at the Fordham Cemetery in the lower part of Wilkinson County (near Oconee Church). His wife, Elizabeth Fordham Billue, lived several years longer and died on May 31, 1912, at the age of 102 years. She is also buried in the Fordham Cemetery which is near the old Fordham home.

James Franklin Billue was very active in politics, being Justice of the Peace in his early life and Clerk of Commissioners in his later years. No one loved his friends better than "Squire" as he was commonly called. He was a special friend of Thomas E. Watson and for many years his leading support in this county. He was a member of the Big Sandy Baptist Church practically all of his life.

He was married to Miss Dora Viola Adams, the only daughter of W. C. and Martha Hall Adams (See W. C. Adams sketch).

Seven children were born to them, namely: Isaac Franklin, Minnie Viola, Bessie Belva, Dortha Vivian, Dora Agnes, J. F., Jr., and Mattie Sue.

Isaac Franklin, the oldest, born October 1, 1875, like his father was also active in politics in his earlier years. He has been a member of the Irwinton Baptist Church for thirty years and for the last fifteen years a deacon. Also a director of the Irwinton Bank since it was founded in 1911. He is a lover of music and for many years taught singing schools in different parts of the state.

Being the first Rural Letter Carrier in the County he has served Uncle Sam twenty-eight years and has refused the Presidency of Tenth District Association. He married first in 1902, Fannie G.

Hartley, daughter of Hiram A. and Anna Jane Hoover Hartley, granddaughter of Hillery and Rhoda (Mason) Hartley. Hillery Hartley was a veteran of the Indian War in 1836, being a member of the Wilkinson Grays under the command of Capt. G. B. Burney.

Isaac F. had one child, Louise, by his first marriage. He was married second to Emma Clifford Hartley in 1907 youngest sister of Fannie G. Hartley. They have nine children, namely: Dorothy Jacqualin, Isaac Felix, Helen Winona, James Richmond, Martha Elizabeth, John Hiram, Marion Adams, Edythe Lorraine, and Carolyn Dolores.

Mr. Billue is justly proud of his ancestors and among his highly prized possessions is a letter from Stephen Billue, Jr., son of Stephen Billue, Sr., from Walkerville, N. C., written at the age of 82 years to the widow of James Richmond, his brother's wife.

(Prepared by Miss Dorothy Billue.)

JOHN PINK BLOODWORTH

Of all the families of Wilkinson County none exceeds in numerous descendants and family connections of the Bloodworth family. And of such a family which has produced so many notable men of the county, none has excelled John Pink Bloodworth in sterling character and integrity.

His grandfather, Henry Bloodworth, for whom Bloodworth District was named, a pioneer settler of the county, came from North Carolina with his two brothers, Timothy and William, neither of whom ever married. Henry married first a Miss Temples. Their children were James and Miles Bloodworth. Henry's second wife was a Miss Philips. Their children were: John, born 1827, Chesley, Thomas and William.

John married Louie Nalos, born 1831, whose mother was Mary McClary Fountain who first married Nalos, and after his death married James Webb.

John Pink Bloodworth, the son of John and Louie, was born May 17, 1855, near Ivey in Wilkinson County. The war coming on his father enlisted in the Confederate army. After the war was over his father gave him the best education the schools of the county afforded, and under the tutelage of Dr. E. Z. F. Golden, he was prepared to enter Mercer University. However, he decided to

enter the timber business and farming. In this he was a success. In 1885 he was married to Miss Alice Pauline Whitehurst, born 1859, the daughter of Thomas C. and Rebecca (Walters) Whitehurst. She was educated at Monroe Female College, now Bessie Tift. To them were born three sons: Julian F., John Fleming, T. Edwin (See sketches of Whitehurst family and of J. Fleming Bloodworth).

In 1886 Mr. Bloodworth was elected Tax Collector of the county serving one term, but declined to stand for re-election. In 1892 during the heated Democratic-Populist Campaign at the insistence of his friends he announced for the legislature on the Democratic ticket. So well was he known and respected by the people of the whole county that he was overwhelmingly elected, not only getting the Democratic vote but a vast number of the Populist votes. Two years later he was again elected to the same office, but after that he retired from active politics.

In 1890 Mr. Bloodworth acquired and moved to the Thomas C. Whitehurst ante-bellum home which he rebuilt into a modern residence. He was a faithful member of the Gordon Methodist Church; served for years as Worshipful Master of the Gordon Masonic Lodge.

Not only did he give his own children every educational advantage but he encouraged his neighbors likewise to educate theirs.

It might be well said of him to his memory Wilkinson County can never do too much honor.

JOHN FLEMING BLOODWORTH

John Fleming Bloodworth was born on the 27th day of March, 1893, at the old homestead near Lewiston, the son of John Pink Bloodworth and Alice Pauline (Whitehurst) Bloodworth. On his mother's side he descended from Thomas C. and Rebecca (Walters) Whitehurst, a family of the ante-bellum aristocracy of Wilkinson for generations unexcelled in culture and refinement. (See Whitehurst Sketch.)

On his father's side he sprang from a long line of worthy forbears, who for more than a century held high place in the affections of the people, from the day his great-grandfather for whom Bloodworth District was named, arrived as a pioneer settler on down to date. (See sketch of John Pink Bloodworth.)

Though small in stature, frail of body, yet Fleming Bloodworth's iron will and ambition might well be an inspiration to those more favorably endowed.

His education was mainly obtained at the Gordon High School where he graduated in 1911.

During his boyhood and young manhood, there was awakened in him the worthy ambition to enter the political arena and to take his place among those who were guiding the affairs of State. From his earliest boyhood he would often assert that he would become a lawyer and that he would go to the Legislature as his father had gone before him.

He had no sooner graduated in High School than he began making plans to enter the Mercer Law Class. For two years he pursued his studies there, finishing in the class of 1918 with the B.L. degree.

Unlike many to whose eyes the far off pastures appear greener, Fleming's ambition led him to return to his native home. He had caught the vision of the needs of his home county, and he felt that his mission in life called him back to labor for its uplift.

From his boyhood he took a most active part in the politics of the county and his aid was eagerly sought by candidates. Whenever a campaign was on he was accustomed not only to espouse the cause of his favorite candidates but to labor earnestly for their election. Especially was he strongly partisan in the political campaigns of his father's friend, Judge John S. Davis.

Appointed in 1917 to succeed Judge Davis as Solicitor of the County Court he held that office and also the office of County Attorney until 1925, part of which time serving as Clerk for the County Commissioners.

The summer of 1924 found him at the insistence of his friends entering the first political contest where he himself was a candidate. Two other candidates were offering for the Legislature but he was elected. In 1926 he offered for re-election with two candidates opposing him and again he was successful.

At the same time his friend, Geo. H. Carswell, was running for Governor. At the mass meeting held at Irwinton in June, 1926, for the purpose of organizing Wilkinson county as a whole for Carswell as the gubernatorial candidate, it was decided to open a Home Headquarters at Irwinton in addition to the Atlanta Headquarters.

Although in the midst of his own campaign, yet at the request of his friends he took active charge as Manager of the Home Headquarters keeping a corps of assistants busy circularizing the State, raising funds, and in every way possible arousing enthusiasm for Wilkinson's candidate. Though with failing health his iron will kept him going.

His record in the Legislature was a most creditable one. He was given prominent place on Committee assignments and at all times was found at his post of duty until disease prevented his further attendance.

He had planned to offer for the State Senate upon the expiration of his second term in the Legislature and would doubtless have been elected.

After the declaration of war in 1917, the attorneys were asked to aid in filling out the questionnaires of all men within the draft age. Fleming Bloodworth responded to the call and day after day from morning until night he gave his services in this work, and without charge.

Later as those who were drafted were sent to the camps he did all in his power to cheer them, provided entertainment, etc. And while in camp and on European fields, the men from Wilkinson were often reminded by the letters from him that the folks back home had not forgotten them. Likewise, when the war was ended, it was truthfully said of him that many a Wilkinson County man got his discharge and returned home earlier by his intercession through the Congressmen and Senators. To the day of his death among his staunchest friends he numbered these World War veterans in whose behalf he had so ardently exerted himself.

When the call was sounded to America to unite behind the Red Cross, Fleming Bloodworth was chosen Chairman for Wilkinson County. No better selection could have been made. Day and night he unselfishly gave his time and attention to this duty and so well did he succeed that few counties excelled Wilkinson in the amount of funds paid in.

In 1919, he with his friend, Lamar Tigner, purchased the Irwinton Bulletin and as associate editor he contributed editorials and articles as long as he was physically able. The association and friendship with his friend "Tig" as he called his partner was most extraordinary. For years they roomed together, and when Fleming

bought his home in Irwinton, it was to call on Tigner to share it with him. Their intimate association in business and in the home only the more closely cemented their friendship.

In the operation of this paper his attention was called to the advertising possibilities of small weekly newspapers and he developed a syndicated plan of advertising which he copyrighted and sold, a plan which is now adopted and used throughout the United States.

No one in the county realized the mining possibilities of Wilkinson more than he or did more to interest outsiders in the clay resources. He had posters in prominent places telling of the great wealth lying underfoot in this county and he advertised these deposits in every state in the Union without any compensation.

In 1922 he saw the need of a Federal Farm Loan Association for the County and although the advent of this plan of financing meant a loss to his loan business yet he urged the farmers to take advantage of this opportunity to borrow funds at cheaper rates than he could offer. Mainly through his activities the organization was perfected.

Of all his many diverse activities perhaps none equalled the interest he had in his corporation, the Fleming Bloodworth Loan Co. He started this business in 1918 with a small beginning but the care and attention he gave the enterprise it grew by leaps and bounds until he was obliged to associate E. R. Pierce with him. In this business of investing the money of others on real estate loans he had the utmost confidence of his clients, many of whom were widows with meager funds to lend and the loss by a bad investment, would have meant ruin. The care he used in placing these funds won for him the deserved praise of all his clients. In one case rather than let one of these clients suffer a loss by the failure of a borrower whom he had recommended he assumed the obligations. And when no longer he was able to look after this business, and it was apparent that he would be compelled to go away for treatment, one of his greatest regrets was he would have to relinquish the duty of seeing that his clients received back the funds he had invested for them.

It can be truthfully said of Fleming Bloodworth that no friend of his fell sick that he did not visit and speak words of encouragement, carry small gifts of fruit, or other things that would be pleas-

ing. None went away to hospitals for treatment that he did not visit or write or send magazines and books. Many a sick room was made brighter, many a life cheered by the fact he had lived. And thus it was with him even after he himself was stricken. While making his plans to leave his business in the hands of others, and in a few weeks go to Asheville for treatment although this would be a drain upon his resources, considerably diminished by his inability to practice his profession, as it required, yet no one asked him for aid in vain. The writer knows personally of an instance where a distant relative of Fleming's was suffering from the same malady as he himself was and for lack of funds could not go away for treatment. Searching him out Fleming placed him on the train, and provided out of his own funds what was necessary. Innumerable instances of similar acts of helping those who needed help could be mentioned.

One of the dreams of Fleming Bloodworth's was to see a good highway connecting Irwinton, Gordon and Macon. A dream he never lived to see completed. For years he had been agitating the building of this road, but, lack of funds prevented. Largely through his efforts it was made a part of the State Highway System and in 1926 it became known that State and Federal funds had been provided for the co-operation with the county in the building of the road. At the time he was serving as Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners and County Attorney and the duty of getting a right of way for the proposed road devolved upon him. Although realizing that his disease was closing down its hold upon him, instead of going to the mountains to combat it, as he was urged to do by his friends, he unselfishly devoted himself to the great task of getting the large number of landowners wherever they would, to give the right of way, and the others to sell to the county as reasonable as possible, a task that meant much effort and which doubtless did much to hasten the end. Could he have lived only a short time longer he would have known that so far as Wilkinson County was concerned, the road would be completed and his dream realized.

He became a member of the Gordon Methodist Church in his early manhood later moving his membership to Irwinton upon his removal here. As a steward of the Irwinton Methodist Church contributed freely to the needs of the cause, took an active interest

in advancing every uplifting movement, and at all times could be counted on to do anything asked him by his pastor.

He joined the Irwinton Masonic Lodge during the latter part of 1919 and the early part of 1920. The beauties of the Masonic order so appealed to him that he proceeded through the Scottish Rite and in June of 1920 took the Shrine degree in the Al Sihah Temple at Macon.

In his family life never was there a deeper love than that which existed between him and his father and brothers, Julian F. and Edwin. Seldom a week passed after he moved to Irwinton but that he made several visits home to be with them, and it was a rule for him to spend every Sunday with them.

During the summer of 1928 he was gradually growing weaker until the early part of August when the end came. His funeral and interment, with Masonic honors by the Irwinton and Gordon Lodges, was held at Snow Hill cemetery, where his ancestors for the past century have been sleeping.

BOONE FAMILY

According to records of the "Boone Family Association" of Washington, D. C., William Boone Douglas, President.

The Boones are of Viking descent, from Northern Europe. They settled in Normandy, France, when the Northmen conquered and gave their name to that territory. They crossed the Channel to England with William The Conqueror in 1066. The name at that time being "Bohun." One Bohun being an officer under the Great Conqueror. The Crest of the family in England went in name of "Bohun-Boone Crest," and was in form of a lion couchant, surmounted by a human hand grasping three arrows. Evidence perhaps of their side in the Wars of the Trinity. One Mary Boone or Bohun became the wife of King Henry the Fourth. First of name to emigrate to America being a Doctor Lawrence Boone in 1620. Later arrivals settled in Pennsylvania with William Penn and thence emigrated to every new region of North America. Some of the name being pioneers in nearly every state of the Union. Georgetown, D. C., named after George Boone who once owned the land where the city now stands. Religion: Mainly Quakers and Presbyterians. During the silent and dreadful march of many a fecund

century, even for all of a thousand recorded years, men of the Boone name and blood have been up and doing, in high endeavor, in every clime of all the world.

In Wilkinson County, Georgia

Tradition is that some of the name emigrated from North Carolina and settled in Washington county, Georgia, about 1800 and thence into Wilkinson county about 1802.

Jacob Boone settled near what is now Toombsboro, Ga., about 1802.

Sallie Franklin, wife of Jacob Boone, daughter of George Franklin, a Baptist Preacher. George Franklin was son of William Franklin, a Baptist preacher.

Sallie Mercer, wife of William Franklin was a sister of Silas and Jesse Mercer. Jesse Mercer was founder of Mercer University.

Children of Jacob Boone and Sallie Franklin: Daniel Mercer, Joseph Marvin, Ratleth, Edwin R., James, Freeman, John Mitchell, William, Henry, Robert, and Sallie, and two other sons, names unknown.

Of the above named children only the descendants of Daniel Mercer Boone and John Mitchell Boone now live in Wilkinson county. All of the other children of Jacob Boone and Sallie Franklin emigrated to other states, viz: William and Daniel Mercer to Louisiana, and others to Texas, Florida, Oregon and other places unknown.

John Mitchell Boone, son of Jacob Boone and Sallie Franklin. Died at Toombsboro, Ga., about 1890.

Lucretia Lord, wife of John Mitchell Boone, daughter of John Lord and Nancy Minton.

Children of John Mitchell Boone and Lucretia Lord: Thomas E., James, Frank.

Frank Boone, supra. Tax Collector Wilkinson county about 1880. Died at Indian Springs, Ga., about 1895.

James Boone, supra. Died at Chauncey, Ga., about 1900.

Thomas E. Boone, supra. Died at Toombsboro, Ga., 1929.

Katie Granade, wife of Thomas E. Boone, sister of Adam Granade.

Children of Thomas E. Boone and Katie Granade: James, Sallie, Ella.

Sallie Boone, supra. Wife of H. A. Watts.

Children of H. A. Watts and Sallie Boone: Horace, Ellis, Emmett and Elna May.

Maudelle Sanders, wife of Ellis Watts, *supra*.

Elna May Watts, *supra*, wife of J. B. Burke.

Daniel Mercer Boone, son of Jacob Boone and Sallie Franklin, grandson of William Franklin and Sallie Mercer. Emigrated to Louisiana about 1850.

Amelia Lord, wife of Daniel Mercer Boone, daughter of John Lord and Nancy Minton. Born 1813, died 1883.

John Lord, son of William Lord, father of Amelia Lord, *supra*. Born 1781.

Nancy Minton, *supra*. Wife of John Lord, born 1783.

Children of Daniel Mercer Boone and Amelia Lord, *supra*.: Joshua Minton, John David, Moses West, Jacob, Henry. Jacob and Henry died in youth. John David died 1892. No descendants.

Moses West Boone, *supra*. Died 1905 at Toomsboro.

Amanda Hooks, wife of Moses West Boone, daughter of John Hooks and Almety Etheridge.

Children of Moses West Boone and Amanda Hooks: Emma, Lula, Ethel, Pearl, Ben L.

Emma Boone, *supra*. Wife of John W. Smith. Lula, *supra*. Died 1905.

Ethel Boone, *supra*, wife of W. Wall.

Pearl Boone, *supra*. Wife of Henry C. Parker.

Henry Dell Parker, daughter of Pearl Boone and Henry C. Parker.

Ben L. Boone, *supra*. Son of Moses West Boone and Amanda Hooks.

Lydia Bloodworth, wife of Ben L. Boone, daughter of Timothy Bloodworth and Emma Collins. Bloodworth District No. 328 G. M. named in honor of foreparents of Lydia Bloodworth.

Children of Ben L. Boone and Lydia Bloodworth: Louise, Ben L., Jr., Henry, Edward, Robert, Mitchell, Ray Minton, Richard.

Joshua Minton Boone, son of Daniel Mercer Boone and Amelia Lord. Grandson of Jacob Boone and Sallie Franklin. Gr. Gr. of George Franklin, Baptist preacher. Gr. Gr. Gr. of William Franklin and Sallie Mercer. Born Oct. 23rd, 1843. Died Oct. 19th, 1908. Confederate veteran. School teacher. Graduate Business College of Baltimore, Md. Farmer. Merchant. Justice of Peace

330th District (Lord's). Mason. Minister of Christian church, held pastorates at Toombsboro and Butler school house in Wilkinson county. Held many places of trust but of little profit. Died proud of the fact that he had never tried to amass wealth and that he had paid every debt owed 100 cents in the dollar. Student all of his days.

Lord's District, No. 330 G. M., Wilkinson county, named in honor of maternal gr. gr. grandfather of Joshua Minton Boone, viz: William Lord.

Sarah Elizabeth Ivey, widow of J. M. Davis of Savannah, Ga., wife of Joshua Minton Boone, daughter of James Ivey and Mary Barbee of Baldwin County, Ga. Ivey R. R. Station and Ivey 1505 G. M. District, Wilkinson county, so named in honor of Ivey family. Born 1848, married J. M. Davis, 1864. Married Joshua Minton Boone Oct. 23rd, 1873. Died Feb. 10th, 1887. Beloved.

Mary Barbee, supra. Family from North Carolina.

James Ivey, supra, husband of Mary Barbee, died 1869, of Welsh descent.

Anna Chambers, 2nd wife of Joshua Minton Boone, daughter of William I. Chambers of Irwinton, Ga.

Children born to Joshua Minton Boone and Sarah Elizabeth Ivey Davis Boone: Mamie Elizabeth, Edwin Mortimer, Gertrude, Alexander Stephens, Addie May, James Ivey.

Mamie Elizabeth Boone, supra. Born 1875, died 1887.

James Ivey Boone, supra. Died 1887.

Gertrude Boone, supra. Wife of Gerald Mercer.

Addie May Boone supra, born at Toombsboro, Ga., 1886. Married 1922 to Thomas M. McIntosh of Weston, Miss. Member Christian Church.

Edwin Mortimer Boone, supra. Born Feb. 26th, 1877, at Toombsboro, Ga. Attended Elementary and Grammar Schools. Attended Georgia Military College at Milledgeville, Ga. Member Town Council. Mayor Toombsboro. Merchant. Farmer. Mason. Member Christian Church.

Daisy Thomas, wife of Edwin Mortimer Boone, daughter of Ella Caston and W. F. Thomas. Born in Jackson, Butts County, Ga.

Children of Edwin Mortimer Boone and Daisy Thomas: Thomas, Sarah Elizabeth, Mary.

Alexander Stephens Boone, *supra*. Born near Toombsboro, Oct. 3rd, 1882. Worked on farm until 20th year. Had but few months schooling. Clerk in store and Express Agent for seven years. Appointed Special Agent for Census Dept. of Washington, D. C., in 1907. Member Town Council of Toombsboro 8 years. Appointed Post Master at Toombsboro on Nov. 20th, 1914. Re-appointed Post Master by President Woodrow Wilson on Feb. 4th, 1920. Nominated for Clerk Superior Court, Feb. 4th, 1920. Nominated for Clerk Superior Court and re-appointed Postmaster on same date. Re-elected Clerk, 1924, Re-elected Clerk, 1928. Stood State Bar Examination June 27th, 1923. Admitted to Bar Ocmulgee Circuit on birthday, Oct. 3rd, 1923. Secretary Wilkinson County Bar Association since 1925. Mason, for three years Worshipful Master Toombsboro Lodge No. 290 F. & A. M. Worshipful Master Wilkinson County Masonic Association 1929-30. Consul Commander Sweet Gum Camp No. 281 Toombsboro, Ga., Consul Commander Elm Camp No. 510. W. O. W. McIntyre, Ga. Member Christian Church. Married Dec. 26th, 1906 to Opal Marie Meadows of Toombsboro, formerly of Siloam, Green County, Georgia.

Amongst his treasures are letters of commendation from High Government Officials in Washington, D. C., commending him in highest terms for efficient service in carrying out the War Program, in his vicinity, during the World War. Under his leadership it is believed that Toombsboro, Ga., led every town of its population and wealth in the U. S. A., in the celerity shown in getting it and in the amount of money furnished the Government during the World War.

Opal Marie Meadows Boone, *supra*, born in Greene County, Ga., Aug. 18th, 1889. Daughter of John E. Meadows and Mary Moore of Offerman, Ga., formerly of Greene and Taliaferro Counties. Both parents of Scotch-Irish descent. Served as Assistant Post Master at Toombsboro, Ga., from 1914 to 1920. Deputy Clerk Superior Court Wilkinson county twelve years. Member Christian Church.

Children of Alexander Stephens Boone and Opal Marie Meadows: James Minton, Alexander Stephens, Jr., Joseph Wilson, and Edwin Mercer.

James Minton Boone, *supra*. Born Toombsboro, Ga., Sept. 24th, 1907. Attended Elementary and High School at Toombsboro, Wil-

kinson County High School at Irwinton. Clerk in Store in Toombsboro and in Irwinton. Clerk in Post Office at Toombsboro. Clerk in office Clerk Superior Court. Clerk Board Tax Assessors Wilkinson County, 1929-30. Graduate Young Harris College, class 1929-30. Secretary Student Body Government. Member Phi Chi Society.

Alexander Stephens Boone, Jr., supra. Born at Toombsboro, Jan. 23rd, 1910. Attended elementary school at Toombsboro and Wilkinson County High School at Irwinton. Served as Page State Senate 1922. Clerk in Office Clerk Superior Court. Worked in office County Commissioners, Wilkinson County. Served as assistant to Clerk House of Representatives, 1929 session. Attended Young Harris Academy 1925. Freshman University of Ga., 1926-7. Graduate Young Harris College Class 1928-9. Honor student. Intercollegiate Debater. Member Phi Chi Society. Successfully stood State Bar Examination at Madison, Ga., on Dec. 11th, 1929. Admitted to Bar of Ocmulgee Circuit at Irwinton, April 7th, 1930. License as Attorney issued by father as Clerk of Court. Member Christian Church.

Joseph Wilson Boone, supra. Born at Toombsboro, Aug. 8, 1912. Attended Elementary Schools at Toombsboro. Graduated Wilkinson County High School at Irwinton, Ga., Class 1929. President of Class and Valedictorian. Worked in Office of Clerk Superior Court. Worked in Office County Commissioners, Wilkinson County. Junior Young Harris College, Class 1929-30. Member Phi Chi Society.

Edwin Mercer Boone, supra. Born Toombsboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1915. Attended Elementary and High School at Irwinton, Ga.

Part of Chronology of Boone Family from authentic records extant and part leans on long repeated tradition.

(Prepared by member of Boone Family.)

THE JAMES C. BOWER AND RELATED FAMILIES

The ancestor of the James C. Bower (Bauer) family immigrated from Holland to Rhode Island. The father of Isaac Bower was a sculptor of Providence. Isaac was born in 1783 and came to Savannah about 1800 as a cabin boy on a sailing vessel, and then on up to Augusta. For a while he remained in Burke County where he married Frances C. White, born in S. C., 1788, and died in Arkan-

sas, 1842. (William Steele, her grandfather, was a trader, carrying trains of pack horses from Charleston laden with merchandise to the Indian nation, trading from one Indian village to another and frequently being gone eight months on such journeys, and returning with his horses loaded with skins and furs.)

Isaac and Frances settled at Milledgeville where he maintained a large mercantile establishment, with boats running up and down the Oconee river. Their children were: John White Bower, 1808-1850, went to Texas; Isaac E. Bower, 1811, m. Adaline Breedlove of Talbot County; Bernard Larry Bower, 1812-1843; James Cuthbert Bower, 1814-1887, m. Martha Davis, 1848; Honor M. A. Bower, 1817; William Steele Bower, 1820, went to New Orleans; Elizabeth Laura A. Bower, 1822, m. Isaac Hand of Newton; Mississippi Bower, 1825, m. Ben Lester of Savannah; Columbia Bower, 1828, m. Columbus Hand of Sumter County.

Business reverses occurring in the financial depression about 1820, Isaac disposed of his mercantile business and moved, first to Jones County, then to Arkansas with his family.

His son, James C., became postmaster at Big Creek, Phillip County, Arkansas, in 1838, later returning to Muscogee County, Georgia, where he read law in his brother Eben's office and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He located at Cuthbert and practiced law there for several years, moving to Irwinton in 1847. The next year he was made Justice of the Inferior Court. In 1858 he succeeded Samuel Beall as Ordinary though continuing his law practice.

The following tribute is found in his obituary:

"In his profession he labored assiduously. No client ever intrusted his cause to more faithful hands. He carried into all his cases profound study, original conception, and withal such indomitable perseverance and industry that success more frequently than not crowned his efforts. His was a busy, useful life."

In his family Bible where the birth of his daughter, Aurora, is recorded there is written in his hand a poem to his infant "Aurora," never published, but one whose poetic beauty and imagery pronounces its writer a poet of no mean ability.

Judge Bower was opposed to Secession but once in the war he was as patriotic as any. Few suffered any worse from the ravages of Sherman's Army than did he. The history of the three days of terror as experienced by her father and mother during Sherman's visit

here is vividly depicted by Mrs. W. C. Matthews in her history of this occasion. Immediately after the advance guard arrived an officer stopped at the door and advised them to conceal all their property. Everything possible was brought into the house and next day a guard was posted by the Yankees.

Soon, however, the looting began. Corn cribs, potato hills, smoke-houses, and chicken houses were broken open and their contents taken away. At the Bower plantation near Irwinton they knocked the top off Bower's carriage and, loading it full of sheep, hitched two oxen to it and drove into town, pausing long enough to shout to the Judge "Here is your fine carriage, Old Reb." While the work of destruction was going on at his plantation his fine Devon Bull took fright and at the head of thirty of the Judge's cows never paused in his flight until he reached the secure depths of Big Sandy Swamp, from which haven he and his herd did not emerge until all the Yankees were gone.

On the third day the army left Irwinton but the stragglers now proved a serious menace. Two of them seeing Judge Bower's overcoat, took it from him by force. He saved his fine watch by hiding it in a stump hole, while Mrs. Bower saved her silver by wrapping it up and tossing it into the palmetto hedge.

THE DAVIS FAMILY

Henry Davis, of North Carolina, was married to Nancy Potts of Kentucky in 1796. Their children were: Margaret, b. 1797, m. Colson; Hansford, b. 1799, m. Peggy Eady; Oren, b. in 1800. Henry with his wife and children migrated to Wilkinson County as one of the first settlers in a "schooner" wagon, bringing with him two slaves, and a number of cattle and horses, the journey requiring more than forty days, they having to ford streams, and stop frequently for the animals to forage. They settled on what is known as the Old Davis Place now owned by Mrs. W. C. Matthews.

According to traditions, Henry Davis was in the Seminole War of 1818 but becoming disabled his seventeen year old son, Oren, took his place. His job was to haul supplies for the army in Andrew Jackson's famous Florida Campaign. He was granted lots No. 186-187 in Cherokee County for his services.

JOHN EADY, SR., who emigrated from Ireland, whose Revo-

lutionary service was certified by General Elijah Clarke, was one of the early settlers of the county, building a mill on Black Creek still known as "Eady's Mill." His son, Henry, (b. 1786-1847) was married in 1807 to Elizabeth Gay (b. 1790, daughter of Allen and Abigail (Castleberry) Gay. Henry became very wealthy, owning a great many slaves. Henry's daughter, Temperance, married Oren Davis.

Having traced the ancestral families, we now return to James C. Bower who was married in 1848 to Martha, the daughter of Oren and Temperance (Eady) Davis (Oren gave Martha, as bridal present, the house and lot where the granddaughter, Mrs. W. C. Matthews, now lives, and a negro woman and a negro baby.) Their children were: Isaac Oren, James White, Aurora Imogene, Henrietta Flora.

Isaac O. married Olive Bishop, the daughter of the gallant Captain George Bishop, who commanded Company I of the 57th Georgia Regiment. Their son, Omar B., of Hawkinsville, still owns his grandfather's sword. Another son of Isaac and Olive was George who married Bessie Boatwright, of Lovett, Georgia. Their son, James C. Bower, the second, proudly and honorably bears his great grandfather's name.

Although born in Laurens County in 1905, Wilkinson is glad to claim James C. Bowers, the second, as her own, he having spent a portion of his boyhood here attending school and living with his aunt, Mrs. Matthews. In 1922 he enlisted in Company A, 29th Infantry at Fort Benning. During his term of service he was transferred to the Medical Department at Fort Benning. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in the Medical Department of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, where he is serving as Record Clerk and Statistician. Those who know him best predict a brilliant career.

James Byrom Bower, the son of James W., enlisted June 15, 1917, shortly after the entrance of America into the World War, in the 17th Engineers, (Ry) and served with honor throughout the war, as Regimental Photographer, his foreign service dating from August 12, 1917, to March 11, 1919. He was one of the first to go across, and one of the last to return. He married Mary Julia Jordan. Two daughters of James W. are: Bernice, m. V. P. Stevens,

resides at Poulan, Georgia, they have one son, Bower; Ione, m. John Merritt, and has one girl, Ann Eleanor.

Aurora was one of the most accomplished young women Irwinton has ever produced. Many remember her as a belle of Wilkinson. And with it all she was lovable, charming and possessed every trait of character essential to a noble womanhood. She inherited all that was best from her forbears,—nobility of mind, and purity of heart. In August, 1880, she was married to Charles Hodges, (his grandfather, Chas. Rice, was Secretary of State, at Milledgeville), editor of the Southerner and Appeal. He sold his newspaper interest and went to Washington, D. C., having accepted a government position in the Postoffice Department where he labored thirty years, then was pensioned by the government. Their children: Celestine, Washington, D. C.; Bower, Washington, D. C.; Aurora Spransy, Milwaukee, Wis.; Chas. R., Pittsburg, Penn.

Henrietta Flora Bower, who first married W. H. Avant of Oconee, Ga., where she lived for a number of years, now the wife of W. C. Matthews, a most estimable gentleman, is at present the only representative of these prominent families living in Irwinton. Justly proud of her ancestors, she has painstakingly prepared a family history running back for centuries, and it is from her records the greater portion of the foregoing sketch is compiled, many of the most interesting incidents, for lack of space, being omitted. In addition to her historical writings which contain other interesting matters relating to Georgia history. Mrs. Matthews has inherited her father's artistic temperament, her paintings indicating an artist of merit.

CASWELL BRANAN

Of the sturdy pioneers of Wilkinson whose strength of body was only exceeded by their strength of character may well be mentioned Caswell Branan (1807-1897). Born in Morgan County, Georgia, August 10, 1807, the son of James and Sarah Tommy Branan, both natives of Virginia, and grandson of Kenyon Branan, originally from Wales, he with his parents moved to Wilkinson in 1810. James and his wife are buried in the family cemetery in Ivey District once known as the Fairchild, now the Lord Cemetery.

He seems to have been a successful planter of his day and to have

amassed considerable wealth on his plantation where the home of C. E. Gladin now stands. In 1854 the tax digest indicates his wealth to be considerable. In addition to his slaves and land he owned a very valuable cotton ginnery which was destroyed by Sherman's army, while he was serving his country by looking after and providing for women and their families, whose husbands were serving in the army. He was too old to enlist in the army, but furnished four sons, who bravely defended the noble cause.

After the war, with his slaves freed and his property swept away, undismayed he went to work and rebuilt much of his shattered fortunes. Prized for more than his material wealth by his descendants, is that reputation for honor, uprightness and high regard for duty, which he bore. He lived an honest, temperate, Christian life, always observing the Golden Rule. He never used vulgarity, profanity, nor spoke ill of others. Unusual, in his day he never used tobacco and he was one of the original advocates of prohibition in Wilkinson, all his life being a total abstainer.

He was married June 14, 1832, to Gracie Barnett Herndon. Their children were:

Sarah Jane (b. 1833, m. William Montgomery of Taylor Co.).

James Franklin (1835-1897, m. Emily Gardner about 1860, their children were: Ellen, Iverson, Alonza, Pleona, Wallie, Alvah and Horace).

George Iverson (1837-1897, m. Nancy Anne Balkcom of Twiggs County. Their children were: William I., b. Nov. 23, 1864; Ophelia L., b. Dec. 12, 1866; Virgil C., Aug. 14, 1868-Sept. 7, 1891; Paris G., b. June 4, 1870; James C., b. May 28, 1873; Vannie E., April 16, 1875-Jan. 27, 1891; Cicero F., b. March 30, 1877; Mabel C., b. April 19, 1879; Lora M., b. Aug. 5, 1881; Daisy E., b. Nov. 13, 1883; Iverson served faithfully throughout the War Between the States in Company K, 57th Georgia Regiment.)

Melissa Magdalene (1839-1893, m. Captain J. A. Mason. Their children were: Fernando, Ada, Joseph, Pauline, Caswell, Sallie, Amanda, William and Augusta).

Amanda (m. Cleopas Ivey, their children were: Wilkie, Nannie, Caswell, Mary and John).

Jasper Newton (b. 1843 and served in the War Between the States, contracted disease and died in service).

John Harris (b. 1845, served in the War Between the States and was killed in battle).

Gracie (b. March 12, 1847-Jan. 12, 1912, m. James T. Lingo, they had no children).

Robert (m. Katie Cooper of Baldwin County, their children were: Claude, Beulah, Bonnie and Robert, Jr).

His wife, who preceded him to the grave twenty-six years, died of a stroke of paralysis, Feb. 9, 1871. After this he lived a quiet home life, faithful to the memory of her, by remaining a widower the rest of his life.

He had house-keepers who cared for his home and welfare, and treated him with the utmost respect, always addressing him as "Uncle Caswell."

His daughter, Mrs. Gracie Lingo, and her husband, moved into his house with him a few years before his death, and administered to his needs the rest of his life.

He always enjoyed the best of health, owing to his temperate and regular habits. He was never sick enough to be in bed or have a physician until five weeks prior to his death, he had a partial stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died March the 15th, 1897, and his remains were interred in the family cemetery near his home.

(Sketch prepared by MRS. C. E. GLADIN.)

MRS. FANNIE BURNEY BROADFIELD

Mrs. Fannie (Burney) Broadfield was born Nov. 14, 1863, in Wilkinson County at "Elmvale," the beautiful country home near Jeffersonville, the daughter of John Franklin and Jane E. (Stanley) Burney. In 1871 her parents moved to Macon in order that their children might have the benefit of good schools. After finishing the graded schools and two years of high school, she completed her education at Wesleyan then "Wesleyan Female College" in the class of 1881. She was married in 1886 to Walter B. Broadfield of Dennis, Putnam County, Ga. Their children were: Lila Dean, (m. Dr. J. H. Duggan, of Wilkinson Co., Ga., May, 1917); Janie Burney, (m. N. D. Horton, of Davisboro, Ga., Oct., 1927). Mrs. Broadfield is a most excellent business woman, possessing executive ability to an extraordinary degree. During her husband's lifetime

she was an able help-meet and since his death she has successfully managed her large farm and other property.

Mrs. Broadfield is descended from one of the antebellum aristocratic families of the county. The history of the Burney family has been traced back for centuries and in every generation there are outstanding members. The first of this family to settle in Wilkinson was Arthur Burney, (b. Oct. 3, 1773, d. May 10, 1842), the great-grandfather of Mrs. Broadfield, and is frequently mentioned in the public affairs of the county. He married Sarah Catherine Blount, (b. 1775, daughter of Edmond Blount, of Burke Co.) in 1799, and his children as shown by his will which is in the possession of Mrs. J. H. Duggan were: Gatsy, (b. Oct. 20, 1799, m. 1st Joseph Brown, 2nd Frederick; Greene Blount, (b. Apr. 7, 1800, m. 1822, died in Twiggs Co.); Eleanor (Nelly), (b. Aug. 21, 1802, m. John Cason of Leon Co., Fla., d. Sept. 6, 1840); Nancy, (b. June 30, 1811, m. Israel Beard, Esq.); Mary, (b. Apr. 7, 1807, m. Benjamin Byrd, Esq., d. 1848); Penelope, (b. Jan. 30, 1808, m. James Lawrence Hart of Leon Co., Fla., the son of Edward Hart); William, (b. June 6, 1809, m. Martha Slater); Susan, (b. Apr. 17, 1814, m. John Sandford Hart, Leon Co., Fla., son of Edward Hart of Twiggs Co., Ga.); David, (b. June 6, 1816, d. June 14, 1849, unmarried); Arthur (b. Feb. 24, 1820).

Green Blount Burney, the grandfather of our subject was for many years considered one of Wilkinson County's ablest men and took a deep interest in all the public affairs of the county. He first comes into prominence in the Indian War of 1836, when, as Captain of the Wilkinson Greys, a Company of mounted infantry, he distinguished himself.

When Talmage Institute was incorporated by action of the Legislature, Green Blount Burney was made one of the original trustees and is said to have given the land upon which the Institute was built.

He was married in 1822 to Sarah, (b. Jan. 10, 1802, d. 1870), the daughter of Anson Ball and his wife, Phebie (Jenkins) Ball, (granddaughter of Senator John Ball and wife ——— Robinson) and their children were: John Frank, (b. June 22, 1823, m. 1st Jan. 17, 1849, Margaret Elizabeth Stanley (b. Oct. 15, 1828, d. Aug. 16, 1855)). Their children were: Julius A., (b. Oct. 16, 1850, m. July 8, 1873, d. Aug. 16, 1914, m. 1st Ella Jordan, 2nd

Sarah Mariah Ware, (b. Aug. 3, 1851, m. July 8, 1873, d. Apr. 16, 1896; his second marriage was to Jane E. Stanley, (b. Aug. 8, 1840, m. Sept. 1, 1858, d. Oct. 15, 1915), their children were: Rowell Adolphus (b. Sept. 16, 1859, m. Dec. 6, 1883, d. Feb. 14, 1896), Arthur Eugene Burney (b. June 30, 1862, d. Oct. 30, 1914), Fannie Janette, b. Nov. 14, 1863, m. Feb. 25, 1886), Robert Emmet (b. Nov. 3, 1866, m. Sept. 17, 1891, d. Mar. 14, 1906); Milton A. Burney, (b. Aug. 18, 1824, m. 1st Mary Ann Smith, who died 1857, married second Narcissus Elizabeth Fulton, d. June, 1908; Malinda Emily, (b. Aug. 20, 1825, married Mackintyre E. Boatwright; Gilford E., m. Madge Hughes.

Green Blount Burney lived for many years prior to the war on his plantation. Among his possessions was the old water mill just above Long Bridge which is still known as Burney's Mill. He died in 1866, and is buried in the old family cemetery near the county line, west of Ball's Church.

It is handed down that Sarah Ball was one of the flower girls at the Lafayette reception in 1825, at Milledgeville.

Arthur Eugene, the son of John F. and Jane Stanley Burney was born June 30, 1862. He served as Clerk of the Superior Court for several years. Possessing a magnetic personality, an inherent spirit of friendliness, and an unquestioned loyalty, he attracted to himself a wide circle of friends. He was of that unusual type of politician whose manifestations of friendship sprang not from a fawning desire to curry favor but carried the weight of sincerity. He died October 30, 1914, and is buried in the Masonic Cemetery at Irwinton by the side of his mother.

J. W. BROOKS, SR.

James Wesley Brooks, Sr., son of John Brooks and Martha (Mercer) Brooks, was born Dec. 3, 1849, in Wilkinson County. Mr. Brooks first attended the Johnson School. In 1858 his father moved to Murphy, Ala., but foreseeing the war, returned to Wilkinson. His next school was Bethel.

When Sherman's Army arrived, Mr. Brooks and his brother, John Pink, had been sent to Durham's Mill, each riding a swift horse. Suddenly almost upon them they saw a large body of blue-clad horsemen coming at a gallop. As they turned their horses about, the leader of the Yankees commanded, "Halt! Halt!" "Lie down

on your horse and lay the whip!" Mr. Brooks cried to his brother, doing the same, each expecting a volley of bullets to be fired at them. For some reason the pursuers did not fire, evidently bent on capturing the boys' horses. Though hotly pressed they gained on the enemy. Passing the home of Henry Wood, Mr. Brooks called to the family to tell the Yankees they had gone another direction (later he learned they did). Fearing to ride home lest the enemy would overtake them, after two miles at a dead run, the boys turned and made for "Beachtree Hammock" in Big Sandy Swamp, which they could reach by crossing a marsh, and where they knew no Yankee would ever find them. All the afternoon they waited here. Near night leaving their horses securely tied they walked to the edge of the swamp where Mr. Brooks climbed a tall tree to reconnoitre. No Yankees visible, the boys ventured home.

Mr. Brooks was first married to Miss Narcissa Caroline Sanders. Their children: Luella, m. Ira B. Stinson; Emma, m. Charles H. Sapp; Lizzie (deceased) m. Homer Lindsey; Frances, m. Walter McWilliams; Lydia, m. Erasmus H. Lewis; Carrie, m. C. A. Smith; William Wesley, m. Gussie Simpson. His second marriage was to Mrs. Delonie Farmer Lord.

Mr. Brooks as a Democrat has always taken a prominent part in politics. In 1896 he was elected Tax Receiver; has served several years as Alderman of Gordon, one unexpired term as Mayor and also Trustee of the Gordon School; is a consistent member of the Baptist Church and a Mason. In the business world Mr. Brooks has proved a success. He has amassed a competence for his declining years, owns considerable property and successfully operates his mercantile business in Gordon. His business acumen together with his sterling character has won for him the confidence of his fellow men.

J. W. BROOKS, JR.

James Wesley Brooks, Jr., son of John Pink Brooks and Sara Frances (Ward) Brooks, was born August 21, 1883, near Gordon. His great-grand father, Philip Brooks, was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, coming here from South Carolina, his wife's maiden name being Elizabeth Ingram. Their son, John, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born 1830 and married

Martha Mercer who was born in 1833, the daughter of Hyman and Nicy (Brewer) Mercer. In October 1861, when the Companies of the 57th Georgia Regiment were being organized, John Brooks enlisted in the Barkaloo Guards, Co. D, and was promptly elected 2nd Corporal. Shortly thereafter he was chosen Color Sergeant of the Regiment. His regiment being ordered to Kentucky, he bore these colors in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky. Later the 57th being ordered to join Pemberton's army in Mississippi, he arrived in time to take part in the bloody battle of Baker's Creek. In the crisis of this battle, when Pemberton's line was breaking, orders came for the 57th which had been kept in reserve, to advance and close the gaps through which the Federals were pouring. As the regiment moved forward in charge formation it was subjected to a heavy barrage of shot and shell, and as the Colors appeared the fire was concentrated on them. Man after man carrying the flag was shot down until the entire color guard with the exception of Brooks had been killed. As the last man fell and the flag was falling he leaped forward, seized the staff and through the thickest of the fight bore it onward until he too fell mortally wounded.

Mr. Brooks obtained his education in the public schools of Wilkinson; is a member of the Gordon Baptist Church; a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married February 5, 1905, to Miss Clifford Gertrude Lewis, the daughter of William Green and Clifford Caledonia (Hughes) Lewis. (See Lewis Family sketch). On her father's side, Mrs. Brooks comes of a line of notable ancestry. On her mother's side she is descended from the prominent Hughes family, from which so many able men and women have sprung.

It is quite a coincidence that Jonathan Brooks, the Virginia Revolutionary patriot, believed by some to be Mr. Brooks great-great-grandfather, was married to Miss Annie Lewis, who had emigrated from Wales. Especially so in view of the fact that the Lewis family of which Mrs. Brooks is a member claims to be of Welch descent. (See History of Ga. Baptists, p. 62).

Mrs. Brooks is recognized as one of the prominent women of the county, has served as President of the Wilkinson County Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy; is a member of the Gordon Baptist Church, President of the B. W. M. U. and also President of the Gordon Woman's Club.

For the past twenty years Mr. Brooks has played a prominent part in the public life of Wilkinson County, is, perhaps as widely known as any other man in the county. His jovial disposition makes friends easily.

During the years, 1918 and 1919, he served as County Commissioner. For the past six years he has served as Superintendent of Roads and Warden of the Wilkinson County chaingang. Although during this time the roads of the county have been greatly improved, Mr. Brooks is planning for much greater improvement in the months to come. The vast mileage which he has to keep in repair prevents as rapid a construction of permanent roads as he would like, but in spite of his handicaps he has been able to construct according to State and Federal specifications the greater portion of the Macon-Irwinton highway. In addition to this he has built an excellent highway from Gordon to the Baldwin County line, another from the Baldwin County line to Toombsboro, thence to the Laurens County line.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have one son, Cosby, born July 7, 1906, and one daughter, Miss Leila May, born December 2, 1907. The former, after finishing the Gordon High School in 1925 attended the Georgia-Alabama Business College in Macon and now holds a responsible position with the Macon Terminal Co.

The latter, after graduating the same time with her brother attended the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, receiving her B. S. Degree from that institution in 1929.

WILLIAM HENRY BRYAN

No one ever saw William Henry Bryan without having a lasting impression made upon him by this noble-hearted veteran of the War Between the States. All who knew him loved "Daddy," as he was familiarly called.

The son of Nathan Bryan, originally from North Carolina, and Mary (Griggs) Bryan, our subject was born in Houston County, between Perry and Marshallville, Nov. 17, 1843. The family moving to Green County, he received his schooling in the latter county. Just before the war, his father bought a farm near Andersonville and they moved to it. Though only eighteen years of age, he was among the very first to enlist, and left Macon, May 11, 1861, as

a member of Co. G, 5th Georgia Regiment. For eight or nine months his Regiment was stationed at Pensacola, Fla. While there volunteers were called for to go to burn a Yankee provision depot. He was one of the number. Armed largely with chop knives and canteens of turpentine with which to start the fire, they crossed the intervening water and landing two miles below their objective they made a forced march and destroyed the depot without the loss of a man.

In June, 1862, he was transferred to Co. D, 2nd Battalion Sharpshooters. He served through the entire four years of the War, took part in the battles of Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and Jonesboro, being wounded in the latter. He was with his command at Greensboro, N. C., at the time of the surrender.

After the war he was married to Mary Law, Oct. 28, 1866, and lived in Macon County until 1872 when he moved to his farm a few miles southwest of Danville in Twiggs Co. In 1906 he moved to Danville, Wilkinson Co. where he spent the rest of his life.

Mr. Bryan became a member of Cool Spring Lodge No. 185 in 1884. He was in every sense of the word a Mason. He shaped his life by the square, the level and the plumb. He was an active member and Steward of the Danville Methodist Church and served for many years as School Trustee. His was a life of service to his fellow man—noble and well spent.

His son, Stephen Alexander Bryan, was born in Macon County, Sept. 28, 1867, and was married to Lucia Usery (b. Aug. 30, 1870, at Irwinton) Oct. 28, 1890. He has served as Mayor of Danville, on the School Board, Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge and is highly esteemed wherever known.

MRS. MAUDE TAYLOR BUGG, 1892-1927

A native of Pulaski County, yet adopting Wilkinson as her home, Mrs. Bugg's life is inseparably entwined with this county. She gave the best years of her life to the service of the children of Wilkinson and nearby counties, to her church, to her community and to her beloved Eastern Star, of which she long served as Worthy Matron and as Grand Chapter Official. Mrs. Bugg was educated in the schools of Pulaski, Danville, University of Georgia, and Wesleyan, where she studied voice and piano.

She taught at Cool Springs, Soperton, Montrose, Irwinton, and

Danville. As a teacher she won the praise of every community where she taught. No one became ill or in trouble without her ready aid and sympathy. Her home life with her aged father and mother, and her husband, G. Parks Bugg, whom she married in 1920, was beautiful.

Mrs. Bugg was a member of the John Ball Chapter, D. A. R., she being descended from Revolutionary forebears on both her father's and her mother's sides.

Her father, James A. Taylor, 1853-1928, (son of Isaac Dennard Taylor, m. Mary McCoy in 1841, both from Houston County) was an educator of note and one of the ablest ministers of the Primitive Baptist faith, serving numerous churches, one of which was Bay Springs, from its organization to 1928.

Her grandfather Taylor was the son of James Taylor, b. 1773 and his second wife, Rebecca (Dennard) Taylor, 1779-1868 m. in Wilkinson or Washington County. He received a pension for his service during the War Between the States.

Her great-great-grandfather, Colonel Robert Taylor, 1736-1801, m. Jane Alexander, 1739-1819, in 1759 at Boston, Mass., served during the Revolution as Captain of the United States Artillery of Providence, R. I., later Colonel. Tradition says he was buried in Wilkinson County.

Mrs. Bugg's mother, Frances (Thompson) Taylor was the daughter of Stephen Lester Thompson, 1816-1890, and Margaret Elizabeth Meadows, 1826-1910, m. 1842—and the granddaughter of Daniel Thompson, d. 1853, and Sarah Murray, 1781-1851, approximately, who was the daughter of John Murray and his second wife Mary (Kimbrough) d. 1844. John Murray was born in Dauphin County, Pa., 1745, and died in Orange County, N. C., in 1799, having served as Sergeant in the American Revolution.

DANIEL BURKE

Daniel Burke, planter, soldier, Judge, and Legislator, the oldest son of Nimrod Burke, Jr., and Elizabeth (Butler) Burke, was born May 13, 1836, at the old Burke Plantation in Turkey Creek District. He died at his home in Allentown, Wilkinson County, Georgia, on April 24, 1907, and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery of Pleasant Plains Church.

His early education was obtained at the Turkey Creek Academy, and Harrison Academy. For two years he studied in the State of North Carolina. He completed his study in school at Macon, Georgia. His father, Nimrod Burke, Jr., was one of the original trustees of the Harrison Academy. He acquired a good education.

He was married on July 3, 1856, in Wilkinson County, Georgia, to Miss Millie A. Hardie, the daughter of Joel Hardie and Margaret (Patterson) Hardie. She made her home for more than ten years, immediately before her death, with a daughter, Annie Mae, wife of Walter B. Branan, of Gordon, Georgia, where she died on June 4, 1920, and was buried by the side of her husband, Daniel Burke.

He contributed liberally of his time and substance to the upbuilding of the state and the community in which he lived. He was one of the principal builders of the old Pleasant Plains School, where he served as trustee for a number of years. He was a churchman, a Mason, and a Democrat. He was a loyal member of the New Providence Church (Baptist). He served as Worshipful Master of the Irwinton, Georgia, Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member.

He volunteered as a soldier in behalf of the principles for which the Southern Confederacy stood and in which he and the people of the South firmly believed to be right, and on August 22, 1862, enlisted in Company F of the historic Third Georgia Regiment, in Wright's Brigade, and served in the army of Virginia under General Robert E. Lee.

He fought throughout the War between the States, until he was wounded almost mortally on May 14, 1864, while engaged in the Battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse, Virginia. No man fought more bravely than did he in the terrific battles in which this regiment was engaged. He was in that magnificent charge made by this regiment on the slopes of Cemetery Ridge at the Battle of Gettysburg, which immortalized these men.

While engaged in the Battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse he was wounded, being shot in the right eye, a fragment of the shell passing through and out of his right ear. His comrade, W. F. (One Armed Frank) Cannon, seeing him lying in a pool of water, dragged him out, and carried him, on his back, off the battlefield. He recuperated in a hospital in Virginia, where he was nursed by Mrs. Morgan, who kept his wound treated and provided him with food. He returned to his home in Wilkinson County, Georgia, on June 9, 1864.

In appreciation of the services rendered to him by Mrs. Morgan, he gave her thirty dollars each month as long as she lived. He received a pension.

He was loved by those who knew him and regarded as a good business man. As the holder of considerable Confederate money and as owner of a large number of slaves, he sustained a great loss as a result of the War Between the States. He was a Democrat and took an active interest in politics. In 1865 he was made a Justice of the Inferior Court, a position he held until the court was abolished. Later he served as Representative from Wilkinson County in the General Assembly of Georgia. He was a large planter and land owner. He erected, at large expense, a mill on Cedar Creek, known as Burke's Mill. He amassed considerable property and at one time was the largest taxpayer in the county. At his death he was perhaps the wealthiest man living in that section of Wilkinson County.

(Written by MRS. A. M. BRANAN.)

JOSEPH EDWARD BUTLER

Among the first settlers of Wilkinson County came Ford Butler and his wife, Martha (Patsy) from South Carolina. His service in the Revolution had enabled him to acquire a great deal of land in other counties (see Knight's Roster of the Revolution). Soon after his arrival he purchased many other tracts of land and at his death about 1818, he was one of the largest landowners of the county. His widow and his son, Malachi, administered on his estate. Joel, another of his sons, was born in South Carolina, 1787. He first married a Miss Culpepper, his second wife being the former Belinda Ashley. He rapidly amassed wealth and became one of the wealthiest land and slave owners of Wilkinson County. He was a strong believer in the Primitive Baptist Church. Late in life he moved to Irwinton. Among his sons was George Washington Butler, who inherited much of his father's property as well as much of his business sagacity. He served in Co. D, 8th Georgia Regiment during the War Between the States. He was married Jan. 13, 1857, to Adeline Elizabeth Howell (b. 1837, d. July 19, 1912). She was a member of a large and influential Methodist family, being the daughter of David and Naomi (Edwards) Howell, of Waynesville, N. C. She came to this county about 1856, accepting a position

as music teacher. Their children: Rufus Howell, Martha Fleta, Joseph Edward, George Raymond, Charles Oscar, Julia Adeline, William Thomas, Hattie Elizabeth, Mary Washington.

Their son, Joseph Edward, the subject of this sketch, was born Dec. 20, 1862, at Irwinton. He was educated at Pleasant Plains Grammar School and Talmadge Institute, graduating with first honors in the class of 1880. At the age of seventeen he entered the farming and mercantile business at Boxwood, eight miles from Irwinton. He joined New Providence Baptist Church in 1882, and has attended its meetings regularly ever since. He has from date to the present time been a delegate and attended the Ebenezer Baptist Association for forty-four years, during which time served as Moderator of same for a period of three years and is now Clerk of same; was Superintendent of Irwinton Sunday School fifteen years and was County Superintendent for Georgia Sunday School Association in Wilkinson County fourteen years. He was also President of Ebenezer Sunday School Association three years. He has attended every Association meeting held by the Ebenezer Association since 1882, with the exception of three, a record possibly unsurpassed by any Baptist in Georgia.

Judge Butler has been a member of the Irwinton Masonic Lodge since 1900 and served as Worshipful Master for a long period, has been a member of the Odd Fellows for several years.

In politics, Judge Butler is a Democrat; was nominated for Clerk of the Superior Court in 1896, but declined to run; was elected Ordinary of the county in 1899, and so well did he fill the office that each election year he was repeatedly re-elected. The office of Judge of the County Court became vacant, there being such a few lawyers in Irwinton the Legislature passed a special act making the Ordinary ex-officio the Judge of the County Court, the only instance of its kind in all the state. He served without interruption until 1917, and for the next eight years he was engaged in the mercantile, livestock and lumber business, a portion of the same time serving as Clerk for the County Commissioners. In 1924, he was re-elected as Ordinary. During his terms of office as Ordinary he has officiated in approximately two hundred marriage ceremonies.

Judge Butler was married March 4, 1909, to Fleta Jane Nesbit, the daughter of Alexander H. and Sarah J. Nesbit (see their sketch). Mrs. Butler completed a course at Talmadge Institute,

attended Wesleyan College and received her B. S. Degree from Brenau College in 1908, after which she taught for a while. She has been a member of the Irwinton Baptist Church since childhood. Her hospitality is known throughout the County and every one who has ever once been to her home is always glad to return. Her table is always filled with the good things to eat she has grown in her garden, from her flocks of the finest chickens of the county, from her overflowing smokehouse or from her fine herd of dairy cattle. In the latter she takes a great deal of well-merited pride for they are perhaps unexcelled in the entire county.

In addition to the cares of her home and children, Mrs. Butler assists her husband in the office, performing much of the clerical work. She has, indeed, been a great help-meet. Her friendly disposition and magnetic personality wins friends easily.

Their children are: Adelyn Elizabeth, Joseph Edward, Jr., Sara Nesbit, and Marion Edna.

GEORGE HENRY CARSWELL

LAWYER—STATESMAN

Of all the families of Wilkinson County, none have exceeded the Carswell family in prominence. In every generation it has produced one or more outstanding men who have attained leadership in county or state affairs, such men as Matthew Carswell, N. A. Carswell, H. F. Carswell and last but by no means least, George H. Carswell.

His great-great grandfather, Alexander Carswell, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was a veteran of the Revolution. His great-grandfather, Matthew Carswell, born February 17, 1768, was one of the early settlers of Wilkinson County, settling on what is still known as the Old Carswell Place in Turkey Creek District, and soon became one of the largest landowners of that section. His wife was Sarah Martin, born 1766.

From his earliest arrival here he began taking an active interest in county affairs. He was appointed Commissioner of the Wilkinson County Academy in 1810, and served as Representative of the County during 1814 and 1815.

A few years later when the Stage Road leading from Macon by way of Dublin to Savannah was being established, he was ap-

pointed to serve as Commissioner for Wilkinson County. As an evidence of the faithful performance of his duty of selecting the best route, sixty-five years later the Macon and Atlantic Railroad surveyed the route for a road-bed parallel with the old stage road. He died 1829, his wife following him nine years later.

His sons, Samuel Martin and William E., became prominent planters of that section, the latter being by far the wealthiest man in Wilkinson County. The former, the grandfather of George H., built the old ante-bellum home on his father's old plantation, and lived there until his death. His wife was Jane Manson, of another prominent ante-bellum family of the county.

One of their sons, Matthew James, except for a few years at Society Hill, Alabama, spent the whole of his life in Wilkinson County, moving to Irwinton before the war. He was married to Miss Ellen Huff Dupree in 1858, the daughter of Dr. Ira Ellis Dupree, who was born in 1800, and who served as a delegate from Twiggs County to the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and Frances (Bryan) Dupree.

Matthew James served in the War Between the States and, his home being in the path of Sherman's army, the end of the war found his property swept away. On his farm near Irwinton his son George Henry Carswell was born Oct. 21, 1874. Business reverses occurring, the latter was unable to obtain a college education after completing Talmage Institute. For a while he taught a country school in Appling County. In 1895, he with John Todd, his brother-in-law, began the publication of the Bulletin. A few months later he purchased Mr. Todd's interest and continued it alone. In 1899 having determined upon the law as his chosen profession, he attended Mercer University Law School and was admitted to the bar. The County Court of Wilkinson County having recently been created, he was appointed its first Solicitor. However, finding the defense side much more to his liking, he soon resigned.

AS A LAWYER

In the practice of law, Mr. Carswell has been a most decided success. On the cross examination of witnesses he has few equals: his knowledge of the rules of evidence often stand him in good stead. Especially is he in his element when pleading his cause before the jury. The writer has seen him on innumerable occasions when

his case appeared lost, but when he finished speaking it would have a different aspect. Not only does he hold the attention of the jurors but whenever it is known that he is to address a jury, he has a large audience of others. No lawyer who has ever crossed swords with him in the legal arena, but henceforth has a wholesome respect for his abilities.

At one time, Mr. Carswell had amassed considerable property, but the advent of the boll weevil, the post war deflation and illness in his family swept away what he owned.

As President of the Irwinton Bank, which he assisted in organizing and of which he has served as President ever since, he has on more than one occasion demonstrated his ability to inspire confidence in the people of his home town. Several times crises have confronted it, one or more times a run on it was impending when other banks throughout the country were closing their doors, but in each instance, he was able to avert it.

ADVOCATE OF EDUCATION

For several years Mr. Carswell was Chairman of the Wilkinson County Board of Education and during his term of office, largely through his influence and efforts, a great deal of improvements were made in the schools of the county. He was thus aware of the great needs of the poor children of Georgia for better educational advantages. He has served several terms in the Legislature, nine years in the House, and six years in the Senate. In 1918 having been again elected to represent the county he was asked to sponsor the famous Elder-Carswell bill authorizing counties to supplement school funds with local taxation. For several years past this bill had been introduced but failed to receive the required majority. Mr. Carswell, however, threw himself wholeheartedly into the fight and successfully carried it through. No law in recent years has benefited more the schools of Georgia, unless it is that allowing State Aid for High Schools, which was another of his measures, the latter also a Constitutional Amendment permitting the support of High Schools which heretofore was forbidden.

LEGISLATOR

In 1917-'20 he served as Floor Leader of the House for Gov-

ernor Dorsey and as such engineered the passage of the bill creating the State Highway Department.

Likewise, as Floor Leader, there was entrusted to him the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Bill which has had such a revolutionary effect in the collection of damages for injuries. Perhaps no law ever enacted by the Georgia Legislature has so revolutionized conditions for those engaged in industrial occupations and their families. It has lessened enormously the number of actions filed in the courts to enforce the claims for injuries and has also made it possible for untold numbers of destitute families to recover aid where under the existing laws they would have been totally debarred from recovering any compensation at all.

Another bill which he was largely instrumental in passing was the Child Labor Bill which has meant so much to the children who hitherto had been driven like slaves in industrial plants, but never were given a chance for the schooling that other children received.

His experience in banking caused him to be selected to pilot two other measures through: the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Bill, which made the laws of Georgia governing Bills and Notes conform to the general law in force in practically all the states of the Union. The other was the re-organization of the Banking laws of Georgia, the workings of which is rapidly becoming recognized as being a masterful piece of legislation, as the real intents of the framers of the act are now being put into practice.

In 1919-'20 he served as Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee most creditably. Likewise, in 1917-'18, he served as Chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee, which chairmanships were considered the most important that could be given.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

At the beginning of the 1925 term of the Senate he stood for the Presidency. Although with considerable opposition at the outset his strength continued to grow until the date of the convening found him the unanimous choice of that body.

It was while President of the Senate that a bill came up for a vote in which he was vitally interested, the creation of the Alto Sanitarium for tuberculosis victims. The vote was a tie. He left his Chair and took the floor in its behalf. Those who were in the Senate chamber at the time say he made the speech of his life. That

in his speech he said, "Back in the little town of Irwinton there are two people slowly dying of this terrible plague. One of these is a poor carpenter, his daily earnings have been supporting his large family of helpless children. He is not able to go to high priced sanitariums. For such as he, I cast the deciding vote in favor of Alto Sanatarium."

Mr. Carswell has for several years been one of the Trustees of Georgia School of Technology.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE—SECRETARY OF STATE

In 1926, Mr. Carswell made the race for Governor. It was then the people of Georgia recognized his ability as a campaigner. His caustic wit and ready repartee make of him a dangerous antagonist in a political debate. Though unsuccessful in the race yet it is acknowledged by his political enemies that he was a determining factor in the final outcome of that election. In 1928, upon the death of W. G. McLendon, Secretary of State, he was appointed by Governor L. G. Hardeman to fill the unexpired term. He was thereafter elected to succeed himself.

It was while serving in this capacity that he began making changes in the management of the duties of his office, tending towards a much greater efficiency. Immediate improvements were evident. A careful check on auto tags alone poured in excess of \$500,000.00, more funds into the State coffers than had ever been received before in one year. Another of his plans was the manufacture of all auto tags by convicts at the State Farm at Milledgeville, which has been begun and which already promises a saving of many thousands of dollars to the State annually.

Announcement of his candidacy for Governor in the 1930 campaign is believed to be imminent and it is generally conceded he stands a most excellent chance of being elected. In this event there is every reason to believe that he will put into practice more ideas of economy in the management of the affairs of state.

Mr. Carswell was married November 26, 1902, to Miss Ethel Wood, daughter of Dr. Joshua S. Wood, of Irwinton. Their children are: Claire; Ellen, (who is the wife of David Ramsey Simons, of Bainbridge, Georgia, and has one little girl, (Virginia Claire); George H., Jr.; Harold; and Hubert, who died at the age of two years. On her father's side Mrs. Carswell was descended

from the Wood family of Washington County, Tully Choice, a Captain in the Revolutionary War, Kinman and other historic families: on her mother's side from the Graybills, the prominent Tucker family and others.

Mrs. Carswell was considered one of the most beautiful women Irwinton has ever produced: her well cultivated soprano voice, as she sang the old familiar hymns in the church, still linger pleasantly in the memories of hundreds who heard her:—an ideal mother and home-maker.

LEVI RICHARDSON CASON

Levi Richardson Cason was born near Sandersville, Washington County, Georgia, April 19, 1839. About two years after the War Between the States he located in Toombsboro, Wilkinson County, and except for a year at Forsyth, Ga., and three years at Jackson, Ga., he lived there until his death. He first clerked for Judge Cannon, later for Mr. Ira Deese and he also taught school for a short while. About 1877 he went into business for himself and when he retired forty-five years afterwards he had long been one of the leading merchants of the county. He built the first brick mercantile building in the county, at the same time putting up the Wilkinson County Bank Building, the first bank in the county. He served as one of the Directors of this bank from its beginning until about two years before his death, and before it was organized he acted in the capacity of private banker for numbers of his customers. He was an elder in the Toombsboro Christian Church. He had served both as Mayor and Councilman of his town, and was a member of Camp Warthen, U. C. V. He enlisted in the Confederate army, April 19, 1861, age twenty-two, in Co. A, 28th Regiment Georgia Vol., and served the full four years. He was in many notable engagements and was wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville. Mr. Cason died at Toombsboro, Ga., May 13, 1927, age eighty-eight years, and was buried at the Stephens family cemetery. He was survived by his wife, four daughters, two sons and eleven grand-children.

William Cason, grandfather of L. R. Cason, settled in Washington County between Sandersville and Oconee about 1800, moving there with his wife, Rhoda, from on the Tar River, N. C. They had one daughter, (Mrs. Stuart) and three sons, Henry (Ala.), John

Justin (Fla.) and Dennis, father of L. R. Cason, born in Washington County 1805, died December 2, 1862. Dennis Cason married Sarah Massey, born in N. C. 1806, died Nov., 1887. Sarah was a daughter of Abel Massey and Elizabeth (Jones) Massey, who moved to Washington County from North Carolina in 1814. L. R. Cason had three brothers who also served during the War Between the States, Abel, 1862-65, with First Georgia Battalion; William, 1861-65, with First Georgia Regiment, later with First Georgia Battalion; and John, enlisted 1861 in Co. B, 28th Georgia Regiment, died of illness May, '62, and was buried at Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, Va. When Mr. Cason visited Richmond a few years before his death he had a marker placed there for the family, in addition to the Confederate marker. These four soldier brothers had three sisters widowed by the war—Mary, m. Owen Elkins, d. Nov., '62, at Seven Pines; Rhoda, m. H. L. Hodges, d. '62, at Sharpsburg; Nellie, m. Tom Tucker, d. June, '62, in Seven Days' fight around Richmond.

Jan. 4, 1874, L. R. Cason married Martha Virginia Stephens, of Toombsboro, granddaughter of John Stephens and Elizabeth (Matthews) Stephens, who moved to Wilkinson County from N. C. in 1822. John Stephens served with the N. C. Militia during the Revolutionary War, and his grave, two miles south of Toombsboro, was marked April, 1925, by Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter, D. A. R., Tennille, Ga., the first grave in the county to be so honored. James, the oldest child of John and Elizabeth, was born in N. C., Feb. 27, 1817, and was married in 1840 to Jerusha Barnes, daughter of William Barnes and Cecelia (Vickers) Barnes. Of the six daughters (they had no sons) of James and Jerusha, four became the wives of ex-Confederate soldiers, Martha Virginia being the wife of L. R. Cason. During the War Between the States James Stephens did home service which entitles his descendants to membership in the S. C. V. and the U. D. C.

(By Mrs. Sarah Cason Todd and Addigene Cason.)

WILLIAM IRWIN CHAMBERS

Was born in Washington county September 15, 1812, died Dec. 31, 1893. He was the son of Lucy (Johnson) and Simon Peter Chambers, Jr., who was the son of Simon Peter Chambers, Sr., who came to this country from France, when he was sixteen years of

age, he was one of the first settlers of Savannah, Ga., and was one of the first to rebel against King George. (See Whites History of Ga.) He married a Miss Stewart, sister of Gov. Jared Irwin's wife, relatives of Gen. Stewart for whom Stewart County was named. They had only one child, Simon Peter, Jr., who had seven children: William Irwin, David, James, John, Nancy, Rebeckah, Susan.

William Irwin Chambers in 1841 married Hannah Jane Hall, the daughter of Zilpha (Jones) and Ira Hall, born Dec. 10, 1825, died March 17, 1888. She ministered unto all with whom she came in contact, her loving words and deeds of kindness still live in the hearts of those who knew her. Her memory is like a guardian angel, always with us. There were twelve children in this family: Franklin, Ira, Andrew, Joel, Oscar, Julia, Anna, Laura, Ada, Nora, Ruth, one son died in infancy. William Irwin Chambers was the grandfather of forty-four children, and great grandfather of seventy. He was an old landmark of Irwinton, Ga., came here in 1849, and lived in the same house for forty-four years, he was one among the few settlers who lived here, when Irwinton was nothing more than a forest of tall pines. He was a very intelligent man and had a far reaching insight into the future; he was at one time the leading merchant of Irwinton as well as a practical farmer; he believed in raising home supplies; he was also County Treasurer for a number of years, and in this capacity made a worthy officer, no man was more bitterly opposed to the Civil War and although three of his sons enlisted and did gallant work for their home and country he declared that such a conflict would bring ruin and destruction to this country; though he vigorously opposed the war, he did his part at home, (being too old to enlist), by furnishing supplies to the wives and children of those who were at the front; he was also Postmaster during this period. When the Homestead Law was being discussed, he openly opposed it, with all the vigor born to the human soul; he was the type of honesty that looked upon the dishonesty of his day with unspeakable condemnation; he abhorred profanity and did not even tolerate slang in his family; he was chaste in his language and had ideals of the highest type; he dealt fairly and squarely with his fellowman, and left his family a good name, which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

(By Ruth Chambers Everett.)

FRANKLIN CHAMBERS

July 27, 1842—November 26, 1928

No son of Wilkinson ever loved his native county more, none ever gave to her more patriotic, more unselfish, more unstinted service as its public servant than did Franklin Chambers, lawyer, Confederate Soldier, Ordinary, Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1877 for the 21st District, Representative, State Senator, and Presidential Elector.

He was born in Irwinton, the oldest son of William Irwin and Jane (Hall) Chambers. (See W. I. Chambers Sketch.)

William I. Chambers was indeed a most remarkable man, and one whose outspoken opinions carried great weight in his day. Stern and uncompromising in matters relating to public duty, he held the utmost confidence of the people of the county. In 1860 when the vote on the secession question was held, it is said that he made the political fight of his life against seceding, and when the Convention at Milledgeville cast the deciding ballot, he predicted the ruin which later followed.

Although only nineteen years of age when Co. F 3rd Ga. Reg. was organized at Irwinton, the subject of this sketch, fired with the spirit of patriotism which was sweeping the county was one of the first to enlist for service, April 26, 1861. His intrepid spirit, coolness under fire and power of leadership, caused his promotion one year later to 1st Sergeant of the Company, even though yet a mere boy. At the second Battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862, he received a wound.

January 1, 1864, at the age of twenty-two, having been elected Ordinary of Wilkinson County, he received his discharge and returned to Irwinton to perform the duties of this office. During this time he also assisted the Inferior Court in the discharge of its duties.

When Sherman's Army was approaching Irwinton, it seems he was the only person who thought about removing the County Records from the courthouse in anticipation of its being burned. Calling Leroy Fleetwood to his assistance the two piled all the most important Records and Documents into boxes and loading them on a wagon carried them into the heart of Big Sandy swamp and buried them. Dampness seeping into the boxes injured some which

may yet be noticed. But for this one act of his many chapters of this history would have had to be omitted.

He studied law while Ordinary and was admitted to the bar. His ability as a lawyer soon brought him to the forefront and earned for him the recognition as one of the ablest members of the bar in this section. In 1876 he was chosen as an Elector to the National Democratic Convention of Tilden and Hendricks. The next year he served as a delegate from the Twenty-First Senatorial District to the Constitutional Convention. During the two succeeding years he served as Representative from Wilkinson. In 1892 and 1893 he was Senator for the 21st District. After this he practiced law at Irwinton until 1895 when he moved to Macon and opened an office with Hon. Hoke Polhill where he continued his practice as long as his health permitted.

Mr. Chambers was married in 1868 to Elmina Hughes, daughter of Heywood and Elizabeth (Wynne) Hughes, of a prominent Twiggs County family. Their children are:

Franklin Breckinbridge, born April 28, 1875, President of the Wilkinson County Bank, a leading merchant of Toombsboro; one of Wilkinson County's most progressive and substantial citizens; a man whose integrity is unquestioned; who married November 20, 1912, to Lamar Albea, of Sandersville, and whose children are: Frank, Jr., Barbara, William Thomas and Kathleen.

Hugh, born March 8, 1872, graduated Mercer University, A.B. Degree, 1892; University of Georgia, B.L. Degree, 1895; began the practice of law in June, 1895, in Sandersville, Ga., moved to Macon, Ga., January, 1899, joining his father; married June 17, 1899, in Millen, Ga., Elizabeth Butts, the daughter of Lawrence Butts, Confederate Soldier; Solicitor Washington County Court, 1896-98; Judge, Municipal Court Macon, January 1, 1915, to date; children, Sue, (m. M. R. Gardner), Elmina.

Elbert, who has been engaged continuously in the Railway Mail Service since seventeen years of age, was married to Julia Davis and lives at Decatur, Ga. Children: Davis (accidentally killed in a football game), Effie, (Mrs. Montgomery), Franklin, Helen, Elbert and Katherine.

Effie, married James Baker of Macon and lives in Macon. Her numerous friends in Irwinton frequently speak of her grace and

charm, her utter unselfishness and her love and care for her aged father and mother.

ANDREW CHAMBERS

Was the son of William Irwin, and Jane (Hall) Chambers. He was born March 16, 1848. Died Aug. 3, 1917. He joined the army at sixteen years of age; was wounded in the Battle of Griswoldville; was Agent for the Central Railroad at McIntyre, Georgia, for fifteen years; also did a large mercantile business up to the time his health failed him.

He was married to Maxie B. Jackson, daughter of James and Elizabeth Pittman Jackson, born October 17, 1850, died September 10, 1906. She was a wonderful example of true womanhood; their home was "A house by the side of the road, and was truly a friend to man." Their hospitality was unexcelled. They had only one child, James Jackson Chambers, of Macon, Georgia. He inherited a big, generous heart from his parents; and has been successful in the business world. He married Julia Schall, also of Macon, Ga., daughter of Margaret (Merkel) and Jacob Schall.

Andrew Chambers was very active in a political way, and had a wide influence; often he was urged by his friends to run for office, but always preferred to use his influence for others. He had a magnetism about his personality that drew people to him and although frank and outspoken on all issues, he numbered his friends by all who knew him.

He was steadfast in his convictions and the embodiment of sincerity.

(By Ruth Chambers Everett.)

GEORGE W. EVERETT

The son of Elizabeth (Corbett) and James Brickus Everett, of Oconee, Ga., Washington County, born Feb. 22nd, 1862. James Brickus Everett was born in Raleigh, N. C., and came to Georgia in boyhood. He enlisted in the Confederate Army and gave four years service for his country. He was a successful farmer, and one of the pillars in old Bay Spring Church, Washington County; he was upright and honest in all his dealings with his fellowman.

George W. Everett came to Irwinton, Georgia, Wilkinson

County and entered Talmage Institute, Jan. 1st, 1882. For a number of years he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1903 he was appointed Rural Carrier on Route No. 2, Irwinton, Ga., and has already completed twenty-seven years of service. Jan. 16, 1887, he was married to Ruth Chambers, youngest daughter of Jane (Hall) and William Irwin Chambers. There were seven children in this family: James William, born Dec. 24, 1887, married Eva Snell, they have one child, James William, Jr.; Floy Lee, born Aug. 24, 1889; Myrtle, born April 7, 1891, married Gainer E. Fulford, Wrightsville, Ga.; George Frederick, born April 7, 1893, married Beulah Pennington; Oscar Chambers, born June 9, 1897, died May 19, 1905; Irwin Emory, born July 29, 1899, married Alma Skipper, they have one child, Irwin Edwin; Malcolm Hall, born Aug. 14, 1900.

George W. Everett was reared in a Methodist family and true to his ancestry he has not departed from the faith. For a number of years he has been Chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Irwinton Charge. He not only collects and looks after the affairs of his own church, but is very diligent and keeps in close touch with the country churches and in every way tries to strengthen and encourage the work of each church. The interest of his pastor is always on his heart; he gives freely, and puts forth great efforts to bring up the assessments in full.

May he continue in usefulness and hold God's banner high; never falter, never fail.

(By Ruth Chambers Everett.)

HOMER ADOLPHUS CLIETT

Homer Adolphus Cliett was born in Cairo, Miss., August 18, 1894, the son of Sara Alice (Valentine, d. 1895) and Pearsel Boaz Cliett (b. Dec. 2, 1863, m. Dec. 17, 1884); grandson of Sara Ann (Johnson, b. Jan. 12, 1831, m. Sept. 8, 1847, d. Montpelier, Miss. June 12, 1916) and Thomas A. J. Cliett (b. Feb. 14, 1826, d. Feb. 16, 1895; and of Lina (Luther) and Jesse Valentine.

After graduating at the Clay Co. Agricultural High School, Pheba, Miss., in 1914, he entered the Mississippi A. & M. College and in 1917, received his B. S. Degree in Agriculture. While in College he was a member of the George Rifle Fraternity, Agricul-

tural Club, the Philotectic Literary Society, Rifle Club, Night Hawks, Y. M. C. A., and Sable Club.

In 1918 he came to Irwinton as County Agricultural Agent, serving as such until 1919, when he removed to Sandersville to take charge of the work there. During 1921 was Bleckley County's first Agricultural Agent, at Cochran, and in 1922 was at Barnesville. From 1923 to 1925 he served again as the Wilkinson Co. Agent, being instrumental in having the first cattle dipping vats built in this section, conducted the first County Fair, and his exhibit won second prize at the State Fair. In 1925 he was transferred to Americus where he has been in the same work, where under his supervision many of the farmers of Sumter Co., are improving their methods of farming—winter legumes are rapidly becoming popular—his 4-H Club boys are breaking all records heretofore established in their products and Sumter Co., is known throughout the State as one of the banner agricultural counties. The four scholarship loan funds for deserving members of his 4-H Clubs, which he has been able to establish, will unquestionably mean much to the future of the county.

In the various counties where he has served as Agent, Mr. Cliett has won for himself state-wide fame in finding markets for the farmers' product, in the numerous prize-winning exhibits at Fairs, organizing Boys' Clubs, etc. In recognition of his meritorious services membership in the Epsilon Sigma Phi Society of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has been conferred upon him.

Mr. Cliett is a deacon in the Baptist church, a director in the Kiwanis Club, member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Royal Arch Mason and a Democrat.

He was married Feb. 2, 1919, to Sarah Carol Nesbit, of Irwinton (b. April 29, 1894, the daughter of A. H. and Sarah J. Nesbit, see their sketch). Mrs. Cliett after attending Talmadge Institute spent one year at Bessie Tift College, and then graduated at G. S. C. W. at Milledgeville in 1917, being a member of the Glee Club at the latter place. After her graduation she taught for two years at Irwinton. Not only does Mrs. Cliett make a most admirable wife and mother, but wherever she makes her home she takes an active interest in church and civic affairs. She is a member of the Baptist Church, Pianist for the Sunday School, officer in the P.-T. A., member of the Woman's Literary Club of the W. C. T. U. and

Garden Club. While in Sandersville she was a member of the Woman's Club and at Barnesville of the Three Arts Club. Each year she has assisted in the Woman's Department at County Fairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Cliett have two children: Pearsel Alexander, b. July 19, 1920, and Eleanor Marilyn, b. July 23, 1923. Intellectual and talented, they give promise of a bright future.

CHARLES CULPEPPER

Unhonored and unsung by historians, his memory forgotten, except by a few, no man ever lived in Wilkinson County who more richly deserves space in this History than does Charles Culpepper.

While we have no direct data on the date and place of his birth, yet we have every reason to believe that he was a native of Virginia. We find his brother, Sampson Culpepper, being granted land in Washington County, Georgia, by reason of his service in the Revolution. Charles was evidently too young to fight in this war. We first find Charles in Georgia as an active Baptist Minister serving in the Hepzibah Association.

Mr. Culpepper was married to Rachel, the eldest daughter of that grand old North Carolina patriot, Josiah Warren, who will go down in history as "The lone horseman from Burke county," who rode upon the excited scene before the State House at Louisville, Georgia, in 1796 at the very moment when the Yazoo Act was about to be burned, and drawing from his pocket the sun-glass suggested to his friend, Jas. Jackson, that the accursed document be consumed by fire drawn from heaven.

Among the earliest settlers of Wilkinson are found three Culpeppers, Charles, his brother Sampson, and Joel (probably also a brother). These settled in the vicinity of Toombsboro, the home of Charles being on the lands formerly owned by Dr. N. T. Carswell, now by Geo. H. Carswell, four miles east of Irwinton.

Never was a man more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Missions than was Charles Culpepper. He, it seems was first to realize the tremendous opportunity of the Baptist church in that vast territory lying between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers into which hordes of settlers were literally pouring, clearing the lands and building their homes, a vast region without community centers, clamoring in every settlement for some place of worship, some

clearing house for social intercourse to break the monotony of the backwoods.

Seizing the opportunity, sometimes with Rev. Shirey as his partner, sometimes with Rev. John Ross, also a Virginian, he began the work of planting churches. Roads were as yet mere trails, but these consecrated men, without pay or hope of reward would select a community where there were already members of the Baptist church, and using these as a nucleus would announce services and invite the neighborhood, and soon a church would be organized. His unceasing activities won for him the approbation of his fellow Baptists. As the churches were organized they were added to the Hepzibah Association, which by reason of its enormous area and number of churches was becoming unwieldy. Thus, in 1814, when the Ebenezer Association was formed at Cool Spring church at Allentown, Charles Culpepper was a leading spirit and now became a member of the Association, which his work in organizing churches had made possible.

It was during these years that the question of Missions was beginning to agitate the Baptists. Into this movement he threw his whole being, and in no small way was responsible for the rapid growth of the Missionary idea. The Hepzibah Missionary Society was organized, among the first in Georgia, and Culpepper was made its President. Thus, Charles Culpepper might well be called "The Father of Missions" in Wilkinson County. Through the years that followed he was ever in the forefront leading the Missionary elements of the Baptist churches in this section, and in Houston County where he later moved.

And not alone as a minister of the Gospel was Charles Culpepper noted. His strength of character, his reputation for honor had so endeared him to the citizens of Wilkinson County, that, when the selection of the county site was to be made, and every effort was being exerted to choose those commissioners to perform this duty who could not be swayed by public opinion or hope of gain, Charles Culpepper was one of those appointed by the legislature.

In 1816, he was chosen to represent Wilkinson County in the legislature, serving one term.

In 1824, when the educational system of Wilkinson was re-organized, Charles Culpepper was appointed one of the commissioners of the Wilkinson Academy.

Culpepper was sought after and took an active interest in all public gatherings. The Fourth of July celebrations sometimes took political turns and the toasts given were often at odds with the political beliefs of Culpepper, who was a strong supporter of the Troupe ticket. However, the toasts which he gave as is recorded in the newspaper accounts of the day, evidence a man of education, culture, and a deep understanding of human nature. They were such as would not antagonize the numerous Clark supporters present, for whose political opinions he showed every respect.

It was inevitable that Culpepper should be a Troupe supporter. Not only was it natural for him to align himself with the great mass of his fellow Virginians in Georgia, but, likewise his wife's father and brothers stood by the party advocated by the Virginians.

In 1809, having now moved from Burke County to Laurens, Josiah Warren and his wife both died, leaving several minor children. Culpepper was appointed their guardian and took them to his own home near Irwinton. Having no children of his own, he lavished upon them a father's love, giving them every advantage of an education. Best of all he seems to have transmitted to these orphans that divine spark which animated his whole being. And whether in the ministry, in the laity; whether as lawyers, on the Bench, or as State House officials, these orphans and their descendants have ever since borne the mantle of Charles Culpepper. Though near ninety years have passed since his death, they still revere his memory; his influence still lives.

One of these orphan boys was Lott Warren, Superior Court Judge and Congressman, who besides being eminent in public life, was a local Baptist preacher and founded the First Baptist Church at Albany, Georgia. A second, Kittrell Warren, became a missionary to the Indians, the father of the beloved of Dr. E. W. Warren, for so long pastor of the First Baptist Church at Macon, himself the father of Dr. L. B. Warren, another Baptist preacher. General Eli Warren, another of these orphans, while on Mr. Culpepper's farm, became famous by being the first person to pick a hundred pounds of cotton in one day, cotton then being planted in hills in such a manner as to retard picking. He later became one of the leading lawyers of Georgia, his only son Josiah L. Warren being also a Baptist preacher, pastor of the Baptist church at Milledgeville and his health failing, went into business at Savannah.

Another grandson of General Warren was Dr. William Warren Landrum, formerly Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Atlanta and other large churches in several Northern cities. To Hon. Warren Grice, another grandson of General Warren, the compiler is deeply indebted for assistance in the preparation of this book.

GEORGE ORINTHUS ALLEN DAUGHTRY

George Orinthus Allen Daughtry was born in Nansemond County, Virginia. He received his preparatory education at Buckhorn Academy, Como, N. C., then went to Richmond College. At the age of nineteen he came to Twiggs County and practiced law in Jeffersonville, moving a few years later to Allentown where he became a merchant and planter. The remainder of his life was spent there except the years between 1903 and 1916 when he and his family lived in Macon. He was successful in business, active in politics and served in the Georgia legislature as representative from Wilkinson in 1900 and 1901.

Mr. Daughtry was a man of unusual personality. He had a quick wit, lively imagination and could always entertain an audience with his humorous stories. People were attracted to him by his genial humor and friendliness while his sympathetic attitude, generosity and loyalty won for him a vast number of friends. He was always glad to help those in trouble and was known as "the friend to the negro and poor whites" to whom he never failed to give help and encouragement. He was most ambitious for his children, always striving to give them the best advantages. Through his sympathetic and understanding nature, there existed a spirit of comradeship between him and his family.

According to tradition the Daughtry ancestors were Scotch Irish and settled on the east coast of Maryland, moving later to Virginia. Allen Daughtry and Ann Daughtry, grandparents of G. O. A. Daughtry, lived in Nansemond County, Virginia. Their children were Margaret (married John B. Jenkins), Elizabeth (married James Holland), Lucy (married Elijah Joyner), Sarah Allen, Dr. William H. Daughtry of Southampton County, Dr. Mills Everett Daughtry, and Solomon P. Daughtry. Every male member of the Daughtry family fought in the War Between the States. Dr. William H. Daughtry was a surgeon in the 14th Va.

Regiment, Armistead's Brigade, Pickett's Division. Dr. Mills Everett Daughtry was also a surgeon in the Virginia army.

Solomon P. Daughtry, father of G. O. A. Daughtry, born November 17, 1831, joined the Tennessee army at Memphis, where he was living at that time, and served four years. Soon after the war, his wife, Salina (Moore) Daughtry, died and he came to Georgia, opening up a stave factory in Twiggs County. He later moved to Allentown, where he lived until his death January 17, 1892. Of his seven children, only three lived. G. O. A. Daughtry, Sept. 4, 1853, died Dec. 23, 1921. William Everett Daughtry, married Mattie Burke (daughter of John and Sarah Burke). Died 1913. No children. Annie Virginia Daughtry.

On Nov. 5, 1882, G. O. A. Daughtry married Jane Coleman Allen, daughter of Willis and Sarah Allen. Their children are Helen Virginia Daughtry, graduated from G. N. I. C. (now G. S. C. W.) 1905, Carnegie Library School 1925. Jennie Sue Daughtry, graduate of Lanier High School 1906, State Teacher's College 1913, Curry School of Expression 1923, Mercer University 1929. Attended Wesleyan 1906-1909. Allen Willis Daughtry, graduate of Mercer University 1910. Married Rebecca Hearn, Nov. 12, 1927. Served ten months overseas during World War in Headquarters Company, 320th Field Artillery, 82nd Division. He enlisted at Irwinton in April, 1918, and ten days later sailed for England, where he received three months military training. The remainder of the time he was stationed at Tours. He was honorably discharged at Camp Gordon February, 1919. George Orinthus Allen Daughtry, Jr., graduate of Lanier High School, 1909, Mercer University, 1913, Mercer Law School, 1915: served on Mexican border in 1916 and 1917 with Macon Machine Gun Company of Georgia National Guard: received a commission in the regular army during World War in 1917. Since then he has served continuously in the army and holds the rank of captain. Sarah Elizabeth Daughtry, graduate of G. N. I. C. 1914. Married Drane D. Smith Nov. 15, 1916. Her children are Helen Virginia, Jane Estelle, and George Daughtry. Annie Moore Daughtry, graduate of G. S. C. W. 1918, studied at Columbia University, and Y. W. C. A. National Training School. Taught three years at G. S. C. W.

(By Miss Jennie Daughtry)

MRS. MARTHA JANE (HOGAN) DAVIDSON

The daughter of John G. R. and Mary (Bullock) Hogan was born July 22, 1849. On her paternal side she was the grand-daughter of Major Elijah and Sarah (Rye) Hogan; on her maternal side, the grand-daughter of Willis and Nancy (Easterling) Bullock; great-grand-daughter of James Bullock; and of James Bennett Easterling, a veteran of the Revolution and Milly, his wife; great-great-grand-daughter of Henry and Ellen (Bennett) Easterling.

Her early education was obtained at the Pleasant Plains school, then one of the leading schools of the county. Her father, while not wealthy, was in comfortable circumstances, owning a plantation and several slaves.

After the war, she was employed as governess by her father's brother, David Hogan, then living in Irwin county. Later, she returned to her home near Pleasant Plains church and in 1867 was married to James Thomas Davidson. Of this union there were: Ella, J. I., J. O., J. T., Rosa, R. E., Mattie, Emma, Mary, Allen, Effie, Victor, Maria.

In spite of the years of depression and the rearing of a large family they had been able to acquire a few hundred acres of land at the time of her husband's death in 1894. She at once bravely took charge and with the aid of her older sons carried on the farm work, rearing the children and giving them the best education the schools then afforded.

Although in her eighty-first year she has a most marvelous memory and is in possession of all her faculties. During her childhood she was often accustomed to visit the older people of the community and have them tell her of the pioneer days of Wilkinson, tales of the Revolution, of Indian wars, of wild "varmints," of witches and ghosts. She easily recalls these accounts just as they were told her; and her children, grand-children and great-grand-children often gather about her and beg her to tell these stories of the long ago, and they listen with open mouths, to the same old tales that have enthralled the children of each generation since Wilkinson was first a county. It was these stories that first awakened in the author a desire to compile this history.

No person ever lived his or her religion more earnestly than she.

Becoming a member of the Primitive Baptist Church at an early age she regularly attends her meetings.

Her inherent friendliness, kindness and hospitality instantly awakens the love of every person with whom she comes in contact. Those in trouble come to her for sympathy; she rejoices with those who rejoice. She ever inspires all that is best in every person in her presence.

JOHN THOMAS DAVIDSON

Tax Assessor for fourteen years, serving as Chairman a portion of the time, Justice of the Peace for twenty-six years, member of Executive Committee for several years, one of the leading farmers of the county, Mason, Democrat in politics, Steward in Oakdale Methodist Church, for many years Trustee of Pleasant Plains School, was born the 1st day of March, 1875, the son of James Thomas and Martha J. (Hogan) Davidson.

He is the grandson of Allen, (b. 1795, d. 1860) and Maria (d. of John and Betsy (Tomberlin) Davidson, the great-grandson of Joseph (b. N. C. 1760) and Winnie (May) Davidson, Warren Co., Ga., d. 1820; great-great-grandson (according to family traditions) of John Davidson who came as an immigrant from Ireland to Maryland, later settling in N. C., and of James May (d. 1799) and Lydia, his wife, of Warren Co., Ga.

Joseph and Winnie, together with his brothers, William and Moses, came to Wilkinson among the first settlers, each taking up land near the Davidson old home place. William later moved to Monroe Co., Ga. Joseph's children were: John, m. Linsey Smith; Winnie, m. Taliaferro Porter, d. in Ala.; Lydia, m. Absolom Jordan; Allen, m. Maria Tomberlin; Vinnie, m. T. Porter after Winnie's death; Moses, m. Betsy Tomberlin; William; Joseph and others.

Mr. Davidson was married in 1900 to Miss Mary Lee, daughter of W. H. Lee, Sr., (Apr. 10, 1840-1929) and Ellen (Jordan, who came to Marion from Connecticut) Lee, a prominent family of the lower part of Twiggs Co. Mr. Lee's father was one of the first settlers of Twiggs and operated a line of wagons hauling produce and merchandise to and from the big plantation of Twiggs County to Savannah.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have one son, James Lee, (b. June 1,

1901, m. 1922, Lucile Green, who has one d. Evangeline); and one daughter, Ardelle, (b. 1905, m. W. R. Butler, 1922, whose children are: Doris and Mary Elinor). They have also adopted as their own Mrs. Davidson's niece, Edna Butler, whom they are rearing and educating.

In his dealings with the business world, Mr. Davidson's rugged honesty has earned for him the reputation, "his word is as good as his bond."

VICTOR DAVIDSON

The compiler of this History was born December 20, 1889, the son of James Thomas and Martha (Hogan) Davidson (see other Davidson Sketches). His elementary education was acquired at the Manson School. From the age of sixteen to twenty he cultivated the farm for his mother. In 1909 he entered Young Harris College, completing a six years course in three and receiving his Degree in 1912. For the next three years he served as Principal of a suburban school of Atlanta, during which time he attended the Atlanta Law School, receiving his LL.B. Degree in 1915, later taking a Post Graduate Course at Mercer University Law School. In January, 1916, he located at Irwinton and during that year was elected County School Superintendent which office he held until January 1, 1925, at the same time continuing his law practice.

As County School Superintendent he originated a plan of school improvement which resulted in twenty new school buildings erected and well equipped: practically every child of school age in the county attending school; almost every teacher being either a Normal graduate or possessing similar qualifications. During the years he served a spirit of enthusiasm pervaded the schools to such a degree that Wilkinson County took front rank with the leading counties of Georgia in the matter of educational progress.

In 1925, he was appointed Solicitor of the County Court which office he still holds.

As a lawyer, Mr. Davidson has a large and constantly increasing practice which keeps him actively employed; is Counsel for both banks of the county; for the Central of Georgia Railroad and other Corporations. Nothing pleases him better than handling

intricate cases requiring careful discrimination and deep research in legal lore.

He was married July 10, 1920, to Edna Mae Nesbit.

He is a member of the Irwinton Methodist Church; a Mason, having served two terms as Master of the Irwinton Lodge; Knight Templar; Shriner; Member Georgia Historical Society; State Historian, S. A. R.; Historian and Charter Member, John Milledge Chapter, S. A. R. He likewise holds the record of being the first County Historian to be appointed by a Grand Jury in Georgia.

He is a member of the Irwinton Bar Association, the Georgia Bar Association and the Commercial Law League of America.

Recognizing the incomparable historic background of Wilkinson County it has been one of his life's ambitions to publish a history of this county, to perpetuate in the printed word the story of a great people, a people hitherto "unknown to fame," but whose deeds so richly merit the telling. He is also greatly interested in the history of the Creek Indians and has already prepared much material for a volume of Creek Indian history and Indian Chieftain biography.

(By a member of the family)

MRS. VICTOR DAVIDSON

Edna Nesbit, wife of Victor Davidson, daughter of Alexander H. and Sarah J. Nesbit (see their sketches) was born at Irwinton May 29, 1896.

After attending Talmage Institute she entered G. S. C. W., at Milledgeville, taking both music and literary subjects, graduating in the latter in 1917.

She was married July 10, 1920, to Victor Davidson, who was then serving as County School Superintendent, and assisted him with the duties in that office, keeping the books and doing the clerical work. She taught the seventh grade and High School subjects in the Wilkinson County High School for several years. During the last few years she has been assisting her husband in his law office, meanwhile, finding time to make her home attractive and comfortable. She spends a great deal of her time among her flowers.

Mrs. Davidson is a member of the Baptist Church: Regent of the John Ball Chapter D. A. R., having contributed much towards the success attained by this Chapter. She is also serving as a

member of the History Committee appointed to publish the Wilkinson County History and has been active in raising funds for that purpose. She served for three years as President of the Robert Toombs Chapter, U. D. C. Among her ancestors are the Johnstons, Vaughns, Smiths, Staples (who participated in the battle of Kettle Creek), Starke (who was a Colonel, Member Committee of Safety) Wyatt, Nesbit, Lindsey (who was an early settler of Wilkinson Co., see John W. Lindsey sketch).

The compiler wishes to say that to Mrs. Davidson belongs much of the credit of the compiling of the History of Wilkinson County. She urged him to write it immediately after their marriage, assisted him in the collection of data, visited numerous libraries over the state with him copying whatever portions of data which were needed from books or newspapers which could not be borrowed. She has made many extracts from records which are included, has typed all the manuscript, assisted in the proof-reading and helped in every stage of the work. Without her assistance the compiler could not have carried on his law practice and at the same time prepared this book for publication.

In her home life her unselfish devotion to her husband and mother is unexcelled. She likes to visit the aged and shut-ins. Her sunny disposition, her smiling good-natured greetings, her quick wit and ready repartee are excellent dispellers of gloom. She makes life brighter for everyone with whom she comes in contact.

JOHN SEABORN DAVIS

Thomas R. Davis, of English descent, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from North Carolina to Georgia in the early years of the 19th Century. He married Nancy Owens, of Scotch-Irish descent, (the daughter of William and Nancy (Dye) Owens; grand-daughter of Avery (1753-1833) and Mary (1755-1827) Dye. Avery Dye was a veteran of the Revolution). They settled on a farm near Hopewell Church in Burke County and reared a family of twelve children consisting of three daughters, Mahala, Mary, and Frances and nine sons, C. O., T. R., Jr., M. F., J. A., I. W., J. M., Josh, D. B., and B. A. His nine sons and three grandsons, except one grandson who died in service in Virginia, served throughout the War Between the States and were honorably discharged at the end. About the year 1858, he, together

with his entire family, with the exception of three sons, moved from Burke County to Mitchell County, where many of their descendants now live. (Information given by John S. Davis).

I. W. Davis, father of John S., together with two brothers, moved to Wilkinson Co. in 1858, where he married Sarah Ann Elizabeth Temples, the eldest daughter of Thomas and Almeta (Branan) daughter of James Branan, (see Caswell Branan sketch) Temples, 1859. They reared a family of seven children, five of whom are now living, Mrs. Almeta Davis Pennington, Mrs. Janie Davis Carr, Mrs. Mary Davis Fountain, Josh B. Davis, and John S. Davis; two of whom are dead, Isaac T. Davis (died in 1908) and Mrs. Exie Davis Parker (died in 1913). I. W. Davis was a Sergeant in Co. K. 57th Georgia Regiment.

John S. Davis was born August 18, 1865, and after attending Mt. Carmel School, he graduated from Mercer University in 1893. He taught school for a few years and was admitted to the bar in 1896. He married Clara F. Hatfield in 1895, who was the daughter of Richard E. and Ann (Fountain) Hatfield, daughter of James H. and Behethland (Jones) Fountain, Richard E. Hatfield was the son of Sam W. and Lucy Hatfield (see R. A. Bell sketch). Their children were: Clara Izetta, (graduated from G. S. C. W. Milledgeville in 1917; from Mercer University with B. S. Degree in 1927; now principal and instructor in English in Melrose High School, Melrose, Florida); Willie Lee, (graduated at G. S. C. W. Milledgeville, in 1917, is now and has been for ten years Assistant Principal of the Wilkinson County High School, Irwinton, Ga.; Sarah Lucy, graduated at G. S. C. W. Milledgeville, 1921, died May 8, 1925; John Ellis and Jameson Grey, engaged in farming on the plantation where John S. was born; James Cecil, student in Wilkinson County High School.

Judge Davis served as Ordinary, 1917-1924; State Senator, 1911-'12, 1929-'30; County Solicitor, 1903-'15.

Throughout his entire life he has taken a most prominent part in the political battles of Wilkinson County and has wielded for years a tremendous political power.

Above all else, Judge Davis is a lawyer in the fullest sense of the word. Possessing a keen legal mind, a clarity of expression and force of argument, a most admirable knowledge of human nature, a strong memory, he drives home his contentions with telling effect

whether he be addressing the court or the jury. His high sense of legal ethics has won for him the esteem of all members of the bar who know him, as well as the utmost confidence of the courts before which he practices. Whether before a justice of the peace or before the highest tribunal, no one ever knew him to attempt to mislead a court in order to win his case. In his practice he is ever considerate of counsel, no matter if they be young and inexperienced who may be associated on the case with him. For opposing counsel he shows every possible courtesy, not inconsistent with the rights of his client. To violate an agreement made with opposing counsel whether oral or in writing is to him an unpardonable offense against legal ethics.

Judge Davis is active in the management of the schools. During his terms as Senator he advocated and supported such bills as promised the improvements of the common schools. Especially during the last session of the Senate did he advocate the passing of the Acts providing more funds. He is now serving as Chairman of the County Board of Education, which body has recently put on trial a system of consolidation of schools similar to that in effect in many of the most progressive counties of the State, while, at the same time reducing the outstanding indebtedness of the Board. He has also served as a member of the local school board of Irwinton for many years. (see Taliaferro Family by Judge L. W. Rigsby; for Dye lineage see National No. 197333, D. A. R.)

FOUNTAIN—GARRETT—KNIGHT

PROLOGUE

From the Fontaine Family, by Edward C. Meade, *Albermarle E. Va-Rich. Times-Dispatch*, Aug. 9, 1903, we have the following:

“The original name ‘Fountain’ was evidently one of location; that is Jean de-la-Fontaine or John of the Fountain, living, as is supposed, near some noted fountain in the province; but the ‘de-la’ is a sign of nobility, so we find him in the King’s service during the reigns of Frances I, Henry II and Frances II, until Charles IX, when he resigned. The de-la was retained until about 1633, when it was dropped by his grandson, James, from motives of humility, under the persecution.

“This Jean de-la Fontaine had two sons, James and Abraham.

James died in 1633, leaving a son, James, born in 1628, who also left a son, James, born in 1658, and lived at Jenonville, France. This James (born 1658) became a Protestant preacher and, being persecuted for his faith, escaped from France in 1685. He married in 1686 Elizabeth Boursignot and settled in Bridgewater, England, but eventually moved to Dublin, Ireland, where he died. James Fontaine left six sons: James, Aaron, Peter, Moses, Francis and John, and two daughters, Mary Ann (or Molly), and Elizabeth.

"The sons were seemingly of a roving disposition. James, the eldest, with his wife and child, emigrated to Virginia in 1717, settling in Henrico County. Aaron died in Ireland in 1699. Peter graduated in law in 1711, but was ordained as a minister in London in 1715, emigrated with his wife to Virginia in 1716. Moses became an engraver and settled in London. Frances also became a minister and emigrated with his wife about 1719, settling in King William County, Va. John, the youngest of the children, was the first to come to the new world. He landed in Massachusetts in 1714, and visited the country as far as Virginia. He then returned to England.

"The Rev. Peter Fontaine had seven children: Peter, Moses, Sarah, Elizabeth, Joseph, Aaron, and a daughter who married a Winston. It is from these Fontaines that the Fountains of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia are descended. The Fontaines—Fountains have ever manifested a love for learning and culture and many of the name hold high rank in the professional world. They are characterized by a deep sense of religious tendency, and a love for liberty and justice.

"The Arms of the de-la Fontaine family as brought over by Rev. Peter Fontaine are the same as found in the Heralds College, England, which are ornate and described as follows: "Argent, a fesse embattled between two elephants' heads, rased with tusks depressed in Chief; in base three masted ship, with sails and pennant spread. The crest is an elephant's head, rased, with tusks depressed'."

Among the pioneer families of Wilkinson County were Fountain, Garrett and Knight.

The first by the name of Fountain in said county was Israel. The earliest official record we have of him is his witnessing a deed for land lot 241 in Wilkinson County, Georgia (said lot now owned by the Allen family) in 1816, between Ethelred Fountain of Jefferson and David Ingram. It is interesting to note that three years

previously Ethelred Fountain and Ellender Ingram had been married in Jefferson County. We presume that the thoughtful husband bought the aforesaid farm from his father-in-law and brought his homesick wife back to live.

Israel Fountain was born about 1775. He married Delphia (called Welthy) Watkins (see later Watkins connections), and they lived for a time in South Carolina. The first of their children was born there. In about 1799, they came into the wilds of Georgia, bringing with them the story of Israel's descent from the French Huguenot Fontaines who were refugees into the colony of Virginia, thence into North Carolina; South Carolina and Georgia. In the early history of the family was one, Jacques, who was very distinguished, and whose memory is revered to this day by the descendants.

In one branch of the family in North Carolina there were two sons, Francis and John. It was the custom of Francis Fontaine (Fountain) to keep a diary, and in 1754 there appears this entry: "John has married and we learn that he has married well." An interesting bit of information, but about all that has been learned of John and his marriage—not even the name of his spouse. We have reason to believe, however, that John, brother of Francis, was the father of Israel Fountain of Wilkinson County, Georgia.

Originally the name was "Fontaine" but after coming to America the Anglicized form "Fountain" was frequently used. An example of this variableness may be found in the family record of one Aaron "Fontaine." The form "Fountain" appears six times in the eleven recorded. The following is quoted from "The Douglas Register of Virginia," page 195:

"(Record of Aaron Fontaine's Family).

"Mrs. Barbara Tyrel, Mrs. Fountain, was born Sept. 3, 1756.

"Mr. Aaron Fontaine was born Nov. 30, 1753, and married May 19, 1773. P. 144.

"Register of Mr. Aaron Fountain and Barbara Tyrryll, their children and family, Jan. 12, 1797.

"Peter, born Dec. 15, 1774.

"James Tyrel, Nov. 19, 1776.

"Mary Anne, born Oct. 14, '78.

"Elizabeth, born Sept. 5, '80.

"Matilda, born Sept. 13, '82.

"Patsie Minor, Mar. 14, '85.

"Sallie Sarah, Mar. 17, '87.

"Mariah, Feb. 16, '89.

"America, Mar. 10, '91.

"Will Maury, Jan. 16, '93.

"Barbara Ker, Dec. 25, '94.

"Ann Overton, Ap. 19, '96. P. 144.

"Aaron Fontaine and Barbara Terril, Patsy Minor, Mar. 14, 1785. Baptized Ap. 16, 1785. P. 114.

"Aaron Fountain and Barbara Terrill a child Sarah, Mar. 17, 1787. Baptized Mar. 30, 1787. P. 118.

"Aaron Fountain and Babie Tyrrel a child Moriah, Feb. 16, 1789. Baptized Mar. 29, 1789. P. 122.

"Aaron Fontaine and Barbara Terrell his wife and son born 16 January 1793, Wm. Maury Fontaine. Baptized, 1793, Mich. 19. P. 127.

"Aaron Fountain and Barbara Terrell a child Barbarah Carr, born 25 Dec. 1794. Baptized Mar. 5, 1795. P. 127.

"Aaron Fountain and Barbarah Tyrrel a daughter, Ann Overton, born Ap. 19, 96. Baptized June 3, 1796. P. 127."

In the court records of Wilkinson County one hundred and fifty years later we find I. J. Fountain, a grandson of Israel Fountain, giving his official signature "Fontaine" and "Fountain" as he chanced to write it.

Israel Fountain and his wife, "Welthy," settled near Gordon, more importantly known at that time as Ramah Church. When Israel established his home in Wilkinson County he also built his school house. This location is marked now by a lone mulberry tree and a pile of bricks. He planted his orchards, cleared his fields, and acquired enough land to give a large plantation to each of his children as they married—and there were many portions to be given.

Tradition says that Israel had sixteen children. If this is true, several must have died young, as his will (and records of Ramah Church) mentions only the names of eleven.

Israel and Ethelred lived in the same community. When quite old they were spoken of in whispers by the great-grandchildren (several of whom are now living) as "Miserable" and "Dreadful" because of their very severe, austere religious views which equaled those of our Puritan fathers.

Israel, his wife, "Wealthy," and several of his children belonged to Ramah Church, one of the first Baptist Churches of Georgia.

Israel died at the age of 92. His widow remained in the home until her death, which occurred shortly after the close of the war, at the age of 104 years (The house and plantation now belong to a great-grandson, Lewis Fountain).

"Wealthy" was not alone in her old age. Her grandchildren and great-grandchildren eagerly took turns in staying with her. Very few of these "children" are living today, but sweet memories of "Grannie's" enchanting apple orchard, her well-kept house, delicious cooking and gracious kindness, brighten their lengthening days.

The children of Israel Fountain and his wife, Delphia Watkins, were: daughters—1. Keziah, 2. Elizabeth, 3. Hezikah, 4. Mary, 5. Sabrina; Sons: 6. William, 7. James, 8. Job, 9. Jackson, 10. Lewis and 11. Mitchell.

1. Keziah Fountain was born in 1799 in South Carolina, and was married to Enoch Garrett in 1820 in Wilkinson County, Ga., (see Garrett family).

2. Elizabeth Fountain married Bartley Stevens and their children were James, Eliza, William, Mitchell, Mary Elizabeth, and Bartley G. Stephens. James Stevens married Elizabeth Lyster (sister of Thomas Lyster, who was second husband of Sabrina (Fountain) Batchellar. James Stevens and wife, Elizabeth Lyster, had nine children, Margaret Elizabeth (Pace), Sarah Jane, William, Thomas, Bartley, Lewis, Mary Anna, and Martha Caledoina.

3. Hezekah (or whatever that almost illegible name may be) evidently married a Darden (from Ramah Church Roll). Her children were William, Bartlett, Elizabeth and Mary.

4. Mary (Polly) Fountain married (1) a Nalus and (2) James Webb. There were children by both marriages, but we have the name of only one, Priscilla Webb.

5. Sabrina, the youngest of the children of Israel and Delphia (Watkins) Fountain, was born in 1820. She married (1) John Bachellar; their children were John, Richard and Sarah Bachellar. Her (2) marriage was to Thomas Lyster. Names of Lyster children not traced.

6. William Fountain married Elizabeth Budd.

7. James Fountain married (1) a Miss McCarty and had sev-

eral children. He married (2) Behethland (Bethel) Jones. It is through this marriage that the distinguished Judge Rigsby of Cairo, Georgia is connected with the Fountain family. James Fountain and many of his descendants are buried at Ramah Church.

8. Job Fountain, not traced.

9. Jackson Fountain married Rebecca Batchellar and they had several children.

10. Lewis Fountain married Elizabeth Pickren and had several children. Some of their descendants live at Sycamore, Ga.

11. Mitchell Watkins Fountain married (1) a Miss Pattisall (2) Mary Hannah Patterson, by this second marriage he had seven children; William Oscar, Lewis Jerusha, Dalonega Wilson, Martha Caroline, Mary Elizabeth, Columbus and Ivy Ann Sabrina. Of these, Lewis J. Fountain married (1) Blanche Fountain, and they had three children. He married (2) Martha or "Mattie" Patterson, a descendant of Thomas McGinty, Henry Castleberry and Benjamin Cooper, pioneer settlers of Wilkinson County. Rose, daughter of Lewis J. Fountain, married Thomas Dennard and they have a daughter.

With the exception of Keziah, wife of Enoch Garrett, and Lewis Fountain, both of whom moved to Taylor County, Ga., about 1847, these children married and settled in Wilkinson County not far distant from the old home. Today their descendants are scattered over the entire United States, but many still remain as good citizens of their native county.

Israel Fountain is buried in Ramah Church yard and Delphia, his wife, is buried in the Fountain cemetery about two miles from Gordon.

As the South grows older, it treasures these fragments of information concerning its first staunch settlers, and so we add a thread to this tapestry of the past woven of fact and bits of folklore—the history of the Georgia branch of the Fontaines—Fountains.

GARRETT

The name Garrett is of Norman extraction, and we find it in England as early as the Ninth Century. We know that even then the Garretts were of a religious turn of mind for we find six of them being canonized as Saints; others took part in the reformation and in the Holy wars.

Later we find that they have spread into all the British Isles. It

is from the Irish branch that the Wilkinson and Taylor County Garretts are descended.

The present day descendants run true to type to an amazing degree, being very blonde with typical Irish-blue eyes, genial natures, ready wit, and they give every evidence of having kissed the "blarney stone."

Sometime during the years 1809-1820 Jeremiah Garrett, with other members of his family, came into Wilkinson County, Georgia, from South Carolina. The family was, prior to that time, probably in North Carolina.

Jeremiah's first wife, Annie Miller, died in South Carolina, leaving ten children. All of them accompanied their father into Wilkinson County, where several of them married and lived for many years. Their names were: 1. Enoch, born 1795; 2. Elijah; 3. Elisha; 4. John Israel; 5. Mary; 6. Tabitha; 7. Samuel; 8. Nancy Ann; 9. James; 10. Robert.

Jeremiah Garrett did not live long in the county after his second marriage, which occurred August 15, 1822, to Mary King; he, with his wife and younger children, moved to Alabama, settling in Pike County on the Pee river. Several of his descendants are still to be found in that locality.

In 1820 his eldest son, Enoch, married Keziah Fountaine, daughter of Israel and Delphia (Watkins) Fountaine.

Enoch lived in Wilkinson County until 1847, when he moved his family to Taylor County, Georgia. Noteworthy is the fact that he was given a land grant of 252 acres in Curry's District, by Governor Troup. Tradition says this was for his services in the Indian war (Photostats of the original land grant are in the possession of his descendants).

Mary Garrett married Jesse Brown. Samuel Garrett married Isabella Anderson in Stewart County near Weston (which was formerly called Hardmoney). James Garrett married Mary Anderson (sister of Isabella) and settled in Eufaula, Ala. Nancy Ann married John Brooks. These two lived in Alabama, but later moved to Texas. Their son, Rev. Jasper J. Brooks, is now living in Grapeland, Texas. Although nearing the century mark he distinctly remembers hearing his mother say that her father, Jeremiah Garrett, was killed by the Indians on the Pee River in Pike County, Alabama.

The story goes that "Jerry," leaving his plow-stock and pair of horses in the field, returned later to find them gone. Suspecting this to be the work of Indians, he obtained the assistance of neighbors to join in a search. The Indians, however, who were lying in ambush, overpowered them. Jeremiah was scalped and his body pinned to a tree.

The Garretts belonged to Myrtle Springs Primitive Baptist church in Wilkinson County. Enoch once acted as clerk in this church, and his wife, Keziah Fountain, joined it in 1841. The name Garrett occurs often on the old church records. Later, when Enoch and Keziah moved to Taylor County (about 1847), they moved their membership to Bethel Church, on whose rolls today we find many of their descendants, firm in the faith of their fathers. Others have, through intermarriage, affiliated with other denominations.

Quoting from Mr. J. T. Garrett, of Charing (Taylor County), Georgia (1930):

"The proof I have of these statements concerning Jeremiah Garrett and his family is this: Dates, etc., are to be found in our family Bible; many things I have remembered, and others were told to me by my cousins, Rev. Jasper J. Brooks and Lura Garrett (daughter of Samuel Garrett and his wife, Isabella Anderson). Lura, who is doubly kin to me (having married my elder brother, Isaac William), lived with her husband in Taylor County near her father-in-law and uncle, Enoch Garrett (my grandfather). Naturally she learned a great deal about the Garretts from both sides.

Enoch and Keziah (Fountaine) Garrett's children were: 1. John Israel Garrett married Gracy Stephens, daughter of John Stephens and his wife, Elizabeth Matthews, who were pioneer settlers of Wilkinson County (John Stephens was a Revolutionary soldier; also a veteran of the war of 1812. He and his wife are buried near Toombsboro, Georgia).

John Israel and his wife, Gracy Stephens, moved to Taylor County, where John Israel served on the first jury drawn in the County. Their children were Keziah Elizabeth, who died young; Isaac William, who married Lura, daughter of Samuel Garrett; Marzelia, who married Frances Marion Purvis (deceased), lives in Taylor County now. James Thomas, who married Georgia Virginia Woodall, lives in Charing, Georgia. John Enoch, who died young; Robert C. (deceased), who married Mary Stewart (she lives

now in Taylor County, Ga) ; Henry Jasper, who married Lalah L. Woodall and lives at Charing, Georgia.

John Israel Garrett was killed in the War Between the States and his widow, Gracy Stephens Garrett, married Toliver Daniel.

2. Martha Keziah married Cornelius Bradley in Wilkinson and later moved to Taylor County, where they died. Of their eight children (all of whom lived in Taylor County) only two are now living: Matilda (Bradley) Grimes and Harriet (Bradley) Grimes.

3. James Garrett married Elizabeth Hogan. He was killed in the Civil war, after which in 1870 his widow moved from Taylor County to Meridian, Mississippi, accompanied by her sons, Thomas, George, Henry and William Franklin.

4. Elizabeth Garrett married (1) Joshua Cone; (2) Joshua Ellis.

5. Nancy Caroline Garrett married (1) Anthony Lavender; (2) Nicodemus Ellis.

6. Jesse Garrett married (1) Sarah Hilton; (2) Polly ———.

7. Sabrina Garrett married James Pearson.

8. Enoch Garrett, Jr., married Mary Waters.

9. Robert M. Garrett married Julia Barfield. He served throughout the War Between the States.

10. Mary Ellen Garrett married George Knight (see Knight family).

11. Samuel Garrett (died young).

12. William Garrett (died young).

CHART OF GARRETT FAMILY

The succeeding generations are designated by Roman numerals.

I—Jeremiah Garrett, born about 1774, probably in North Carolina, married (1) Annie Miller in South Carolina about 1794. He married (2) Mary King August 15, 1822, in Wilkinson County, Ga. He died in Pike County, Alabama.

Issue by first wife:—

1. Enoch Garrett (q. v.).
2. Elijah (not traced).
3. Elisha, lived in Alabama (n. t.).
4. John Israel (q. v.).
5. Mary (q. v.).
6. Tabitha (not traced).
7. Samuel (q. v.).

8. Nancy Ann (q. v.).
 9. James (q. v.).
 10. Robert, lived in Texas (n. t.).
- II—1. Enoch Garrett, born 1795 in South Carolina, died October, 1872, Taylor County, Ga. Married April 7, 1820, in Wilkinson County, Ga., Keziah Fountain, born 1799, South Carolina; died 1876, Taylor County, Georgia.
- Issue:—
1. John Israel.
 2. Martha Keziah.
 3. James.
 4. Elizabeth.
 5. Nancy Caroline.
 6. Jesse.
 7. Sabrina.
 8. Enoch, Jr.
 9. Robert M.
 10. Mary Ellen.
 11. Samuel (d. y.).
 12. William (d. y.).
- II—4. John Israel moved from Wilkinson County, Georgia, to Mississippi. Nothing further known of his family.
- II—5. Mary Garrett married Jesse Brown.
- Issue:—Not traced.
- II—7. Samuel Garrett married Isabella Anderson of Stewart County, Georgia. They died in Taylor County, Ga.
- Issue:—
- Lura.
- Eugene (he and family live at Lumpkin, Ga.).
- Warren (deceased—his family lives at Forsyth, Ga.).
- Samuel (deceased—his family lives at Fitzgerald, Ga.).
- William (he and family live in Florida).
- II—8. Nancy Ann Garrett married John Brooks, probably in Pike County, Ala. They died in Texas, where their descendants now reside.
- Issue:—
- Rev. Jasper Jeremiah Brooks of Texas.
- Martha, married Richard Cook.
- Robert, married.

William.

James, married.

A daughter, married ——— Barnum.

A daughter, married ——— Ghee.

II—9. James Garrett married Mary Anderson of Stewart County, Ga. They lived in Eufaula, Ala.

Nothing further known.

III—1. John Israel Garrett, born June 10, 1823, Wilkinson County, died May 26, 1863, Taylor County, Ga. Married in Wilkinson County, December 24, 1846, Gracy Stephens, born March 5, 1825; died March 23, 1904, Taylor County, Ga.

Issue:—

1. Keziah Elizabeth (d. y.).

2. Isaac William.

3. Marzelia.

4. James Thomas.

5. John Enoch (d. y.).

6. Robert C.

7. Henry Jasper.

Gracy Stephens Garrett married (2) July 29, 1865, Toliver Daniel. Issue: Mary E., born May 14th, 1866, married W. T. Cochran and had eight children, two of whom are Mrs. W. E. Elliston and Mrs. A. F. Harvey; both live at Rupert, Ga.

IV—2. Isaac William Garrett, born Dec. 14, 1850; married his cousin, Lura Garrett.

Issue:—Dr. Eli Garrett, married Belle Gill, two children (VI) Mildred and Marie.

Anna Belle, married E. B. Adams, three children (VI) Eugene, Raiford and Lucile.

IV—3. Marzelia Garrett, born April 11, 1853, married Frances Marion Purvis, Jan. 14, 1870.

Issue:—

1. John William Purvis (deceased).

2. Feston R. Purvis.

4. Leonard Lee Purvis.

5. Paris W. Purvis.

6. Walter Purvis.

- V—1. John William Purvis married Texas Virginia Moore.
Issue:—
Leila Mae, married (1) Wilson Hall (2) Dan P. Jones of Columbus, Ga.
Lula Irene, married Carl Cato Colbert of Columbus, Ga.; two children (VII) Katherine Virginia and Ralph Cato.
Eva, married Ulric F. King, three children (VII) Jimmie, Anne Virginia and Leah Marie.
Marion Eugene.
James Munroe, married Elizabeth Wilson, two children (VII) Elizabeth Wilson and Ben Anderson.
- V—2. Feston R. Purvis, married Jessie Watson.
Issue:—Frances, Lorenza, Estelle, Mary, Mildred.
- V—3. Lessie Purvis, married Walton Watson.
Issue:—Several children (not traced).
- V—4. Leonard Lee Purvis, married (1) Mrs. Texas Virginia M. Purvis (brother's widow); no issue. Married (2) Alice Morgan. They live in Columbus, Ga.
Issue:—Minnie Lee, Elizabeth, Leonard, David.
- V—5. Paris W. Purvis, married Docia Moore.
Issue:—Wilmer, Douglas, Gracy, James, Marvin and Lillian.
- V—6. Walter Purvis, married Dora Weeks.
Issue:—Several children (not traced).
- IV—4. James Thomas Garrett, born Sept. 3, 1855, married Dec. 22, 1878, George Virginia Woodall, born July 23, 1863, in Marion County.
Issue:—
1. Dr. John Abner Garrett of Meigs, Thomas Co., Ga.
2. George Oscar Garrett.
3. Robert Lester Garrett.
4. Simms Garrett.
5. Mary Elizabeth Garrett.
6. William Riley Garrett.
7. Gracy Jewel Garrett (deceased).
8. Luther Garrett (deceased).
- V—1. Dr. John Abner Garrett, married Muriel Eva Fauche. They live in Meigs, Ga.

Issue:—

Earnest Garrett (married and has two children (VII) Ann and Earnest, Jr.).

Claudia Garrett, married Jasper Williams of Sylvester, Ga., and has one child (VII), Jasper Williams, Jr.

V—2. Oscar Garrett married Ouida Fouche. They live in Albany, Georgia.

Issue:—Lenwood and George.

V—3. Lester Garrett married Jane Terry.

Issue:—Leelius, James, Billie, Willis, Emily.

(VI) Leelius Garrett married Effie Kilcrease and they have one child (VII), Norma Gracie Kilcrease.

V—4. Simms Garrett married Chary Adell Lucas.

Issue:—Simms, Jr., and Myrtice.

(VI) Myrtice Garrett married Joe Carter Burgin. They have a son (VII) Joe Carter Burgin, Jr.

V—5. Mary Elizabeth Garrett married her distant cousin, Robert Lee Fountain.

Issue:—Luther, Hoke, Jack, Robert.

(VII) Jack Fountain married Jewel Moulton and they have one child (VII) Mary Virginia.

V—6. William Riley married (1) Ruth Stewart, (2) Ruth Jordan. They live at Charing, Ga.

Issue by first marriage:—

Sarah, who married Bernice Alexander Brigman.

IV—6. Robert C. Garrett, born Feb. 14, 1860, married Mary F. Stewart, Dec. 2, 1878.

Issue:—Eight children and sixteen grandchildren.

IV—7. Henry Jasper Garrett, born Nov. 25, 1862, married Jan. 14, 1886, Lalah L. Woodall. They live in Charing, Ga.

Issue:—

1. Oriska Lorena.

2. Thomas, born Aug. 6, 1888, died Jan. 19, 1889.

3. Mamie C.

V—1. Oriska Lorena Garrett married Robert Fouche.

Issue:—(VI) Oriska Christine married Harvey Lee McCarty.

V—3. Mamie C. Garrett married Lee S. Mills.

Issue:—(VI) Verna Lee Mills.

- III—2. Martha Keziah married Cornelius Bradley.
 Issue:—
 Elijah (killed in war) Rebecca (married ——— Gray).
 James (killed in war) Keziah Eunice (married Robert Anglin (killed in war).
 Eli (killed in war) Matilda (married ——— Grimes).
 Caroline (married Jesse Harriet (married ——— Grimes).
 Shinholster).
- III—3. James Garrett married Elizabeth Hogan.
 Issue:—Thomas (n. t.); Henry (n. t.); George (n. t.);
 William Franklin (n. t.).
- III—4. Elizabeth Garrett married (1) Joshua Cone, (2) Joshua Ellis.
 Issue:—Fannie (deceased).
- III—5. Nancy Caroline Garrett married Anthony Lavender.
 Issue:—
 1. Keziah Elizabeth Savannah.
 2. Alice Susan Augusta.
 3. William Charleston.
 4. Wiley Rabun New Hampshire.
 5. Frances Harriet.
 6. Emma Ann Marzelia.
 7. Louise Ellen (d. y.).
 8. Mary Ann Rebecca.
- IV—1. Keziah Elizabeth Savannah Lavender married Solomon DeLoach.
 Issue:—Seven children (not traced).
- IV—2. Alice Susan Augusta Lavender married William Thomas Gilbert.
 Issue:—An adopted son, Robert Morgan.
- IV—3. William Charleston Lavender married Elizabeth Sophronia Campbell.
 Issue:—
 1. Charles Leonard Lavender.
 2. Wiley Preston Lavender.
 3. Nancy Augusta Lavender.
 4. William Horace Lavender.
 5. Florence Eldora Lavender.
 6. John Thomas Lavender (d. y.).

7. Clifford Leo Lavender (d. y.).

V—1. Charles Leonard Lavender married Cuni Graham.

Issue:—

Nita Leo (deceased).

Harma Rexford married Kathleen Pate (one child (VII) Kathleen).

Gladys Lavera married Jack Gaylord.

V—2. Wylie Preston Lavender married Mary Ellen Hicks.

Issue:—

Hicks Rexford (deceased).

Lorenza (deceased).

Verna (deceased).

Goldie (married Sarge Plant) issue (VII) Denton, Katherine, Jack, Mary Ellen, Robert Plant).

V—3. Nancy Augusta Lavender married Manuel Faulkner.

No issue.

V—4. William Horace Lavender married Minnie Lee Gresham.

Issue:—

Paul Anthony (deceased), Curtis, Clyde, Vera Beatrice, Ruth.

V—5. Florence Eldora Lavender married Thomas Henry Poyner.

Issue:—

Lena Augusta (deceased), Florence Ottis, William Theodore (deceased), Frances Elizabeth.

IV—4. Wiley Raburn New Hampshire Lavender married (1) Nettie Jernigan, two children; (2) married Cassandra Taylor, nine children; (3) married Mary Elizabeth Peppers, two children.

Issue by first marriage:—

1. Alice Lavender.

2. Pearl Lavender.

Issue by second marriage:—

3. Robert (deceased).

4. Myrtle Lavender.

5. Goldie Lavender.

6. Verna Lavender.

7. Kate Lavender.

8. Maud Lavender.

9. Walter Lavender.

10. Frances (deceased).
 11. Durwood Lavender.
 Issue by third marriage:—
 12. Mary Emma.
 13. Curtis Lee.
- V—1. Alice Lavender married Alex Roberts.
 Issue:—Roscoe, Fay, Pearl, Lena.
- V—2. Pearl Lavender married Thomas Moore.
 Issue:—Thomas, Jack, Nell, Perry, Ruth (deceased),
 Eunice (deceased).
- V—4. Myrtle Lavender married Veto Giglio.
 Issue:—Paul, Louie, Roy.
- V—5. Goldie Lavender married Andrew Howell.
 Issue:—Thurmond Howell.
- V—6. Verna Lavender married Thomas Lane.
 Issue:—Ruth, Ralph, Sarah, Myrtle, Frank (deceased),
 Maude, Kate.
- V—7. Kate Lavender married Charles Webb.
 Issue:—Harry, John, Veto, Alto.
- V—8. Maud Lavender married Joseph Abner.
 Issue:—Douglas Abner.
- V—9. Walter Lavender married Flora Levy.
 Issue:—Wallace and Joseph. They live in New York.
- IV—5. Frances Harriet Lavender married Dude DeLoach.
 Issue:—Bessie and Jessie (twins), Frances, Charles.
- IV—6. Emma Anne Marzelia Lavender married her step-father's
 son, Nicodemus Ellis.
 Issue:—Gracy, Edward, Susan (married Dan Copeland).
- IV—8. Mary Anne Rebecca Lavender married (1) Freeman
 Young, (2) ——— Howard.
 Issue by first marriage:—
 Lorenza, married and has two children (VII) Freeman
 and William.
 Mary Anne (deceased).
- III—6. Jesse Garrett married (1) Sarah Helton, (2) Polly ———.
 Issue:—Jesse (deceased) Albert (deceased).
- III—7. Sabrina Garrett married James Pearson.
 Issue:—Augusta, married Berry Edwards and died with-
 out issue.

Dora (deceased).

Emma, married (1) William Newsome, (2) William Quick.

Mittie, married William Preddy and had three children (V) William, Margaret and Emma.

III—8. Enoch Garrett, Jr., married Mary Waters.

Issue:—

Etta (n. t.).

Clifford (n. t.).

John (n. t.).

III—9. Robert M. Garrett married Julia Barfield.

Issue:—Jeremiah (d. y.).

Other children not traced.

III—10. Mary Ellen Garrett married George Knight.

(See Knight family).

KNIGHT INTRODUCTION

The word brings to mind the colorful panorama of the middle ages with its brilliant tournaments, pageants and wars in which each Knight displayed his valor courageously for his sovereign and his lady. Verifying somewhat this picture which suggests the romance of the past we quote the following from *English Surnames*, by Charles Wareing Bardsley, page 199:

“The name Knight is Anglo-Norman, and takes us back to the time when sons of those ‘Knights’ bore, as the name implies, their shields. By the time of Henry VI, however, it had become adapted by the heirs of the higher gentry. Those who are so surnamed may comfort themselves at any rate with the reflection that they are lineally descended from those who bore the name when it was an honorable and distinctive title.”

The first representative of the family of Knight in Wilkinson County was Robert. We find that in 1821 Robert Knight was the administrator of the estate of John U. Shinholtzer, and, as in later years we find sons of John Shinholtzer addressing George, son of Robert Knight as “Uncle George,” we suppose that their mother was a daughter of said Robert.

We depend almost wholly upon family tradition for our information regarding Robert Knight. The story goes that Robert, his wife

Ailey, and his brother, George, came from North Carolina and lived for a time in Wilkinson County where Robert, who was a skilled gold and silver smith, owned and operated a metallic shop. Later Robert, his wife, Ailey, and his two daughters, Ailey Jenifer or "Jinsy," and Nancy returned to North Carolina leaving his two sons, George and Thomas and his brother, George, in Wilkinson County, Ga.

George Knight was born 1820 and married 1845 in Wilkinson County, Mary Ellen Garrett, daughter of Enoch and Keziah (Fountain) Garrett. They were members of Myrtle Springs Primitive Baptist Church. About two years after their marriage, they, with many of their relatives, Fountains, Garrets and Thomas Knight (bachelor brother of George), moved to Taylor County, Ga., where George lived on his plantation which adjoined that of his father-in-law, Enoch Garrett, until after the close of the civil war (about fifteen years); here George built his home and school house, often conducting the school himself. These were the happiest days the little family ever knew surrounded as they were by friends and relatives. Bethel Church, which was built in the primeval forest, was just one-half mile from their home. The Fountains, Garretts and Knights were devout members of Bethel Church, and George, being an elder, took an active part in the work of this church.

George and his brother Thomas served in the confederate army, enlisting almost at the first of the war. Thomas was killed in battle; George was wounded in his right leg (which later had to be amputated) and was sent home on sick parole. He served the confederate cause later by running a ferry and a grist mill.

After the war a period of hard times was experienced by the family. George, being crippled, was unable to carry on farm labor after the slaves were freed, so he sold his home and plantation to Jim Bartlett and lived for a time in each of these counties, Crawford, Munroe and back to Taylor. His last move was into Upson County, to be near his son, James Thomas, who was a planter and general merchant at Pound, Ga.

George Knight was an honest, earnest Christian, honored by all who knew him. He and his wife are buried in the Flint River Cemetery in Upson County, Georgia. They had three daughters and three sons, namely: 1. Martha Ann Missouri; 2. Nancy Keziah Ellender; 3. Ailey Elizabeth; 4. James Thomas; 5. Enoch Iverson; and 6. Jesse Bartow. 4. James Thomas moved to Columbus, Georgia, the year of the gold panic (1892). Here he and his son, James Bartow, later engaged in the scrap material business. Since the father's death in 1911, the business has been carried on by his sons, James

Bartow and Enoch Jacques under the original name of "J. T. Knight and Son." Today it is the largest business of its kind in the South operating plants in Columbus, Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia and Birmingham, Alabama. The Atlanta branch is under the management of Hardin Thomas Herndon (husband of Jewel Estelle Knight) and his partner, Gary Luttrell, under the name "Knight-Luttrell Iron Company." The Savannah branch is run by a younger son, Walter Douglas Knight and his associate, Murray Bailey Hoffman, under the name of "Knight Scrap Material Co."

6. Jesse Bartow, after his marriage, lived in Columbus, Georgia, for about twenty years. He studied law, then later gave it up and went into partnership with his nephew, James Bartow Knight. Afterwards he moved to Birmingham where he operated the branch of business known as "Knight Iron and Metal Company." Since his death in 1924, the business has been under the management of his son, Jesse Thomas.

Of these six grandchildren of Robert Knight, only one, Martha Ann Missouri (Mrs. D. M. Kennedy), is now living. She is eighty-four years old. She remembers her Uncle Thomas, who lived with them, and was killed in the war, but can't recollect ever having seen her great uncle, George Knight. She remembers her handsome grandfather, Enoch Garrett, and her still more handsome great grandmother, "Dellsie" Fountain, who visited her children in Taylor County about 1862, although Delphia (Watkins) Fountain was in her nineties, she was slim and erect, with piercing black eyes and snow white hair. She simply glowed with vitality and was charming beyond words. Her daughter Keziah (Fountain) Garrett paled into insignificance beside her. "Kizzie" was short and plump with medium colored hair and eyes.

Only the descendents of two of the six grandchildren of George Knight have been traced down to the present day. These descendants are indeed worthy representatives of the sturdy stock from which they came. The French Huguenot Fontaines—Fountains; the Irish Garretts and the English Knights.

CHART OF KNIGHT FAMILY IN GEORGIA

Succeeding generations marked by Roman numerals,

I—1. George and 2. Robert of North Carolina.

1. George came to Georgia about 1818 (not traced).
2. Robert Knight of North Carolina married Ailey _____, they came to Wilkinson County, Ga., about 1818.

Issue:—

1. Ailey Jenifer (not traced).

2. Nancy (N. T.).
 3. George (Q. V.).
 4. Thomas (killed in war).
- II—3. George Knight, born in 1820 in Wilkinson Co., Ga., died June 26, 1883, in Upson Co., Ga., married Nov. 15, 1845, in Wilkinson County, Ga., Mary Ellen Garrett, born 1829, in Wilkinson Co., Ga., died Nov. 5, 1875, in Upson Co., Ga.
Issue:—
1. Martha Ann Missouri, married Daniel M. Kennedy, No Issue.
 2. Nancy Keziah Ellender, married William Cochran, Issue:—
Thomas (N. T.).
 3. Ailey Elizabeth, married James Chambley, Issue: Jenifer, (N. T.); Elizabeth (N. T.); Leslie (N. T.).
 4. James Thomas (Q. V.).
 5. Enoch Iverson, married Isador Davidson.
Issue:—
George, John, Alvah, Clarence, Henry (deceased), and Jesse James. None of these have been traced.).
 6. Jesse Bartow (Q. V.).
- III—4. James Thomas, born June 3, 1853, in Taylor County, Ga., died March 11, 1910, in Columbus, Ga., married (1) Nancy Elizabeth Waller, born Oct. 22, 1855, in Upson Co., Ga., died April 10, 1898, in Columbus, Ga., (2) married Dec. 12, 1899, in Phenix City, Ala., Carolina Susan Blanchart, born Aug. 8, 1866.
Issue:—By first wife:—
1. Margaret Leona (deceased) married Andrew W. Douglas, No issue.
 2. Robert C. (died young).
 3. James Bartow (Q. V.).
 4. Martha Belle (Q. V.).
 5. Henry Edward (deceased).
 6. Enoch Jacques (Q. V.)
 7. Jewel Estelle, married Hardin Thomas Herndon of Rome, Ga., they lived in Atlanta, Ga. No issue.
- Issue by second wife:—
8. Ruth Irene, married William Henry Atkinson of Halifax, Australia, they lived in Columbus, Ga. No issue.
 9. Walter Douglas, married Nell Williams Andrews, they live in Savannah, Ga. No issue.
 10. Harry Exton, unmarried, lives in Columbus, Ga.

IV—3. James Bartow Knight, born Nov. 17, 1882 in Upson Co., Ga., married Jan. 17, 1906, in Waverly, Ala., Lee Co., Adah Reuben Hoffman, born Dec. 25, 1888, in Waverly, Ala. They live in Columbus, Ga.

Issue:—

1. Theresa (Q. V.)
2. Evelyn Westmoreland.
3. Kathlyn (died young).
4. Elizabeth Isabella.
5. James Bartow, Jr.
6. Walter Thomas (D. Y.).

V—1. Theresa Knight married Frederick W. Dismuke of Columbus, Ga.

Issue:—

(VI) Theresa Knight Dismuke.

IV—4. Martha Belle Knight, born Aug. 17, 1885, in Upson Co., Ga., married Nov. 21, 1905 Culver Vivian Palmer, born April 1, 1888, in Muscogee Co., Ga.

Issue:—

- Myra Elizabeth Palmer (died young).
 James Thomas Palmer.
 Culver Vivian Palmer, Jr.
 Ruby Palmer.
 Dorothy Palmer.
 Pauline Palmer.
 Estelle Knight Palmer.

IV—6. Enoch Jacques Knight, born Sept. 21, 1890, in Upson Co., Ga., married Nov. 26, 1914, at Alexander City., Ala., Alta Ethel Steverson, born Feb. 1, 1894, in Kellyton, Ala., Coosa Co.

Issue:—

- Rebecca.
 John Steverson.

III—6. Jesse Bartow Knight, born Dec. 24, 1862, in Taylor Co., Ga., married Oct. 2, 1884, in Columbus, Ga. Frances Keith Howard, born July 8, 1868. Jesse Bartow Knight, died in Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 18, 1924. All of his children, except Mrs. W. H. Baker reside in that city.

Issue:—

1. George William (Q. V.).
2. Ethel (Q. V.).
3. Jesse Thomas (Q. V.).
4. Robert Bartow (Q. V.).

5. Durward Howard (Q. V.).
 6. John Mason (unmarried).
 7. Mary Frances (Q. V.).
 8. Mabel (died young).
 9. Dr. Julius Hurley Knight, married Rachel Jane Burbridge (No issue).
 10. Della Louise (unmarried).
 11. Hon. Andrew Hendrix Knight, married Julia Finklea (No issue).
 12. Margaret Lena (Q. V.).
- IV—1. George William Knight, married Frances Feroni Andrews.
Issue:—
Lucile (D. Y.).
Eunice, married H. Lee Waldron, one child.
(VI) Frances Pearl.
William.
Keith.
Della.
George.
Martha.
- IV—2. Ethel Knight, married (1) James Jackson Jones (2) William Hunter Baker.
Issue:—By first marriage:—
James Knight Jones.
Ermine Keith Jones.
Issue by second marriage:—
William Hunter Baker, Jr.
Martha Eugenia Baker.
- IV—3. Jesse Thomas Knight married Fannie Mills.
Issue:—
Christine married Edward Thompson, one daughter (VI).
Christine.
Mildred.
Virginia.
Edith.
Russell.
Jesse Thomas, Jr.
Marion.
- IV—4. Robert Bartow Knight married Zella Anderson Parker.
Issue:—
Robert Alonza.

Sarah Frances.

Harold Parker.

IV—5. Durward Howard Knight married Hazel Frances Crawford.

Issue:—

Durward Howard, Jr.

Frank Edward (D. Y.).

IV—7. Mary Frances Knight married Herman Lee Bradley.

Issue:—

Martha Frances Bradley.

Edith Ermine Bradley.

IV—12. Margaret Lena married Earl Allen Barks.

Issue:—

Peggy Anne Barks.

(Written by Ruby H. Knight (Mrs. J. B.) largely from genealogical data supplied by Miss Martha Lou Houston).

MRS. ANNIE TARPLEY FREEMAN

Mrs. Annie (Tarpley) Freeman; wife of W. L. Freeman, who is a prominent apiarist and farmer; daughter of Thomas Mason Tarpley (b. 1848, d. 1926, excellent mechanic and farmer; lived for a time at Marshallville, Ga.; in 1884 returning to his farm near Toombsboro; for several years Supt. Sunday School at Poplar Head; agricultural statistician; a faithful and conscientious member of the Methodist Church, a noble husband and father) and Leanda (Van Landingham), b. 1854; a woman of a most lovable character and sweet disposition.

Grand-daughter of Edward Jones Tarpley, Jr., (b. 1816 in Va., removed with father to Irwinton in 1834; Methodist Class leader 14 years; Sunday School teacher and asst. Supt. many years; mechanic; built Poplar Springs M. E. Church in 1859; upon his death in 1866, the Quarterly Conference passed and published resolutions of sorrow), and Ann (McRaney) Tarpley (b. 1820, d. 1897) and W. R. and Sarepta (Horn) Van Landingham, of German nobility descent).

Great-grand daughter of Edward Jones Tarpley, Sr. (b. in Brunswick Co. Va., 1765. Was Captain in War of 1812, and also in an Indian War; his sword engraved "1812" is owned by his great-great grand-son, John Rolfe Tarpley. He led the Virginia forces in 1830 which broke the "Southampton Insurrection" and

captured the notorious negro leader, Nat Turner, receiving a reward of \$500.00 from the Governor of Va. for his services. Owned land where Masonic cemetery now is, d. Irwinton, 1850) and Mary (Manson) Tarpley, who was the great-great-great-granddaughter of Pocahontas, the Indian princess (family tradition) and of Norman McRaeny (b. 1790, on Isle of Sky, migrated to N. C. and from there to Irwinton in his young manhood, a school teacher by profession, Surveyor, Tax Receiver, and prominent in the public life of the county; lived across the road opposite the J. H. Simpson home) and Catherine McRaeny b. 1791 in Robison Co. N. C.

Mrs. Freeman is one of the most active church women of the county, still carrying on the work of her Methodist forbears, a member of the church her grand-father built. She is interested in schools and everything that is for the public welfare. With no children of her own, she and her husband adopted two orphans upon whom they lavished their love, one of these, Agnes, graduated as a trained nurse with first honors. Mrs. Freeman is indeed a worthy descendant of an honorable lineage.

Other members of this family who have attained prominence is her brother, W. E. Tarpley, Sheriff of Lee Co., Ga.; a nephew Rev. Elmo Tabb, well known Methodist Missionary to Africa.

DR. THOMAS GIBSON

Dr. Gibson was born in Warrenton, Georgia, in 1821. He was the son of Judge and Mrs. William Gibson, who was ordinary of Warrenton County for thirty odd years. Judge Gibson was the father of six sons who became noted in their professions. Three of them were lawyers and three of them were doctors.

One of his sons, Judge William C. Gibson, was colonel of the 44th Georgia regiment, made up at Augusta, and fought through the War Between the States. He afterwards became Judge of the Superior Court of the Augusta Circuit and was a noted jurist.

Another son, Col. Obediah Cranford Gibson, was colonel of the 63rd Georgia regiment, made up at Griffin. He was connected with Linton Stevens in the practice of law.

Another son, Dr. Sterling Gibson, was a successful practitioner of Warrenton.

Another son, Dr. Cicero Gibson, one of the most beloved physi-

cians in Georgia, a Methodist preacher, and a successful practitioner.

Another son, Colonel John Gibson, who settled with Dr. Thomas Gibson in 1841 in Irwinton and finally moved to Texas, where he became colonel of the Texas rangers, and his son, Quinton Gibson, who fought with him through the war, was killed in about the last battle of the war at Altonia.

Dr. Thomas Gibson practiced one year at Irwinton and then moved to the edge of Twiggs, Wilkinson, and Jones where for 66 years, he had one of the largest practices of any physician in Georgia. His first wife was a Miss Bragg of Wilkinson county, daughter of a large slave holder. No children were born of this union. His second wife was the daughter of Mr. James Balkcom, one among the largest planters in Twiggs county. From that union were five children. The oldest, J. S. Gibson, though blind from birth, was an honor graduate of the University of Georgia of one of the largest classes of the seventy's. One daughter, who married Dr. A. Mathis of Sandersville, and was a graduate of a college in Washington City.

Dr. W. C. Gibson was a noted surgeon of his day and was educated in Germany and died in Macon thirty-two years ago.

Another son, Thomas Gibson, was one of the most trusted engineers of the Central Railroad until his death.

Another son, Dr. O. C. Gibson, has been County Physician of Bibb county for the last thirty years, and is now.

Dr. Thomas Gibson lived and was active, practicing until he was eighty-six years old, and died at the home he had lived in for sixty-five years.

(By Dr. O. C. Gibson)

GIFFORD-GAY FAMILY

Allen Gay, Revolutionary Soldier, was at one time a resident of Wilkinson County, Georgia. Records show that he and his second wife, Aibgail Castleberry, were among the constituted members of Ramah Baptist Church near Gordon. The families of the Gays, Eadys, and Castleberrys were among those who organized this church about 1809. Allen Gay was born in Northampton County, North Carolina, in 1765, and died in Coweta County, Georgia,

June 18, 1847, having settled there in the early twenties. He served in the Revolutionary War in Captain Robert Raiford's Company, Colonel Dickson's North Carolina Regiment, enlisting at the age of 16, June 3, 1781, and discharged May, 1782. Allen Gay was the son of John Thomas Gay, of North Carolina. Thomas aided in the struggle for independence by furnishing money and by receipting for the pay of his two minor sons, Joshua and Allen. His eldest son, John, also fought in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Gay is known in history as the Patriot. Allen Gay served in General Green's Army under General Francis Marion at Eutaw Springs, S. C., where he, Allen Gay, captured five enemy prisoners single handed. After the war ended Allen came to Georgia to live. While still a youth he married Celia Rae Elbert of Savannah. They were married in South Carolina, where they lived until Celia died, leaving three small children. Celia Rae Elbert was the daughter of Samuel Elbert and his wife, Elizabeth Rae Elbert. Samuel Elbert was one of Georgia's most illustrious sons, distinguishing himself as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of Major General.

While Governor of Georgia, General Elbert signed the Charter for the University of Georgia. He founded the Society of the Cincinnati in Georgia whose membership was composed of American and French officers who fought for American Independence. General Elbert took a most important part at York Town. After the death of his wife, Celia, Allen Gay once more lived in Georgia, finally settling in Coweta County. He lies buried at Macedonia Baptist Church Yard near Newnan. A number of years ago his tomb was marked by the Sarah Dickinson Chapter, D. A. R. of Newnan. Allen Gay's second wife was Abigail Castleberry and they had several children. His third wife was Mrs. Anne Benton of Henry County, Ga., whom he married in 1824. She survived him. Allen and Celia's eldest child, John William, married Margaret Eady in 1807. She was the daughter of John Eady who came from Ireland. He was a wealthy planter on the Oconee River in Wilkinson County and was the owner of many slaves, having brought wealth to this county with which to buy slaves as some old records show. He is said to have fought in the Revolutionary War. His son, Henry Eady, married Elizabeth Gay, Allen's daughter. These Gays are claimed to have descended from Pocahontas, the Indian princess, through descent from Dr. William Gay and Elizabeth Boling Gay

of Chesterfield County, Va. The names of Pocahontas and Powhatan being numbered among the Kentucky branch of his family. Among the children of John William Gay and Margaret was Francis McDaniel Gay who married Simeon Walker Kilgore. She was his second wife. Their eldest son, Simeon, Jr., at the age of 17, enlisted in the Confederate Army and was killed at the Battle of Shiloh.

Simeon Walker Kilgore built and maintained, at his own expense, shops at his home in Alabama where he had work done for the Confederate Army, such as making heavy wagons and equipment. He was the grandson of Colonel Benjamin Kilgore of Charleston, S. C., of Revolutionary fame. Simeon and Francis Kilgore's second son, John William, as a little boy, worked in his father's shop for the Southern cause. John William married Sarah Awtry, daughter of Abram Awtry of Alabama, a Confederate soldier. Martha Scarborough Kilgore, daughter of John William and Sarah Awtry Kilgore, married James Ernest Osgood Gifford, son of a Confederate soldier and grandson of two Confederate soldiers. Their children are Martha Odessa Gifford, graduate of Carnegie Library School of Atlanta, Ga., now Assistant Librarian at Georgia School of Technology; James Ernest Kilgore Gifford, who as a high school student enlisted and served in the World War, 16th Co., 4th Mechanic Reg. Air Service. After returning from France he studied architecture at Georgia School of Technology. Also served an enlistment in Georgia National Guard as non-commissioned officer. On July 20, 1928, he was married to Miss Eleanor Frasier Jenkins, of Charleston, S. C. She was the daughter of Major Micah Jenkins, son of General Micah Jenkins of the Confederate Army, who was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. She is a great-grand daughter of Hon. David F. Jamison, President of the Convention of Secession of South Carolina; Richard Otis Gifford, who for a number of years held the position of Assistant General bookkeeper for the Fulton National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., later becoming general bookkeeper; Eugene Gifford, who has served in the Georgia National Guards and who has completed the Citizens Military Training Camp course at Fort Bragg, N. C. On completing this course he was recommended for commission on reaching the proper age. He attended Oglethorpe University. The youngest of these brothers, Charles Thomas Gifford II, attended Tech High School

of Atlanta, also Oglethorpe University. He has the honor of having inscribed nine names (two grandfathers, four great-grandfathers and three grand uncles) in the Book of Memory in the Memorial Hall that is to be built in the Stone Mountain Movement.

(By Mrs. J. E. Gifford)

GILMORE-BYINGTON

The Byingtons of Wilkinson County are of Scotch-Irish descent. The first to come over settled in Branford, Conn. It is said a John Lamar Byington of this family came to Columbia, S. C., where his son, Amos Fox, and a daughter were born (there may have been other children, these were left orphans. Amos Fox was born March 20, 1793, died Nov. 5, 1874. He served in the War of 1812 as a private in the Georgia Militia in Captain Tomlinson Fort's Company from June 24, 1812, until October 15, 1812, and in Captain Samuel S. Steele's Company from August 21, 1813, until Jan. 28, 1814. On account of this service he was allowed bounty land. He was also allowed a pension on his application executed Sept. 20, 1872. He was discharged at Ft. Hawkins. He married Nancy Freeney, born June 5, 1793, died April 2, 1861, on March 20, 1814. They settled in North Wilkinson near the line of Baldwin County on a large tract of land the property of Nancy Freeney. He supervised the farms, operated a saw mill and grist mill. There were born to them twelve children: James Lawrence, born July 24, 1815, died Jan. 23, 1869. Augustus L. born 1817, died Mar. 1822. Jeanette W. born 1819, died Dec. 1893. Montgomery P. born Dec. 1, 1821, died Aug. 1893. Sarah A. M. born 1823, died Jan. 1825. Benjamin born 1825, died July 1827. Male child born dead, 1826. Mary E. born 1828. Martha M. born 1831, died Jan. 1909. Henry K. born April 12, 1833, died April 28, 1911. Charles Amos born 1835 died May, 1863. Mirabeau Lamar born Mar. 2, 1838 died July 1, 1909.

James Lawrence Byington married Jane Caroline McLendon in Albany, Ga., about 1847. There were born to this union: Charles William, he entered the Civil War at the age of sixteen, was in Barry's Lookout Mountain Battery. He married Annie Richardson. George Walton born Aug. 19, 1851, married Martha Ann Brown. Edward Telfair born Dec. 28, 1853, died March 5, 1927, married

Elia Warren Goode. Emma Idella born Jan. 24, 1855, married Billing Wheeler. Lillie Clyde born Nov. 27, 1858, married W. E. Collier. James L. built before the Civil War the old house that now stands on the hill near the Byington mill place, known as the Amos Fox Byington home. He also built cotton boats before there were any railroads, that were used to carry cargoes on the Ocmulgee river from Macon to Darien, Ga. Jane Caroline McLendon's brother William's son, S. Guyt McLendon, was Secretary of State for a number of years. Edward Telfair at the time of his death was editorial writer on the St. Petersburg Independent (Fla.). He was once with the Macon News of Macon, Georgia, leaving it to organize The Columbus Ledger, where he remained for many years before going to Florida. His wife, Elia, was also a noted Georgia newspaper writer, being the organizer of the old Georgia Press Club many years ago. Her father, Mr. Goode, of Americus was called the "Silver Tongue Orator of the South."

Jeanette W. married a Methodist minister of Long (now Laurel) Branch Church, Joe N. Miller, their children were: Mattie, who married a Mr. Bales, they had one daughter Ophelia who married Jim Braswell. After the death of Mr. Bales she married Mr. Sauther. Thomas married unknown, their children were Lawrence, one girl and Charlie. Laura, married John Harrington, their children were Maggie, married Mr. Graham, Laura married Mr. Whitaker, Maurice, married Emma. Ed married. Perry unmarried. Lula married.

Montgomery Pike Byington married Sabine E. Brown on Oct. 19, 1843, by I. P. Whitehead, Hancock county. There were born to this union: Licinius Crassus, Rochambeau, Lenora, Charles K., Miriam, Florence Amos, Gertrude, Rosamond, Heurie, Henry, and Lilly. Miriam married W. A. Tigner, Oct. 10, 1872, by W. H. Pegg, Atlanta, Ga. To this union were born: Robert Smelser, Fay Homer, Lamar, Virgil, Jimmie, John D. and Mary. Elsewhere in this book is a sketch of the Tigner family.

Mary E. Byington first married John E. McMullen, to this union were born Marcus married Susie Criswell and John Anderson who married Mary Jane Golden. Her second marriage was to Bob Adams.

Martha M. married Aug. 8, 1852 C. B. Anderson a Methodist minister who preached at Hopewell church in Baldwin county.

There were born to this union: Benjamin B. married Pearl Denham, Charlie married Laura Caraker, Sallie married Mr. Etheridge of Gray, Ga., Pocahontas married Mr. Trap.

Henry K. Byington married Elizabeth P. Ivey born Nov. 15, 1846, died Jan. 21, 1914, on Mar. 26, 1865. There were born to this union: Oolooloo P. born Jan. 27, 1866, married Joseph T. Bloodworth on Dec. 10, 1884. Annie E. married John Bateman, Charlie G., Willie C., Henry A., James A., Eddie R., Henry K., volunteered for service to combat the Yanks Oct., 1861. He was located in Savannah, Ga., for six months with a company whose Captain was Col. Storey. He was at this time Orderly Sgt. He returned home in April. Realizing that the war would continue he and his comrades formed three companies from Wilkinson and two from Laurens counties. He was chosen Captain of Co. D 57 Georgia Regiment. His brother, Mirabeau, was in this company.

Charles Amos B. married Elizabeth Day Aug. 8, 1855. Their children were: Henry, died young; Montgomery Fox, married Sallie Nelson, born July 5, 1858, died Oct. 15, 1890. He then married Bethany Stevens. John Furman, born 1859, died 1927, he is survived by a son, John S. and four daughters, Mrs. Henry Lewis, Mrs. F. C. Heinsen, Mrs. Raymond Pierce and Mrs. P. Pearsons. Charles Amos was shot in the chin during the battle of Chancellorsville, (Va.) and died instantly.

Mirabeau Lamar B., married Lydia E. Barrett, born Jan. 24, 1839, died Dec. 15, 1906, in 1858. There were born to this union: Mary M., Sept. 18, 1859, married Henry G. W. Bloodworth. John Lamar, born Oct. 21, 1860, died Sept. 24, 1861. Sarah E., born Mar. 24, 1862, married Marion Smith, after his death she married Jas. Langford. Nancy J., born July 23, 1866, married Joseph Wood. Charles William, born March 15, 1868, died July 24, 1868. James Lawrence, born April 1, 1870, died Jan. 14, 1912. Wright Elam, born May 15, 1872, died June 13, 1913, married Cora Hobby. Lilly, born Dec. 26, 1874, died Feb. 2, 1912, married James Council. Martha J., born Feb. 22, 1878, married Verner P. Jackson. Mirabeau Lamar, served in Co. D, 57 Georgia Regiment during the Civil War, he was discharged April, 1865 at Greensboro, N. C. He was a musician.

James Lawrence B., married Dec. 31, 1890, Eula Hughes Gilmore, born Nov. 5, 1870, by Rev. James Langford, Sr. To this

union were born: George, Oct. 28, 1891, dead. Rosa Lamar, born Nov. 14, 1892. Frederick Gilmore and Edwin Crowley, born Nov. 12, 1894. James Lawrence was a lumberman, he served his county as Sheriff six years and was Representative at the time of his death.

Rosa Lamar B., married Nov. 5, 1911, Horace Green Lindsey, born Dec. 18, 1887, by Rev. Jordan. To this union were born: James Byington, Jan. 15, 1913, Waldo Wayne, Dec. 15, 1915. Mary Sue, Aug. 25, 1917, and William Hubert, July 31, 1921. It was through the service that James Gilmore rendered that made Rosa Lamar eligible for membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Frederick Gilmore B., married Christine Latta of Oxford, N. C., on Dec. 23, 1926, by Rev. W. D. Poe. There has been born to this union one son, Amos Gilmore, May 4, 1928, and one daughter, Eula Cornelia, Dec. 17, 1929. Edwin C. married Gussie Earl Branan April 12, 1930. Frederick and Edwin entered the World War as privates Sept. 18, 1917. They were discharged as Sergeants, May 22, 1919. They were in Co. F, 307 Engineer, 82nd Division, and were never separated during the war. They were in the following engagements: Lagny Sector, Marbache Sector, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

Eula Hughes Gilmore, the wife of James L. Byington, was the daughter of Susan Boyer Gilmore, born Feb. 11, 1847, died July 28, 1897, the wife of Ebenezer Torrence Gilmore, born May 7, 1842, died Oct. 10, 1922, and were married Dec. 21, 1869. Ebenezer T. G., was licensed to practice medicine and surgery by the Board of Physicians at Milledgeville, Georgia, Jan. 3, 1874. He volunteered for service during the Civil War at the age of fifteen. He was the son of James Hughes Gilmore, born Jan. 19, 1807, died Feb. 6, 1871, married Elizabeth Nancy Mathis, born Jan. 4, 1813, died Aug., 1894, married Feb. 2, 1932. James H. G., was the son of John Gilmore, born 1781, died 1852, and married Cleo Precilla Duggan born Jan. 1788, died 1851, they were married in 1805. John G., was the son of James Gilmore, born before 1760, died Jan. 3, 1835, married Mary (called Polly) Hughes, born before 1766, died 1850. This said James Gilmore is the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of private. He was married in Wilkes County, Georgia.

(By Mrs. Rosa L. Lindsey)

HALL—FREEMAN—HALL

HANSFORD A. HALL—1842-1908

The life history of Hansford A. Hall is most admirable. Shattered and poverty stricken as a result of the war but by dint of perseverance, economy and untiring industry he became one of the most wealthy men of the county. Few men have ever had more obstacles to overcome or surmounted them more triumphantly than did he. The opening of the War Between the States found him a school teacher. Upon the organization of Company A of the 49th Georgia, originally known as the Wilkinson County Invincibles, he enlisted, and having been promoted to 2nd Sergeant with this command under Capt. S. T. Player, was in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, being attached to Thomas' Brigade's Army of Northern Virginia. He was in all of the Seven Days Battles around Richmond. At Gettysburg while this Company was supporting a battery he was wounded and for three months lay in a hospital. At the Wilderness, while the gallant Wilkinson County Companies were holding their ground until nearly obliterated, he received a terrible wound in the right hip which disabled him from further service. He was at home, a complete wreck of his former self when Sherman's march through Wilkinson added to the gloom. He was also in love with a wealthy planter's daughter, Mary Elizabeth Dickson, and he had no land, no slaves, no mules. They both probably reasoned that he was in no worse condition than the other eligibles of Wilkinson would be if the war continued, so while on his crutches they were married October 23, 1864. He rented his father's old sheep house and some land to cultivate. He and Mary Elizabeth started housekeeping in this old sheep house. The year following they moved near the Dickson home on the north side of Big Sandy. Sherman had left some worn out horses and mules along the route. Our subject collected four of these and as soon as they were able began plowing them, using the plow handles for a crutch. In 1866 he bought on credit the plantation near Stephenville where he made his home for many years. Here his two sons, Willie A. and Isaac Oliver (1875-1913) were born.

Mr. Hall soon began buying other land as it was offered for sale and at his death on Dec. 13, 1908, owned nearly five thousand acres. First of all, he was a farmer and cared but little for poli-

tics, although he served as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues 1880-1883.

The subject of this sketch was descended from historic ancestors. His father, William Anderson Hall (Nov. 11, 1811-July 12, 1892), was the son of Isaac Hall (Nov. 12, 1788-March 9, 1869) who was Tax Collector and Sheriff of Wilkinson County, a veteran of the War of 1812 and a near relative of Lyman Hall, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Family records in the hands of Edgar Adams and family tradition says Isaac came from Clarke Co., Ga., to Wilkinson. The name Lyman is found in every generation among the descendants in this county.

Isaac's wife, the grandmother of our subject, was Susanna Ross (June 12, 1788-March 1, 1860), who was born in Washington County, Georgia, was the daughter of William Ross, Sr. (d. 1842) and his wife Nancy (d. 1843), and was a sister of James Ross, Senator from Wilkinson and of John Ross, the famous Baptist preacher. The Ross family were from Virginia and said to be of the same family as Betsy Ross, the designer of the first flag.

The maiden name of our subject's mother was Edna Paulk (b. Jan. 1, 1816-Sept. 9, 1885), the daughter of Micajah Paulk and the granddaughter of John Paulk, a veteran of the Revolution.

THOMAS MADISON FREEMAN—1833-1895

“THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND”

For more than a century the Freeman family of Wilkinson County has been held in high esteem. Not only is this a family with wide-spread connections but is one in which numerous members in each generation may be found standing out prominently in their communities as leaders—leaders in farming, leaders in the church, in the school and in every line of activity and thought—a constructive, quality of leadership, which has meant much to Wilkinson County.

In the history of this family, none deserve to be more highly honored than does the memory of Thomas Madison Freeman, who justly deserved to be called “The Poor Man's Friend.” As has been said of him: “He was industrious, careful, economical and yet liberal. He was an earnest man, full of zeal and of good works. His whole life was an inspiration to honest, earnest effort. His

hands for years before his death were never free from public trust and his private interests multiplied, but he was true to every obligation. He was the man to whom the neighbors went for counsel and help. In his domestic and church relations he was equally painstaking and prompt, gently and kindly seeking to discover the right. He was a man that never turned anyone away from his door, who might be seeking shelter or food."

No more gallant soldier fought under the Stars and Bars than Thomas M. Freeman. In the early part of the war, he, with Henry K. Byington and others, organized the Company which was later to be known as Company D of the 57th Georgia Regiment. Byington was elected Captain with our subject First Lieutenant. He went with his command on the expedition into Kentucky and thence through Tennessee into Mississippi. At Baker's Creek when Grant's terrific assaults had broken Pemberton's lines and the enemy was pouring through the breach, his Company together with the others of the 57th Georgia covered itself with glory in their irresistible charge which drove back the enemy and restored the line.

Mr. Freeman was in the siege of Vicksburg and with the Company was captured and under parol was permitted to return to Georgia pending the exchange. As soon as the exchange was perfected, Sherman's Army approaching Atlanta, Mr. Freeman with his command was sent to reinforce Johnston.

On May 25th, 1864, at New Hope Church his Company went into action "in the midst of a heavy storm, vivid lightning and peals of thunder mingled with the cannon's roar and the muskets' sheet of flame." (see Georgia and Georgians) Sherman's hosts were being hurled against Johnston's thin gray lines, but Lieutenant Freeman's Company was successfully maintaining its portion of the line. While encouraging his men and exposing himself wherever danger was greatest, he received a severe wound through the shoulder from which he never fully recovered. Though the battle was raging in all its fury from man to man down the line the word was passed "Lieutenant Freeman is wounded." The wound proved so serious that he was totally disabled from further service.

For years he was a Steward of Poplar Springs Methodist Church where his membership was. Although he attended and took an active part in the services of other churches. He was also a member of Toombsboro Masonic Lodge. In 1873 he served as Sheriff, complet-

ing the unexpired term of Matthew Deason, later serving as County Commissioner for a number of years. At his death he was one of the wealthiest planters of the county.

Our subject was the son of John Freeman, Sr. (March 30, 1796-August 6, 1867) and Elizabeth (Cawley) Freeman (d. May 25, 1862), they having married in Wilkinson County July 3, 1822, although she was born in Lenoir County, North Carolina, and moved to Georgia one year after her birth. Other children of John Freeman, Sr., were: John D.; Jacob M.; James H.; Harve M.; Polly, m. John Freeman; Ann, m. Enoch Miller; Miriam, m. Ivey L. Davis.

Our subject was first married to Eliza Nancy Davis, the daughter of Oren Davis (see J. C. Bower sketch). Their children were Temperance Elizabeth, Leonard Hascal, Emma, and Thomas Elbert.

After the death of his first wife, he was married in 1865 to Celia VanLandingham (1842-1925) the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dean) VanLandingham, this family being one of the oldest families of the County and of German descent. The children by his last wife were: James Lee, m. Lada Hooks; Loomis Oscar, m. Emmie Castelow; Lillie Elizabeth, m. Willie Alford Hall; William Harvey, m. Lorah Branan; Attie May, m. R. F. Deese; Clara, m. Isaac Oliver Hall, who died Oct. 2, 1913, and she is now Mrs. J. T. Bush; E. B., m. Etta Sanders; John Ernest, m. Gradye Thigpen.

WILLIE ALFORD HALL

Willie Alford Hall was born Nov. 7, 1865, the son of Hansford A. Hall and Mary Elizabeth (Dickson) Hall (1844-1926). His mother was the daughter of William ("Buck," 1814-1873) and Frances (Paine) Dickson (1829-1909). William having been born in Hancock County and migrating to Wilkinson with his father Thomas Dickson; Frances was the daughter of Joseph and Sennia (Mitchell) Paine, the latter being the daughter of Isaac Mitchell, all of whom were early settlers of the county. Mr. Hall ever spoke in the highest terms of his grandmother Dixon, she was his "buddy," and whenever "in a tight" she never failed to come to his rescue.

In November, 1864, the news of the approach of Sherman's Army arrived. It was not believed the enemy would cross Big

Sandy Creek, and it was thought advisable for Mary to be sent across the creek for safety. Her father concealed everything of value and drove the mules and horses off. When the Yankees arrived at the Dickson house no one was there except Mrs. Dickson. The looting of the house began, even the piano cover being taken for a saddle blanket and the music thrown away. They shot the chickens and anything else they could find. Mrs. Dickson appealed in vain to the officer in charge to prevent the taking of the property. Her husband being a member of the Masonic fraternity and a prominent officer in his Lodge she went into the house and put on his Masonic apron and official insignia and returned, whereupon an order was issued and the Yankees departed.

Our subject grew up in the terrible Reconstruction period and experienced the hardships and privations of those never-to-be-forgotten days. His father still suffering from the wound received at the Wilderness was unable to give him every advantage he would have liked but managed to give him as good an education as the schools of the county afforded and then sent him to Emory College, Oxford, Ga., where he would have finished at the age of sixteen but did not return in his Senior year. He now took an active interest in the operation of his father's farms, part of the time clerking at Baum's store in Toombsboro and assisting in guano sales, etc., all of which was giving him excellent preparation for later life. His farm management was a decided success. He changed the methods of farming from an all cotton crop to a diversified plan, growing all food crops necessary to supply the farms and then growing what cotton he could.

In the fall of 1890 Mr. Hall was planning to study law at the University of Georgia but changed his mind and was married to Lillie Elizabeth Freeman, born 1870, daughter of Thomas M. and Celia (VanLandingham) Freeman (See Thomas M. Freeman Sketch).

After his marriage he purchased the old Brazeall farm near Irwinton and moved to it and here he continued his modern farming methods. Each year as his income warranted he invested in more farms until he soon became one of the largest landowners of the county. Those who know Mr. Hall best ascribe one of the secrets of his success to his ability to manage his labor. The loyalty of those in his employ was unexcelled anywhere. No farms pro-

duced more per plow than did his. He possessed that rare quality of leadership which inspired his employees to do their best.

In 1904 Mr. Hall moved to Toombsboro and began a general merchandise business with his father and brother under the name of H. A. Hall & Sons. His family now owns the same business and operates it as The W. A. Hall Co.

Mr. Hall has always taken an active interest in advancing the cause of education. For several years he served as a member of the County Board of Education. When he moved to Toombsboro, school facilities there were so meager that he went to work and succeeded in building a new house near the Methodist Church which was the fore-runner of many other improvements which finally resulted in the new modern brick building. In the efforts to provide funds with which to operate the schools, Mr. Hall was one of the original advocates of local taxation.

As a mark of the esteem in which he was held by the people of the county, on most occasions when Mr. Hall has served on the grand jury he has been chosen Foreman. He was also recognized as one of the county's most consistent prohibitionists.

When the Methodist Church at Toombsboro was built he was very active in furthering the work and served on the building committee at the same time being a Steward and Trustee. His wife and family are likewise members of this church.

One of the undertakings in which Mr. Hall threw himself wholeheartedly into and of which he is justly proud, was the organization of the Wilkinson County Bank of which he is Vice-President. At the time there was no bank in the town and the operation of a bank was something new in which no one at Toombsboro had any experience. However, its success has proved the excellent foresight of its organizers.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hall are as follows:

Willie Mae; Murray Hansford; Mary Frances and Lillie Freeman. Mary F. was married Sept. 1922 to Lamar M. Ware, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ware of Marshallville, Ga., and their children are: Lamar M. Jr. and Mary Elizabeth. Murray H. married Geraldine Collins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Collins of Toombsboro, Dec. 1926 and their children are Clara Mae and Willie Alford.

The subject of this sketch died March 18, 1930, and was buried at Poplar Springs Cemetery.

JOHN MARVIN HALL

Among the leaders of Wilkinson today, John Marvin Hall is found in the front rank. In every form of activity tending towards the upbuilding of the County he takes a prominent part, the church, the schools, good roads, the development of new industries, the improvement of agricultural conditions, etc.

Mr. Hall is the son of William Alfred and Permelia (Vanlandingham) Hall, and grandson of William Anderson and Edna (Paulk) Hall, and of William and Elizabeth Vanlandingham (see Hall-Freeman sketch). His father, Alfred, was a most remarkable man, well deserving the tribute yet paid to his memory by those who knew him best. After a most creditable record of service through the four years of the War Between the States, serving in Co. D, 57th Georgia, he returned home to face the Reconstruction discouragements. In spite of this, however, by untiring energy, economy and good management, aided by his devoted helpmeet, he amassed what was considered by his contemporaries as a comfortable fortune, he being one of the largest land owners in the county at the time of his death. Both he and his wife were members of Red Level Methodist Church. They were strong believers in education and gave every possible advantage to their children, to-wit: Cora, Alma (Mrs. J. R. Frink), Leila (Mrs. J. E. King), Maxa (Mrs. L. M. Stanley), Ira m. Eva Adams and died Feb. 11, 1910, John Marvin and Ethel.

John Marvin was born 1886 at the country home built by his father, eight miles southeast of Irwinton. After attending the local schools and Talmage Institute he spent two years at the South Georgia Methodist College at McRae, later attended G. A. B. His father's death made it necessary for him to assume the care of his widowed mother and unmarried sisters, as well as to manage the plantation owned by his father. In this he was successful, in spite of his youth, and has been constantly adding to the size of his plantations. A few years ago seeing the possibilities of his own timber tracts as well as others which he could obtain, he entered this business, purchasing a planing mill and saw mills and since then has been actively engaged cutting, dressing and marketing lumber, and

is now regarded as a successful lumberman in Middle Georgia.

Mr. Hall believes in utilizing the cut-over lands by planting them in permanent pastures and fattening cattle for the market. He has some of the finest pasture lands in the county which he is using in this manner.

The vast mineral resources of this section is also attracting his attention and he is putting his plans into execution which gives promise of another mining plant in this vicinity in the near future.

As an enthusiast on the question of good roads, Mr. Hall is at all times ready to lay aside all other business and appear before county and state authorities and urge road improvement. He has served as the Wilkinson County delegate at all meetings of the Woodrow Wilson Highway Association since its organization. When the county and state officials agreed to build the Irwinton-Dublin portion provided the right of way was furnished he spent a great deal of time getting the landowners along the route to give this without cost to the county.

He is a Mason, a Democrat, takes an active interest in both the Sunday School and in the Methodist Church of which he is now a member. Prior to his joining the Church, he had the unusual distinction of serving for several years as a Steward of Red Level Methodist Church where his ancestors for nearly a century had been leading members.

Mr. Hall was married December 21, 1918, to Miss Ruby Culpepper (see E. Johnson sketch) and they have one daughter, Helen Lillian.

Mrs. Hall was born in Thomasville, Ga., moving to Irwinton in 1909. After attending Talmage Institute and G. N. I. C. at Milledgeville, she taught for two years at Jenkinsburg and in the schools of this county. In 1919, when the statewide campaign to eradicate illiteracy was inaugurated she was chosen the Director of the campaign for Wilkinson County. So well did she perform this duty that she received the hearty commendation of the state officials.

In addition to being an efficient homemaker and a most capable and devoted wife and mother, Mrs. Hall helps her husband in his business interest, acts as his book-keeper and performs general office work for him.

In civic affairs she is likewise very active; is a member of the Irwinton Methodist Church, a teacher in the Sunday School, Presi-

dent of the Methodist Woman's Missionary Society, member of the Robert Toombs Chapter U. D. C. and other organizations.

MAJOR JOHN HATCHER AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Of all the historic families of Wilkinson County, none more justly deserves the love, respect and honor, felt by the people for more than a century past, than that of Major Hatcher, Revolutionary patriot, Senator, political, civic and church leader of the county. So deeply did he make his impress upon the minds of the people that, though he has been dead almost a century, traditions of him are still handed down from father to son and for a stranger to claim descent from Major John Hatcher is an open sesame to the hearts of the people of Wilkinson County.

Major John Hatcher was born on his father's plantation on the James River in Henrico Parish, Virginia, about 1750. His family had been residents of that section since the progenitor William Hatcher came over from England in the year 1636. The parish church records show that William Hatcher was a member of the house of Burgesses for a period from 1646 to 1674.

John Hatcher, according to the family record, was a lineal descendant of this early colonial settler. He married, about 1772, Miss Mary Brady of his home state and came to seek his fortune in the newer colony of Georgia.

He enlisted and fought through the Revolutionary War from Georgia, having served in Colonel William Candler's Regiment, attached for a time to the command of General Nathaniel Greene. For both of which commanders he named one of his sons, William Greene.

During the years following the Revolution, we find him living, first in Columbia county, later in Warren. The Indian troubles, which were drenching the Oconee frontier in blood, made it necessary for every able-bodied man to arm and equip himself and be ready to perform military service. His quality of leadership was such that he was chosen Captain of the 12th Company of the Columbia County Regiment of Militia. In 1800 he was commissioned Major of the Georgia militia.

His services in the Revolution entitled him to county lands in Washington County and in 1785 Governor Elbert issued him a

grant for 287½ acres. (His great grandson, A. S. Hatcher, of Macon, Georgia, is now the proud possessor of this proof of his ancestor's service.) Major Hatcher for some reason never moved to this land but continued to own it to his death.

A BELIEVER IN EDUCATION. Major Hatcher was appointed as one of the Commissioners of Warren County Academy in 1801. Again, in 1810 the year that he moved to Wilkinson County, we find him appointed one of the commissioners of the Wilkinson County Academy which, since the division of the county, had not yet been reorganized. Within a short time we find this academy functioning and being advertised among the leading newspapers as one of the most desirable academies in the state.

AS A LEGISLATOR. In 1805, we find where he was elected to the Legislature from Warren County and served through 1809.

Major Hatcher moved to Wilkinson County in 1810 and settled in Passmore District near the Oconee River on what is still called "The John Hatcher Plantation"—near the present home of M. G. Smith. Here he lived the entire remainder of his life and here in the old family cemetery he lies buried with several members of his family.

SELECTING THE SITE FOR THE COUNTY. When John Hatcher first arrived in Wilkinson, the county had just been through the excitement of selecting one county site, the county previously comprising both Twiggs and Wilkinson, and the result of this struggle was that the county of Twiggs through the leadership of Arthur Fort was cut off and formed, making it necessary for a new county site to be selected. There prevailed a spirit of suspicion and criticism of those entrusted with the duty of selecting a site which meant so much to the county. We can appreciate therefore the trust that the people of Wilkinson County must have had in Major Hatcher by reason of the fact that he was immediately put on the Commission to select this site. This body had almost unlimited power. It was unusual that a man who had just come to a new county should be so trusted. However, Wilkinson County was filled by men, veterans of the Revolution, who had fought with this old soldier, who had lived in Warren County with him, who knew him to be every inch a man and worthy of trust.

Service on this commission required a man of courage, one who would do his duty under all circumstances, who would lean to no

faction to further political schemes, and Major John Hatcher was believed by them to possess these requisites.

AS SENATOR FROM WILKINSON COUNTY. In 1812, Wilkinson County sent Major Hatcher to represent her as State Senator, the highest office within her power to bestow even though he had been in the county only two years. So well did he serve his constituency that they kept him there until 1820. After that he would not again accept the office.

IN PRIVATE LIFE. After his return to his plantation, Major Hatcher took a great interest in politics, because a man of his nature could not long remain inactive. Upon his son, Robert, then practising law at Irwinton, later fell his political mantle, as we find him serving as Representative, 1828-29-30-31-32 until he moved to Randolph County.

We find Major Hatcher conspicuous at practically all the Fourth of July celebrations, this being shown by the old newspapers of those days. In all toasts, the Major's theme was his love for his country. Especially is this noticeable in 1831 when he served as President of the Day and his toast to the Nullifiers shows how he hated anyone who threatened the peace of the nation.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR. In politics, Major Hatcher to the last was the staunchest leader of the Clark faction in this county. Throughout all these years the Clarkites seem to have swept this county in all elections. Major Hatcher was also a valiant supporter of Andrew Jackson and in 1828 he threw his whole strength into the campaign so that the county voted overwhelmingly for Jackson and he was consequently chosen Presidential Elector.

AS A BUSINESS MAN. Major Hatcher was a good business man. He amassed quite a fortune, owning at his death, in addition to his Washington County and Cherokee lands, over five hundred acres of land in Wilkinson County, ten slaves, a great deal of livestock, corn, cotton, and other property.

IN RELIGION the Hatchers of Virginia were Episcopalians and so was John Hatcher when he came to Georgia but this being a pioneer country there were no churches of his faith, so he and his wife connected themselves with Mount Nebo Primitive Baptist Church which has now passed out of existence. The old church book now in possession of Mr. Reddick McCook records the dates of his

reception and also the dates of his death and those of his wife and several children.

The children who lived were Jane Elizabeth, who married Thorpe; Willie Elizabeth, married Mitchell; Susan, married McMichael; John, who moved to Dooly County; Robert, who moved to Randolph County; and William Greene (named for General Nathaniel Greene and Colonel William Candler) the youngest, married Elizabeth Webb of Hancock County and lived for a time in Wilkinson County where they were members of Myrtle Springs Baptist Church, afterward moving to Crawford County about 1832. William Greene Hatcher was accidentally killed by a runaway horse in 1839. He had five children: Jerry B., Cicero R., John, Sara Jane, and Sidney William. Of Cicero R. Hatcher's children there is one now living in Macon, Georgia, George E., who married Kathleen Ayer and who have four children: Thomas Ayer, married Madge Kennon, George Edwin, Jr., Milford Burous, Hal Baskin.

Although all four of the sons of William Greene Hatcher served in the War Between the States, yet the war service in Wilkinson County of the youngest, Sidney William, is of especial interest to the people of the county.

First, while serving in Johnston's army, he was detailed for special duty in Mississippi returning to his command just after the Battle of Missionary Ridge. Being granted a furlough just before the Battle of Jonesboro, he was unable to rejoin his company but joined Prudden's Battery of State Militia at Milledgeville being given command of a piece of artillery. Upon Sherman's approach, the Battery, loading its ordnance upon flat cars, took the train by way of Gordon, and was there when J. R. Kelly paid his profane respects to General Wayne commanding the forces.

Upon their arrival at Oconee Bridge where a stand had been determined upon, to Hatcher's gun was given the most dangerous position of all, and the one which commanded the approach to the bridge. A barricade was hastily constructed by using a car of lumber which concealed the presence of the masked cannon.

Late in the afternoon the Federals advance guard appeared and firing became general with the exception of Hatcher's gun which remained silent. Upon the arrival of reinforcements the Yankees intent upon capturing the bridge charged down the track yelling as they came. It was then that Hatcher's gun unlimbered, pouring into

the blue clad masses a hail of grape and canister with telling effect. Unable to advance in the face of it, the charge was abandoned and the attackers took refuge in the underbrush on either side of the railroad and now began pouring a hot fire upon the barricade where the gun was hidden, their sharpshooters picking off those manning the gun, at every opportunity.

For two or three days the intermittent fighting continued and even now there are many yet living in Wilkinson who remember hearing the booming of Hatcher's gun as he, within a few miles of Major John Hatcher's grave, when the cowardly convicts who had been liberated to serve in the army were deserting in a body, faced by overwhelming numbers, threatened by attack in the rear by detachments crossing at Balls Ferry, still stuck to his post of duty in a manner as would have been most pleasing to his grandfather, "The Fire-eater of Wilkinson."

Finally, as their retreat was about to be cut off, orders came to fall back to Savannah.

Sidney William Hatcher married Mary Lou Weathersby, of Jasper County, November 15th, 1865. They had seven children: Martha Louise, Albert Sidney, who married Susie May Rumph and his children are as follows: Albert Sidney, Jr.; Virginia, married Charles Haslam; Mary, married Grafton Smith; and Dorothy, married Thomas Fontaine. Martha Louise, unmarried, a daughter of Sidney William also lives in Macon, Georgia, as does Sidney William, Jr., who married Olive McWilliams. Cecil Greenway lives near Macon on the old plantation, formerly the home of his father, and is unmarried. Mary Lucile married Ralph Northcutt and lives at Marietta, Georgia. She has served as President of Marietta's Woman's Club; State Chairman of Library Extension for Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs; State Chairman of Legislation for Georgia Parent-Teachers Association and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in New York in 1924. They have three children: Jane Weathersby, Helen Winters, and Mary Lucile Hatcher.

Reginald Weathersby Hatcher married Lucy Wright, of Portsmouth, Virginia, and lives at Milledgeville, Georgia, in an old colonial home with extensive grounds which he calls "Lockerley" after the ancestral home of the Hatchers in England. He has four children: Lucy Wright, Mary Weathersby, Reginald Weathersby,

Jr., and Lois Wright. He is a past President of the National Retail Hardware Association; Past President of the Southeastern Hardware Association and of the Georgia Retail Hardware Association; Past Exalted Ruler of Milledgeville Lodge Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and is at present Vice-President of the Georgia Anti-Tuberculosis Association; Vice-President Catholic Laymen's Association of Georgia; and President of John Milledge Chapter Sons of the American Revolution at Milledgeville.

THE HICKS FAMILY

John Hodgers Hicks was born Feb. 16, 1792, in S. C.. After his marriage to Rebecca Smith came to Wilkinson County, Ga., where he lived to the age of 94 years. They were the parents of William, Daniel, John, James, Caroline, Sarah Ann and Jane. All four of the sons served in the Confederate Army. William and Daniel being killed in service. John married Millie Fleetwood, lived in Irwinton a number of years. The girls married Gettes, Smith, Grandberrie, respectively.

James Charles Hicks, the youngest, while in school at Cuthbert married Susan Wesley Shepherd, 1860, the daughter of Henry Shepherd of Randolph county. They came to Wilkinson settling just off Ridge Road midway between Gordon and McIntyre.

In May, 1861, he enlisted in Confederate army. After the war with exception of a few years they lived the remainder of their lives in Wilkinson rearing a family of four. Namely, Laura Cornelia, born Feb. 7, 1862, married D. P. Hollomon of McIntyre; William Oscar, born 1866, married Leila Lewis and moved to Savannah. Their one child is Madge Hicks Sisterheimn of Savannah.

Mary Emma, born 1868, married Edward Jackson Helton of Wilkinson. Their living family, Dr. J. B. Helton of Gordon; W. L. Helton, Danville; Ernest Helton, Savannah; Cora Helton, Lillie Helton Holland, both of McIntyre; Eula Helton Kingery, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Willie Olive, born 1870, married Pleman Shepherd of Wilkinson and moved to Fla. Their children, James Shepherd, Effie Shepherd Murphey, Alice Shepherd Blaine, Susan Shepherd Griner, all of St. Petersburg.

James Charles Hicks, born Oct. 12, 1835, died Jan. 13, 1920, at

the age of 84 years. Mrs. Hicks died only 1½ mo. later at age of 80 yrs. He enlisted as a private in Co. I of the 3rd Ga. Regiment. He was corporal and later color bearer, seeing service in both 1st and 2nd Manassas and the terrible battle at Gettysburg. He carried the flag from Barnesville's retirement Feb. 6, 1865, to the surrender at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865. He was the 5th color bearer of the 3rd Regiment of the Ga. Volunteer Infantry of the Confederate army. His flag is now in the Capitol at Atlanta. After a faithful 4 yr. service at war he came home a farmer and a grand example of the man who lived in the house by the side of the road and was a friend to man. He was buried near his home in the family cemetery.

(By a Member of the Family.)

HOLLOMON (HOLLIMAN) FAMILY

David Hollomon, Sr., grandfather of James Hollomon, came from Maryland to Putnam County, Ga., shortly after the Revolutionary war. (See old manuscript in hands of E. J. Holliman, McIntyre, Ga.)

David, Jr., father of John, James, Virgil, Frank, Joseph, Mary Ann, Jane, Thomas and Andrew Hollomon, was born in Putnam county in 1804 and was married to Sarah Branan of said county in 1822. He then moved to Wilkinson county near Red Level Church where he died in 1858.

All seven of the above brothers were soldiers in the War Between the States, Virgil being killed in service. John moved to Randolph county, Ga. James visiting him, met and married Ann Caroline, daughter of Edward P. Thompson, on Dec. 4, 1851.

Edward Thompson, before his marriage to Eliza Butler, studied medicine. After moving from South Carolina to Ga., later to Alabama and finally settling in south Ga., gave up his practice of medicine and lived a tiller of the soil. He reared a family of four girls and five boys. The boys all served in the Confederate army, two of whom were killed in service.

In 1856 James Hollomon and family came to Wilkinson county from Randolph in covered wagons and settled near Red Level Church below Irwinton. From there he went into service 1861 to 1865 the end of the war.

After the war James Hollomon and family settled at what is now the Old Hollomon Homestead four miles northwest of McIntyre. It was there the family lived a quiet, honorable, honest, peace loving, busy life of a farmer.

They were the parents of Derril P. Hollomon, born Sept. 21, 1852 (died May 15, 1926) who married Laura Cornelia Hicks of Wilkinson county May 12, 1882, whose children are as follows: J. E., I. P., and O. D. Hollomon of McIntyre; J. H. Hollomon of Toombsboro; Dr. D. P. Hollomon of Unadilla; one daughter Annie H. Trapnell of McIntyre; Miss Alice Hollomon, born 1854 (died 1915); Edward Japeth, born Dec., 1855, married Allie Branan of Wilkinson County. They have no children; Etta Hollomon, born April, 1867, who married Fountain, has one living child, Robert.

The Confederate soldier, James H. Hollomon, born July 21st, 1828, enlisted as a private in Company I, 57 Regiment of the Ga. Volunteers under Captain G. W. Bishop in 1861. He served the greater part of his time in the Western Division of the Confederate army. He was in battles fought in the states of Mississippi, Tennessee and north Georgia. He served faithfully to the end of the war. Died at the age of seventy-one years, July, 1899.

(Note) The correct spelling of the name is Hollomon not Holliman as the younger generation is now using.

(By a member of the family.)

CHARLES HOOKS

Throughout the history of Wilkinson County the Hooks family has held a prominent place and the County History would be incomplete without mention of Charles Hooks.

His father, John Hooks, was one of the earliest settlers of Wilkinson and was one of those hardy pioneers who found here a wilderness and wrought out of that wilderness a glorious land of prosperity and happiness of ante-bellum days.

John Hooks' ancestors were of English descent and they settled first in Duplin County, North Carolina. Later, about the time of the Revolution, they migrated to Georgia. John's wife was Katie Summerford, of Creek Indian descent and traces of the Indian features may occasionally be seen in members of the family.

Charles, one of seven children, was born in Wilkinson County in 1823 and received a plain English education during the intervals of labor at farming. Prior to the War he was rapidly winning for himself a reputation for ability among the people of the county. During these years he was a Whig in politics. Among the things he advocated, which at the time seemed visionary to most people, but which have since been adopted, though he never lived to see them so, were a Compulsory Education Law and a Prohibition Law. In fact he was one of the original prohibitionists of Wilkinson and favored it when it was very unpopular to do so.

When the vote on Secession came up in 1860 he was strongly opposed to it and helped carry the county against seceding from the Union. Two of his sons promptly enlisted in the 3rd Georgia Regiment, one of whom, John, was killed at Spottsylvania Courthouse.

On the passage of the Reconstruction Laws by Congress he advocated their acceptance as the best policy and was chosen a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1867-'8 and took part in the framing of the Constitution by that body. In 1868 he announced for the Legislature as an advocate of the Reconstruction Laws and was elected. In 1870, Joel Coney opposed him in the race on the Democratic ticket but he was again elected, this time with a three hundred majority. After this term was over he retired from active participation in politics. Those who yet remember Charles Hooks speak of that ever present courtesy, which characterized his every contact with his fellowman. In his declining years he bore about him that gentility and refinement so often seen in the gentry of the old South.

He was married three times, first to Miss Honeycutt; second, to Ardilsia Taylor; third, to Epsy Beck. His children were:

John; Augustus, m. Kate Thomas; James, m. Sarah Methvin; Fannie, m. William Bozeman; Emma, m. Thomas G. Porter; Ella, m. 1st John Clark, 2nd W. Quinley; Marietta, m. D. Franklin Sanders; Charles M., m. Missouri Sanders; Thomas H., m. 1st Electa Todd, 2nd Eva Wolf; William G., m. Lucy Palmer; Lada E., m. 1st J. L. Freeman, 2nd B. Asbell. Of these only two, Charles M. and Mrs. Asbell, are residents of the county.



J. W. HOOKS

JOHN WESLEY HOOKS

The only son of John Wesley and Irene (Ridley) Hooks, who were married in Wilkinson County, August 19, 1845, but later moved to Dooly County, was born in the latter county August 10, 1860. Reared at a time when education was more expensive than the southern planter could well provide, he received only a common school education and at the age of eighteen, left home to make his way in the world. His first work was clerking for a mercantile firm in the city of Macon. On September 10, 1880, he entered the employ of the Central Railroad, and continued in the service of the same company as a locomotive engineer forty-seven years. On June 25, 1889, in the Gordon Methodist Church, he was married to Miss Minnie Sanders, daughter of King and Bethany (Leslie) Sanders, pioneer citizens of Gordon. They first made their home in Macon then Augusta and later Savannah, as Mr. Hooks received promotion in his capacity as a locomotive engineer. During these years he had the distinction of pulling the famous "Nancy Hanks" the crack flyer of that day between Atlanta and Savannah. On the morning of September 10, 1904, while running passenger train No. 4 from Macon to Savannah, the engine ran into an open switch at Rocky Ford, and turned over, from which he received a personal injury that incapacitated him for regular service. Being granted a leave of absence by the railroad company in 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Hooks moved to Gordon and built a home of "Colonial" architecture, giving it an Indian name "Sowania" which means strictly Southern, and has been the scene of many brilliant social functions. Later Mr. Hooks erected a modern store building, stocked and operated for ten years one of Gordon's most up-to-date mercantile establishments.

Mr. Hooks, although a staunch Democrat has never entered deeply into politics but was twice elected alderman and served two terms as mayor of Gordon and during his administration inaugurated the first sanitary department, using the primitive ox and cart, which has later developed into a modern auto truck. As a mark of appreciation of his value to Gordon one of the streets is named in his honor. Progressive in thought, he is always ready to do everything for the advancement of the people of the town and county. He has spent his time, talent and money for the betterment of this section and has aided materially in pushing forward the wheels of progress

in Gordon, having been largely responsible for the Pyne Tree Paper Mill being located here.

But after all the greatest measure of value to Gordon of John Wesley Hooks as a citizen is not his material achievements for the community. Rather it is the life of the man himself. Quiet, unassuming, gentle in manner, he goes the even tenor of his way and like Thomas Jefferson he believes in covering people's faults with the broad mantle of Christian charity.

He is a prince among men and as Mr. Darden Asbury, passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad said of him in an introductory letter to a friend "He is a regular Chesterfield." In Wilkinson County's galaxy of great names his is a star of the first magnitude. But just lovable "Uncle John" to all the young folks and to the writer of this sketch, John Wesley Hooks deserves the title of first citizen of Gordon, where he is now living in retirement, having been granted a life pension by his beloved Central of Georgia Railroad.

(MRS. GERTRUDE SANDERS GILLESPIE.)

MRS. JOHN WESLEY HOOKS

Mrs. Minnie Sanders Hooks was born in Gordon, Ga., Nov. 11, 1870, daughter of King and Bethany (Leslie) Sanders. Mrs. Hooks' father in her own words, was "an honest man," her mother "a very great lady, unknown to fame." Mrs. Hooks' grandfather, Malachi Sanders, was a veteran of the War of 1812, and on her mother's side, she is descended from the Tysons of the Revolutionary War. Her eldest brother died in Virginia, while serving in the War Between the States. Mrs. Hooks joined the Gordon Methodist Church, August 1887, and was married in the same church June 25, 1889, to John Wesley Hooks, going immediately thereafter to Macon to make her home. No children have blessed this union, but the devotion existing between Mr. and Mrs. Hooks is fully realized by their friends and acquaintances.

Since early womanhood Mrs. Hooks has interested herself in woman's affairs. While living in Macon she was a member of the King's Daughters and was an active member of the Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. She was also a charter member of the Auxiliary to the B. of L. E. of which she was the third president and a representative to the St. Louis, Mo. convention.



MRS. J. W. HOOKS

The love for the old home being so strong in the breast of Mrs. Hooks, in March 1906, she with her husband returned to Gordon to live where she has ever since been closely identified with civic movements and benevolent organizations of many sorts and has sought at all times to align herself intelligently and consistently with the affairs of her home, community and environments.

She was a charter member of the Gordon Eastern Star and served one term as Worthy Matron. To her belongs the honor of organizing the Wimodausis Club, now the Woman's Club and was the first President. In Nov. 1927, she was elected President of the Tenth District of the Georgia Federation of Woman's Clubs and was Trustee two years of the Tallulah Falls School owned and operated by the Club Women of Georgia. Mrs. Hooks has represented the Club as a delegate to the General Federation conventions in New York, Hot Springs, Ark., Chautauqua, N. Y., Los Angeles, Cal., and San Antonio, Texas, and several State Conventions. She organized and was elected the first President of the Wilkinson County Chapter, U. D. C.

She was appointed by the State Regent, the Organizing Regent of the John Ball Chapter, D. A. R., of which she was the first Regent and with the assistance of the Charter members developed it immediately to high standing among the other chapters. As a mark of the love and esteem of the members of the chapter, in March, 1929, following suitable ceremonies in her honor, a cedrus deodara was planted on the courthouse lawn commemorating the success she had made as Regent of the Chapter. When the Chapter assumed the great undertaking of publishing this History, it was imperative that a leader be chosen to head the publishing committee, one who possessed untiring energy, the ability to inspire enthusiasm, a leader whom the other members would follow, one who would not seek self aggrandizement, profit or fame, but who would submerge her own personal interests and throw her whole heart, soul, and being into the accomplishment of the task. This Mrs. Hooks has done. To her the Chapter is indebted for the success of the venture.

During the World War her services for the Red Cross never ceased.

While Mrs. Hooks has never been abroad she has traveled extensively through the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Mrs. Hooks is above all else a devoted wife; her unswerving

loyalty to her friends and to her ideals, her sense of fairness and justice in all her work and her deep interest in all civic and cultural work has made her a valuable citizen of Gordon and Wilkinson County.

ELI BARTOW HUBBARD

Among the descendants of John Nunn, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and who is buried at Nunn and Wheeler Cemetery in Wilkinson County, is Eli Bartow Hubbard. The relationship is traceable as follows: Among the children of John Nunn was one daughter named Susan. This daughter first married a Manderson, and then after her first husband's death she married Neri Wheeler, who is also buried at Nunn and Wheeler Cemetery in Wilkinson County. Susan Wheeler lived to be One Hundred and one years old. She is remembered by Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Grenade of this county, who is now living, and who gave the author this information. Susan Wheeler had one daughter by the name of Addie-line, who married Robert F. Adams, among her several children was one by the name of Francis. Francis Adams married James Allen Hubbard, who are the parents of Eli Bartow Hubbard.

The Nunns and Wheelers came to Georgia from South Carolina prior to the year 1776 and later settled in Bloodworth District in Wilkinson County.

Eli Bartow Hubbard was born January 16th, 1882, just across the line of Wilkinson in Baldwin County, Georgia. He attended the public schools of Baldwin until the age of thirteen years, when his father placed him on a farm. He farmed for several years, and at the age of thirty-three years he began the study of law while working on his farm. He was admitted to the Bar on July 19th, 1916, and immediately moved to Wilkinson County, on a farm, which he purchased from the McDaniel estate near Gordon. He married Bessie Williams, the daughter of Edward and Rebecca Williams of this county on Nov. 5th, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have two children, Frances Rebecca and Josephine Elizabeth, both having been born on the McDaniel farm near Gordon. He continued to reside on this farm until 1921, when he moved to Gordon. During the year 1922, he organized and established at Gordon The Wilkinson County News, a weekly newspaper. He

edited this paper in connection with his law practice until 1925. He served Wilkinson county as county attorney for the years 1922-'23-'24 and '25, and again from 1928 to the present time. He was elected as Representative of Wilkinson county in the General Assembly of the State of Georgia for the years 1929-1930. During his service as Representative in the 1929 session of the General Assembly he introduced and secured a favorable report from the Committee the following bills of general operation throughout the State: A Bill to exempt farm lands from taxation, House Bill No. 130. A Bill to provide for a special lien for laborers, House Bill No. 404. A Bill to place the Public Road from Irwinton to Wrightsville on the State Highway system. House Bill No. 319 and also to eliminate the county site to county site provision from the State Aid Road laws. This last named bill was passed by substitute known as the Traylor-Neal Bill. Among the committees he served on were Appropriations, Judiciary No. 2, State Sanitarium, Engrossing. None of these bills were placed on the calendar for passage for the reason that tax bills were given the preference, and very few bills other than revenue bills of a general nature were placed on the calendar for passage.

(Autobiography)

REV. GREEN BERRY HUGHS

INDIAN FIGHTER—BAPTIST PREACHER

William Thomas Hughs, grandfather of Green B. Hughs, emigrated to Georgia from Ireland about the time of the Revolutionary War, reaching here when he was nine years of age. He later married Ann, the daughter of Joel and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Childs, and became one of the early settlers of Wilkinson County. In 1811 we find him Tax Receiver of the County. He and his wife raised a large family of children, among them being, John Hughs, who married Margaret White and settled about eight miles southwest of Irwinton. He became a member of New Providence Baptist Church several miles distant from his home. Recognizing the need for a church in his own community, he induced others to unite with him in organizing Bethel Baptist Church. The newly constituted church at once called Mr. Hughs to the pastorate and requested New Providence to ordain him as a minister. For eleven

years, and up to his death in 1843, he served this church, New Providence, and others as pastor.

Although Elder David Smith was one of the Presbytery which ordained John Hughs, fate led these two men to become leaders of two opposing schools of thought in the Baptist churches of Wilkinson County which four years later were destined to rend asunder the membership of these churches—Missionary and Anti-Missionary. Smith was violently Anti-Missionary. At Irwinton Church in 1831, he paused long enough in his sermon to engage his objecting deacon, John Eady, in a fist fight in the pulpit. He frequently served all the other Baptist churches in the county except Bethel and New Providence, and he had a tremendous following in all these other churches. However, John Hughs advocated the Missionary belief. Though young in the ministry, not only did these two churches follow his guidance but his influence was felt in many other places. The supreme test came at the Association at Beersheba in 1836, when the feeling had become so intense, that the division in the Baptist Church became necessary. The only two churches in Wilkinson whose members were aligned almost solidly on the side of Missions, were Bethel and New Providence. Big Sandy, almost equally divided on the question finally cast in her lot with Missions. All the other Baptist churches formed the Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Association.

Rev. John Hughs, now the leading Missionary Baptist of the county, saw the need for more Missionary Baptist churches. In every Baptist church of the county there had been some who believed in Missions, and these, now severing themselves from the mother church, needed some convenient place for their membership. Especially was this true of Mt. Nebo whose Missionary members were so numerous that Liberty church was organized to take care of them.

Rev. Green Berry Hughs, the oldest son of Rev. John Hughs was born May 13, 1814. He joined New Providence church early in life, transferred his membership to Bethel, was ordained deacon in 1842, and licensed to preach in 1849.

HERO OF THE CREEK WAR

In his young manhood Mr. Hughs was employed as manager of the mercantile establishment operated by Samuel Beall at Irwin-

tion. The Creek Indian War of 1836 breaking out, Beall, who for years had been the leading military figure in the county, was assigned to duty on the staff of Major Jernigan whose command was operating near Columbus, Georgia, and in the counties adjacent. Upon his being ordered to report at the scene of hostilities, Beall gave complete charge of his store to Hughs until his return. Soon after Beall's departure, however, the nation was startled by the massacre at Roanoke, and Wilkinson County was called on to furnish her quota of a company of mounted men to march immediately. Green B. Burney's Company, the Wilkinson Greys, was chosen. Many of the members of this company, including the Captain were from Hugh's immediate neighborhood, and when volunteers were called to fill vacancies in the Company, forgetting Sam Beall's instructions he hastily left the store in other hands and departed with the Company for the front.

The story is still told throughout Wilkinson of how arriving in Stewart County the Wilkinson Greys were deployed in a swamp when overwhelming numbers of Indians attacked them forcing them to fall back. Young Hugh's horse was shot from under him, and in falling from his horse his gun dropped to the ground. Before he could regain it the redskins were upon him. Though extremely small in stature and no match to combat unarmed even one Indian, Hughs at once endeavored to retrieve his gun. In the meantime, Sam Beall with a few troops had arrived to re-inforce the retreating men. Beall saw in the distance the predicament the diminutive figure of Hughs was in and putting spurs to his horse dashed to his rescue, and galloping up behind he seized Hughs, lifted him onto his horse and bore him away out of danger. Noticing that Hughs was struggling to get loose from him, he inquired the reason and Hughs informed him that he wanted to go back after his gun. Although a devout Methodist it is said that Sam Beall now for once swore like a pirate, consigning the blankety-blank gun to all sorts of perdition. When he finished he looked at the man whom he had saved and to his astonishment he found him none other than his store manager whom he thought to be in Irwinton. "You little devil, I thought you were seeing after my store!" was Beall's delighted exclamation upon recognizing Hughs.

AS MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL

A few months after Green B. Hughs returned from the Indian

War he was married to Miss Nancy Methvin, the daughter of Thomas Methvin of Wilkinson County. During the years that followed Mr. Hughs was able to amass quite a fortune operating his plantation and he soon owned a number of slaves. Upon his entering the ministry, however, he devoted his whole time and attention to the church, riding horseback to distant appointments, organizing churches in places where they were needed, serving them without charge wherever the membership was too poor to pay him. He served for a time at Antioch, Stone Creek, Clear Creek, New Providence, Jeffersonville, Salem, and other churches during the early years of his ministry. Too old for service in the War Between the States, he was appointed by the Inferior Court to investigate the condition of destitute widows and orphans in portions of the county and to see that they were provided with the necessities of life.

Mr. Hughs was preaching at Bethel Church in 1865, when Bob Toombs was making his memorable escape from the Yankees. In company with Joel Dees who was conducting him through the county to Wesley King's they took the wrong road and came out at Bethel. Hughs was in the midst of a sermon, Dees, not knowing which road to take and knowing Rev. Hughs well, called him from the pulpit and recited to him the trouble they were in. Tradition says that this was one service where there was no benediction, and that this was the only time in Green B. Hughs life he felt that the Lord's work could wait. Without a moment's hesitation he laid aside all ministerial duties and mounting his horse conducted Toombs to Wesley King's.

In 1871 he sold his plantation and induced several other families to move with him to Texas. The climate not agreeing with them, however, and the finances of the others being exhausted, he used all his remaining funds in paying their expenses back to Georgia.

For a while after his return he served Bluewater Church in Laurens County and other churches, a short time later moving to Florida where he worked half time with his son as a Missionary serving two churches. In 1875 he returned to Wilkinson County, living for a while at Gordon. In 1877 Bethel again called him and he returned to his small home near there which he still owned. Though with failing health he continued his service here until 1883. The Ebenezer Association appointed him colporteur, and

he went about distributing Bibles among those who were unable to buy, and preaching at the churches in whose service he had given the best years of his life. His last official work was helping organize Mt. Pleasant Church in Baldwin County in 1886. While preparing for a Union Meeting at Bethel he was stricken, living only a few hours.

The children of Green B. Hughs were: Martha Ann Elizabeth (1840-1929 m. James Morris Beall), John Thomas (1842-1875, m. Florence Virginia Stanley), Sarah Jane (1844, living, m. Ira Chambers), Margaret White (1846-1880, m. James Spears), William Jackson (1849-1990, m. Mamie Ellis, first, and Edith Armstrong, second), Theodosia Clifford (1856-1928, m. first, Robert Matthews, second Joseph Richardson, third Lorenzo Dow), Green Davis (1861-1907, m. Julia Binacher).

HAYWOOD DONALDSON HUGHES

Haywood Donaldson Hughes, a member of the prominent Hughes family of Twiggs County, was born in Jeffersonville, July 18, 1851, the youngest son of Haywood and Elizabeth (Coley) Hughes, and received his education at the Jeffersonville School. In 1870 he moved to Wilkinson, where on July 15, 1874, he was married to Emma Hughs, the daughter of Nathaniel C. and Georgia (Hatcher) Hughs.

After moving here he soon became a successful farmer. In the hectic political years of 1892 and 1894 when the Democratic and Populist Parties were engaged in a death grapple, he was nominated by the Democratic Convention to make the race for Clerk of the Superior Court. Both times he was successful. From 1892 to 1907 he made Irwinton his home and then moved to Toombsboro where he engaged in the livestock sales business. His wide acquaintance over the county and his known responsibility and integrity were now assets, and from the beginning his business was a success.

He was active in the organization of the Wilkinson County Bank and served as a Director from its organization to his death Feb. 23, 1921. He, likewise, served several years as Councilman and also as Mayor of Toombsboro, and acted as Clerk of Toombsboro Bap-

tist Church from 1908 to 1912. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Hughes possessed a host of friends to whom he was unquestionably most loyal. His friendliness to every one, his hospitality, his ready aid for those in need, endeared him to all.

Mrs. Hughes is, indeed, a most lovable woman, friendly, unselfish, kind and considerate of others. She is a faithful member of Toombsboro Baptist Church, and no one loves this church more devotedly than she. And now in the evening of her life, she radiates a spirit of goodness and of cheer which makes one love her the more.

Their children were: Albert Haden (Dec. 10, 1875-July 7, 1879), Paul Blackman (July 12, 1878): Alberta (Mrs. Lance B. Simmons) Mar. 4, 1881: Julian Herbert (July 9, 1883-Nov. 4, 1884): Georgia Elizabeth (Mrs. W. C. Troutman) July 2, 1886: and Mayme (Mrs. Herbert Stephens) Dec. 25, 1888.

NATHANIEL CAIN HUGHS

Nathaniel Cain Hughs (November 29, 1815-1881) was the son of William (August 29, 1792-January 25, 1848) and Rebecca (Childs) Hughs (June 22, 1794-March 19, 1846), and the grandson of William Thomas Hughs (See sketch of Rev. G. B. Hughs). Probably no stronger character ever lived in Wilkinson than he. Those who knew him best yet speak of him as being of that splendid type of manhood who could never be swayed by popular clamor, by selfish desires or hope of gain, but whose whole being reminded one of the powerful oak, well-rooted in the soil, a type badly needed but only too sadly lacking in the Wilkinson County of today. Uncompromising with wrong, stern in his demands upon those clothed with authority to perform their duty, Mr. Hughs would not be termed a politician, yet for many years he figured prominently in the public life of the county. He was a faithful member of Bethel Baptist Church.

At the age of twenty, when Green B. Burney's company was starting for the scene of hostilities in the Indian War of 1836, he could not resist the temptation to go with the company, in the nature of a free lance, his age as well as the full complement of the company not permitting his becoming a member. Thus, a veteran of Indian War, when the call for volunteers was made in the War

Between the States he served again for a time until sent back for service in the county.

At an early age, like most of the young men of the county he began his life work as a planter and during the ante-bellum period amassed some property, being considered a success in his vocation. After the war with the freeing of the slaves when the methods of operating the plantations had to be revolutionized, he again made a success of farming. In 1873 when W. C. Adams while a member of the Legislature created the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, the act appointed N. C. Hughs as one of the first members. He served several terms in this capacity. In 1877, at the urgent insistence of his friends he consented to enter the race for Representative but with the distinct understanding that he would not "electioneer." He was elected but refused to accept a second term. Throughout his life he was an ardent Democrat.

He was married December 26, 1842, to Georgia Hatcher (Feb. 9, 1826-January 12, 1918) daughter of James Hatcher (b. 1798) and Jane (Whitehead) Hatcher (b. 1798), and granddaughter of William Hatcher, a veteran of the Revolution and his wife Priscilla Jane Whitehead was the daughter of Reason and Martha Whitehead.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hughs were:

Martha Jane, m. Capt. A. A. Beall; Rebecca, m. William S. Stevens; Emma, m. H. D. Hughs; Nathaniel, m. Annie Baum; James William, m. Viola Bush; Hatcher, m. George S. Riley; Ida, unmarried, is the only one of the family living in Irwinton.

SOL ISENBERG

I was born in Suwalki, Poland, October 15, 1879. My grandfather on my father's side was Joseph Isenberg and my father's name was Myer Isenberg. They were prominently recognized as one of the best families in the state. My father was one of the most highly educated men in the state of Suwalki. He was a government contractor and owned a vast estate. My mother's name was Rosa Ann, the daughter of Enoch Wilenski, also of a very prominent and well known family.

I received my education in the schools of Suwalki. During my school career I learned several languages which included Russian,

Polish, Lituanian, German, and Hebrew. After I completed my education, I was connected with my father in his business. At the age of twenty-one, I enlisted in the army and served for a period of six months.

Just about this time, which happened to be April 15, 1900, I decided to emigrate to America the "Land of Freedom and More Opportunities." My mother accompanied me to New York where she resided with an older brother, Jacob Isenberg, for six months.

The first difficulty I had to overcome was the English language. I worked during the day and attended night school until I had mastered the English language enough to understand the daily conversation of life.

During my three years stay in New York I met and fell in love with Sadie Smith, the daughter of Max Smith, also a prominent family of Poland. After a courtship of three years we were married July 4, 1905, in Atlanta, Georgia, coming to Atlanta several months preceding our marriage. Three children, Hannah, (Mrs. A. J. Fogle), Joe and Rose, were born in Atlanta.

In 1912 we moved to Tennille and stayed for two years. In 1914 we arrived in Toombsboro, Georgia, where Walter (better known as Buster) was born. In 1916 we came to Gordon, Jacob and Geraldine were born here.

We appreciate the kind hospitality of the people in Gordon, and vicinity. Their kindness and popular favor won me the distinction of serving twice as Alderman of the City of Gordon; President and Vice-President of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Gordon; Worshipful Master of the Gordon Lodge No. 240 F. & A. M. also recently elected Council-Commander of the W. O. W.

SOL ISENBERG.

REV. B. H. IVEY, D. D.

Benjamin Henry Ivey was born in Warren County, Georgia, April 4, 1848. He was of English descent, his ancestors coming to Virginia before the Revolutionary War and several of them taking an active part in the struggle. Soon after this war the family moved to Warren County, Georgia, where his father, Oliver Ivey was married to Miss Amanda Ellis. During the War Between the States the family moved to South Georgia.

In 1869 Dr. Ivey was converted and joined Mt. Carmel Baptist Church in Marion County. He became impressed that it was his duty to preach the Gospel, and in 1871 entered Howard College at Marion, Ala. In 1872 he entered Mercer University, Macon, Ga., graduating in 1876, having been out of college one year during this time.

Dr. Ivey's first pastorate was Gordon, Wilkinson County, Ga. Soon after beginning this pastorate, he erected the First Baptist Church to be built at this place. Under his leadership the membership of the church was greatly increased. He was pastor at Irwinton and several country churches in this county. He also served as Moderator of the Ebenezer Association for several years.

He served churches in Macon, Sandersville, Sparta, Warrenton, Camak, Harlem, and other places.

While pastor at Warrenton he served as County School Superintendent. He died in Warrenton August 16th, 1911.

Dr. Ivey was a cultured, consecrated man, spending his life for the glory of his master, and the uplift of his fellow men. He was regarded as an able preacher. In 1907 he was given the degree of D. D., by Mercer University. He was twice married. First to Miss Mattie Thompson of Wilkinson County. To this union was born four daughters and one son. His second marriage was to Miss Etta Daniel of Washington County, and to them was born one daughter Mrs. C. S. Duggan.

(By Mrs. C. S. Duggan)

EMILE JOHNSON

Honored and respected by every person who knows him for his solid worth, honesty, integrity, outspoken opinions upon public questions and condemnation of those who shirk their duties, Wilkinson County is proud to claim as one of her very best citizens, a man, who, though born in Sweden, yet is now intensely American, intensely Georgian, intensely Wilkinson Countian—Emile Johnson (Emil Sven Johanson). Whatever Mr. Johnson does, from selling goods to fighting fire, he does with his whole heart and soul—and succeeds.

The son of Andrew and Mary (Maya) Johanson, Emile was born Dec. 3, 1871, and at the age of three years, his father having

come ahead of the family to America, his mother came across to join her husband. Once in America, his name became Johnson. For a number of years the family resided in Illinois, our subject attending school for a limited time at Pierce City, Mo., and Geneseo, Ill.

Approaching manhood, the timber business appealed to him. He served as floating pilot on the Mississippi and tributary rivers for twelve or fourteen years. Barges would be built on the headwaters, loaded with produce and then piloted down the river to markets. His skill won for him the reputation of being one of the best of this vocation. The virgin forests of Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, attracted him and he spent some years there. Later going to Florida he met and married, in 1905, at Chipley, Fla., Mrs. Ada Lillian (Wilson) Culpepper, the daughter of Samuel W. and Sarah V. (Walker) Wilson. Learning of the heavily forested Oconee River Swamps of Wilkinson, he came here in 1904 and started in the hardwood business, soon afterward moving his family to Irwinton, his father and brother, Frank, also coming.

In 1906, he entered the mercantile business in what is known as the Old Baum building, which he has occupied ever since. He was Director and later President of the ill-fated Irwinton Railroad Company.

Mr. Johnson has served as Alderman and Mayor of Irwinton; is at present a Trustee of the Irwinton School; member and Trustee of the Irwinton Methodist Church, a Mason, and a Democrat.

Mrs. Johnson was the granddaughter of John T. J. Wilson and of John McPhail and Penelope (Daugherty) Walker. Her first marriage was to Howard P. Culpepper, the son of Henry and Nancy (King, d. of Hiram King. See John King sketch) Culpepper. By this marriage she has three children: Ralph, (m. Nina Ragan, their two children are Fay and Ralph, Jr.); Ruby, (m. J. Marvin Hall, their child being Helen); Russell, (m. Bessie Skelton, and they have one child, Sybil). With no children of his own, Mr. Johnson lavished upon his step-children all a father's love, giving them such education as fitted them for life. Mrs. Johnson is also a member of the Methodist Church and very active in the Woman's Missionary Society. Her spirit of generosity, her ready aid and sympathy for those in need or in trouble, is well worthy of emulation.

WILLIAM ALLEN JONES

Living in the house today, in which he was born on August 26, 1864, the son of Josiah H. and Serena (Pace) Jones, whose ancestors date back to pioneer days in the development of North Georgia and North Carolina, William Allen Jones was raised in Gordon, Georgia. He received his early training in reconstruction days, after the War Between the States, graduating from the Gordon High School in 1881, he entered the Sophomore Class at Emory University in the Fall of the same year, after which, at the age of twenty years, he entered the employ of the Central of Georgia Railroad in the transportation department, where he was quickly promoted to Conductor, serving in this capacity for two years. He resigned and entered the Mercantile business in Gordon, where he has remained until the present.

William Allen Jones is widely known as one of the most enterprising and public spirited citizens of his state, county and city, where he has stood high in public esteem. Having joined the Methodist Church in his early boyhood days, he still remains a devout believer in its doctrine, serving as Chairman of the Board of Stewards for many years and Bible teacher of a class in Sunday School for more than twenty years. He is still in the general mercantile business and one of the largest land owners in the county.

On February the 15th, 1885, he was married to Winnie B. Sanders, daughter of King and Bethany Sanders (see sketch of King Sanders), the largest planter and merchant in Gordon at that time. There has been no children born to William Allen and Winnie B. Jones. Mrs. Jones is a lady of culture and has a clear insight of business and has been a most deserving help mate to her husband, always active in all of Mr. Jones enterprises. She is member of the John Ball Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and an enthusiastic member of the Woman's Club of her district.

Mr. Jones is a Methodist, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a Democrat, whose faith in them all has never wavered, having served his city as Mayor several terms and his county in the Georgia Legislature for two terms with distinction. No man could be of the prominence he is without making enemies but often those enemies made by his uncompromising nature have come back as friends.

(Prepared by a Member of the Family)

THE JOHN KING FAMILY

No family in Wilkinson has had more outstanding men and women in every generation of the history of the county than has this one.

John King was born in Edgefield District, S. C., a son by the first wife of his father, who was a man of considerable estate. While we have no direct proof yet we have reason to believe this is the same John King who served in the Georgia House of Representatives from Wilkes County, Georgia, during the years 1785-86-87-88-89-90 and also as Commissioner to make a treaty with the Indians at Shoulderbone in 1786.

We next find him a prominent planter in Wilkinson County in 1809 and being appointed by the Legislature as a Commissioner to build the famous Hartford Road.

John was married to Kizza Morgan and their children were: David, Nancy, Hiram, who moved to Decatur County, Georgia, and Wesley, who remained here. John's old home is near the home of his great-granddaughter, Mrs. W. T. Wall, this being once known as the "Halfway House" on the Hartford and Milledgeville Road.

After the death of John, his widow lived near the present site of Allentown, with her son Wesley, but she too died when he was only eighteen years of age. Before her death she asked a Mr. Rogers, a Primitive Baptist preacher, to help Wesley manage her estate.

Wesley was soon proving himself a good business man, and at the age of twenty-two we find him buying negroes and rapidly branching out into a prosperous slave and plantation owner. At the age of twenty-four, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Anson Ball, who was one of the wealthiest men of the county. Their children were: Erasmus, who moved to Quitman; Hiram, Ira and Wesley, who remained in Wilkinson and two girls.

In politics Wesley was an ardent Whig and was held in such high esteem by the people of Wilkinson County that when he offered for the Senate in 1845, having served in the House of Representatives 1838-39, although he was opposed by a son of Governor Troupe, party lines were forgotten and he was swept into office by a tremendous majority.

During the War Between the States, no man was more patriotic

than he. Too old himself to enlist, his sons took their places in the ranks. Wesley at home did all in his power to further the cause of the South. When Sherman's forces invaded Wilkinson he collected every wounded soldier south of Big Sandy who happened to be at home, and was able to ride a horse, also every boy and old man who could serve, and formed a company for the purpose of patrolling all the crossings of Big Sandy Creek, cutting off all foraging parties and marauding bands which would attempt to cross the creek and prey upon the plantations south of this creek. Joel A. Smith, sick and home on a furlough at the time, became a member of the Company and related these facts to the compiler.

Ira S., 1843-1927, son of Wesley served throughout the War in Company D, 57th Georgia Regiment. Extremely small in size, yet his comrades have often recited to the compiler the deeds of daring, of bravery, of sacrifice performed by this man. No one in the regiment was more loved than he. He was married to Mary Francis Lingo (1851-1907) in 1869.

WILLIAM OSCAR KINNEY

Of all the sons of Wilkinson County who have gone forth to make their success elsewhere none is more loved and respected by the people of the County than is William Oscar Kinney, of Macon—and of Irwinton (for Irwinton is proud to claim him as a citizen of the town, even though his duties permit him to spend but a small portion of his time here).

Mr. Kinney was born August 8, 1870, at his father's old home five miles east of Irwinton the son of James William, and Epsy Jane (Mackey) Kinney. The latter was the daughter of William and Eliza Mackey early settlers of Wilkinson County, both of whom were natives of South Carolina.

His father, James William was the son of James William, Sr., and Mary (King) Kinney, the latter being the daughter of Elisha King of Hancock County.

James William Kinney, Sr., was born and reared nine miles from Pittsburg, Penn., on the Monongahela River. He was given the advantages of a good education and under good instructors developed his talent for music. As a mathematician he had few superiors. He left his native State between 1810 and 1815 and came

to Milledgeville. Here he obtained employment in the Academy as instructor of higher mathematics, and at the same time teaching music.

In 1825 when LaFayette was a visitor at Milledgeville, he was invited to take part in the entertainment of that noble Frenchman, and was a member of the mounted escort which accompanied him as far as Macon. Some years after this he moved to Wilkinson county where he served as County Surveyor from 1830 to 1844.

Due to disability Mr. Kinney's father did not serve in the Confederate Army during the War Between the States, yet he performed patriotic service such as he was able. Mr. Kinney also had four uncles on his mother's side to be killed while in service.

Mr. Kinney received his education at Talmage Institute, and after his graduation here took a business course at the Lexington Kentucky University. He then moved to Macon in 1891, where he accepted the position of Bookkeeper for the A. B. Small Co., Wholesale Grocers. He served in this capacity until 1894, then formed a partnership with B. T. Adams, entering into the cotton business, in which he remained until 1916. After this he began a cotton business of his own which he now operates.

During all these years Mr. Kinney's love for his native County has not diminished. For years he has maintained his country home here in Irwinton, and whenever possible he spends days here hunting with old friends, who still know him as "Oscar." He is also interested in pecans and pineapple pears, owning the finest orchard and grove in the County.

Four years ago Mr. Kinney having been elected a member of the County Commissioners of Bibb County, was chosen Chairman of that body and served out that term. He has been elected for another four years as a member. Of especial interest to the people of this county is his official position inasmuch as every possible effort is now being put forth by him for this county to get the cooperation of Bibb and other counties in the building of the Irwinton and Macon Highway, and all here know they have an advocate in him towards carrying this project through.

Mr. Kinney was married December 4, 1895, to Miss Clara Guer-ry, daughter of Judge DuPont and Fannie (Davenport) Guerry, the latter of an old Americus family. Mrs. Kinney's inherent friendliness has won the hearts of the people of Irwinton and she, too,



MRS. C. G. KITCHENS

is regarded as a part of Wilkinson County's citizenry. Her appointment as a member of the Georgia Delegation to the 1928 Presidential Convention was hailed with delight here as well as her success in the two last Municipal elections in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinney have reared four sons and one daughter: DuPont Guerry Kinney, who served with distinction in the Rainbow Division during the World War; William Oscar Kinney, Jr., a rapidly rising Attorney of Macon; Francis Davenport Kinney; Clara Virginia (Mrs. W. L. Stribling, Jr.) and Frederick Kinney.

MRS. JULIA PORTER KITCHENS

In prominence of ancestral lines, few people in Wilkinson can boast of more than Mrs. Julia (Porter) Kitchens, wife of Carlton G. Kitchens, ex-Regent of the John Ball Chapter D. A. R., Home Economics Demonstrator of the county. Through her father she is descended from the Porters, the Ryes and others; through her mother the Browns, Mitchells, Whipples, Burkes, Ballou, Angles and Arnolds of New England. (See other sketches in this vol.)

Mrs. Kitchens was born January 25, 1889, the daughter of John F. and Fannie (Brown) Porter. She received her education at Danville School and Georgia State Teacher's College at Athens from which she holds her degree. She continues to study at the University of Georgia, majoring in Home Economics. After her graduation she taught school for several years and in 1924 while serving as Principal of the Danville High School she was elected Home Economics Demonstrator of the county which position she has held ever since. Her activities in the work has won for her the merited praise of the state and district agents. Each year she carries groups of Club Girls to Camp Wilkins for a study course. Through this she has inspired many to attend High Schools and Colleges. Rendering service to others through education is the ambition of her life.

As Regent of the D. A. R. Chapter she requested the Chapter to devote all their D. A. R. activities for the year 1929-1930 to the publication of this history. The Chapter as a whole rallied to the suggestion and ever since then she has done all in her power towards keeping up the enthusiasm and pushing forward the work, even during the months when lack of funds threatened it with

failure. Much of the success of the undertaking is due to her tireless energy and unceasing effort.

She was married July 12, 1913, to Carleton Garry Kitchens, son of Garry Newton and Alice Theresa (Hill) Kitchens. Mr. Kitchens is a prominent and progressive planter of the county. He is a member of the John Milledge Chapter S. A. R., member of the Danville Baptist Church, and a Democrat. During the past year he has been serving as Mayor of Danville. Mr. and Mrs. Kitchens have one son, Garry, who is a student at Middle Georgia College at Cochran, and who gives promise of a successful career in keeping with what might be expected of one descended from such ancestors.

MRS. NANCY CAROLINE WARD LAMB

Though born in Twiggs County, yet Wilkinson County is proud to claim Mrs. Nancy Caroline (Ward) Lamb as a loyal daughter of Wilkinson.

Mrs. Lamb was born July 31, 1876, in Shady Grove District of Twiggs County, the daughter of James Horace and Martha Jane (Long) Ward; granddaughter of Solomon and Martha Ann (Carswell) Long; great-grand daughter of Samuel Martin and Jane (Manson) Carswell.

Her father, James Horace Ward, has a most enviable record of service in the War Between the States, having enlisted March 4, 1862, in Co. G, 48th Georgia Volunteers, Infantry, which was transferred and made a part of Gen. A. R. Wright's Brigade, Anderson's Division and Longstreet's Corps Army of Northern Virginia. In 1862 he was appointed musician and served as such until the surrender at Appomattox.

Mrs. Lamb's girlhood was spent on her father's farm and she attended the schools of Twiggs County, finishing her education at Ebenezer College at Cochran, where she prepared herself for the work of a Modiste.

She was married to Charles Broxton Lamb, a member of a prominent Twiggs County family, November 25, 1896, and continued to live in Twiggs County until 1907 when the family moved to that portion of Danville located in Wilkinson, where they have since lived.

Their children are: Mae, Byron, D. T. and Charles. D. T. married Margaret Waddell, June 10, 1925, and has two children, Derwin Taylor, born January 18, 1927, and James Broxton, born May 22, 1929. Mae, one of the most graceful, talented and charming young ladies of Danville, is a student at the Seminary at Louisville, Ky., where she is preparing for social service work. She is also an active member of the John Ball Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. Lamb is a faithful member of the Methodist Church, an amiable wife and a devoted mother. Her lovable disposition and absolute unselfishness and pure character endears everyone to her.

MRS. GEORGIA ELVENIA BURKE LAND

Throughout the history of Wilkinson County the Burke family has always taken a most prominent part in political affairs and has ever held a high place in the affections of the people generally. The family is said to have come to Wilkinson from South Carolina. The earliest record of their being in this county was in 1833, when Daniel Burke bought land lot 235 in the 23rd land district, what is now known as the "Old Lee Place." Daniel had a sister, Margaret, who married William Chapman of this county. Daniel was probably the son of Nimrod who served as 2nd Lieutenant 10th Company, Washington County Regiment of Militia, Oct. 16, 1787, Sept. 6, 1790, and Lieutenant 8th Company, Washington County Regiment, Militia, March 29, 1793, and ——— (Morgan) Burke. It will be noted that Nimrod is a family name found in every generation. Few families have throughout their history produced more leaders and influential men and women than has the Burke. Not merely has this family always borne the reputation for loyalty to friends but a family whose members could be depended upon to exert themselves to the utmost in helping their friends.

No one is more justly proud of her descent from such a lineage than is Mrs. Georgia Elvenia Land of Allentown. She was born October 26, 1865, the daughter of John (Jan. 19, 1817-Apr. 14, 1887) and Sarah Carswell Burke. The parents of John were Daniel and Mary (Trulock) Burke, their children being Artemissa, (m. William Brown); Peggy, (m. J. A. P. Methvin); Elizabeth, (m. Samuel Meredith); Sarah, (m. 1st Philips and 2nd W. W. Lee); Nimrod, (m. Elizabeth Butler, daughter of Joel Butler); John.

On her mother's side, Mrs. Land is connected with the prominent Carswell family, Sarah being the daughter of Samuel Martin Carswell (see Carswell sketch). The children of John and Sarah were: Mary, m. William Watkins; Rhura, m. Robert Slaughter; John M., m. 1st Fannie McNair, 2nd, her sister, Estelle McNair; Betty, m. John Sinquefield; Mattie, m. Bill Daughtry; Georgia; Jennie, m. I. N. Meadows; Lottie, m. Mark Faulk.

Our subject was married May 10, 1888, to John T. Land (Dec. 20, 1846-July 2, 1918) of Twiggs County, an uncle of Judge Max Land of the Industrial Commission and also of former State School Superintendent Fort Land. Their children are: Burke, m. Elizabeth Carter; Alf Truitt, Florence, Georgia and Thomas H. m. Minnie Lee Prevatte. Her love for her family is most beautiful. No mother ever lived who was more devoted to her children. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

(Data furnished by family)

ISSUE OF COL. RICHARD LEE AND HIS WIFE, ANN HANCOCK

RICHARD Born, 1647 Died, 1714	JOHN	FRANCIS	WILLIAM	HANCOCK LEE B. 1653 First Wife, Mary Kendall Second Wife, Sarah Allerton	ELIZABETH	ANN	CHARLES						
HENRY Born, 1686 Married Mary Bland	JOHN B. 1676	RICHARD B. 1678	PHILIP B. 1680 The Maryland Lees	FRANCIS B. 1682	THOMAS B. 1684 M. Hannah Ludwell	ANN B. 1690 M. First Col. Wm. Fitzhugh 2nd Capt. Dan McCarthy	RICHARD LEE Born, 8-18-1691. Died, 1740 Married 1720 to Judith Steptoe	Wm. KENDALL	MARY	ISAC	HANCOCK	JOHN	ELIZABETH Born, 1709 M. Zachary Talor
HENRY B. 1729 M. Lucy Grimes 8 Children	JOHN B. 1724 M. Mary Smith Ball	RICHARD B. 1726 M. Sally Poythens	LETTICE B. 1730 M. Col. Wm. Ball				THOMAS LEE Born, 12-3-1729 M. Mary Bryan of N. C. March, 1761	KENDALL	ELIZABETH	MARY	JUDITH	LELITIA	JOHN
HENRY (Light Horse Harry) B. 1756. D. Mar., 1818 at Cumberland Island, Ga. M. 1st His Cousin, Matilda Lee, Daughter of Phillip Ludwell Lee M. 2nd Ann Hill Carter	WINNIFRED B. 1778	EDWARD B. 1778	ANNA B. 1781	MARY B. 1779	WILLIS B. 1775	ZILPHA B. 1-3-1773	LEWIS B. 1772? D. 1845 Married Jane Triplet WALTER WASHINGTON B. 7-31-1812. D. 4-11-1887 M. Sarah Burke Rozar	THOMAS B. 12-9-1761	JOHN B. 5-10-1763	WILLIAM B. 11-15-1764	RICHARD B. 4-3-1766	JAMES B. 10-20-1768	NEEDHAM B. 11-4-1770
ROBERT EDWARD B. 1-19-1807. D. 10-12-1880 M. Mary Ann Randolph Curtis							WALTER WASHINGTON II B. 8-30-1853. D. 1-17-1917 M. Mollie Elizabeth Oliphant	LOTT WARREN B. 12-19-1849. D. 3-11-1908 M. Carrie Farmer	LEWIS	DANIEL GREEN B. 9-30-1855 D. 3-4-1916 M. Julia Pauline Whitehurst	IDA		
Prepared from Data Furnished by MRS. RICHARD H. ALVEY (Georgia Lee Dozier Alvey) 600 Riverside Drive New York, N. Y.							WILLIAM GREEN B. 11-24-1876 M. Christine Cole	JAMES W.	EMMA PAULINE M. Leon Dennard	FANNIE BELLE M. J. W. Willums			
							WILLIAM GREEN II	CHRISTINE COLE	MADISON COLE				

THE LEE FAMILY

GENEALOGICAL DATA

Col. Richard Lee, of Virginia, is the beginning of the Lee family in America. Genealogists so far have been unable to determine who his father was, but it is generally supposed that he was from the Irish Thomas Lee family, who went from England to Ireland in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is known, however, from his coat of arms that he was from the "Conton" branch of the family.

Col. Richard Lee married Ann Hancock and to them were born eight children, namely: Richard (born 1647 and died 1714), from whom is directly descended Gen. Robert E. Lee; John; Francis; William; Elizabeth; Charles, and Hancock (born 1653).

Hancock Lee married first, Mary Kendall and to them three children were born, namely: William Kendall; Mary; and Richard. His second wife was Sarah Allerton and to them four children were born, namely: Isaac, Hancock; John; and Elizabeth, who was born in 1709 and married Zachary Taylor.

Richard Lee, son of Hancock Lee and Mary Kendall, was born Aug. 18, 1691 and died in 1740. In 1720 he married Judith Steptoe and to them seven children were born. These children were Kendall, Elizabeth, Mary, Judith, John, Lelitia, and Capt. Thomas Lee. This Capt. Thomas Lee wrote in his bible, "I am the son of Richard Lee and Judith Steptoe, born Dec. 3, 1729, Northumberland County, Virginia." He (Capt. Thomas Lee) married Mary Bryan of North Carolina. Their children were, Thomas, born Dec. 9, 1761; John, born May 10, 1763; William, born Nov. 15, 1764; Richard, born April 3, 1766; James, born October 20, 1768; Needham, born Nov. 4, 1770; Lewis, born 1772; Zilpha, born Jan. 3, 1773; Willis, born 1775; Winnifred, born 1778; Edward, born 1779; and Anna, born 1781.

The above named Lewis Lee married Jane Triplett. He was born in South Carolina and moved to Randolph County, Georgia (now Quitman County) about 1832. To Lewis Lee and Jane Triplett were born one son, Walter Washington Lee, who was born July 31, 1812, and died April 11, 1887.

Walter Washington Lee married a widow named Sarah Burke

Rozar and to them were born five children. These children were: Lott Warren; Lewis; Walter Washington, II; Daniel Green; and Ida.

Walter Washington Lee, II, was born August 30, 1853, and died Jan. 17, 1917. He married Mollie Elizabeth Oliphant. Their children are: Dr. William Green Lee of Macon, Ga.; James W. Lee of Memphis, Tenn.; Fannie Belle and Emma Pauline, both of Macon, Ga.

Lott Warren Lee, son of Walter Washington Lee and Sarah Burke Rozar, was born Dec. 19, 1849, and died March 11, 1908. He married first to Carrie Farmer of Louisville, Ga. There were six children born to them. His second wife was a Mrs. Bragg. The children by his first wife are: Sidney W. Lee, who married a Miss Stripling of Jones County; Sarah Lee, who married a Mr. Miller and lives in Macon, Ga.; Dr. James Warren Lee, who married Miss Owen of Gordon, Ga.; Robert Farmer Lee; Dan I. Lee, who married Miss Roughton; and Burke Lee, who married a Miss Miller.

Lewis Lee, the next son of Walter Washington Lee and Sarah Burke Rozar, had one son named Ramon. Ida Lee, daughter of Walter Washington Lee and Sarah Burke Rozar, married Jonah G. Pearson.

Daniel Green Lee, the youngest son of Walter Washington Lee and Sarah Burke Rozar, was born Sept. 30, 1855, and died March 4, 1916. He married Julia Pauline Whitehurst. Their children are: Rev. Walter M. Lee; Dr. Lott Warren Lee; Kate Lee, who married Mr. Henry; and Carro Lee, who married Mr. Fishburne of South Carolina.

William Green Lee, son of Walter Washington Lee, II, and Mollie Elizabeth Oliphant, was born November 26, 1875. He married Christine Cole of Newnan, Ga. Their children are: William Green, II, age 11; Christine Cole, age 12; and Madison Cole, age 8.

James W. Lee, son of Walter Washington Lee, II, married Mattie Gay Tomlinson and their only child, Malene, is a student at Wesleyan College.

Emma Pauline Lee, daughter of Walter Washington Lee, II, married Leon Dennard. Their children are: Mrs. Lois Mize and Mrs. Elsie Simonton.

Fannie Belle Lee, daughter of Walter Washington Lee, II, married J. W. Willums. Their children are: Wynelle, who married Col. Benton; Walter; and Doris.

(Prepared by Myrick Hilsman.)

References: Mrs. Richard H. Alvey, New York, N. Y.; Rev. Walter M. Lee.

THE LEE FAMILY AND ITS DESCENDANTS

(By Rev. Walter M. Lee)

In the Library of Congress is a card index file of about forty books and pamphlets dealing exclusively with the history of the Lee family in America. The Lees are of English descent, members of this family having been in the army of Cromwell.

The Lees of America are, according to authorities consulted by the writer, divided into two general families, one of which begins in Virginia, and the other in Connecticut. Members of the latter branch are scattered throughout the West and Northwest. Members of the Virginia family are scattered generally throughout the South and the Southwest. Richard Henry Lee, the eminent American statesman of Revolutionary times, and Henry Lee, Colonel in the army of the Revolution, as well as General Robert E. Lee were members of the Southern branch.

In Halifax District, near the Virginia line, were Daniel, Green, and John Lee. These names are common in the family under special treatment, viz., the family of John Lee, who removed from South Carolina to Georgia as a pioneer settler, located in Wilkinson County, seven miles south of Irwinton, the county seat, on the northern banks of Maiden Creek. He is said to have purchased the Fairchilds plantation, and to have died not many years afterwards. After his decease John T. Fairchilds married his widow.

Elizabeth, the wife of John Lee, after the death of her husband became the wife of a young man, who was from the leading families of the section. Her bones lie in the Fairchilds cemetery beside those of her two husbands. This cemetery is located on what is known as the James Knight land, on the road from Allentown to Irwinton, via Pleasant Plains Church. Crossing Maiden Creek, going north, one finds himself on the Knight—Fairchilds—John Lee plantation, and the cemetery is located just off the road to the

right, after crossing the creek. The cemetery is about seven miles from Irwinton.

John Lee had seven children—five boys and two girls; by name Godfrey, Lovard, Lewis, Needham, and John; and Sarah and Winnie.

Lovard Lee removed to Alabama in 1832. His only son was named Alto V. Lee, and was a very prominent man in the legal profession. His son Hon. Lawrence H. Lee, is a reporter of decisions in the Alabama courts. Mrs. Geo. W. Peach, Clayton, Ala., his sister, and a daughter of Alto V. Lee, had numerous descendents around Louisville, Ala., and he had a grandson named Lovett.

Lewis Lee, the father of Walter Washington Lee was born in South Carolina about 1780, and removed to Randolph County, Georgia, (now Quitman County) about the year 1832.

The wife of Lewis Lee was named Jane Triplett. Their children were Walter Washington, Greenberry, Darling Peeples, Betsy, Rachel, Susie, Sallie, Martha, and Mary Jane. One of his descendents has the following to say concerning his personal appearance: "He and General R. E. Lee must have been of the same stock. Their features and build were very much alike. When I would see Gen. Lee in Virginia, I would be reminded of Grandpa."

Jane Triplett Lee, the wife of Lewis Lee, was the daughter of Francis Triplett and Rachel Brack. Jane had one sister, Polly, who married Major Collins.

A grandchild of Lewis Lee, now very aged, says concerning the youth and education of Lewis Lee: "Our grandfather, Lewis Lee, attended school in 1792, and kept what he called a ciphering book, to which he transferred his examples. He had kept it 65 years when he died. I kept it 40 years and placed it in a drawer and the mice destroyed it. I was very sorry of the loss, for I prized it highly. On the front page of that book was written only: "Lewis Lee's ciphering book, 1792' and he did not locate the place of his residence. It was kept well preserved for more than 100 years; and the hand writing was fine—the work as neat as any one could have done."

Needham Lee, the son of John Lee, removed to Alabama about 1835 where he has a large number of descendants around Louisville, Ala., Needham Lee apparently drew the lot of land on which the father of L. L. Tilly was buried, and swapped it to Elizabeth Russell for a lot she drew in Muscogee County, and Needham ex-

educated for Elizabeth Russell, who was a sister of Walter Washington Lee, Sr. She married Russell first, and Tilly second.

Winnie Lee married a Mr. Pierce, and to her was born two sons, Jesse and Lovard Pierce.

Sallie Lee married a Mr. McNair, and to them were born three sons and two daughters: Quill, Godfrey, and John; and the names of the girls are not known.

The Lees of two generations ago were not as some have supposed very large physically. Lewis Lee was about five feet nine inches tall and weighed about 165 pounds. His complexion was fair. He died the first of November, 1857. His wife died in February, 1862. (Jane.)

The children of Lewis and Jan Triplett Lee were Walter Washington, Greenberry, Darling Peeples, Elizabeth or Betsy, Rachel, Susan, Sallie, Martha, and Mary Jane.

Walter Washington Lee was married to Sarah Burke Phillips about 1850. Nimrod Burke, a celebrated hunter, is said to have been the earliest known ancestor of the Burke family, which originated in Ireland. The Burkes came from near Charleston, S. C., and were among the first settlers of Wilkinson and Bibb Counties. Morgan Burke, who died about 1800, was the father of Daniel Burke, and others. Daniel married Mary Trulock whose relatives resided near Climax, Georgia. Among his six children was Sarah, or Sallie, Burke. This Sarah married first Mr. Wiley Phillips, brother of Joseph Phillips, by whom was mother of Mollie, who married Dr. Reid and after his death married Dr. Pennington, of Louisiana. A son of Sarah named John died in the Civil War.

After the death of Wiley Phillips, Sarah, his wife, was married to Walter Washington Lee, Sr., and to this union were born Lott Warren, Lewis, Raymond, Walter Washington, Jr., Daniel Greene, and Ida. The old Lee homestead is located five miles from Allentown, northwest.

Walter Washington Lee, Sr., was eminent for industry, honor, and other qualities of superb manhood. His wife possessed all the superior traits of womanhood, and her piety, tenderness, moral consistence, and virtue nerve with unflagging ambition her noble and capable offspring. A consistent member of New Providence church, she was punctual in attendance, faithful in Christian duty, and eminent for wifely devotion and motherly care during the

distressing times during the Civil War, in which her husband and brothers were patriotically engaged to the end. In her latter years she was the inmate of the homes of several children, bringing brightness, joy, and pleasure to the children and grandchildren, and radiating good cheer and maternal suavity wherever her lot was cast.

Greenberry Lee, brother of Walter Washington Lee, Sr., was killed in 1853. Greenberry married Jane Corbitt about 1847 or 1848. To them was born a son in 1850, John Corbitt Lee, who died several years ago, leaving a considerable estate. He was a prominent member, treasurer, and deacon in the First Baptist Church of Augusta, and a member of the firm of Lee and Bothwell. His elevated sentiments of honor and virtue enabled him to live above the world in an elevated atmosphere of sobriety, virtue, integrity, and rectitude. These admirable traits of superior character he has transmitted to his offsprings, who have intermarried into the best circles of pious and plutocratic residents of the city of Augusta.

After the death of Greenberry, a daughter Anna was born. She married Sam Carswell of Wilkinson County. She was eminent for virtue, piety, motherly devotion to her children, and religious consistency and activity. Her hospitable home was opened to the servants of God, and her best efforts were given to the church of her choice, New Providence Baptist.

Darling Peebles was a third son of Lewis Lee. He was named after a Baptist minister who resided near the Lee homestead in South Carolina. (Peebles) Elizabeth (Betsey) Lee was married first to Mr. Russell, by whom she was mother of Rev. Gustavus Russell, a Methodist minister in Louisiana, and Emiline Russell, who married W. S. C. Jessup, a deacon in Clear Creek church, Wilkinson County.

The children of W. S. C. Jessup and his wife, Emiline Russell, were J. A. Jessup, J. W. Jessup, Frank Jessup, and Dr. P. A. Jessup. The last named has been eminent for usefulness in the Master's kingdom throughout South Georgia.

After the death of Mr. Russell, Emiline was married to Mr. Tilly, and to this union were born Seaborn, Lewis, a physician; Jane, and Jim Watt Tilly.

Rachel, the fifth child of Lewis Lee, was married to William

Collins, and to them were born LeRoy, Cornelia, or "Melia," Sarah, who was married to Frank Rutherford, William Lee, who died in the Civil War, James, Mary Jane, who was married to Elbert Rutherford, Erastus E. Collins, and Columbus Collins.

The descendents of the children of William and Rachel Lee Collins are as follows:

LeRoy married Margaret Williams, and to them were born Cornelia. Rachel, William, Bobby Lee, and Lula. Of these, Cornelia, has never married, Rachel married Mr. Gibson of Dodge County, Ga., William, Bobby Lee and Lula resides in Dodge also.

William who was killed in the War, married Elizabeth Davidson, and to them were born Allen, John, James, Frank, Sarah Jane, and Lee Ann. Of these, Allen married Miss Hall. They have a son named Ralph. John married a Miss Stuckey. James Frank married Lissie Hardy, and their children are named, Norwood, Lee, Joel, Frank, Thelma, and Irma. Sarah Jane is dead. Lee Ann married Randall Jackson.

Erastus E. Collins married Sallie Jackson, a woman pre-eminently endowed with a brilliant intellect, who quoted the classic English Poets with great ease, and evinced otherwise through her many trials and hardships a most desirable firmness and worthiness of character. They reared a promising family of children among whom were some girls and superior natural endowments.

The children of Erastus E. Collins and Sallie Jackson are:

Eula, who married Thomas J. Lewis. Edna, who married Mr. Pounds, Everett, who married Alice Waters. Annie, who married Mr. Patton. Estelle, who married Mr. Stephens. Thomas, who married Mattie Rozar; Carl who married Bertha Hall; Marie who married Mr. Powell; and Laura, who married Mr. Goodson.

The sixth child of Rachel and William Collins was Sara, who married Frank Rutherford. To them were born Rebecca, Carrie, Georgia, Lula, William, John Lee, and Emmet. Rebecca married D. M. Davidson. Lucy married Mr. Bridges, and Bell married Mr. Yarborough; and Luna, Bell and Lucy were the children of Rebecca Rutherford and Mr. Davidson. Luna married William Outlaw.

Carrie Rutherford, daughter of Sara and Frank Rutherford, married Andrew Cowart, and to them were born Annie, who married L. Hall. Eula Bell, who married Lee NeSmith.

Georgia Rutherford married Allen Tindall. Their children are Cordia who married Miss Burke, William, Rufus, Ola, who married Mr. Little; Anna, who married Joe Jordan; and Vera who married Mr. Harris.

Lula married Green Rutherford, and their children are Levada, who married Otho Butler.

William Rutherford married Ella Cowart. Their children are Pearl, who married Bently Williams; Bertha; Sara, who married Ray Butler; and Lester and Pauline.

John Lee Rutherford, who married Anna Schmidt, has children named, John F., Willie, Bessie, who married Mr. Grimsley; Mamie, who married R. L. Davidson; Luna, Elvenia and Eleanor.

Emmet, the seventh child of Sara and Frank Rutherford, married Elice Lewis and has a child named Evelyn.

Jane Collins, and Elbert Rutherford were married and their children are J. Nat. Rutherford, who married Lena Schmidt, and whose children are Georgia, who married Georgia Roan, Kathleen, Annette, and Bunk.

Maggie Rutherford married H. D. Howard and their children are Morris, Ruth, and Marguerite.

Benhill, the fourth child of Jane Collins and Elbert Rutherford, married Miss Bennie Morgan, and Ben and Charles are their children.

Lula Belle, the next child, married Mr. Moncrief, Frances being their only child.

Louis married Albert Rozar and Mabel is only child.

Fannie May married John F. Burke, and Jane is only child.

Emma married J. A. McCant, and their children are Albert, Florine, Bernice, Nell, Ruth, and Emma.

Cornelia married J. A. McCant and their children are Elizabeth, Frances, and Baby McCant.

Sallie, the seventh child of Lewis Lee, married a Mr. Mercer and to them were born Joe Mercer, who went to Texas; Green Mercer; Lewis Mercer; Mary Jane, another child, married Noel Rogers.

Martha the eighth child of Lewis Lee, married Mr. Daniel Wright, and to them were born Rachel, who married Mr. Fleming; Martha, called Mouse, who married Mr. Aileywine; Mink; Willie Wright; William; James, and Frank Wright.

Mary Jane, the ninth child of Lewis Lee, married twice, first to Mr. Mills, and secondly Mr. May, by whom she had two children—Enoch and Levina.

WALTER WASHINGTON LEE, SR.

The descendants of Walter Washington Lee, Sr., and his wife, Sarah Philips Lee, will now be considered.

Lott Warren Lee, the first child of W. W. Lee, Sr., married Carrie Elizabeth Farmer about 1870, and their children are Sidney Warren, Gordon, Ga., James Lewis, M. D., Pinehurst; Sarah Elizabeth, who married Taylor Miller of Macon, Ga., Robert Farmer, Daniel, Isaac, and Rhesa Walter.

Sidney W. Lee married Miss Maggie Stripling, and to them were born Joe Warren, who married Mattie Nell Wright; they have three children, Martha, Wright and Cater; Mollie Carolyn, who married Erick Miller, has three children named Sidney Smith, Catherine Miller, and Marjorie Lee. The third child of S. W. Lee is Reese Monroe Lee.

James Lewis Lee, M. D., married Perdita Owens and to them were born Ruth and Anna Jimmie. Perdita Owens Lee is descended from Richard Darling Owens through his son George Alex Owens.

Sarah E. Lee married Taylor Miller, Jr., one child, Lee Miller, being the issue.

Robert Farmer Lee is married and lives in Savannah.

Daniel Isaac Lee married Miss Roughton and lives in Macon.

Rhesa Walter Lee married Miss Laura Eugene Miller, their children being Zachery and Catherine Eugenia.

Lott Warren Lee was twice married, the second wife being Mrs. Alice Dennard Bragg, who had two children by her former husband, Bessie, and Evelyn. Bessie married Ernest Carswell and lives in Americus. Evelyn lives in Detroit.

Lott Warren Lee was a man of integrity, honor, and influence. For many years he was treasurer of the Ebenezer Baptist church and clerk of the Gordon Baptist church. As farmer, merchant and broker, he succeeded in supporting and educating a large family of children, in the meanwhile dispensing his possessions liberally in the support of the kingdom of God.

Walter Washington Lee, Jr., M. D., the fourth child of W. W.

Lee, Sr., married Mollie Elizabeth Oliphant about 1871, and their children are William Green, Emma Pauline, James Warren, and Fannie Belle.

William Green Lee, M. D., Macon, Ga., married Christine Cole and to them were born Christine, W. G., Jr., and Madison Cole.

Emma Pauline Lee married Leon Dennard and lives in Macon, Ga., to them were born Lois Elizabeth, married Walton E. Mize, and Elsie who married Lewis Simonton.

James Warren Lee, Memphis, Tenn., married Mattie Gay Tomlinson and to them was born Maline.

Fannie Belle Lee married J. William Willums, Macon, Ga., and to them were born Wynelle, who married Edward Benton, Doris and Lee.

Lewis Lee the second son of W. W. Lee, Sr., married Eugenia Smith and to them was born a son Raymond.

Daniel Green Lee the fifth child of W. W. Lee, Sr., married Julia Pauline Whitehurst about 1879 and their children are Walter Mayberry (now deceased), Sarah Catherine, Ida Caroline, Lott Warren, Daniel Paul, and Burke Whitehurst.

Walter Mayberry Lee, Th. D., married Lala Sublette, and to them were born Jewell Alice, Daniel Sublette, Walter, Jr., Everette, Hubert and Burke Alva. Family lives in Franklin, N. C.

Sarah Catherine Lee, married Granville Conner Henry and lives in Cordele, Ga. to them were born Jewell, Conner and Dan.

Ida Caroline Lee, married William S. Fishburne and lives in Montgomery, Ala., to them were born Margaret, William, Jr., and Paul Lee.

Lott Warren Lee, D. D. S., of Milledgeville, married Elizabeth Slaughter and to them were born Slaughter and Mary Caroline.

Daniel Paul Lee, Gordon, Ga., married Alma Jackson and to them were born Mary Pauline and Daniel Franklin.

Burke Whitehurst Lee, Jacksonville, Fla., married Ethel Bragg and to them were born Mayberry and Burke.

Ida Lee the only daughter of W. W. Lee, Sr., married Jonah G. Pearson and died without issue.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM GREENE LEE

(By Myrick Hilsman)

One of Wilkinson County's sons is Dr. William Greene Lee, who was born six miles from Jeffersonville, November 26, 1875.

Walter Washington Lee, who was the grandfather of Dr. Lee, married a widow, Sarah Burke Rozar. Five children were born to this union, including Walter Washington Lee II who was Dr. Lee's father. Walter Washington Lee II married Mollie Elizabeth Oliphant and to this union four children were born, namely, Dr. William Greene Lee, James W. Lee, Mrs. Fannie Belle Willums, and Mrs. Leon Dennard.

When Dr. Lee was eight years old the family moved from Jeffersonville to Gordon. He received his primary education in Irwinton. Later he attended school in Vienna and medical school at Augusta.

In 1895 he entered Mercer University at Macon, but only remained at Mercer one year, and entered the University of Georgia, at Augusta, Georgia, in the fall of 1895. He delivered the valedictory address to his class of sixty students, graduating in April, 1899. Dr. Lee then began the practice of medicine in Macon, May 1, 1899, and practiced through 1907.

It was at this time that he began his business career and from 1908 up to the present time (1929) he has been unusual power among the business circles of Georgia.

Dr. Lee, believing in the future of Middle Georgia, and with his customary business foresight, purchased considerable undeveloped property in Macon and surrounding country, and began to develop and improve it, and came to practice the ideals of Rotary long before Rotary was ever established in Macon. It might be said here that he was one of the charter members of the Macon Rotary Club.

In following Dr. Lee's public activities one is amazed at the various enterprises in which he has been prominently connected. As a dealer in live stock he has been extraordinarily instrumental in the furthering of agriculture in middle Georgia. He operates three farms himself, and has always stood ready and willing to make the burdens of the farmer light.

He soon became vitally interested in higher education and has

for a long time been one of the Trustees of Mercer University, and his contributions to this Baptist Institution have made it possible for many deserving boys to secure a higher education. He served as chairman of the Building Committee of Mercer during the expansion campaign, and is also a member of the Executive Committee. He also served as Vice-President and Treasurer of The Mercer Alumni Association. In addition to these duties he has served a number of years as a member of the Athletic Board of Control. From evidencing his interest in education he became an honorary member of the Board of Trustees of the Central City College, a negro Baptist Institution located at Macon, and at present is a member of the Alexander School Board.

One of his first acts upon moving to Macon was to join the Chamber of Commerce, and he has always been very active in Chamber of Commerce work. He has, since its organization in Macon, been a prominent member of the Rotary Club, and was its president one year, 1927 to 1928.

He served as City Alderman for two years during which time he was Chairman of the Street Committee, Chairman of Sidewalk Committee, and Chairman of the Tax Committee, and was also a member of the finance committee. Due to his able leadership and foresight, the activities of his committees had a great effect upon Macon for growth and development, for under his supervision a number of parks including Tattnall Square Park received their first sizeable appropriation.

Dr. Lee has served as Treasurer and Manager of the Baconsfield Park Commission for a long term of years. This is a special commission composed of four ladies and three men who have exclusive charge of the one hundred and seventeen acre tract of land that was donated to the City by the late Senator A. O. Bacon, to be specifically used as a park.

He is also one of the four Trustees of Senator A. O. Bacon estate which comprises some five hundred acres which the Trustees have developed to a very high degree, making a portion of this estate into one of Macon's most exclusive residential sections.

Dr. Lee was Vice-Chairman of the Macon Auditorium Commission, which was in charge of the building of the beautiful auditorium. This auditorium was built at a total cost of \$795,000.00 and the handling of expenditures of this large sum, was made in

such an efficient manner that competent men expressed the opinion that Macon has an auditorium that would in the North or East cost about \$1,250,000.00. This building was turned over to the city with every item paid, and a few dollars of appropriation unexpended.

In January, 1929, he became the active full-time chairman of the Board of Directors of the Macon National Bank, and the Macon Savings Bank. He is recognized throughout the state as having unusual foresight and executive judgment in financial matters.

He is a very prominent member of the First Baptist Church of Macon, and has served for a number of years on the Finance Committee.

It might be truthfully said that Dr. Lee has two hobbies, one of them being his three children, and the other flowers. His estate in Shirley Hills is one of the show places of Macon, and he can be seen riding or swimming with his two boys and girl, or else proudly showing some visitors or passersby his beautiful estate and its wealth of flowers. He has one of the most enormous Azalea and Camelia Japonica gardens in the South, having 3000 Azaleas and 600 Camelia Japonica, and hundreds of other beautiful shrubs and flowers. He also has on his estate a swimming pool which is very popular with the entire neighborhood in the summer months, and a fishing pond which is almost running over with bream and speckle cat.

He was married in December, 1914, to Christine Cole, of Newnan, Georgia. His children are Christine Cole Lee, 12 years old; W. G. Lee, Jr., 11 years old, and Madison Cole Lee, 8 years old.

SIDNEY WARREN LEE

Sidney Warren Lee, oldest son of Lott Warren Lee and Carrie (Farmer) Lee, was born October 22nd, 1871, at the home of his grandfather Farmer on Mount Moriah Camp Ground in Jefferson county. He became a member of this same Methodist church—his mother's church—at the age of sixteen. He had four brothers, James Lewis, Robert Farmer, Daniel Ike and Walter Rhesa; one sister, Sara Elizabeth.

His earlier years were spent on his father's farm in Turkey Creek District of Wilkinson county and his first schooling was obtained at the Manson school. But later, at the age of nine years, his father having moved into Ramah District on the "Solomon

Mountain Place" or better known as the "Will Fitzpatrick Place," he attended the Gordon schools for a number of terms. From here he went to the Louisville, Ga., and the Cartersville, Ga., boarding schools, at which places, his uncle, D. G. Lee was serving as Principal.

After this he worked for a while on his father's farm and then accepted a position with the Central of Georgia Railroad. He resigned in order that he might stay with his invalid mother, at the same time clerking in his uncle's store.

At the age of twenty-four he was married to Miss Maggie Strippling, the daughter of Francis Monroe and Marie Ann (Blow) Stripling of Jones County, the wedding taking place at Gordon, at the home of Captain and Mrs. F. S. Barclay the latter being the bride's sister, and the ceremony being performed by Rev. W. D. Dewell. Born to this union were three children: Joe Warren, Carrie Elizabeth and Reese Monroe.

Joe Warren married Miss Mattie Mell Wright of Covington, Newton County, and born to this union were four children: Martha, Wright, Cater and Charlotte (deceased at the age of one year). Carrie Elizabeth married Eric Ernest Miller of Jones county and to them were born three children, Sidney, Catherine and Marjorie. Reese Monroe has never married.

The next few years after his marriage, were spent on his farm which he had purchased on "The Ridge." Then during the years 1898 and 1899 he taught the Clear Creek school, and the two years following at the Ridge Academy. In 1902 he moved to Gordon and was one of the first R. F. D. mail carriers out of Gordon, serving in this capacity until 1908.

In 1903 he became a member of the Masonic fraternity and from then took a great interest in this order, serving for a time as Worshipful Master of the lodge and later as Worshipful Master of the Tenth District Masonic Association. He sought at all times to practice the precepts and follow the admonitions incumbent on all true Masons.

After his removal to Gordon, he became a Steward in the Methodist church and for several years was Superintendent of the Sunday School, and in every way possible gave his fullest support to the advancement of the cause of Christianity. Earnest, conscientious and consecrated, his life has meant much to the Methodist church at

Gordon. In 1905 when it became necessary to build a new church, he was selected as one of the building committee. Though with limited funds at their disposal a building was erected which will serve all the needs of the denomination for many years yet to come.

Possibly, to Mr. Lee, the crowning achievement of his life was when the last brick was laid and the Gordon High School was ready for the pupils. For years this had been the end towards which he had been toiling. His schooling elsewhere, his years of teaching in the schools of the county had awakened to him the great need of better school facilities. He had first led the fight for the voting of a local tax for the better support of the schools which had been successful. His active interest was so pronounced that he was elected a member of the school board and then as Secretary-Treasurer. He was continuously reminding the people of the need of a new building and at an opportune moment he with others succeeded in getting a vote on the question of school bonds which resulted in their favor. As a member of the schoolhouse building committee, he was most enthusiastically active. Though built during the World War and at a time when labor was hard to get, he threw himself wholeheartedly into the work, giving much of his time, and in every way offering special inducements to the laborers to stay on the job. Striving against the disadvantages and successfully overcoming all obstacles, the house was completed. It might well be termed a monument to his unselfish efforts in behalf of the school children of Gordon.

For twenty years Mr. Lee was actively engaged in the mercantile business in Gordon, and during the same years served as Director in the Peoples Bank and Farmers and Merchants Bank of Gordon. He served as Alderman and during 1923 and 1924 as Mayor of Gordon. He was appointed and served as a member of the Wilkinson County Board of Education for a while, but failing health caused him to resign.

During the years 1917-1920 Mr. Lee served as a member of the County Commissioners of Roads and Revenues. It was in this capacity that he demonstrated to the people of Wilkinson county those traits of character which stamped him a man worthy of trust. Elected Chairman of that board, he presided in a business-like manner and convinced everyone that he regarded the public funds as a public trust. Courteous and kind-hearted, yet he was ever firm

in his ideas of right and justice and could not be swayed from the path of duty by friendship, by selfish desires, by promises of political preferment. He was not a politician in the usual sense of the word, but the type of man who should always be honored with office.

Mr. Lee's death occurred on the 14th of January, 1929, after a period of ill health of several months. His body is buried in the family cemetery on the Ridge.

THE LEWIS FAMILY

"Among the settlers who came to Georgia in the early part of the eighteenth century were four Lewis brothers, from Rockingham County, N. C. They were the sons of Thomas Lewis, who at one time is said to have been a member of the General Assembly of North Carolina and who had been connected in a prominent way with the development of that state from early colonial days. The family was originally from Wales but perhaps came from England to America with the early settlers of North Carolina.

When the four brothers came to Georgia, they settled in Wilkinson County near where the town of Gordon is now located on what is yet known as Lewis Hill, about twenty miles southeast of Macon. The oldest of the boys, James Richard Lewis, was the only married one and he settled at the place named above where he spent the remainder of his life. The other boys went in different directions, one going to or near Savannah, one, Jasper Lewis, locating near where the town of Greensboro is now situated and the other going south.

The territory where James Richard Lewis settled had recently been obtained from the Indians by a treaty which gave all the land lying between the Ocmulgee and the Oconee Rivers to the white people for settlement. However, at the time James Richard Lewis settled there, having come from North Carolina with his wife, who was formerly Elizabeth Rogers, and his young son, Thomas, on horseback, found that his new home, notwithstanding the treaty of peace, this country was infested with roving tribes of Indians. The Indians were not actually on the warpath but were a constant annoyance. They would come into the yard and make unfriendly gestures, and hideous faces and would commit thefts about the place.

Fortunately, however, the few families that made up the first settlers were spared a massacre at the hands of the savage. This was caused no doubt from the fact that James Richard Lewis was a man of kindly nature, a God fearing man, and his treatment of the savage was kind but firm.

Besides the son, Thomas, who was brought from North Carolina when a very small child, the following other children were born to this pioneer family: James Rogers, John, Etham, Ben, Richard and one girl, Elizabeth, who married Archie Smith. James Rogers married Sarah Ann Rivers, daughter of Joel Rivers and settled about five miles from the old home at what is now known as Lewis' Crossing on the Central of Georgia Railway about four miles southeast of Gordon. John Lewis settled in what is now Mitchell County, near where Pelham is now located. The younger of the children drifted off except the girl, who married as above stated and settled near the old home.

The first settlement was like unto a potato hill covered with straw bark and dirt. James R. Lewis was born under this roof in 1808. His father was the first man who owned a two-horse wagon in Wilkinson county.

James Rogers reared the following children: Richard Joel, W. G., Thos. J., Benjamin C., and Satsah, who married Frank Agee, Lucretia, who married a Pearson, and Ellen Francis, who married Tom Pruitt of Texas, and Sarah Jane, who married W. C. Wood."

(The foregoing sketch written by Elder Benjamin C. Lewis, a son of James Rogers Lewis, convinces us there is a close relationship between this family and that of Governor Gilmer's mother, who was a Lewis as shown in his historical sketch of the Lewis family of Virginia in "Georgians." Also see History of Georgia Baptist, sketches p. 62.)

The history of the Lewis family is intensely interesting. Originally French Huguenots, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 forced them to flee across the English Channel and take refuge in Brennocshire, Wales. Later, Virginia and North Carolina offering them havens of refuge, they emigrated to these colonies and remained for several generations, many of whom becoming prominent in the public life of those states.

Throughout his life, James Richard Lewis held the confidence of his fellow men. The old records in the courthouse showing where he

so frequently was appointed by the courts to serve as Guardian for orphans, and as Administrator of Estates proved him to be a man worthy of the trust confided in him. Likewise, in the minutes of Ramah Church where his membership was for so many years we find again unmistakable evidences of a man possessing a deep religious nature, honesty, and strength of character.

His son, James Rogers, following in his father's footsteps became a member of the same church and throughout his life was recognized as a pillar of the Primitive Baptist faith. For years he served as church clerk. When the present building was erected in 1861 he was on the building committee. In all matters pertaining to the good of his church, his community, and his county we find him taking an active part.

The children of James Rogers Lewis inherited the same traits of character possessed by their ancestors, that same reverent spirit towards the Infinite, the love for the Baptist church, of uprightness and honor in their dealings with their fellow man, hospitality toward all who might enter their doors for no one ever visited in their homes without ever retaining pleasant memories of their hospitality.

During his life W. G. Lewis was a faithful member of Friendship Primitive Baptist Church. Likewise Thos. J. was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and Benjamin C. Lewis is a prominent preacher of the same denomination.

Richard J. Lewis, son of James Roger and Sarah Ann Lewis served throughout the War Between the States in Company F 3rd Georgia Regiment, and was wounded twice. He married Exa Ethredge and their children were Clifford, Clarence, Ollie, Hattie, Joe, Ben, Cynthia, Richard and Norah.

Willie G. Lewis enlisted April, 1864, at the age of fifteen, in Company D, 8th Georgia Regiment militia. He married Clifford C. Hughs, daughter of James Childs and Mildred Patterson Hughs. Their children are: Leila May, James R., Rufus Roger, Sarah, Georgia, John William, Celestia, Erasmus, Annie, Clifford, Hubert, and Thomas.

Thomas J. Lewis married first, Mollie Wood; their children: Sarah Alice, Agnes, James Augustus, Ada Lee, Richard, Addie Anna, Angie, T. J., Jr., and Elice. He married second Eula Collins, their children: Eugenia, Sarah Grace, John Delmas, Annie Laurie.

Benjamin C. Lewis married Exa Kingry, settled in Dodge Coun-

ty and their children are: Lucy Lorena, J. R., Ira, Willie G., Ben Terrell, Lonnie, Ellen, Eva Lee, James Otis and Joe Thomas.

Although at all times maintaining the high esteem of the people of Wilkinson County, the members of this family have in few instances sought political honors or political offices. They have preferred to throw the weight of their political influence to those whom they felt most capable of performing the duties incumbent upon the office holder. However, we find Thomas Lewis, Coroner in 1816; James Richard Lewis, Justice of the Inferior Court in 1828, and Tax Receiver in 1833-34-35.

Most of the Lewises in Wilkinson have been "tillers of the soil." Their farms have ever been noted as examples of prosperity, fertility, having the finest crops, domestic animals, etc., of the county, and winning for their owners the title of Master Farmers.

The Lewises have ever been advocates of education. Even during the early days of the county when schooling was so rare and an education so hard to be obtained, we find them possessing good educations. When the Union Hill Academy was chartered by the Legislature in 1836, James Richard Lewis was one of the original trustees.

JOHN WILLIAM LINDSEY

John William Lindsey, son of Isaac and Martha, called Patsy, (Moore) Lindsey, was born four miles west of Irwinton, August 1, 1843. His father, the son of William and Sarah Lindsey, served as Sheriff, Tax Collector and held other offices of public trust. He raised the following children: Susannah, Green J., John William, Milton, Mollie, Matt, Samuel, Sallie and Eli Cummings.

John William received his education in the Irwinton schools. When war was declared, though only 18 years old, he joined Company 1, 3rd Georgia, and served as private until the surrender, being wounded several times, the most severe at Spotsylvania.

In 1868 he was admitted to the Georgia Bar and opened his office at Irwinton where his powers of persuasion before the courts and juries and his excellent preparation of his cases, soon won for him a large practice.

In 1884 he was elected Representative, which office he held two terms. In 1899, he was appointed Pension Commissioners of Geor-

gia by Governor Allen D. Candler which office he held until his death, August 26, 1922.

He was married in 1869 to Miss Julia Floreid Tucker, daughter of Judge John R. Tucker of Washington County. Of this union there were five children: Colonel Julian Lindsey of the General Army Staff, Washington, D. C., who served through the World War as Brigadier-General in the 82nd Division; Irene, m. A. B. Holt; Gertrude, m. J. A. Carswell; Annie, m. E. L. Price; and Johnnie. In 1919 he was married to Mrs. Cynthia Henderson Manderson.

In addition to his many other activities, Mr. Lindsey in 1892 was appointed to the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy.

Although spending most of his time in Atlanta, there was no spot on earth he loved more than Irwinton. He spent much time planting trees about the town, improving the church grounds and in every way beautifying his property. He owned for several years the old Sam Beall home and converted the ravine in the rear of the house into a beautiful park. He possessed a most wonderful memory, which was well stored with Wilkinson County lore, from which many facts set forth in this history are drawn.

ORIAN WOOD MANSON

Born March 22, 1889, in Irwinton, Wilkinson county, Ga. Died July 3, 1925, Atlanta, Ga. Buried July 4, 1925, Irwinton, Ga.

Mrs. Manson was the sixth daughter of Dr. Joshua Soule Wood and his wife, Emma Graybill Wood. Following a High School course at Talmadge Institute, she entered Wesleyan College, but on account of ill health was forced to abandon her college career. At the age of eighteen she was married to F. C. Manson of Jonesboro, Ga., and to them was born one son, F. Crawford Manson, Jr., now a resident of Lovejoy, Ga.

From her early girlhood, Mrs. Manson was intensely interested in social reforms. She became associated with the W. C. T. U. of Georgia as state director of the department of anti-narcotics and was instrumental in having memorial to General Conference of the M. E. Church, south, passed by the North Georgia Conference,

which later resulted in a law requiring all young ministers entering the conferences of this church to refrain from the use of tobacco in any form.

She was at one time assistant editor and business manager of the Irwinton Bulletin. During the World War, she served her county both on the Council of Defense and as Chairman of the Victory Loan Drive for the fourth loan. She had the distinction of being the only woman Chairman of a county drive in the United States. In previous loan drives, she headed the Woman's Committee for her county.

But her great life-work, the one into which she poured all the zeal of her mother soul, was as Superintendent of the Georgia Training School for Boys located at Milledgeville. She was elected to this position in 1921 by the Board of Trustees of the institution, the only woman in the world at that time to hold such a position. For two years prior to her election, she had served as a member of the Board of Visitors to this school, having been appointed by Governor Hugh M. Dorsey. Viewing those unfortunate boys through the eyes of a Christian and a mother, she became enamored of the idea of making this state institution for wayward boys a real school of character. During her short administration she completely changed the ideals of conduct for the institution. Her own ideals are perhaps best told in her own words, culled from her first report to the Georgia legislature:

“To train a delinquent or neglected boy to make a good citizen; to teach him honesty, truthfulness, obedience, thoroughness in work, cleanliness in body and mind; to teach him a trade so that he will be an asset instead of a liability to the State; through text-book, practice and example, to teach him to reverence the laws of his community, his country and his God, and to regard the Bible as the guide to happiness in this life and in the eternity to come.”

Mrs. Manson was also appointed by the Governor of her state as a member of the Georgia Memorial Commission of which Hon. Andrew J. Cobb of Athens was Chairman.

(By Mrs. Marvin Williams.)

JOHN McARTHUR

John McArthur was born in 1826, the son of John McArthur, 1782-1846, and his wife, Harriet Pace, whom he married in Wash-

ington County, Georgia in 1813; grandson of Daniel McArthur born in Scotland, 1741, married, 1774 to Jannette McArthur, born 1752 of the same name but no blood relation. In 1774 they emigrated to Roberson County, North Carolina, where Daniel served in the Revolutionary War.

Our subject's father moved to Wilkinson County in 1816 and later to Bibb County in 1826. He served in the War of 1812.

John McArthur was married to Winnifred Rivers, daughter of Joel Rivers in Wilkinson County, November 28, 1850, and made his home in this county.

Before the War Between the States he was a member of the Whig Party and was opposed to secession, but when Georgia seceded, he was one of the first to volunteer and was active in organizing the Ramah Volunteer Guards. By reason of his activities in organizing this company, he was offered the office of Captain, but declined to serve as such and was mustered in as Orderly Sergeant in Company B, 14th Georgia Regiment, which Regiment became part of Thomas' Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division, Stonewall Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, C. C. Kelly, Captain, and Robert Folsom, Colonel. He became a Lieutenant and was again offered the office of Captain, but declined. On account of the cold winter in Virginia he had pneumonia, followed by rheumatism, which partly incapacitated him for the remainder of his life, causing him to resign his commission, but he remained in the army until he was finally elected Tax Collector of Wilkinson County, Georgia, and was certified as such by the Clerk of the Superior Court, January 22, 1864. On April 30, 1864 he was honorably discharged and returning home served as Tax Collector of his county until close of the war. While home he became a member of the Home Guards and was serving as such when Sherman's Army made its destructive march through Georgia, passing in front of his home.

When the Board of County Commissioners of Wilkinson County was created in 1873 he was one of those appointed. He and his wife were most faithful members of the Ramah Primitive Baptist Church for many years. His sincerity, honesty, and integrity were seldom equaled and never excelled, and made for him a name in Wilkinson County that is honored and respected by every one who ever knew him.

The children of John and Winnifred McArthur were Charles A., John Joel, (married Georgia Robinson), for twenty-four years Justice of the Peace at Gordon; Mary Harriet, (married William Robinson, Dover, Georgia); William Daniel, (married Sabra Yawn) died 1902, family resides at McRae, Georgia; Sarah Elizabeth, (married James Robinson, Dover, Georgia); Doctor Richard Samuel, (married Lucy Stanley), was a prominent Dentist of Wilkinson County, died 1902, buried at Old McArthur Cemetery on Irwinton and Macon Highway in Wilkinson County; James F., (married Elizabeth Whiteside) resides in Atlanta, Georgia; Doctor Thomas J. McArthur, (married Mrs. Sannie Henderson Horne), he is one of the most outstanding men in his community and State, resides at Cordele, Georgia; Doctor A. Lee, (married Willie Glover) and is a prominent Dentist of Cordele; Lewis R., (married, first, Eva Henderson of Unadilla, Georgia and, second, Carrie Wisenbaker of Valdosta, Georgia), resides at Valdosta; Laura died at age 16.

WILLIAM THOMAS MCGINTY

Among the first settlers of that portion of Wilkinson County on the west side of the Old Indian Boundary Line when the limits of the county were extended by the Legislature following the Treaty of Washington in 1805 came William Thomas McGinty, who made his home on the "Ridge" separating Commissioner and Big Sandy Creeks, where the old Hartford Road crosses the Irwinton and Macon Highway.

The number of families closely connected by blood or marriage came with him, among these being the Castleburys, the Gays and others, making their homes also in this vicinity.

These families had no sooner completed the building of their cabins and cleared the necessary fields than they set about organizing a church. Ramah Church, the oldest church now in existence in the county, was the result and we find McGinty as one of the original members.

At his own expense and without the aid of the other members of the church, McGinty built the first church—although the members later agreed to pay him something. The old minutes of Ramah show that he was a very active member and was constantly laboring for its upbuilding.

In 1809, his known ability caused him to be selected by the Georgia Legislature as one of the Commissioners to construct the Hartford Road. The urgent necessity of building this road with the least possible delay in order to avert the Great Crisis about to confront Georgia, bespeaks for him the confidence of the General Assembly in his ability and his patriotism. It was necessary to draft the able-bodied men subject to such duties, assign into squads, direct clearing of the underbrush, the cutting of the big trees to a level with the ground, the leveling of the rough places, the making passable of boggy places and streams, and all the other things essential to the construction of a road through "the forest primeval." Recently when the John Ball Chapter, D. A. R., erected the marker on the Old Hartford Road, the site of his old home was selected.

The growing travel between Milledgeville, Marion and Hartford and the establishing of a line of stage coaches made it necessary for stations to be established every ten miles where the tired horses having been driven at a gallop the greater part of the way were exchanged for fresh ones, which had been hastily harnessed and gotten ready when the stage driver's bugle was heard in the distance announcing his approach. Quick to grasp the opportunity McGinty built a tavern which tradition says was well equipped to satisfy the hunger as well as the thirst of the wayfarer.

In 1821, he was made Judge of the Inferior Court of Wilkinson County which office he held for several years.

William Thomas McGinty was born Sept. 29th, 1784, and married Sarah Castleberry about 1804 or 1805, who was born Dec. 16, 1780. Their children were: Polly, born November 6, 1806; Mary Ann, b. January 8, 1808; Elizabeth Jones, b. September 28, 1809; Milly, b. January 17, 1811; Robert, b. May 23, 1812; William, b. June 22, 1814; Nancy, b. August 23, 1816; Jackson, b. January 15, 1818; Deborah, b. August 17, 1819; Katherine, b. January 26, 1822. Late in life William Thomas McGinty went to Arkansas where he made his home with some of his children who had moved there years before. He died and was buried in Arkansas.

His daughter (Milly) married William M. Cooper, a noted Baptist preacher, who served Ramah Church several years beginning his service in 1856. In addition to serving Ramah and other churches, Mr. Cooper organized Mt. Carmel Baptist Church a few miles north of McIntyre and served it for a time.

Prior to his call to the ministry, Mr. Cooper served as Deputy Clerk of the Inferior Court, 1838, and in 1840-41 as Sheriff of Wilkinson County.

The children of William M. Cooper and Milly, his wife, were: Mary, Jane, Thomas Jefferson, Emily, James, Elizabeth, Gattie, Malinda, who married W. R. Fenn, and Catherine, who died young.

Thomas Jefferson Cooper, married Sarah Ann Etheredge in Wilkinson County on May 30, 1858, and they are the parents of James Oliver Cooper one of the most popular and efficient railroad men of this section having served the people of this community since 1885.

MEREDITH

The three Meredith brothers, Charles, Samuel, and John, direct descendants of Lord William Meredith of England, came from Wales before the Revolutionary War. Charles settled in Virginia and Samuel in North Carolina. John came to Georgia after the Revolution and settled first in Franklin County, then in Washington County, then in Wilkinson, taking up land east of Toombsboro near the Oconee River and being numbered among the very first settlers in the county. He married a French lady — Joyce. Their children were: John, (m. Susanna Williamson) William (moved to Alabama), Pleasant (moved to Alabama), Samuel, (m. — their children were: Charles, Samuel, Robert, William, Nancy), Thomas, (moved to Alabama. Married a widow — Willis. Children were: John and Jesse).

The children of John and Susanna (Williamson) Meredith were: Charles, (married Katherine Presswood. Children were John and Nancy); Wyatt, (Married Katherine Gibson. Children were Marv, (married Willis Allen) and Gibson. After her death married widow Mary (Allen) Perkins; Wyley, (married Martha Boone first, and Eliza Vaughn second); Samuel (born Oct. 30, 1810, died Aug. 27, 1895, married Elizabeth Burke, daughter of Daniel and Mary Trueluck Burke, in 1838. Their children were Sarah Rebecca, (married Willis Allen), John, (killed in battle Aug. 3, 1862), Mary, (born Sept. 8, 1842, died March, 1881, married Dr. Robert Carroll), Susanna, (born July 17, 1846, died Sept., 1918), Wyatt (born March 27, 1848, died June 23, 1857),

Daniel Morgan, (born Sept. 23, 1849, died 1915, married Anna Jones), Samuel, (born Nov. 13, 1851, died March 30, 1881, married Laura Davis), James Franklin (born Feb. 20, 1854, died Nov. 12, 1881, married Elizabeth Corbett), Virgil (born June 5, 1859, died Jan. 26, 1926, married Elizabeth King); Rebecca (married William Cooper. Their children were Susanna, John, Milton, Mary, Sarah. After his death she married Franklin Boone. Their children were Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph, William and Nora).

The children of Virgil and Elizabeth (King) Meredith are: Clara, (married F. O. Moseley, their children are: Evelyn, Frank, Max, Lucile; home Montgomery, Ala.); Frank, (married Edna Chapman, children are: Gladys, Sam, Doris, Jack, Dan, Sophia Anne; home, Montgomery, Ala.); Mary, (married E. O. Dobbins and live in Haynesville, La., children are: Virgil and Jack); Elizabeth, (married Allen Harrel and live in Montgomery, Ala., they have one child, Meredith).

(Mrs. W. Allen Harrell.)

ALEXANDER H. NESBIT AND SARAH JANE (JOHNSTON) NESBIT

Alexander H. Nesbit was born May 7, 1858, near Irwinton, the son of Elbert F. (b. 1835, married Oct. 19, 1856, Co. F. 3rd Ga. Reg., d. in service, June 26, 1863, buried in National Cemetery, Staunton, Va.) and Susannah, Aug. 23, 1839, d. Oct. 10, 1904, (Lindsey) Nesbit (see John W. Lindsey sketch); grandson of Alexander (Irish descent) and Olive (Brewer) Nesbit, who were pioneer settlers of Wilkinson County, and whose old home is yet standing after a lapse of a century since it was erected. From his boyhood, Alexander H. Nesbit exhibited those sterling qualities of honesty and uprightness which won for him the honor and respect of all who knew him. Hard work, skillful planning and perseverance made him a successful farmer. His untimely death, October 24, 1914, from paralysis, was a shock to his friends and loved ones. He sleeps in the Masonic Cemetery by the side of his mother who preceded him. He was a member of the Irwinton Masonic Lodge where he served as an officer for several years and at his death it paid the following tribute to his memory:

“He was a friend to all and an enemy to none. He labored all

of his life for those that were near and dear to him, with an unselfishness that is rarely equaled. He thought of others as he traveled through life, and always tried and true in his love for his family, his community and his county. No man was ever denied a favor if it was in his power to grant. He always showed mercy to those who needed help, and was at all times willing to throw the broad mantle of charity over the shortcomings of men. In his home, his love for his wife and children was beautiful to behold. No wish or desire of any of them was ever denied if in the power of the husband and father to grant. He believed in educating his children and giving them an opportunity in life. He leaves a clear record for his children to honor, and did his duty whenever called upon, honestly, faithfully and mercifully."

He was married December 15, 1886, to Sarah Jane Johnston, daughter of Edwin Boliver (b. Apr. 17, 1825-Apr. 1, 1909, Co. D, 8th Ga. Reg., buried Myrtle Spring Cemetery) and Allie Jane (Smith) Johnston (Sept. 26, 1833-May 24, 1867, married about 1855, buried in family cemetery); granddaughter of Elder David Smith (May 13, 1794, m. July 29, 1813, d. July 12, 1883, one of the most famous Primitive Baptist preachers of the 19th Century) and Lydia (Williams) Smith, (his first wife, April 11, 1797-Jan. 29, 1850, the latter buried at Allentown (also granddaughter of Green Berry and Sarah (Vaughn) Johnston; great-granddaughter of Thomas Johnston, a veteran of the Revolution. Among other connections of the family are the Staples, Starkes and Wyatts of Virginia, who were Revolutionary heroes. Mrs. Nesbit is a member of the Irwinton Baptist Church; is possessed of a friendly and kindly personality, a lover of flowers and birds; and although interested in her church, civic organizations and education, her creed is that woman's highest duty is to her husband and children and she gave the best of her life to make their home a happy, contented one.

Their children are: Fleta Jane, (see J. E. Butler sketch); Sarah Carol, (see H. A. Cliett sketch). Edna Mae, (see sketch of Mrs. Victor Davidson).

WILLIAM CRAVEN PATTERSON

William Patterson, the father of William Craven Patterson, was born in North Carolina, November 6, 1813, was married to Elizabeth Denton in 1835. He moved first to Union County, Georgia,

living there until 1858, when he moved to Milledgeville, Ga. After living there a short time he moved to Stevens Pottery and a short time later to Wilkinson County, where he was living at the beginning of the War Between the States. He with five of his sons enlisted; and he was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864, his wife dying with grief in November, following.

Their children were: Mary, Joseph, John, William, Samuel, James, Nancy, Alfred, Carrie, Jefferson, Silas, Eliza, Andrew, Reuben and Ivey.

William Craven Patterson, who was born April 5th, 1841, in Union County, was one of the five sons who enlisted and served throughout the war in Co. D 57th Ga., Regiment, and was honorably discharged in 1865. His skill with a fife was such that instead of having a bugler, he was made "Fifer" for his company. His fife was one he had bought with the first money he made when he was a boy. At his death, the fife was buried with him at the request of his wife.

He was married October 23, 1867, to Elizabeth D. Cooper, daughter of William M. Cooper, once Sheriff of Wilkinson County, and a noted Primitive Baptist minister who served Camp Creek Church in Baldwin County; Ramah, Mt. Carmel and probably other churches in Wilkinson for several years. Their children were: Sarah M. m. S. R. Brown; Mattie A. m. L. J. Fountain; Cora I. m. A. N. Torrence; Mary E. m. C. B. Ivey; Gattie W.; Lula E. m. James Wheeler.

Elizabeth Cooper Patterson was received by experience and baptized May 23, 1868, at Camp Creek, Elder Scarborough, Moderator, and William C. Patterson was received by experience and baptized Aug. 26, 1876, Camp Creek Church, Elder Kiel, Moderator. They were faithful members till death, he missed only three monthly conference meetings from May, 1868, these being on account of sickness in the family and death of two members of the church. He never had a case in court nor was a witness. His wife died May 13, 1899, leaving him sad and lonely, but he ever served his Master till he was called home April 26, 1911.

(Sketch prepared by Mrs. Emma Jane Patterson Fountain)

REV. JAMES LEE PITTMAN

Rev. James Lee Pittman, pastor of the Gordon Baptist Church and County School Superintendent of Wilkinson County, was born at Deepstep, Washington County, Georgia, March 27, 1892. Though not descended from any of the historic Wilkinson County families, yet having selected the county for his home and having entered into the educational as well as the religious life of the county, he has been received with open arms by the people here. He came to the county in response to the call of the Gordon Baptist Church in 1927 and has been so serving since. In his pastoral work his manifest consecration to the cause of Christianity, his devotion to the members of his flock, his loving sympathy in time of trouble,—none too poor, none too humble, for him to visit in times of sickness or distress—all have endeared him to those who have viewed his work year by year. Not only is he appreciated for his worth by the members of his own church but also by those of other denominations.

In 1927, he was asked to add to his work as pastor, the Principalship of the Gordon High School. He performed the duties of this position so well that in February, 1929, the office of County School Superintendent becoming vacant, he was elected by the County Board of Education.

He entered this latter office under great disadvantages, due to a heavy indebtedness overhanging the schools, added to the financial troubles of the State Department of Education which delayed the payments of funds due from the State. However, he has actively gone to work remedying such conditions wherever it lay in his power to so do and since his taking over the work a considerable reduction of the indebtedness has been brought about. He is putting into execution other plans which promise to cut expenses at the same time make more efficient the schools of the county.

Mr. Pittman is the son of James M. and Mary Elizabeth (Gladin) Pittman; grandson of James H. and Margie Ann (Hood) Pittman and of Lee Anderson Gladin and Abigail Penny (Roberts) Gladin.

He is the great-grandson of Rev. James Roberts, who was the son of Reverend Benjamin Roberts, both prominent Baptist Ministers in the early part of the 19th century, and both of whom

served at different times as pastor of Bulah Baptist Church in Hancock County. In connection with these forebears a very peculiar coincidence came about after our subject entered the ministry. He accepted the call to serve this same church and one Sunday, having determined upon his text, took the ancient church Bible and opened it at the place. Noticing some writing on the margin he paused to read his great-great-grandfather's initials opposite this text. Just under that was his great-grandfather's initials. He added his own name below the others and the date when he used it.

Mr. Pittman was married March 27, 1912, to Cora Irene Andrews, the daughter of Lee and Ella (Avant) Andrews, who was the daughter of Rev. A. S. Avant, of Washington County.

Mr. Pittman's early education was limited to the seventh grade, this being acquired at Deepstep. After his marriage he felt the call to the ministry and at once began to prepare himself. He first attended Locust Grove Institute for three years, then spent one year at Sandersville High School. After this he attended Mercer University where after taking his A.B. Degree he spent two years on his Theological course.

He now entered actively into his ministerial duties and during the years since served the following churches: Nazareth, near Zebulon, Ga.; Clear Creek and Gordon, Wilkinson Co.; Antioch, Twiggs Co.; Salem, Baldwin Co.; Salem, Jones Co.; Warrentville, Eureka, S. C.; Warthen, Union, Washington Co.; Antioch, Taylor Co.; Mikado, Bibb Co.; Bulah, Hancock Co. Since entering the ministry Mr. Pittman has baptized hundreds of persons and conducted even more funerals.

Mr. and Mrs. Pittman have four children: Oreila Belle, James Anderson, Obed Lee and Harold Steifel.

In his Association during a ten days meeting sixty were added to the church. In his own pastorate during a ten days meeting ninety were added to the church and forty baptized at one service.

LEON P. PLAYER

Leon P. Player was born September 23, 1885, at the old family home of the Players near Irwinton, where his grandfather, S. T. Player, settled more than a century ago. The latter was, unquestionably, one of the most remarkable men that ever lived in the

county. After obtaining as good an education as the schools of the county afforded he taught school for a few years serving as Justice of Peace and reading law at the same time. After being admitted to the bar he began his practice at Irwinton, which was interrupted when the War Between the States came on. He, with Dr. J. B. Duggan and others raised a company of men, Company A of the 49th Georgia Regiment of which he was chosen Captain, and tendered their services to the Confederacy. Of a fine military figure and possessing a commanding personality, his promotion was rapid, soon being made Colonel of the Regiment. His record during this war was a most enviable one, and the survivors of his command still voice his praises. In 1864 following his election to the Legislature by his county, he resigned from his Regiment and took his place in the Legislative halls. The subject of this sketch is the proud possessor of his grandfather's sword and watch which he carried through the war.

Colonel Player was married to Miss Nancy Ann Freeman. One of his sons, William James Player, the father of Leon P., was a successful farmer, later serving as Coroner and then Sheriff. Mr. Player's mother was Miss Mary Elizabeth Hatfield, the daughter of Joe Ellis Hatfield and Martha Freeman Hatfield, and the granddaughter of George Washington and Cynthia Freeman, and of Richard and Rebecca (Brown) Hatfield. (See R. A. Bell Sketch.)

At his father's death our subject he was elected to fill the vacancy, holding the record of being the youngest Sheriff in Georgia. For fifteen years he held this office. Mr. Player was recently appointed State License Inspector in which position he is earning for himself the reputation of being one of the most active and efficient inspectors of the state.

During the World War, Mr. Player was appointed on the Selective Service Board for Wilkinson County and served faithfully on this throughout the duration of the war.

He is a member of the Methodist Church, at Irwinton, a Mason and throughout his whole life has been a loyal Democrat.

He was married July 30, 1922, to Miss Julia Floreid Carswell, daughter of James A. and Gertrude (Lindsey) Carswell.

JOHN FLOYD PORTER

John Floyd Porter was born November 15, 1851, the son of Thomas Redding (1814-1876) and Lucinda (Rye, 1826-1903) Porter. Thomas R. was the son of Julius and — (Crutchfield) Porter. Lucinda was the daughter of John and — Rye. The Ryes were early settlers of the county, Ambrose being a brother and Sarah (m. Elijah Hogan) being a sister of John. Mary Rye, a widow of a Revolutionary Soldier is found in the Lottery List of 1827 (reprint by Miss Martha Lou Houston) in High Hill District of Wilkinson County.

Several members of the Porter family seems to have settled in this county and Porter's Creek evidently took its name from them. The early records of Pleasant Plains Church indicate that the Porters were Primitive Baptist in their denomination preference, and this characteristic is still evident among the older members of the family.

From the earliest period the Porters were the owners of well tilled plantations and were considered among the best farmers of the county, owning a number of slaves.

Our subject like his ancestors has spent his life on the farm and is one of the most progressive farmers of the county. He bears the respect of everyone who knows him. Frank, friendly, generous to a fault, hospitable,—all his hosts of friends find a ready welcome in his home. No man was ever more loyal than he. His is that rare type that causes him to exert himself to the utmost, sparing no pain nor effort, when his friend is in need.

He was married first to Julia Tabytha, the daughter of W. P. Williams (See W. C. Williams sketch), Dec. 23, 1875. Of this union there is one son, W. Thomas, (m. Mary Taylor). He was married second Dec. 15, 1881, to Fannie, the daughter of Nimrod J. (son of William Brown) Mar. 28, 1803- July 22, 1845) and Artemissa (Burke) Brown, (see Burke Sketch), and Ruth (Whipple) Brown (see Whipple sketch). Their children are: Julia, m. Carlton G. Kitchens; Lester L., m. Ruth Hicks; John F., m. Clara Bradley; Ruth, m. H. G. McKee; Dora, m. Dr. Fletcher Hanson. Mrs. Porter is descended from several lines of patriotic ancestors and takes an active interest in the D. A. R. of which she is a faithful member. Her greatest delight, however, has ever been the making

of a happy home for her husband and children. Her loving kindness, her interest in the welfare of others, her sweet disposition, her beauty of soul, makes everyone love her.

RUTH WHIPPLE PUGH

Ruth Mildred, daughter of Stephen (1799-1848) and Ruth Mitchell (1808-1840) Whipple, was born at the old Whipple Place in Wilkinson County, April 26, 1840. After her mother's death she was placed in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gross, close friends of the family residing in Macon, Ga., until her father's second marriage (see Whipple sketch). She was later carried to Talbot County where she resided for several years. She secured her education at Old Providence School and Madison Female College. Her uncle, Robert Mitchell, of Talbot County, was her guardian. She married Nimrod J. Brown of Wilkinson County, December 2, 1857. The war period was a trying time in her life, and often she remarked that the heaviest burden of her life was lifted when freedom was declared. She said that every day she had to care for the sick slaves as she lived near Turkey Creek and malaria always had some of them in bed. Three times a day in rain or shine she personally visited the quarters and gave medicine and food. During the war, March, 1863, she suffered the loss of her husband by death and at its close her slaves were freed. Her experiences in reconstruction days mark her a heroine.

To them four daughters were born, Fannie E., who married John Porter; Ruth Mildred, who married John M. Gannon, of Savannah, Ga.; Sarah Neomi—called Nim—who married James Booth, of Allentown; Lily, unmarried, taught in Americus High School many years. During the war she held a government position in Washington and after the war at Ft. McPherson.

After Mr. Brown's death she moved to Irwinton, residing there until 1873. In 1871, she married David Pugh and to them were born two daughters: Julia, who married Dr. Julian H. Chandler, of Swainsboro, Ga., and Louise, who married Elmer E. Smith, of Birmingham. Mrs. Smith is connected with the Alabama Woman's Club, Birmingham's Better Films Committee and is State Registrar of the Alabama U. D. C.

David Pugh died 1898, and Mrs. Pugh moved to Birmingham in 1911, where she resided until 1924, when she returned to Geor-

gia. She died Jan. 26, 1926, and is buried in Swainsboro, Ga. She was endowed with native ability and a brilliant mind. No new thought or movement stirred the country that she was not eager to study, discarding the outworn and grasping the new that tended toward growth and development. She was always young. Her life was a challenge to her daughters and granddaughters to "carry on." Responsiveness to duty, loyalty to family and friends were her outstanding qualities.

William Mitchell received a certificate of service from Col. Elijah Clarke, on which he was granted 287½ acres in Washington County, Ga. His name is also found in the certified list of Georgia Troops.

According to family records and tradition the first known Mitchell ancestor was Hugh Mitchell, born in Ireland, 1638, died after 1758. Hugh had a son, John, born about 1700, John had two sons, William and John. These boys lived with their grandfather and when William, a lad of 17 years, left Ireland for America, his grandfather, Hugh, then 120 years old, walked with him three leagues to the sea to see him take ship. William landed about Delaware Bay, lived in Pennsylvania for awhile and later settled in St. Paul's Parish. At a Council held at Savannah, Dec. 9, 1768, William Mitchell was granted 200 acres. William Mitchell was granted Lot No. 43 as a settler of Wrightsborough, St. Paul's Parish at a Council held at Savannah Tuesday, July 3, 1770. When the Quakers of Wrightsborough repudiated the action of the Patriots, Aug. 10, 1774, William Mitchell was one of the signers, with many others who only a few months later joined the rank of the patriots. In 1784, he removed to his grant in Washington Co., on the Ogeechee River, later cut off into Hancock. When by the treaties of 1802, 1805, the lands east of the Ocmulgee river were secured from the Indians, he moved from Hancock to Wilkinson County, Ga. and settled about twelve miles south of Irwinton towards Jeffersonville. The exact location of his grave is known to his descendants.

Ruth Jackson, his wife, is thought to have been the daughter of Benjamin Jackson, an early settler of Wilkes County, Ga., and who died in Hancock County, Ga., 1798.

Benjamin Mitchell was commissioned Jan. 20, 1797, Lieut. in Col. Samuel Alexander's Regiment of Militia, including Volunteer

Troops, First Battalion commanded by Major John Lawson of Warren County. Benjamin removed to Wilkinson County, 1802-1805, and later to Talbot County, where he died.

(Compiled from data and writings furnished by members of the family)

JOEL RIVERS

Of French descent, Joel Rivers, according to family tradition, was born in Johnston County, North Carolina, in 1796, the son of Richard and Elizabeth Rivers. Joel first moved to Hancock County, Georgia, and in 1821 was married to Mary Pearson, of Wilkinson county (b. 1802). He moved to Wilkinson County settling just south of Ramah Church on the land now owned by J. W. Dennard. Being a good manager, he amassed wealth rapidly, soon owning many slaves and a large plantation.

In 1833 he was elected to represent the county in the Legislature which office he held through 1839. Two years later he was elected State Senator. His record in the House and Senate was a most creditable one. One of his bills in particular which meant so much to Wilkinson County was the creation of all the "Deestrick" Academies throughout the county in 1836 which were partly supported by state aid. One of these academies, Union Hill, was built on land donated by him.

In politics, Joel Rivers was a staunch Whig, and whenever a candidate was promised his support, it meant all that whole section of the county would throw its full vote the same way.

Joel Rivers was recognized as the strongest man physically in the county.

The opening of the War Between the States found Rivers an invalid and unable to walk, yet imbued with the spirit of patriotism. When Company B of the 14th Georgia was being organized, he, with two or three others, assumed the expense of uniforming and equipping them for service. When the Company formed their line to march to Gordon to entrain for the front, they first marched to the Rivers' home to bid him good-bye. He never lived to see the end of the war, dying in 1863.

His children were: William, m. Ann Connelly, d. in Texas; Sarah, m. James R. Lewis; Polly, m. J. W. Branan, Sheriff of Wil-

kinson County, 1864; Betsy, m. Thomas R. Whitaker, d. in Texas; Jack, Judge Inferior Court, Major and Lieutenant Colonel 49th Ga., Ordinary of Wilkinson County, 1864-1866, m. Catherine M. Gainey, d. in Hawkinsville; Richard, m. Patient Bragg first and Lucinda Branan second, d. in Dodge County; Winafred, m. John McArthur, Tax Collector of Wilkinson County, 1864-66, d. Cordele; Eliza, m. John R. Bragg, Member Legislature 1864-5, d. Macon; Gillie, m. Elijah Columbus Hogan, first, and Caswell H. Branan, second, d. Gray, Georgia.

WILLIAM B. RYLE

William B. Ryle is well known in Wilkinson County as one of the progressive and enterprising business men of Gordon, where he was born January 3, 1875. He was the son of Benjamin Franklin and Patience (Sanders) Ryle, otherwise mentioned in this volume. Benjamin Franklin Ryle, was born January 5, 1845, and died February 25, 1916, and was the son of William Brantly and Matilda (Brewer) Ryle. William Brantly was the son of Joshua and Mary Ryle.

W. B. Ryle was largely instrumental in the building of the present Baptist Church in Gordon of which he is a member.

He has served two terms as Mayor of Gordon and always held the best interests of the community at heart, seeking to promote public welfare, and stood consistently back of every civic movement and in every way possible contributed to the advancement of Gordon and Wilkinson County, he also served as Alderman for several terms. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; politically, he has always been a Democrat.

For a number of years he has held an automobile agency and has met with success in this line of business.

He married Miss Vallie Dewell, November 14, 1900, who was the daughter of Reverend W. D. and Mary Frances (Reid) Dewell.

Reverend Dewell was a Baptist Minister, who served a number of churches in Wilkinson County for a period of thirty-five years, and organized and built churches in many communities.

(By a Member of the Family)

KING SANDERS

King Sanders was born May 12, 1818, and died May 24, 1888. He was the son of Malachi Madison and Margaret (Peggy) Watson Sanders who were married May 27, 1804, in Newberry District, S. C. Soon thereafter moving to Hancock County, Georgia, where he enlisted and served as a private in Captain David Rosser's Company of Georgia Militia from October 12, 1814, until March 15, 1815.

Mr. Sanders married Bethany Leslie March 25, 1841. She was the daughter of Silas and Bethany (Tyson) Leslie, who came to Wilkinson County from St. Mary's, Camden County and settled six miles south of Gordon. Mrs. Sanders inherited the old homestead and there the couple lived many years. Today the plantation is owned by a daughter, Mrs. W. A. Jones.

To this union were born the following children: William, the eldest, died without issue while in service during the War Between the States and was buried in Virginia; Sarah, married D. Jackson Ryle; Patience, married B. Frank Ryle; Doctor Franklin, married Marrietta Hooks; Jackann Missouri, married Charles M. Hooks; Gillie, married John W. Powell; John Wilson, married Linnie Dennard; Winnie Bethany, married William A. Jones; Minnie, married John Wesley Hooks.

Mr. Sanders was a prosperous planter until 1870, when with his family he moved to Gordon and entered the mercantile business in which by close attention and a splendid business ability he amassed what was considered in those days a small fortune. In September, 1885, he retired from business being succeeded by Sanders, Ryle and Sanders, his two sons and son-in-law B. Frank Ryle.

He was a Democrat in his political convictions and while he never entered politics he was very public spirited and served his town as alderman many terms.

He and his good wife, Bethany, joined Ramah Primitive Baptist Church, September 16, 1865, and was ever thereafter a consistent member of the same. He was a constant reader of the old family Bible which still remains in the family. Sunday, May 13, 1888, the day following his seventieth birthday, with his faithful wife, he attended services at Ramah. Returning with him for dinner were Elders John H. Gresham and Alfred W. Patterson. After they left

for their respective homes he remarked that he would never listen to a better sermon than he had heard that morning. After that he retired to his room to rest saying he was not feeling well. This was his last illness, his remains now rest in his beloved Ramah church yard.

(MRS. MINNIE SANDERS HOOKS.)

THURMAN SANDERS

The ancestors of Thurman Sanders, Sheriff of Wilkinson County, were among the first settlers of Wilkinson, (See King Sanders Sketch). Daniel Sanders, the son of Malachi and Margaret (or Peggy) (Watson) Sanders, was the grandfather of our subject and married Sibby Leslie (Dec. 18, 1814, Jan. 17, 1880-Dec. 19, 1833.) Their children were: Silas J., m. Sarah A. R. Bridger; Mary A. E., m. Hamilton McCook; Govey B. (killed in War); Malachi M.; James W., m. Georgia Wood; Emma Tyson; Joel J.; Francis Marion, m. T. C. Dixon; Louise Elliott; and Narcissy Caroline, m. J. W. Brooks.

Malachi M. Sanders was married to Sarah Jane Johnson, the daughter of Isaac F. and Katie (Ross) Johnson, Nov. 8, 1868. Their children were: J. F.; I. D.; M. A. I.; L. F.; N. A.; Cora T.; W. J.; R. M.; M. T.; K. A.; Thurman (b. July 16, 1888); Irene.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and attended school only a few months, but made good use of his time. After farming for several years, Mr. Sanders moved to Gordon in 1925 and engaged in the mercantile business.

Mr. Sanders was elected Sheriff of Wilkinson County in 1928, and entered upon his duties January 1, 1929. At the October Term of Superior Court 1929, he won the open commendation of Solicitor-General, Joseph B. Duke, for his successful work in preparing a notorious murder case for prosecution.

Mr. Sanders is a Mason, Woodman, Odd-Fellow and is a member of the Baptist Church and takes an active interest in all movements for the betterment of the community in which he is living. He is of a friendly, obliging disposition and makes friends easily, to whom he is most loyal.

Mr. Sanders was married to Sarah Aycock, the daughter of

James J. and Mollie (Newby) Aycock, granddaughter of Jasper and Mattie (Kirkpatrick) Aycock; great-granddaughter of Barden Aycock. Mrs. Sanders, like her husband, is a member of the Baptist Church, hospitable, friendly and sympathetic to those in distress. They have two children; Eunice, a graduate of Gordon High School and J. T., now a student at Brewton-Parker Institute.

MISS EDDIE STANLEY

Miss Eddie Stanley, veteran school-teacher and a member of a family which for nearly a century has taken a prominent part in the public life of the county, has in the school-room demonstrated her worth as a builder. In the community where her ancestors before her made their homes, she found a use for her talent. Sand Hill School was unquestionably the worst run down one-teacher school in all Wilkinson. It was an eyesore on a poverty stricken sand hill and the Board of Education saw no good in continuing its existence. Miss Stanley, however, felt the need of a school at this place. The community sought her services and she accepted, more from a desire to serve her home people than for any pay, for she was offered a larger salary elsewhere. Throwing her whole soul into the work she laid her plan before the writer, who was serving as County School Superintendent, and upon the recommendation of W. T. Porter, a member of the Board of Education, it was decided to give the school a final trial. Miss Stanley had no sooner begun her work than interest in education began to be awakened in that community. During the term a check on school attendance showed that school in the lead and at the end of the year the Board decided to continue the school. Competitive examinations held the next year in every school in the county proved the pupils of this school far in the lead of other one-teacher schools and close competitors of the largest schools of the county.

The fame of the school spread. One of the State School Supervisors was sent from Atlanta to Sand Hill School to make an inspection. The report he gave after a careful examination was that Miss Stanley's school was the best one-teacher school in the State of Georgia. She later served as Principal of larger schools in the county with equal success.

Miss Stanley possesses that spirit of loyalty to her friends, de-

votion to duty, and love for her county, unexcelled by any. Upon the recent death of O. J. Wright, her brother-in-law, she was appointed administratrix of his estate. The management of his considerable property and the guardianship of her minor nieces devolved upon her. She has performed and is performing these duties with a skill which has won for her the admiration of those who realize the magnitude of such undertakings.

Miss Stanley's great-great-grandparents were James and Winnifred Stanley, married 1754 and died April 19, 1795 and June 14, 1800 respectively.) Their children were Oliver, Sarah, Elizabeth, Susanne, Winnifred, Mary, John, James and Nathaniel.

Her great-grandparents were: John, (Mar. 30, 1766-Oct. 12, 1837) and Mary (called Polly) Fordam (Mar. 8, 1773-Dec. 1, 1816) who were married Dec. 20, 1797. Their children were: John, Wright, Nathan, Percy, Mary (Polly), Benjamin F., Leah, Winnifred, Edward R. (The latter was a member of Congress from North Carolina.)

Her grand-father, John Stanley (Oct. 25, 1798-Oct. 25, 1854) was married first (Oct. 26, 1824) to Sarah West (Feb. 19, 1805-July 1, 1828) the daughter of Joseph and Sarah West. Their children were: Mary Elizabeth, Sarah Catherine and Louisa. His second marriage was (Feb. 12, 1833) to Sarah Holliman (Dec. 27, 1812-Oct. 15, 1863). Their children were: James H. D., John J., Nathan Thos., Prudence Ann, Percy, Richard Reynolds, and Rewell Reese. (Family Bible records of John (Jackey) Stanley now in the possession of J. T. Dupree: record of Stanley family prepared by Kate Wright).

Her father, John J. Stanley (Mar. 7, 1835-Mar. 16, 1887) was married to Mattie Pool. They had three daughters: Jennie, Eddie and Claude.

Jennie, m. Jan. 5, 1896 Abel J. Dominy and their children are: John Roberson, m. Miss Ira Pearce, of Americus, and holds a desirable position with the Southeastern Express Co., of Atlanta: Edward Perry, m. Grace Grant, of Homestead, Fla., and as employee of Dr. P. Phillips Co., of Orlando, Fla., has charge of a very large fruit packing plant; William Jackson, m. Miss Ethlene Smith of Dublin and also holds an excellent position in the same company with his brother, Edward; Harold Hardy, d. May 17, 1924.

Claude, the youngest daughter of J. J. Stanley, married Oscar J. Wright July 28, 1906. Their children are: Eva (m. William P. Greene of Shelby, N. C. Oct. 20, 1929); Gladys, and Kate, the two latter holding very responsible positions with Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Atlanta, and with which two nieces our subject is now making her home.

HERBERT EUGENE STEPHENS

Herbert Eugene Stephens was born at Tennille, Washington County, Ga., Sept. 17, 1888, son of James B. and Virginia (Pope) Stephens. He graduated at the Tennille Institute in 1907 and soon thereafter entered the employ of the Tennille Banking Co. as Assistant Bookkeeper. In January, 1908, he accepted a position with the Bank of Girard, Georgia, where he remained until October of that year when he returned to his former position with the Tennille Banking Company, soon being promoted to head bookkeeper.

He held this place until November 15, 1910, when he came to the Wilkinson County Bank at Toombsboro as Cashier.

As a banker, Mr. Stephens has made a phenomenal success during the nineteen years in this institution. He took hold of a bank with a \$15,000 capital in 1910 and since that time it has paid out in dividends the sum of \$47,500 in cash including a stock dividend of \$10,000. The capital, surplus and undivided profits now amount to \$32,000. His unceasing activities in behalf of the bank has inspired a confidence in its strength unsurpassed by any country bank in the state. The periods of depression and panic which it has successfully weathered, and from which it has always emerged with an increase in deposits, when banks in other sections were closing their doors, have tested the confidence in the institution.

Mr. Stephens' ability as a financier was again tested during the year 1919 to 1924, while serving as Chairman of the Wilkinson County Board of Education. He advocated the budgeting of the school funds and each year was a member of the Budget Committee. So successfully did this plan work that the board was always able to pay its teachers promptly every month, and the school system of Wilkinson was considered one of the best in the state, and so pronounced by the state authorities.

In October, 1927, he was again elected a member of the County

Board of Education. Immediately after entering upon his duties, he, with the other members, set about devising plans towards reducing the \$18,000 indebtedness of the Board of Education, and putting the operation of the schools on a better basis. Already they have reduced the indebtedness more than one-half and have put on trial a county-wide system of consolidation of schools, such as is meeting with success in many other counties.

Mr. Stephens has also served for twelve years on the local school board at Toombsboro, and has been unceasingly active in its upbuilding. He found it a two-teacher school, able to run but a few months in the year. After repeated efforts a local tax was voted. Later, the district was enlarged and a bond issue was carried. After the house was built the school grew so rapidly that another bond issue was voted and additional rooms were added. But for his tireless energy and that of some others the school would not have attained its present excellence.

In addition to this Mr. Stephens has always been in the forefront in every movement for the betterment of the county, is a strong advocate of good roads, a County Agent, etc. A few years ago when the Toombsboro Chamber of Commerce was organized he was chosen its President. He has served for fourteen years on the Town Council of Toombsboro. In 1912 he purchased the Wilkinson County Banner Newspaper and for four years operated it with Lamar S. Tigner as Editor, later selling out to the Bulletin.

Mr. Stephens is by far one of the most active Baptists in Georgia, having been a member since the age of twelve. He has served as Clerk of the Toombsboro Baptist Church since 1912. In 1922 he and Dr. A. D. Ware were the only two adult male members, but they began the agitation of the question of building a church and soon had it completed. As soon as the house was built in 1922, he helped organize a Sunday School and was elected Superintendent which position he still holds. He is likewise an active member of the Executive Committee of the Ebenezer Baptist Association and was elected Treasurer of the Association in 1929.

Mr. Stephens was married June 7, 1916, to Miss Mayme Hughes, the daughter of Heyward D. and Emma (Hughes) Hughes (see sketch). They have two daughters: Martha Hughes Stephens and Mary Eugenia Stephens. Mrs. Stephens was born in Irwinton and has a deep love for the place of her childhood where

she has numerous friends. She makes a most capable mother and efficient home-maker, besides taking great interest in the Church, School and Robert Toombs Chapter U. D. C. of which she served for several years as Vice-President.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER STOKES

Joseph Alexander Stokes, son of Wm. H. and Margaret E. Lee Stokes was born October 3, 1871, in Twiggs County, McDonald's Dist., on Big Sandy Creek. His father was born in Stokes County, N. C., in 1826, his mother in Laurens County, Ga., in 1836. His paternal grand parents—Freeman Walker and Elizabeth Melton Stokes—were born in North Carolina in 1807.

His father was prominently connected with public life in Twiggs County, was sheriff for sixteen years and held other offices of public trust. On the second day after his death, W. A. Davis, cotton commission factor of Macon, Ga., and Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Georgia, remarked that of all his business acquaintances he was the most prompt and that his son Joe was a chip off the old block.

In November, 1889, he was united in marriage to a Wilkinson County girl, Miss Louisa Ryle, of sterling worth and character. Her business-like qualities have contributed to, not only domestic happiness, but as a true help-meet to economic success. To their union were born three sons and four daughters,—in order of age: John Thomas, Joseph Emory, Myrtle, Eva Mae, Ruth, Wm. Harbard and Nina.

Joseph remained on the farm until after the death of his parents. He first came to Gordon in 1907, residing one year, then moved back to the farm. Three years later having consummated a business deal with W. A. Jones, returned to Gordon and has been identified with every interest characteristic of good citizenship. He is at present Mayor of Gordon for the term expiring Dec. 31, 1930. All of his children, except one, are residents of Gordon and actively engaged in pursuits related to social, cultural and economic prosperity of the community. John T., the oldest son is a veteran of the World War, having spent several months in France.

Mr. Stokes and all of his children are prominently connected with the Methodist Church, he, himself, having served officially in some

capacity for nearly forty years. He has never been an addict of profanity, knows nothing of the personal effects of whiskey and tobacco. He has been guided by high ideals of domestic fidelity, loyalty to constituted authority, church and state, with an inherent disposition of justice and good will to every man.

(By Freeman L. Stokes)

LAMAR S. TIGNER

Although the Tigner family is not one of the pioneer families of Wilkinson County yet Lamar Tigner has spent by far the greater part of his life here and so completely has his whole being merged and become a part that we are proud to claim him as our own. He came here first in 1904, taking charge of *The Bulletin*, and though at times since he has been away the lure of Wilkinson has always drawn him back.

"Tig," as he is fondly known to the people of the county, is loved as perhaps none other. His friendly and obliging disposition has endeared him to all who know him. The children especially are his friends. If he has an enemy in the world no one knows where to look for him. "Tig" and *The Bulletin* are synonymous to the minds of most people, so long has he been managing it.

So attached had he become to Irwinton that in 1921 he moved his mother, sister and aunt here and built a home—he and Fleming Bloodworth having purchased *The Bulletin* in 1920.

His sister, Miss Mary Tigner, is a writer of no mean ability, and assists him in the publication of *The Bulletin*. She has written and published a number of poems whose beauty impresses the reader with her talent.

Mr. Tigner comes of a long line of historic ancestors. He is the son of Dr. William Achelaus Tigner, born in Meriwether County, Ga., July 13, 1833, died at Jonesboro, Ga., Feb. 20, 1894. Graduated from Emory College in 1854. Afterwards studied medicine; mastered six foreign languages; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He taught school in Alabama and became president of the college. While in Alabama he married Miss Eugenie Dozier. The children of this union were Hon. G. Y. Tigner, now judge of the City Court of Columbus, Ga., W. A. Tigner, Jr., who was also a lawyer, being connected with King, Spalding & Little of

Atlanta until his health failed and he retired to his farm near Jonesboro, where he died; and Miss Martha Tigner who married Archibald Osborne and now resides in Huntington, W. Va.

Later Dr. Tigner taught in Newberry, S. C. While there he became closely associated with a number of Lutheran families and was so impressed with the Lutheran faith and the piety and consecration of these people that he joined the Lutheran Church and became a minister. He stood high as a theologian in that church, being at one time president of the Synod of Ga., Fla., and Ala. He also did a splendid work in establishing mission churches in Georgia. He was pastor of the church at Haralson, Ga., for 17 years.

In 1872 he married Miss Miriam Byington, of Atlanta, daughter of Montgomery Pike Byington who was his senior law partner at the time. M. P. Byington was a native of Wilkinson County, being the son of Amos Fox Byington and the grandson of John Byington of Branford, Conn., who was of Scotch descent. The children of this union who lived to reach maturity were Robert S., who was for many years connected with Armour & Company, being Advertising Manager of the Southern States when he died; Homer M., also of Atlanta, who was in newspaper work; Lamar S., the subject of this sketch; and Mary.

Dr. Tigner was a Royal Arch Mason and spent much time and labor in Masonic research work. He was preparing a series of lectures to be delivered before the more important lodges in the U. S. when he died. His MSS were sent to the Atlanta lodge after his death.

Dr. Tigner was the highest type of a Christian gentleman. He was considered one of the first educators of the South. He was given positions of honor in his church, his lodge and his State, being elected Senator of the 35th District in 1844, without opposition. During his last illness, which lasted for eleven months, he held a Bible study class for ministers who came to his home to hear his discourses.

Lamar Tigner's grandfather was Rev. Young F. Tigner, born Aug. 22, 1805, became a Methodist preacher in Sept. 1824, and preached for nearly fifty years. He married Sarah Frances Tinsley on Nov. 29th, 1827. She was the daughter of James Tinsley, a Virginia planter, and Lucy Crawford Tinsley, who was the daughter

of Joel Crawford and sister of the great statesman, William Harris Crawford. Joel Crawford's wife was Fannie Harris, of a prominent Virginia family of Scotch-Irish descent. Isham G. Harris, Gov. of Tenn., and long a distinguished member of the U. S. Senate, was of this family, as were also Judge John W. Harris, member of the Supreme Court of Texas, and his brother Sam Harris, Lieut. Governor of Texas. Robert Harris of this family has a distinguished Revolutionary record and is the ancestor through whom several of the Tigner family have united with the D. A. R. William Harris, for whom William Harris Crawford was presumably named, was a member of Gen. Washington's personal staff.

The generations of the Crawford family are as follows: Joel Crawford, great-grandfather of Lamar Tigner, was born in Hanover County, Va., 1736, married Fannie Harris, 1760, died 1788. His father, David Crawford, born Hanover County, Va., 1697, married Ann Anderson, 1727, died 1766. David was the son of Capt. David Crawford and Elizabeth Smith Crawford. Capt. David was born in 1662 and died in 1762, being over 100 years old. His father was also named David and was born in Ayershire, Scotland in 1625 and married in James City Co., Va. in 1654. This eldest David came over from Scotland with his father, John, Earl of Crawford and hero of the battle of Gratzka. John of Crawford was the first of the name to reach America and was killed in "Bacon's Rebellion" in 1676. His wife died in Scotland before he came over. He was born in Ayershire, Scotland in 1600 and came to America in 1643. (This information is taken from Shipp's "Giant Days, or The Life and Times of William H. Crawford.")

To return to the direct Tigner line: Lamar Tigner's great-grandfather was Philip Tigner, born in Acomac County, Va., Dec. 25th, 1760. Married first Miss Nancy Forbish and moved to Clarke, now Oconee County, Ga. His wife died and he married Miss Nancy Hall who was the daughter of Hugh Hall, a Colonel in the Revolution, who is buried at Sparta, Ga. Nancy Hall's mother was Mary Reid and she was a blood relative of George Washington; also a near relative of Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; (See Memoirs of Georgia p. 656.) Philip Tigner was a Methodist preacher and built on his plantation near Athens "Tigner's Chapel," which is said to be the first Methodist church in the State. He made the nails for this building in his blacksmith

shop. Lorenzo Dow, the noted Methodist Evangelist, made Philip Tigner's home his headquarters when he visited this State.

Lamar Tigner's great-great grandfather was Capt. George Tigner, an Englishman and a "Skipper of a Schooner." He and his brother, Thomas, came to America in 1750 and settled in Baltimore. They owned a line of schooners plying between Baltimore and Liverpool, Eng. During the Revolution the British confiscated their ships. Both brothers and George's son, Philip, a lad of 16, are said, through family tradition, to have fought in the Revolution, but on account of some records which were burned in a Virginia courthouse this has not been verified. See Harden's History of Savannah and S. Ga., Vol. II. p. 1025. Thomas Tigner later returned to England and George moved to Acomac County, Va., and engaged in farming until his death.

Of the Tigner family in Europe little is positively known, except that they were Saxons. Members of the family are now living in Sweden.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN TODD

John C. Calhoun Todd was born in Lexington, S. C., July 16, 1843, the son of Dr. Patrick Todd and Mary (Weiss) Todd, and a grandson of Patrick Todd, Sr., and Jane (Carmichael) Todd. On the paternal side he was of Scotch descent.

He was educated principally by tutors at his father's home, but also attended schools in Augusta, Ga. He enlisted in the Confederate Army in the Spring of '62, age 19 years, in Co. G, Seventh Florida Regiment and took part in some of the most important engagements of the War Between the States. He was in his first battle at Resaca as bugler, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, still holding the rank of bugler, Capt. R. B. Smith being in command of his company at that time. In 1920 he received the Cross of Honor from Mary Ann Williams Chapter U. D. C., Sandersville, Ga. One of his brothers, an officer in the Confederate Army, was killed while leading a charge. Another brother and his father, Dr. Patrick Todd, also served during the war.

After the war the Todds lived in Marion County, Florida, where Dr. Patrick Todd practiced medicine and J. C. C. Todd was in the mercantile business in Ocala for several years. Later he

was in the drug business in Savannah, and here he met a daughter of Dr. A. R. Norton and Julia (Greene) Norton, Miss Susan Tallulah Norton, whom he married July 24, 1872, at the First Baptist Church, Savannah. Mr. Todd was Chief Clerk to the Agent of the Central Railroad, Savannah, during the time Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Rogers were Superintendents, and he was relief agent at Milledgeville at the time it was the State Capitol. On account of ill health he requested a transfer from Savannah to a country agency, so in 1888 he was sent to McIntyre, Wilkinson County, Ga. He held this post for some years, and each of his five sons held the office after him. Finally his health forced him to give up railroad work, and he then taught school in different parts of the county. This was a work that he loved very much and in it he had marked success, winning the love and esteem of many.

He was a member of the Lutheran Church, but there was no church of this denomination near his home, until a few years before his death one was organized in Macon, of which he became a Charter member. Mr. Todd took an active interest in the Baptist Church at McIntyre and was Superintendent of the Sunday School for thirty years. He was a Mason, his membership at his death being in the Irwinton Lodge.

After a long and useful life he died at McIntyre May 12, 1921, and was buried there. He was survived by his wife, five sons, one daughter and eight grand-children.

One of his great-grandfather's on the maternal side was Ernest Frederick Weiss (m. Anna Barbara Bickley) who with his brother, John Jacob, sailed from Rotterdam in the ship *Nancy* and reached Philadelphia August 31, 1750. On Dec. 21, 1752, land was laid out for him on the Saluda River in what is now Lexington, S. C., and in 1753 this land was granted him by King George II. One of Frederick's sons married Margaret Kelly, and became the father of Mary (Weiss) Todd. Their descendants prize a copy of the Weiss Coat-of-Arms. (Weiss now spelled Wyse by descendants of that name.)

Susan Tallulah Norton, wife of J. C. C. Todd, was a descendant of Lt. William Norton, who served with the Continental Troops during the Revolutionary War. He was wounded and captured by the British but his sister, Mrs. E. N. Joyner, secured his release from the British Commander. Lt. Norton was born in Eng-

land, son of Jonathan and Mary Ann (Chopin) Norton, and came to America with his wife and three sisters. They first located on St. Helena Island, but also lived for some time in South Georgia and Screven County, Ga., where he was granted land for his services during the Revolutionary War.

During the War Between the States, Dr. A. R. Norton served as a Surgeon with the Confederacy and he had five sons in the Confederate Army.

(By Sarah C. Todd and Julia Norton Todd)

THE WHIPPLE FAMILY

Captain John Whipple settled at Dorchester, Mass., about the year 1630, and afterwards, in 1658 or 1659, in Rhode Island at Providence. It is from this Capt. John Whipple that the Georgia family descended. He was born in England in 1616 or 1617, and died in Providence, R. I., May 16, 1685. He came to America with Israel Stoughton. He married his wife, Sarah, there in 1639 or 1640. He was a member of the Town Council of Providence in 1669—Town clerk in 1670-'72, 1676-'77, 1681-'83; Town Treasurer in 1668-'83 and Deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly 1666-'69-'70-'72-'74-'76-'77. He received the title of Captain in King Phillip's War (Indian) in 1676. He conducted an inn from 1674 until his death and was one of the most conspicuous inn-holders of the century. His inn was the favorite meeting place of the Town Council and Court of Probate and at one time the session of the Rhode Island General Assembly met at the Whipple Inn. He died in Providence May 16, 1685. Sarah, his wife, died there 1666. She was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1624. Both were buried in a garden lot near his house, but afterwards were re-interred in the North Burying Place as shown by inscriptions on their tombstones. They had eight sons and three daughters, the fourth child was a son by the name of Eleazer Whipple.

Eleazer Whipple was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1645 or 1646. Jan. 26, 1669 he married Alice Angell of Providence, born 1649. The dwelling which stands to the present time on Eleazer Whipple's homestead place, near Providence, was built in 1680, and is still occupied. It stands on the site of the one built by him in 1670, but which was destroyed by the Indians in King Phil-

lip's War in 1675-'76, and near which he was wounded August 1, 1675, for which wound he received a pension March 11, 1676, to the amount of ten pounds by vote of the Colony. So far as it has been ascertained this is the earliest pension granted in the American Colonies for Military service and disability. Eleazer Whipple was a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1670. In 1693 and 1701 he was a Deputy. He died Aug. 25, 1719, and his wife, Alice, died there Aug. 13, 1743. They are both buried in the burial ground on the place and inscriptions on their tombstones are to the above effect.

Alice (Angell) Whipple was the daughter and fifth child of Thomas and Alice Angell. Thomas was born in England in 1618. He came to America in the ship Lyon which left Bristol, England, in December, 1630. He arrived in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1631, and soon went to Salem, Mass. In 1636 he and four others went with Roger Williams and made a settlement earlier than July of this year at Providence, R. I., having spent the preceding winter at Seekonk. Thomas Angell married Alice about 1646. She died in 1695. He died in 1694. Eleazer and Alice Whipple had seven children. The youngest child was Daniel Whipple.

Daniel Whipple was born about 1690. He married his first wife, Mary, about the year 1715, and settled beyond the Blackstone river in what was then called Wrentham, Mass. But which was afterwards about 1727, annexed to Rhode Island and called Cumberland. It is presumed that Mary died about 1730. Daniel Whipple married his second wife, Anne, about 1735, who it is presumed was living at the time of his death, which was after March 29, 1766, the date of his will. His sixth child by the second wife, Anne, was Preserved Whipple.

Preserved Whipple was born in Cumberland, R. I., Sept. 26, 1746. He married Olive Ballou probably about 1766. Olive Ballou, was born in Cumberland, R. I., May 13, 1751, and died in Richmond, New Hampshire, April 14, 1845. The family moved from Cumberland, R. I., to Richmond, N. H., in 1794. He was a most reputable man, averaging well with his contemporaries. He served as private in Gould's Division and in Smith's Co. Col. John Mather's Reg. during the Revolution. He died in Richmond, N. H. May 25, 1812, or 1813. Preserved and Olive Whipple had eleven children.

Olive Ballou was descended from:

(1) Maturin and Hannah (Pike) Ballou. Hannah Pike was the only child of Robert and Catherine Pike. The earliest record of Maturin Ballou and Robert Pike is Jan. 19, 1646, when they, with 26 others, signed an agreement with Roger Williams for a free grant of twenty-five acres each of land in the town of Providence, R. I. (2) James Ballou I was the second child of Maturin and Hannah Pike Ballou. (3) James Ballou II, the fifth child of James and Susanna (Whitman) Ballou, married Catherine Arnold. (4) James Ballou III, the fifth child of James and Catherine (Arnold) Ballou, married Thomasin Cook and his name appears on the alarm list of 2nd Co. or Train Band under command of Capt. Levi Tower of Cumberland, R. I. (5) Olive (Ballou) Whipple was the second child of James and Thomasin (Cook) Ballou.

Colonel Stephen Whipple was the third child of Preserved and Olive (Ballou) Whipple. He was born in Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 27, 1772, and married Mrs. Olive (Bennett) Allen, April 5, 1795, the daughter of Timothy and Hannah Darling Bennett of Cumberland, R. I., (Timothy Bennett was a private in Capt. Gorton's Co. Col. Lippett's Regiment during the Revolution). She was born Feb. 16, 1770 and died at her home near Lonsdale, in Cumberland, R. I., about 1858. He was Colonel of the Rhode Island State Militia. He died Nov. 7, 1844, being a high degree Mason he was buried with Masonic honors. Col. Stephen Whipple and Olive (Bennett) (Allen) Whipple had eleven children. The third child was Stephen Whipple.

Stephen Whipple II was born in Cumberland, R. I., March 14, 1799, was educated in Rhode Island and came to DeKalb Co., Ga., in 1820, as a school teacher. In 1823 he removed to Wilkinson County, Ga., where he founded the New Providence School. He made his home with Benjamin Mitchell, whose home was about two miles from the school and church. Oct. 17, 1824, Stephen Whipple and Ruth Mitchell, daughter of Benjamin and Mildred Hatcher Carswell Mitchell, were married. Ruth (Mitchell) Whipple was born in Twiggs County, Ga., Jan. 11, 1808. She was a dutiful daughter, a loving wife, fond mother and withal a beautiful Christian woman. She died Oct. 18, 1840, and was buried in East Macon, Ga., in Fort Hill Cemetery.

Stephen Whipple II visited Providence in 1843 or 1844, and

while there married his second wife, Eliza Knight of Providence and returned with her to his Georgia home. He died Feb. 13, 1848, and is buried on the Whipple place in Wilkinson County, Ga. His widow continued to live here but while on a visit to Providence, R. I., in 1881, she died and is buried there. The children of Stephen and Ruth (Mitchell) Whipple were: Robert Motley (Aug. 15, 1825-Oct. 29, 1825); Geo. Augustus (Aug. 15, 1828-Aug. 7, 1832); Walter Scott (Dec. 19, 1830-Aug. 7, 1832); Stephen Bennett (Nov. 16, 1833, died at Cochran, Bleckley Co., Ga., July 28, 1915); Frances (Feb. 26, 1836-); Benjamin Allen (April 29, 1838-Jan. 19, 1870) Ruth Mildred (see Ruth Whipple Pugh sketch); and a half brother George Knight (Whipple).

Stephen Bennett Whipple after his father's death, Feb. 13, 1848, lived in the family of his guardian and uncle, Robert Mitchell, in Talbot County, Ga. When grown he returned to Wilkinson Co., Ga. He married Sarah Ann Holliman, Feb. 7, 1859. Their home was eight miles south of Irwinton, Ga. She was a daughter of Thomas Jefferson Holloman and Nancy (Spivey) Hollomon and was born in Wilkinson County, Nov. 30, 1839, and died in Cochran, Ga., Jan. 4, 1913, both are buried at Cochran. Stephen B., lived in Wilkinson County, Ga., until 1871, then in Laurens County, Ga., until 1886, and in Cochran until his death in 1915. He was a Confederate Soldier. During the latter part of the war he, his brother, Benjamin Allen Whipple, and their friend, James A. Pugh, were commissioned Georgia State Troops and were detailed to go to the coast and make salt for soldiers families to be delivered at No. 3 station on the S. F. & W. R. R. and shipped from there to Savannah to the State's Commissary agent and from there to be distributed throughout the state. In this commission the three were obligated to make 100 bushels per month at the low price of \$8.00 per bushel in the money of the Confederate States of America, the price in the open market being \$25.00 to \$50.00 in the same money. Stephen Bennett Whipple and Sarah Ann Whipple contributed eight splendid men to Georgia—Allen, who lived at Dudley; Judge U. V. Whipple, of Cordele, Ga.; Dr. Robert Whipple, of Cochran, Ga.; Dr. Clifford Whipple, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Stephen Whipple, Cochran, Ga.; Lucian Whipple, Cochran, Ga.; Dr. Oliver Whipple, of Uvalda, Ga.; and Dr. William Whipple.

(Data collected by Dr. William Whipple)

THE WHITEHURST AND THE ROZAR FAMILIES

WHITEHURST

The Whitehurst name is an old and honorable one. The history of the coat of arms of the family records that three brothers fought with honor with the English in the Crusades.

The early settlers of the Whitehurst family who came to America established themselves in Virginia and North Carolina. Charles Whitehurst and his wife Elizabeth were the first of the family to settle in Wilkinson county, Georgia. They came from North Carolina. They bought a large tract of land seventeen and a half miles from Macon, Georgia, near the line of Jones county and extending into that county. Here they established the family homestead which is still in possession of their descendants.

Charles and Elizabeth Whitehurst had four sons and two daughters: Josiah Irwin, Charles C., Howell Little, Easter, Jachan, and James Stanley. Josiah Irwin bought from the other heirs their interests in his father's estate. Charles moved to Houston county, Howell, to Bibb county, and James went to Texas, Easter married Mr. Bass, and after his death, she married Mr. Edmondson. Jachan married Isaac C. West.

Josiah Irwin, son of Charles and Elizabeth Whitehurst, was born October 17, 1802. He lived his entire life in Wilkinson county. He was a very successful planter. August 5, 1824, he married Thulia Ann Wilkinson. She was born October 15, 1806. To Josiah Irwin and Thulia Ann Whitehurst were born eleven children: Morgan L., Wilkinson Mayberry, John L., Georgia Ann, Missouri Ann, Thomas C., Christianna Elizabeth, Louisa Josephine, Charles L., Laura, Josiah Irwin. Josiah Irwin Whitehurst, Sr., died August 21, 1875; Thulia Ann Whitehurst died Feb. 23, 1881.

WILKINSON MAYBERRY WHITEHURST

Wilkinson Mayberry Whitehurst, second son of Josiah Irwin and Thula Ann Whitehurst, was born July 27, 1826. Although he did not have University training, his education was sufficient to make him a good Latin scholar. October 18, 1855, he married Nancy Averette Bryan, daughter of James Averette and Kathrine Rix Bryan, of Houston county, Georgia. She was born April 26,

1834. She received her education in the old college at Culloden, Georgia. This college was afterwards moved to Forsyth, Ga., and named the "Monroe Female College," now "Bessie Tift College." She graduated with first honor in her class. Soon after their marriage they built their home on their plantation on "The Ridge," two and a half miles from Gordon, Georgia.

Wilkinson Mayberry Whitehurst was a man of energy, integrity, enterprise and thrift, and had a vision that helped him to succeed in most trying times. Sherman on "the march to the sea" encamped around his home, officers making their headquarters there. They left everything desolate. But like so many others at that time, Mayberry Whitehurst urged himself to the greatest effort and adapted himself as quickly as possible to the changed circumstances. He soon had his plantation in order. His gardens produced the best vegetables; his orchard, the finest fruits. He established a store of general merchandise in Gordon, Ga., with such success that he made visits to New York to buy goods. He built a cotton warehouse and became a successful cotton merchant. He was interested in the political welfare of his country. He represented his district in the Senate, 1859-60. He served as Judge of the Inferior Court of Wilkinson county, from January 10, 1861 to 1869.

At the close of the war, he built and equipped, entirely at his own expense, a large school building of two stories, known as "Whitehurst Academy." For two years, he and his wife taught this school; then because of increasing demands from his other business, he engaged other teachers to take their places. Here came not only the children of the county, but those young men and women who had been deprived of an education by the war. A music teacher was secured and his wife's piano was used for instruction in music. A Sabbath school was organized for religious instruction. Not only did the young people receive a common school education, but many were prepared for the Junior class at college. "Whitehurst Academy" became the center of culture and learning in that section.

Wilkinson Mayberry and Nancy Averette Whitehurst had eight children: an infant that died very young; Julia Pauline, married Daniel Greenberry Lee; Thulia Katherine, married James Dowdell Myrick; Willa Dixie, married Henry Walton Bridger; Laura Josephine, married Allen Robert Rozar; Mississippi Bryan, died

in childhood; Cincinnatus, married Kate Smith; Zollicoffer, married Minnie Edge.

Wilkinson Mayberry Whitehurst died July 30, 1878, at his home on "the Ridge," in Wilkinson county. Nancy Averette Whitehurst died November 10, 1904.

ROZAR

Robert Rozar was born in 1756 in Halifax county, North Carolina. At the age of nineteen, while a resident of Bladen county, North Carolina, he enlisted in Colonel Brown's North Carolina Regiment and began service as a Revolutionary soldier. In the winter of 1781 and 1782 he moved to Georgetown Parish, South Carolina, and enlisted with Colonel Horry's South Carolina Regiment.

After the Revolution, Robert Rozar moved to Wilkinson county, Georgia, and became one of the earliest settlers of the county. He lived the life of a planter of his day, as the disposition of money, land, and slaves, made in his will would indicate. He died at the ripe age of eighty-four.

Robert Rozar, II, son of Robert, Sr., was a teacher in Wilkinson county in the early thirties. He represented Wilkinson county in the Legislature in 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1847. While he was in the Legislature, he was particularly interested in improving the school funds of Georgia so that the teachers could be paid.

Robert Rozar, III, son of Robert, II, and Nancy Rozar, was never married.

Romulus Franklin Rozar, son of Robert, II, and Nancy Rozar, was born July 8, 1818. He was married twice. In 1846, he married Susan Caroline Smith, daughter of Allen and Mary Smith of Wilkinson county. She was born September 12, 1831. The children by this marriage were: Lyvonnia Adelia, who died in infancy; Allen Robert; Augustus Hansel; and Albertina Vanness, who died in infancy. Susan Caroline Rozar died in 1857. Romulus Franklin married Isabella Frances Phillips in 1858. They had only one child, Terlula, who married George Bryant Carswell of Wilkinson county. Augustus Hansel married Mattie Lawson of Wilkinson county. Romulus Franklin was a planter and merchant of Wilkin-

son county. From 1865-1869 he served as Justice of the Inferior court of Wilkinson county.

Robert Rozar, IV, son of R. F. and Susan Caroline Rozar was born March 21, 1850. He was married June 12, 1883, to Laura Josephine Whitehurst. They had five children: Franklin, who died in childhood; Allen Robert; Roscoe Lehman, who died in childhood; Nancy Averette (Nanette); and Mayberry Whitehurst. Robert, IV, taught in the public schools of Wilkinson county for the greater part of his life. He was a staunch Democrat. After his death, in 1898, Laura Josephine Rozar, taught for many years in high schools in towns of central and northern Georgia. She retired from active teaching in 1921 while teacher of English in Georgia Teachers College, Athens, Georgia.

Robert Rozar, V, son of Robert, IV, and L. J. Rozar, was born in Macon, Georgia, June 20, 1888. He received his M.D. degree from Atlanta School of Medicine, now medical department of Emory University, in 1911, and later did post graduate work in Harvard Medical School. He became a fellow in the American Medical Association, and in 1927 became a fellow in the American College of Surgeons (F. A. C. S.). On June 3, 1914, he married Zoe De Lamar of Hawkinsville, Georgia. He became an associate with Dr. Howard J. Williams in Williams Private Sanitorium, Macon, Georgia, in 1912, and was associated with him until 1918. In 1920, he became organizer and president of Oglethorpe Private Infirmary. From 1916-'18 he was assistant surgeon of the Central of Georgia Railway, and became surgeon of that road in 1918. He has served as president of Central of Georgia Railway Association, 1919; president of Georgia Association of Railway Surgeons, 1919; president of Sixth District Medical Society of Georgia; member of first Board of Directors of Macon Civitan Club, 1921; president of Macon Civitan Club, 1928; member Board of Trustees of the International Civitans, 1929. He is a writer on scientific subjects.

Nancy Averette (Nanette) Rozar is dietitian of Wesleyan College.

Mayberry Whitehurst Rozar was born October 20, 1897. He began his work in the office of Bibb Manufacturing Company of Macon, Georgia, at the age of sixteen, after graduation from high

school. On March 26, 1929, he married Malora Stanberry of Chicago, Illinois. He is western manager of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, with headquarters in Chicago.

References: U. S. Bureau of Pensions, records in Wilkinson county courthouse, State Archives, Bible of R. F. Rozar, living members of Rozar family.

MAMIE EMMA WOOD WILLIAMS

Born August 31, 1874, near Oconee in Washington County, Georgia, Father, Dr. J. S. Wood, removed to Wilkinson County in December, 1880, and spent the rest of his life as a physician and public spirited citizen of Wilkinson County, dying in 1916. At one time he represented his district in the State Senate. He also served with the Confederacy during the War Between the States. Her mother, Emma Graybill Wood, belongs to one of the oldest families of Georgia, tracing her ancestry to the Tudors of old England. The following composed the immediate family: Mamie Emma (Mrs. Marvin Williams) Dr. Hubert C., Laura Ivaleen (Mrs. J. N. Todd), Rosa Lillian (Mrs. L. J. Pritchard), Ethel (Mrs. George Carswell), Lois Orian (Mrs. Frank Manson) and Annie Graybill. Of these, Dr. Hubert, Ethel and Orian are deceased.

Mamie Emma married Rev. Marvin Williams December 29, 1897. A graduate of Wesleyan College in 1891, she taught for a few years before her marriage and has since been engaged in many Christian activities. Mrs. Williams has been quite active among the alumni movements of her alma mater, directing the campaign for endowment in Fulton County a few years ago. As a minister's wife she has played a prominent part in the church life of the North Georgia conference.

Of the many organizations in which she takes an active part, her most conspicuous efforts have been in connection with the temperance and prohibition movement. Through the state W. C. T. U. she has been honored in many ways for faithful service. As state Superintendent of literature for Georgia, she three times received the national loving cup for the best state report in the United States. At present, she is the state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia leader of the Christian women of Georgia who are fighting the liquor traffic. She is interested in all governmental problems which concern the home and also in lifting

the standard of politics in her state. She served as a member of the Georgia delegation to the national Democratic convention meeting at Houston, Texas, in 1928.

Five children have been born to her and her husband: Louise (Mrs. Kay of New York City), Graybill (died at thirteen months of age, buried in cemetery at Oxford, Georgia; Ray (attorney, practicing in Atlanta, Georgia); Florimel (Mrs. E. M. Herndon, Raleigh, N. C.) and Marvin, Jr., now a student at Gordon College, Barnesville.

(Written by a Member of the Family)

WILLIAM CHARLES WILLIAMS

Few families in Wilkinson are able to be traced further back than that of William Charles Williams. Descendants of this famous family include a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, America's foremost public men and a host of other notables. As shown by the authentic chart in the Macon Library, his great-great-great-great-great-grandfather, Robert Williams, (1593-1693), of Norwich, England, migrated to Roxbury, Mass. in 1638, Elizabeth Statham first and then Martha Strong. Robert's son, Captain Isaac Williams, (1638-1708) m. Martha Park of Newton, Mass., first, Judith Cooper, second. Captain Isaac's son, Col. Israel Williams, 1709-1789 m. Susan Chester: their son, Deacon Williams, 1734-1808, of Hatfield and Dalton m. Dorothy Ashley, 1743-1838 of Deerfield, Mass., their son, Jeremiah Wadsworth Williams, 1770-1842, came from Massachusetts to Houston County, Georgia and m. Elizabeth E. Williams; their son, William Porter Williams, born there Jan. 26, 1824, who married Mary Susan Matilda Costler of Marseeville, Georgia, Nov. 2, 1852, was the father of our subject.

During the War Between the States, W. P. Williams served in the arsenal at Macon, Ga.

In 1868, he purchased sixteen hundred acres of land near Danville and made Wilkinson County his home.

Their children were Julia Tabitha, William Charles, George Washington, Mary Eugenia, Minnie Lee, Walter Robert, Pope Costler, Ernest, Damarius Isabel, Maude Antoinette, and John Lee.

William Charles Williams was born, June 24 1858, and was

married on March 1, 1881, to Ella Gallemore, the daughter of Hannah Elizabeth Slade and William Joiner Gallemore. It can well be said of them that they lived active, honorable and useful lives, respected by all who know them. Upon their children, Dr. Augustus Small Williams, Dr. William Charles Williams, Mrs. H. H. Maxwell (Lelia) and Miss Bessie Williams, they lavished their love and in every way possible prepared them to fill the responsible positions which they now occupy.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams were consistent members of the Baptist Church at Danville for many years.

He died Aug. 18, 1926, and Mrs. Williams died Nov. 16, 1924, and they are buried at the Danville Cemetery.

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The compiler is indebted to Mrs. J. W. Hooks for the greater portion of the work of indexing this volume.

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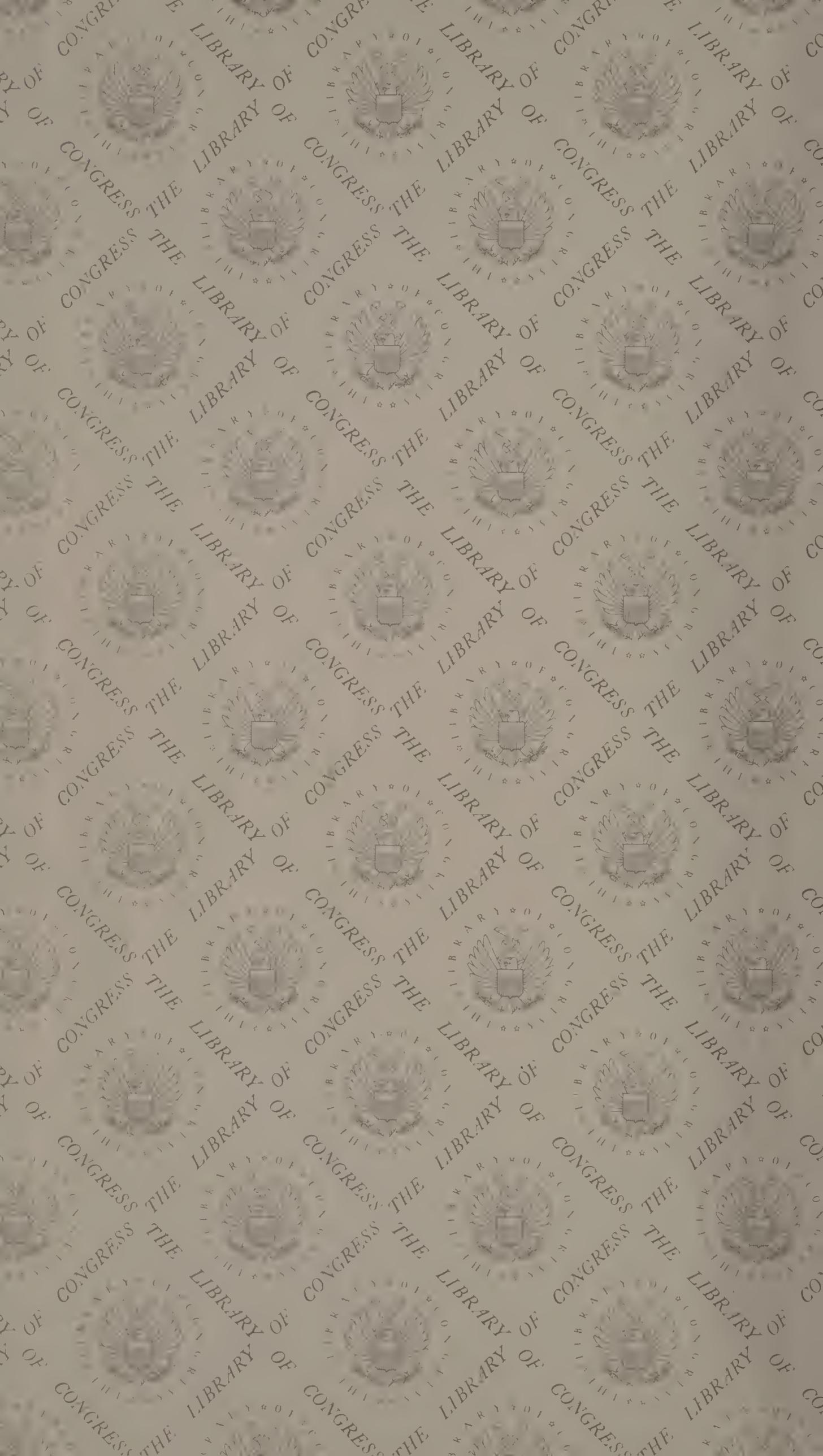
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