Daniel Webster: "The man who feels no sentiment for the memory of his forefathers, who has no regard for his ancestors, or his kindred, is himself unworthy of kindred regard or remembrance."

Edmund Burke: "People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors." (Reflections of the Revolution in France 1790.)

Plutarch's "Morals": "It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors."

"He only deserves to be remembered by posterity who treasures up and preserves the history of his ancestors."

Lord Macaulay: "A people who take no pride in the noble achievements of a remote ancestry will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by."

"Free to everyone to have esteem or contempt for gentle blood. Euripides preferred it to riches; Menander, virtue; Plato, glory; Aristotle, talent; Socrates, wisdom; St. Jerome, holiness."

Granier De Casognac
THE FAMILY OF JAMES DUNBAR
OUR
FIRST DUNBAR ANCESTOR
IN
SOUTH CAROLINA

Compiled by Elizabeth Willis DeHuff, between the years 1908-1954, with much love for my progeny after many years of research, beginning at the age of seven, when I sat by the bed of my crippled "Grandma" Willis and listened to her tell stories of her family. So young was I that I only remember that at one point she said, "And so you see, dear, you have some French blood in your veins." Looking for the French blood, I discovered some tiny dark blue veins in my wrist. At once, I concluded, this is my French blood. It's brunette like the French people. After that I did not know whether to hide my wrists from view, in shame, or to hold them up so that everyone could see my noble ancestry. Then, at eighteen years of age, Nannie Rountree told me traditions of her Dunbar family to whet my genealogical curiosity.

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JAMES DUNBAR

Now that the town of Ellenton, South Carolina, and its environs have been wiped off the face of the earth by the Savannah River Project and the monuments and records of those in the past, who lived, loved and lay buried there have been moved and scattered, it seems a fitting time to collect and preserve whatever can be of the family of little Ellen Dunbar, for whom the town was named. When I knew Ellen, she was a quiet, poised, slender brunette, always standing slightly behind her large-girthed, cordial blonde second husband, my "Cousin Jim" Bush, like a quiet shadow; but with the definite dignity of power behind the throne. They were noted for hospitality and kindliness and always at his elbow to do his bidding was a crippled, half-witted Negro named Hamilton, called "Ham".
Ham also became a character of note. When the Bushes passed on and were buried in the Dunbar cemetery, Ham lived voluntarily with Ellen Dunbar Bush's only son by her first marriage, Eugene Buckingham, and his wife Florrie Dunbar. Those were the days that when relatives called, the visitors always stayed for a meal and perhaps to spend the night. One Sunday afternoon father took me to Ellenton and, with other relatives, we went to see Florrie. Of course, we must stay to supper, we were told, and Florrie hastened away to prepare the feast of chicken, ham, several kinds of hot breads, all of the vegetables available, cake and dessert. When supper was almost ready and she was passing swiftly from kitchen to dining room she was startled by hunch-backed Ham stepping from behind the door. He was holding a whip six feet long, cut from a peach tree. He thrust it at Florrie, pleading, "Miss Florrie, you gotter whip me. You got company and I ain been here to hep. I done gone and been to Sunday School when I oughter been here to hep you."

"But I wanted you to go to Sunday School. There's no reason to whip you. I don't want to whip you."

"Yessum, but you gotter whip me, you gotter whip me, Miss Florrie," he pleaded over and over, while following her back and forth.

When finally she took the switch and gave him two light lashes across the legs, he took off his coat, which was covered with more badges and presidential buttons than a foreign general, and set to work happily.

Ellenton was always referred to as "a dressy little place" and it was. Even to run to the corner grocery store, a half-block away, since the town mostly ran along the railroad tracks and one block back, women would don a street dress and sit at their dressing tables to pink cheeks and powder faces and be sure that their hair was neat. There were parties almost daily: in the early days "spend-the-day" parties, where the hostess and guests embroidered, rolled and whipped lace on elaborate camisoles or shirtwaists, crocheted or made tatting to the accompaniment of lively chatter; later the gatherings changed to card or tea parties and to these affairs the women wore clothes of the latest city styles. Good manners were considered of grave importance and all of the niceties of social intercourse strictly observed, even though practically everyone in the town saw everyone else in the town once or oftener each day. The conventions never grew lax and
everyone was kin to everyone else in one way or another. They were a happy group, perhaps because they observed decorum and were co-operative. There were only two religious denominations represented: Baptist and Campbellites, so-called "Christians," and these two, since neither could support always an alltime minister, had services every other Sunday, alternating these services so that everyone could go to church every Sunday, which they generally did, "dressed within an inch of their lives."

Where the environs of Ellenton ended and those of Beech Island, which was strictly and only a community of farms and big farm homes, began most of us could never tell. "Red Cliff" the tremendous home on the highest spot in Beech Island, which was built by Governor Hammond before the War Between the States, could be seen from the road almost to Ellenton.

Beech Island was a unique community, comprising as it did as late as 1920 about the last group of colonial type "gentleman farmers:" men, who were educated in colleges in cultural courses and who did none of the farm work themselves, but only rode over the "plantation" to give directions to their colored laborers. Their only contact with the city of Augusta was by means of a slow-going ferry boat across the muddy Savannah at the Sand Bar Ferry, or a long fifteen mile drive along the Savannah river to cross to Augusta over the Hamburg Bridge, now known as the "Fifth Street" bridge. Whenever a Beech Islander complained of the slowness and inconvenience of these "trips to town," Major Harry Hammond, Beech Island's most colorful figure, would remark, "As soon as a bridge replaces the boat at the Sand Bar Ferry, Beech Island will be ruined. It will lose its charm and its character by the influx of uneducated and unwanted people." The Major was right.

It is said that Gov. Hammond, the father of Maj. Harry, said once that he had sent Harry to Germany and France to make of him an eminent physician, but that Harry had come back "a damned French cook." He experimented in farm crops and was the first in that vicinity to plant alfalfa and the first to accept the then theory that mosquitoes caused malaria, so he had a net cage about 20 ft. by 16 ft. made for himself within one of the great rooms at Red Cliff and there he lived day and night. When we moved into his brother Paul Hammond's old home very near to Red Cliff, Uncle Frank Dunbar said, "Willis you're foolish to move there. It won't be a year before you and Harry'll have a fight and you'll have to move out." My flock of guineas, John's flock of pigeons, which ate the Major's experimental seeds and spoiled his roof, whence he drained water into a cistern; his cows eating up Daddy's
winter oats and his killing Daddy's hog to butcher almost caused that prophesy to come true; but we managed to be good neighbors for many years and when I was sixteen the Major took me for many rides in his open buggy. On the last one, before I went away to the Lucy Cobb Institute, he gave me this advice: "Remember that you have limited means, so make it a point at boarding school to associate only with the rich girls, for they are the ones that do not spend money."

Many of these Beech Islanders and most of the dwellers around Ellenton were descendants of one James Dunbar and his three successive wives.

There are many amusing and delightful anecdotes connected with the staunch and hospitable descendants of James Dunbar, whom faulty tradition states, came from Ireland, near the town of Belfast, to America about 1780, following his sons William, Robert and Andrew and bringing the remainder of his family and his big Bible; but this is primarily a list of his descendants and family connections.

Family tradition so often errs, getting correct the European country from whence an ancestral line emigrated; but omitting in its records the first generations in this country, who moved from county to county or state to state before the Revolutionary War. Neither the officials in Dublin Castle, nor the Public Records Office of Belfast can find for me a James Dunbar, who came to America about 1780.

It was probable, therefore, that while James Dunbar was the oldest of his family to settle in Barnwell District, South Carolina, he was not the first to migrate to America. It is also likely that, like the name of his eldest son, his father's name was William Dunbar. There was a George Dunbar, who as Captain of Militia, distinguished himself in Wars against the Indians in early Georgia history; but who left no records of his family life. Very probably he was a member of the following family of Beaufort Co., North Carolina. In North Carolina Colonial Records, by Saunders, Vol. 4, p 1252, at a Court held at New Bern 5th of October 1751, we find "produced William Dunbar, as evidence" in a case from Beaufort County against William Peyton, Justice of the Peace. (Ibid, Vol. 4, p 853) "William Dunbar was granted 300 acres Beaufort county, March 23, 1747, showing that he probably had four children at that time. George Dunbar, of Georgia, was probably from N. C. and closely related to James Dunbar, of S. C.
William Dunbar, of Beaufort County, N. C. was the father of James, of South Carolina, as the following records will show.

The Encyclopedia Brittanica (12, 265 and 17, 687 a) tells of Gospatric of Northumberland (fl 1067): He belonged to a family which had connections with the royal houses of both Wessex and Scotland. Before the Conquest Gospatric accompanied Tostig on a pilgrimage to Rome. At that time, he was a landowner in Cumberland. About 1067 he bought the earldom of Northumberland from William the Conqueror; but, repenting of his submission, he fled with other Englishmen to the Court of Scotland in 1068. The next year, he joined the Danish Army of invasion; but afterwards he was able because of his possession of Bambergh Castle, to make terms with the Conqueror, who left Gospatric undisturbed until 1072, when the peace concluded with Scotland left him at William's mercy. He lost his earldom and took refuge with Malcolm Canmore in Scotland.

Malcolm granted him Dunbar and adjoining lands. Two generations of Gospatricks followed, bearing the title of Earl, but without territorial designation.

Gospatrick II. witnessed the charter of Alexander I., founding the Abbey of Scone in 1115.

Gospatrick III. died 1166, was a liberal benefactor of Melrose Abbey and had two sons (1) Waltheof and (2) the ancestor of the Earls of Home.

Waltheof, was the first to be styled "Comes de Dunbar," about 1174. He was one of the hostages for the performance of the Treaty of Falaise for the liberation of William, the Lion in 1175. His son

Patrick Dunbar, married Ada, natural daughter of William the Lion, King of Scotland. He was the first to take the surname Dunbar and was called the 5th Earl of Dunbar, although his father was the first to adopt the territorial designation. He was keeper of Berwick Castle.

Sixth Earl, no record.

Patrick Dunbar, 7th Earl of Dunbar, married Christian, daughter of Robert Bruce, the competitor for the Crown of Scotland. He was nominated Guardian of the King and Queen in 1255 by the Treaty of Roxborough. He signed the Treaty of Perth July 6, 1266, by which Magnus IV. of Norway ceded the Isle of Man and Hebrides to Scotland.
Patrick Dunbar, 8th Earl of Dunbar and 1st Earl of March, married Marjory, daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan. Patrick claimed the throne of Scotland in 1291 as a descendant of Ada, daughter of William, the Lion.

He supported Edward I. of England. His wife Marjory supported Scotland. She seized the Castle of Dunbar for Baliol, but was forced to surrender it to Edward I. in 1296. Patrick Dunbar was one of the "Seven Earls of Scotland," a distinct body, separate from other estates of the Realm, who claimed the right to elect a King in case of a disputed succession and whose authority was to be traced perhaps to the seven provinces of the Pictish Kingdom. He was the first of his family to appear in the records as "Comes de Marchia," or Earl of March. Like most of his family, in later years he was friendly to English interests in Scotland and he did homage to Edward I. of England. He was appointed Edward's lieutenant in Scotland in 1298.

Patrick Dunbar, 9th Earl of Dunbar, 2nd Earl of March, married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Randolph Earl of Moray (from which the name Murray derives). (The Arms of Dunbar were then quartered with Randolph of Moray). Agnes was known in Scottish History as "Black Agnes." She was a grand niece of Robert Bruce and was famous for her defense of Dunbar Castle against the English under the Earl of Salisbury in 1336. He was forced to abandon the attempt after nineteen weeks of fierce fighting. Agnes succeeded to the estates and titles of her brother John Randolph, 3rd Earl of Moray and that earldom passed at her death to her second son John Dunbar, who married Marjory, daughter of (younger) Robert Bruce. Patrick Dunbar gave refuge to Edward II. after Bannockburn and helped him to escape by sea to England. Later he made peace with Robert Bruce, who appointed him Governor of Berwick Castle, which he held against Edward III. until the defeat of the Scots at Halidon Hill July 19, 1333, which made it no longer tenable. Patrick and Agnes Dunbar had four children: George, John, Agnes and Elizabeth Dunbar.
In her book, published 1930, entitled, "Life, Letters and Papers of William Dunbar 1749-1810," who was known as Sir William Dunbar in Natchez, Mississippi, Mrs. Dunbar Rowland gives a slightly different "Pedigree of Dunbars." She states that it was sent to her by the then Baronet of Northfield in Scotland, Sir Archibald Edward Dunbar.

Sir Archibald stated that "Black Agnes" and her husband Patrick Dunbar had no issue and that the title fell to their nephew Sir Patrick Dunbar, who married Isabella a younger daughter (and sister of Black Agnes) of Thomas Ranulph, Earl of Moray. Sir Archibald Dunbar began his line with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crinan the Thane, born about 975, m Betnoc, dau. of Malcolm II. King of Scotland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maldres, b about 1005, bro. of Duncan I, of Scotland m Aldgitha dau. and heiress of Ulthred Earl of Northumberland and grandchild of Ethelred, King of England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospatrick I. Earl of Northumberland, confirmed in his earldom by William the Conqueror, but deprived of it later. He was given the land of Dunbar by Malcolm III, of Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospatrick II. Earl of Northumberland, d ab. 1137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospatrick III. Earl of Northumberland, d 1166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waldeve (or Waltheof) Earl of Dunbar d 1182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick I. Earl of Dunbar, b 1152, d 1232 m Ada dau. of William the Lion, King of Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick II. Earl of Dunbar, b 1186, d 1248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick III. Earl of Dunbar b 1213, d 1289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick IV. Earl of Dunbar and March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick V. later also Earl of Moray m &quot;Black Agnes&quot; dau. of Thomas Ranulph, Earl of Moray No issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Alexander Dunbar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Patric of Dunbar m Isabella, younger dau. of Thomas Ranulph, Earl of Moray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
George, Earl of Dunbar and March, d ab. 1416

George II. Earl of Dunbar and March.

John of Dunbar, created Earl of Moray in 1372, m Majorie dau. of Robert Bruce II., King of Scotland.

John Dunbar was b 1336, d 1394

George Dunbar was one of the negotiators for release of James I. of Scotland in 1423 from his captivity in England. He was Knighted at the King's Coronation. In 1434, however, he was arrested and Dunbar Castle was seized by the King. Parliament at Perth declared the lands forfeit and the King allowed Archibald Douglas to assume earldom of Moray. George, with his son Patrick retired to England.

Thomas Dunbar, Earl of Moray

Thomas Dunbar, Earl of Moray

Alexander Dunbar, later of Frendraught, b 1373, d 1422

Alexander Dunbar of Frendraught, b 1401 was murdered 1427. He succeeded his cousin Thomas, Earl of Moray

Sir Alexander Dunbar, of Westfield d 1497

James Dunbar of Canzie, Altcash, Kilbuiack d 1550

George Dunbar, of Asluick, d 1607

Gavin Dunbar m Selias Swinton of Thunderton

Alexander Dunbar of Thunderton

Alexander Dunbar of Inchbrook, d Feb. 27, 1578–9, m before 1554 Hon. Elizabeth Forbes, d Dec. 1570, dau. of 6th Lord Forbes and widow of Alexander Innis, 14th of that ilk. Four
sons were execs. of his will, 
one son was named John.

James Dunbar of Newtown (Newton) 
d 1665

It was probably the son of one of the above Alexander Dunbars, who first went to Ireland. The following records have been received August 1953 from The Presbyterian Historical Society of Ireland:

DUNBAR

EARLY SCOTS SETTLERS in Co. ANTRIM.

John Dunbar Carrickfergus 28 November 1617.

HEARTH MONEY ROLLS, Co. ANTRIM 1669, Co. LONDONDERRY 1663, Co. ARMAGH 1664.
Alex Dunbarr, Kilcrosse ½, Killeade Parish, Mazareene Barony, Co. Antrim
Robert Dunbarr, Arestnisse, Magragall Parish  " " " "
Alex Dunbar, Arkleena Parish, Glenarm Barony  " " " "
John Dunbarr, Dunlought, Magherahoghal Parish, Kilconway Barony " " " 
James Dunbarr, Tamlaught  " " " "

All 1 hearth each
Mr. John Dunbarr, Tamlat, Magherahoghal P. Kilconway B. 2 hearths "
Robert Dunbar, 3 hearths, Queen St., City of Londonderry, Co. Londonderry
John Dunbarr, Ballyterran, Barrony of Armagh, Co. Armagh 1 Hearth.
John Dunbar, Toliglessogown & Cranakern, Barrony of Torhany, Co. Armagh 1 hearth

Index to PREROGATIVE WILLS of IRELAND. 1536-1810.
1779 George Dunbar, Belfast, gent.
1799 George Dunbar, esq. Belfast.
Note: Prob. the estate which George Robison Dunbar inherited but refused to go to Ireland to claim. (See later) E. DeH.

REGISTER of DERRY CATHEDRAL 1642-1703.

William Dunbar was buried 17th October 1663.
William McHume & Margrat Dunbar published and married November 1665.
Robt. the son of Robert Dunbar, baptised 26th March 1663.
Frances the daughter of Robert Dunbar, baptised 22 March 1663.
William Dunbar, buried 13th December 1665.
Margret, the wife of William Dunbar, buried 7 March 1665.

Jean, the daughter of Capt. Andrew Dunbar and Margrett his wife, baptised 8 October 1691.

Elinor Dunbar, widdow, buried 29th October 1692.

Mary, the daughter of Lieut. Andrew Dunbar and Margrett his wife, buried 10th August 1693.

Henry, the son of Lieftenant Andrew Dunbar & Margrat his wife, bapt. 12th November 1695.

Henry, the son of Leiftenant Andrew Dunbor & Margrat his wife, buried 5th September 1696.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

Church House (Room 19), Fisherwick Place, Belfast. 30th September 1953.

Mrs. E. W. DeHuff, 2429 Walton Way, Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.

Dear Madam,

Your letter of 1st September received wherein you wish a few questions answered.

1. Carrickfergus is a town on the coast in County Antrim, less than twenty miles from Belfast, with a population of circa 5,000.

2. Derry Cathedral is in Londonderry City, there is a graveyard at this cathedral.

3. Wills. The wills in Ireland may be said to consist of two classes, Prerogative and Diocesan. Those proved in the Prerogative Court are the most important, containing, as they do, testamentary devises from all parts of Ireland, and generally referring to the more important members of the community. Before 1857, wills used to be proved in the Consistorial Court, that is, the Court of the Bishop or Ordinary, within whose diocese or jurisdiction the testator dwelt, but if there were effects to the value of £5, in two or more dioceses, the will had to be proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Armagh.

The jurisdiction of the various Consistorial Courts in Ireland was confined to dealing with the assets of deceased persons who were domiciled in the Diocese, and who had no personal estate in
any other Diocese in the Kingdom.
Only since 1922 when the Government of Northern Ireland was established were wills registered here.

4. Hearth Money Rolls. Hearths were the fireplaces in the houses, the people were taxed according to the number of hearths, two shillings for each hearth.

5. Your ancestor William Dunbar, b. 1752, d. 1798. You say his only son George Robison Dunbar was summoned to go to Ireland to sign papers as the inheritor of a Dunbar estate in Ireland, which family tradition stated comprised a large part of the city of Belfast. In histories of Belfast which we have here, there is no mention of Dunbar in them. There were two George Dunbars in the Prerogative Wills 1536-1810. The first was dated 1779 and the other 1799. We do not know if these men left any families.

6. You ask if there is a gap in the records of Derry Cathedral from 1665 to 1691. There is no break for that time in the records of this register.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Jeannie L. M. Stewart,
Asst. Sec.

The above seems to indicate that John Dunbar, son of Alexander Dunbar and his wife Elizabeth Forbes since there is no further record of him in England, went to Ireland before Nov. 28, 1617 and that he had a son or grandson William Dunbar, who married Margret and both died in 1665. They had sons William, who died before his parents, having been buried in 1663 and (2) Robert Dunbar, who married Margarett Kirke 9th Jan. 1661. Dunbars left Londonderry City, where Derry Cathedral was situated, after 1665 and only Andrew Dunbar remained or returned.

It was probably the son William Dunbar, of Robert and Margaret Kirke Dunbar, who migrated to that part of Virginia, which was later Beaufort County, North Carolina, about 1680 to 1690.

In Beaufort County, N. C. Deed Book 4, p 474, May 10, 1762, Samuel Dunbar, of Beaufort Co. conveys to Daniel Miller 150 acres of land for £16 "patent granted to William Dunbar, of County aforesaid, on south
side of Round Pole Branch, "beginning at a Hickory Tree corner of old William Dunbar's and Benj. Remy's," near Round Pole Bridge thence to Rigney's line. Witnesses Thomas Jones and Abraham Adams. When the deed was acknowledge May 16, 1776, Samuel Dunbar was then "of Craven County."

Other wills and deeds, as you will see later, show that Samuel Dunbar was the son of William Dunbar and his (2) wife Elizabeth Slade. William was the son of Robert Dunbar and wife Elizabeth. Hence "Old William Dunbar" must have been the father of Robert Dunbar and was probably the immigrant into America from Ireland about 1680-1690.

Many of the earliest records of Beaufort County have been destroyed through carelessness of one sort or another. There are few inventories or administrations prior to 1800 and few wills extant. There are no other records concerning that first "Old William Dunbar."


Deed Bk. 2, p 356, Sept. 2, 1740, William Dunbar bought from Levi Truehit and Rose his wife, 200 acres in Beaufort Co. on south side of Pamlico river, part of 640 acres formerly belonging to Thomas Blount, beginning at Edmund Pearce's Creek, for £200. Wits.: Nicholas Routledge, Philip Maiganall and William Heritage. Wits. to the acknowledgment at Dec. Court 1740 were Benj. Peyton and William Heritage. Test. Roger Jones. This must have been unusually valuable land to bring a pound to the acre in those days.

Deed Bk. 2, p 361. September Court 1741, William Dunbar, as Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Dunbar, widow, decd., presents an "Inventory of good and chattels of Elizabeth Dunbar, widow, dec'd viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 negro children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 feather Beds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 chests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 iron pots</td>
<td>3 glass bottles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 flax hackel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 loom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 sets harness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 pr. fire tongs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 spit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 scures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 head of cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 hogs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 kettle 2 axes 2 sheep
1 skillet 3 hoes 3 bedsteads
5 pewter dishes 3 wedges 1 candlestick
3 pewter basins some wooden ware and lumber 1 box of writing
2 rugs 3 saws 2 meal sifters
2 blankets some carpenter's tools 2 files
2 sheets some books some shoemaker's tools
3 spinning wheels 2 glasses 1 pr. steelyards
7 pewter plates 1 candle mould 1 pr. sheep shears
8 spoons 1 frying pan 2 iron pot trammels
1 pr. mill stones 6 stick baskets 1 grinding stone
6 some earthen ware 3 pr. cards a loose coat
3 hives of bees 1 table cloth

Registered by Robert Turner, P.R.

Deed Bk. 2, p 430, Jan. 2, 1744/5, William Dunbar, planter, of Beaufort Co. sold for £170, 100 acres on the north side of Bear river, beginning at James Humes line down river to Raccoon Creek, "the burying place, which is now the garden excepted to the said William Dunbar," the "plantation whereon Robert Dunbar, Sr. formerly dwelt." "I William Dunbar am the true and lawful heir of the aforesaid granted premises in my own proper right as a good des---and indefeasible estate of inheritance and have in myself good right etc." Witnesses: John Physioc, Roger Squires and Susannah (X) Physioc. Ackn. March Ct. 1744, John Turner Clk. Ct.

This deed proves that there were two adult Robert Dunbards before 1744 and that William Dunbar was the son of Robert Dunbar, Sr. Hence he was probably the brother of Robert Dunbar, Jr. or the father of Robert Dunbar, Jr. Later deeds show that William was the father of Robert, Jr.

In the original wills, collected by Grimes in Dept. of Archives, Raleigh, N. C. is the will of William Jones, Beaufort County, April 28, 1740, proved Sept. 1, 1742, naming daughters: Elizabeth, Ruth, Ann Prisket (Prescott), wife of John Prisket; Haner (Hannah) wife of Solomon Robson; Jane, wife of Robert Dunbar. Grandchildren: Wm. Quinn and Wm. Robson. Executors: Margret Jones (wife) and Solomon Robson. Witnesses: Richard Cheek, Wm. Mitchell, John Bryly and John Heninton. Test. J. Montgomery, C. J.
14

The will of Loftin Quinn, 1766, named son William and daughter Margaret. He probably married (1) Margaret Jones, dec'd in 1740 at the time of her father's will.

The widow Margaret probably remarried. The will of John Tidings Foreman, Hyde County, which adjoins Beaufort County, names wife Margaret on April 1, 1758 and is witnessed by William Dunbarr and Samuel Dunbarr.

Deed Bk. 2, p 470, Beaufort Co. Sept. 11, 1745, land is conveyed by "John Prescot and Ann my wife, Robert Dunbarr and Jane my wife, Solomon Robison and Hannah my wife; Timothy Harris and Elizabeth my wife and William Briley and Ruth my wife" to John Eckols, House carpenter for $100. Land patented in 1722, 525 acres on the south side of Pamptico river and west side of Broad Creek. Signed by all of the above names—both husbands and wives, except Robert Dunbar. Witnesses: David Blin, Timothy Harris, John Freeman and Wy. (Wyriott) Ormond. In the June Court 1746, the land was called that of "Coheiress of William Jones late of Beaufort County dec'd." John Forbes Clk.


On July 8, 1716, Thomas Blount patented 800 acres of land on the south side of Pamptico river.

In Grimes' wills, Archives, Raleigh, N. C., Chowan Co. the will of James Blount, Feb. 12, 1716, March 27, 1717. Wife Elizabeth: daughters: Anne Blount ("my plantation with 240 acres of land"), Elizabeth Yelverton, Mary; sons John Blount, James Blount and John Yelverton; grandsons: Jas. Yelverton and John Yelverton; granda. Sara Phillips. Exrxs. Elizabeth Blount (wife) and Anne Blount (dau.) Wits.: J. Turner, Anne Dugles, John Yelverton. R. Hicks, Clk.

An elderly genealogist remarked, not long ago, in speaking of early Colonial marriages, "Well, in those days of few roads, horse-back riding and boat paddling, the parties concerned must have lived within courting distance." The Dunbars and Blounts were close neighbors, so it seems likely that William Dunbar, as his (1) wife married Ann Blount, daughter of John Blount or his brother James Blount and had sons James
Dunbar and Robert Dunbar. James Dunbar was born 1730 or 1731. James was married to his first wife Sarah before 1750 when their daughter Ann was born. William was born in 1752, according to the Dunbar family Bible.

The first James Blount (d 1685) and Ann Blount came to N. C. from Isle of Wight Co., Virginia ("Lost Tribes of North Carolina," by Worth Ray, p 657). The first name, dates and county are missing from an old will of a Blount—perhaps John—will 1725, Chowan Co.—who wills to son Thomas Blount "Beech Island land." (Grimes' "Abstract of Wills," 1690-1760, p 35)

"The Blounts were of English origin and figured in the reigns of Charles I. (1625) and Charles II. (1660). The head of the family was created a Baronet in 1642, as Sir Walter Blount. Sir Walter left four sons and four daughters." Among them was James. "James came to North Carolina about 1664 and settled in Craven. He was a member of the House of Burgesses and active in the Culpepper rebellion, which, for a time, held and controlled the province....Copied from the Rolls Office in London, 'concerning the rebellion in Carolina, from 1663 to 1687: .... Captain James Blount, one of the deputy's assistants, is one of the chief among the insurrectors. I wrote to him and the other burgesses of Chowan precinct. When the sheriff came, he, with one Captain John Vernham, took the sheriff prisoner and raised forces to oppose the governor'." (Wheeler's Reminiscences of North Carolina, pub. 1884). Captain James Blount left a will in Albemarle County, N. C. d March 10, 1685, p July 1686, naming sons Thomas, John and James. (Grimes' Absts. Wills, p 35) This James Blount 2nd was the father of Anne Blount, who probably married William Dunbar.

"Thomas Blount and Mary Scott were married ye 13th of May 1685" (N. C. History Gen. Mag. III. p 202)

The will of Samuel Slade, Beaufort Co., March 17, 1746, proved December Court 1746, names: Daughters Elizabeth, wife of William Dunbar; Hannah, wife of William Fosque; Jane, wife of James Blount; Susannah "my manner plantation;" grandchildren Samuel Blount, Mary Blount (1 slave to each), Mary Dunbarr (1 slave), Samuel Dunbar (plantation on south side of Pamlico River "att the head of Blount's Creek and on a Branch known by the name of good neighborhood branch"). Exrs. Benjamin Rigney and Jacob Nevell. Witnesses: Thos. James, Philip Shute, Mary Dunbar. John Forbes, Clk. Ct. (Grimes' Abst. Of N. C. Wills, p 342) Samuel Slade's wife was probably Elizabeth Rigney, sister of Benjamin Rigney.
In North Carolina Colonial Records, compiled by Saunders, Vol IV., page 853, William Dunbar was granted 300 acres in Beaufort County at a Court held March 23, 1747. This indicates that there were six members of William Dunbar’s family in 1747, so he had other children beside Samuel and Mary named in the will of Samuel Slade.

The will of Dun. Dunbar, Beaufort County, May 18, 1747, Dec. Court 1747, names son Samuell (300 acres of land on the West side of Goose Creek); daus.: Elizabeth Dunbar (300 acres of land on Rush Marsh and Goose Creek), Sarah Dunbar (tract of land and also the “plantation I now live on”), Mary Dunbar (“small neck of land on the River and South Dividing Creek formerly called Hendersons”), Hannah Dunbar (tract of land ... formerly called Hendersons), Ester (stock of hogs and cattle). Wife and executrix Sarah Dunbar. Exrs.: Josiah Jones and John Trippe, Junr. Witnesses Joshua Pritchett, Edmond Campen, Robert Campen. Clk. John Forbes. (Grimes’ Absts. p 104.)

The above wills show that there were two Samuel Dunbars inheriting land in 1746 and 1747.


Deed Bk. 4, p 248, Beaufort Co., N. C., March 10, 1767, Samuel Dunbar conveyed to Robert Dunbar for £50, 200 acres of land on the south side of Pamptico River and east side of Blount’s Creek at Tar landing, one side being “along a marked line marked Robert Dunbar and Abram Adams, his part of tract of land granted to Thomas Blount as by Patent the 8th July 1718.” Wits.: Joseph Adams and John Bond.

Deed Bk. 4, p 224, April 12, 1769, “I Robert Dunbar, son of William Dunbar of Beaufort County” conveyed (the above) land on South side of Pamptico River and East side of Blount’s Creek below Ware, one side along “James Dunbar’s line”, known by the name of Tar landing, along a line of Robert Dunbar and Abram Adams. For £50, “200 acres his part of tract granted to Thomas Blount patent dated 8 July 1718 which said land fell to Samuel Dunbar by his father...Samuel Dunbar sold his 200 acres to his brother Robert Dunbar.” Wits.: Elizabeth Dunbar and

Since there was an Uncle Robert Dunbar, wife Jane, it was necessary for Samuel to identify this Robert as "son of William."

Deed Bk. 4, p 245, Beaufort Co., Samuel Dunbar conveyed to James Dunbar, Sept. (day missing) 1766, for £20, 200 acres of land on south side of Pamptico river and east side of Blount's Creek, "his part of 800 acres patent to Thomas Blount in the year 1718" at the mouth of a branch called Indian swamp. Wits.: Thomas Bonner and John Harboome. Test. Wyriott Ormond Clk. April Term of Court 1769.

Deed Bk. 4, p 117, Dec. 14, 1763, Samuel Dunbar "and wife Elizabeth" for £50 convey to George Walker 150 acres "to Benjamin Rignays upper corner." Witnesses: Thomas Jones, Elizabeth Dunbar and Abram Adams.

Deed Bk. 4, p 113, July 10, 1766, Samuel Dunbar for £40 conveyed to Nathan Archbald planter 200 acres on south side of Pamptico river and east side of Blounts Creek "part of 800 acres holden by Samuel Dunbar at the head of Wair Creek." Witnesses: Mark Noble, William Vines (Vince) and William Fisher.

Deed Bk. 4, p 174, September 1765, Samuel Dunbar conveyed to "William Moor a free negro man," 200 acres of land granted to Samuel Slade by patent 14 March 1744. (Land mentioned in the will of Samuel Slade to his grandson Samuel Dunbar.)

Deed Bk. 4, p 137, March 12, 1767, Samuel Dunbar, planter, and Rebecca his wife convey, for £50 to William Moore 300 acres of land on south side of Pamptico river and east side of main branch of Blount's Creek, beginning at a pine on Dunbar's corner, land "as by patent to William Dunbar Father of said Samuel dated the 3d of March 1747 as will appear." Witnesses: Mark Noble, William Russell and I. Glasgow. "Acknowledged in Open Court by Samuel Dunbar March 1767, Rebecca his wife being first privately examined." Since this deed did not state "on said Dunbar's corner," the corner referred to might have been James Dunbar's corner.

Deed Bk. 4, p 168, July 15, 1767, Samuel Dunbar for £160 deeded 200 acres "to back line of Thomas Blount's, to James Dunbar's line... land William Dunbar bought of Farnifold Green."

On 20th May 1768, Samuel Dunbar deeded 203 acres "on Ware Creek and Dunbar's line to Blount's Creek," no other description.
All of the above deeds indicate that Samuel Dunbar, son of William
sold out and left that section of North Carolina; and that James Dunbar
Robert Dunbar and Samuel Dunbar were sons of William Dunbar, Samuel
having been the executor of William Dunbar's unrecorded or lost will.
Samuel apparently received the lion's share of his father's property.
Perhaps he was given his mother's inheritance also. James and Robert
must have been half-brothers of Samuel Dunbar, since they were not
mentioned in the will of Samuel Slade, yet his sister Mary was mentioned

In Book of Old Wills, Beaufort Co., p 91, October 5, 1763, the
will of Mary Dunbar leaves all of her estate "to my sister Francis
Dunbar." It was proved by Abraham Adams and Elizabeth Evett (Everitt).
This Mary would seem to be the daughter of Robert Dunbar, who gave land
to the minor Henry Everitt in 1741. Robert Dunbar lived next to Abraham
Adams, since some of the deeds describe land along their joint line.

Deed Bk. 4, p 502, Sept. 17, 1777, Samuel Dunbar, for £125, deeds
to Israel Wilkinson, county of Hyde, planter, 200 acres on south side
of Pamptico River and east side of Pamptico River and East side of
Blount's Creek, part of 800 patent to Thomas Blount July 8, 1716,
aforesaid 200 acres is part of the Land William Dunbar bought of
Farnifold Green...on James Dunbar's back line to Thomas Blount's 3rd
line." Wits.: Thomas Gaylord, Stephen Gaylord and Benjamin Gaylord.
Samuel seems to have deeded this land twice (see above p. 168, July
15, 1767).

Deed Bk. 4 (1763-1778) p 490, Beaufort County, N. C., Sept. 25,
1777, James Dunbar, for £130 conveyed to Israel Wilkinson 200 acres,
a tract on south side of Pamptico River and on the East side of
Blount's Creek...part of tract of 800 acres Patent granted to Thomas
Blount bearing the date 1716...Branch known by name of Cedar Swamp
Branch...white oak marked by Sammie and James Dunbar and by consent
Thomas Riopess Jr. Clk.

This fall of 1777 must have been the time that James Dunbar, left
behind his married children James Henry, perhaps John, Sarah and Ann,
and, together with his third wife Mary, followed his sons William,
Robert and Andrew Dunbar, to Barnwell District, South Carolina, where
he died at the Home of his son William on Nov. 26, 1784. Son John
Dunbar might have moved earlier to Charleston, S. C. There is no
record of him, thus far found, excepting in the old Dunbar Bible.
Deed Bk. 5, p 52, Sept. 25, 1778, John Bond conveyed to James Dunbar of Beaufort County, planter, for £125, "land on the south side of Pamptico river, on the head of the Beaver Dam Swamp butted and bounded as followeth beginning at the mouth of the half-way House Branch running up the Branch to the head, thence to James Bond's line and along his line to the head of Beaver Dam Swamp in the Savannah then to the mouth of Maple Branch...southeast to Purser's line. Wits.: John Bennet and Philip Pritchett. Ald. Ellison, Clk. Acknowledged June Term of Court 1779. This, of course, could have been the same James Dunbar as of the former deeds, but it seems unlikely that James would have sold one piece of land and bought another nearby as an old man. It is much more likely that his son James Dunbar, then 16 years of age and a grown man in those days might have bought this land.

James Dunbar, planter, Jan. 29, 1785 bought another piece of land on the south side of Pamptico River. Wits.: Wm. Smaun and James Pritchett.

James Dunbar sold 100 acres Sept. 23, 1793 and bought 100 acres on Oct. 19, 1795.

Deed Bk. 8, p 51, March 5, 1808, a deed between William Dunbar of the Town of Washington, N. C. and Luke Robison, for $340 paid by Luke Robison for land, which was "3/4 of the land which fell by descent from James Dunbar, the Father of the said William, to his children, beginning on Eastermost prong of the Beaverdam Swamp to Cock fight Branch...great Marsh Gut, which land James Dunbar purchased of the Executors of John Warwick dec'd." Witnesses: John Blount and William Blount. (Here we probably have a grandson of James Dunbar, who died in Barnwell Dist., the son of his son James Henry Dunbar.)

Suggested by the first names given by James Dunbar and his wives to their children, as contained in the old Dunbar Bible, and judging by the names of the near neighbors to the early Dunbars, it seems probable that James Dunbar, who died in Barnwell Dist. Nov. 26, 1784, married (1) Sarah Lockey (2) Jane, his 1st cousin, daughter of Jane Dunbar, his uncle Robert's wife and (3) Mary Simons, granddaughter of Andrew Simons, who had wife Mary and who gave to each of his six sons 100 acres of land on Beaverdam, south side of Pamplico river in his will dated Jan. 6, 1746/47, Exr. John Odeon (Odom). John Odeon states in his will June 25, 1760, (Old Wills, Beaufort Co., p 76) that he was guardian of Hannah Dunbar (dau. of Dun. Dunbar).
In regard to James' first wife Sarah: in Deed Bk. 1, p 28, Beaufort Co., Oct. 8, 1702, "Know all men by these Presents that I Henry Lockey do lay these five rights undermentioned upon an entry of Land by me made the 22 day of July 1702. Viz. Henry Lockey, Ann Lockey, Fraser Lockey, Thomas Lockey and George Lockey. Test. Levi Gruehwitt Cot: Clk. Hence Joseph Lockey was not born before 1703, since he was evidently a son of Henry and Ann Lockey.


In his will Joseph Lockey bequeathed to dau. Sarah: one negro girl named Morea (Maria), one feather bed and furniture, 4 cows and calves, 4 ewes and lambs and one mare that "runs in the woods." Among other things he willed silver teaspoons, silver tongs and strainer, silver knee buckles and silver shoe buckles, two dictionaries to different sons and his Bible.

Joseph Lockey was a close neighbor of William Dunbar. Sarah was of the proper teen-age to have married James Dunbar in 1749. It was the custom, seldom deviated from, of naming children for parents and close relatives. James and Sarah Dunbar's first daughter was named Ann, the name of James' mother and of Sarah's grandmother, when Ann died another dau. was named Ann.

The oldest son was named William for James Dunbar's father William. There may have been a Joseph, who died as an infant and was not recorded in the Bible years later when the records were written. John and Thomas (twins) were likely named for James' cousins and close neighbors John and Thomas Blount; James Henry was probably named for two of Sarah's brothers and daughter Sarah was named for both her mother and herself.

Joseph Lockey married Sarah Peyton as shown in Deed Bk. 3, p 441, Beaufort County, Order of Sept. 1758, Supreme Court of New Bern for Sheriff to sell 100 acres on Derhams Creek left by will of Benjamin Peyton to his daughter Sarah and daughter Grace...in the hands of the Exors. Money obtained by the Exors. of Joseph Lockey dec'd and the Exors. of Henry Snoad. The will of Henry Snoad names his oldest son.
as John Peyton Snod and he bequeaths silver of all kinds, and descrip-
tions. (Grimes' Abst. p 350). Lockeys and Slades intermarried.

Deed Bk. 2, p 149, Beaufort County, William Harding Jones, Gent.
deeded to Benjamin Peyton, Gent. in 1733. Joneses, Peytons and Dunbars;
Lockeys, Slades and Blounts were all close neighbors and all inter-
married.

It seems likely for the above reasons that Sarah, the first wife
of James Dunbar, was Sarah Lockey. His (2) wife Jane was either a
granddaughter of William Jones or of Richard Odom, who had a daughter
named Jane (Will Grimes' p 272). Since William Jones' wife was named
Margaret and his dau. Jane was the wife of Robert Dunbar, it seems
more plausible that Jane was daughter of Robert and Jane Dunbar and
first cousin of James; for James and Jane Dunbar named their children
Robert and Margaret Dunbar.

The conclusions to be drawn from the above show: John Dunbar,
son of Alexander Dunbar, of Scotland and his wife Elizabeth Forbes,
in Ireland in November 1614. His grandson, Robert Dunbar m Margaret
Kirke, Jan. 9, 1661. Issue:

William Dunbar, b about Jan. 1662 in Ireland, migrated to
America between 1680 and 1690, wife unknown. Issue:

Robert Dunbar, Sr., wife Elizabeth, who died 1741. Issue:
1. William Dunbar, m (1) Anne Blount. Issue:
   a. James Dunbar, born 1730 or 1731 in Beaufort Co.,
      N. C. d 1784 in Barnwell Dist., S. C. (Our Ancestor).
   b. Thomas Dunbar, became a physician and d before 1778
      in Charles Town, S. C.
William Dunbar m (2) Elizabeth Slade, Issue:
   c. Samuel Dunbar
   d. Mary Dunbar

2. Robert Dunbar (2nd) m Jane Jones. Issue:
   a. Perhaps Jane, the 2nd wife of James Dunbar, son of
      William.
   b. Robert Dunbar, 3rd

3. Dun. Dunbar, d 1741, m prob. Sarah Odom

John Odeon (Odom) in his will Feb. 11, 1760 bequeaths
to Hannah Dunbar (dau. of Dun. Dunbar) "a negro boy
named Ben, a negro girl named Sarah," pewter, a sum of
money and other items "on her giving a sufficient
Discharge for my guardianship to the sd Hannah Dunbar."
This hints that Mr. Odom had not known the difference between his property and Hannah's property. (Old Will Bk. Beaufort Co., p 76)


This brings us to our long-since-known ancestor James Dunbar and the records of Barnwell, South Carolina.

From a clipping from the "Corner in Ancestors" in the SAVANNAH NEWS, written by Frances Cowles: "The Dunbar coat-of-arms, which is rightly borne by the South Carolina Dunbars is described thus (Burke's PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE p. 663): Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gules, a lion rampant, argent within a bordure, of the last, charged with eight roses, of the field. 2nd and 3rd, or., three cushions pendant within a double treasure, flory counterflory, gules. The crest is a horse's head argent, bridled gules, a dexter hand couped fessways, proper, holding the bridle. The motto is: "Candoris praemium honos." This coat-of-arms was used by James Dunbar, of South Carolina, as early as 1820, and belongs also to the Dunbars of Randalstown, county Antrim, Ireland.

From Burke, Landed Gentry, the 2nd and 3rd quarters above were the arms of Randolph, borne by the Dunbars, Earls of Moray. The 1st and 4th quarters were arms borne by the Dunbars, Earls of March. "The Earls of Dunbar and March were descended from Gospratrick, Earl of Northumberland."

Quoting Miss Cowles: "The name (Dunbar) is derived from a parish and town in Haddingtonshire, once a fief of the famous Earl of Dunbar, who was an immediate descendant of Gospratrick, Earl of Northumberland, one of the seven Saxon kingdoms, who fled from Scotland with Edgar Atheling at the time of the Norman Conquest."

William Dunbar settled on a plantation on Steel Creek in Barnwell District, then a part of Orangeburg District, S. C. Later his father James Dunbar joined him in South Carolina, together with others of his family. With him, James brought his family Bible, which in 1953 was in the possession of Miss Mary Beggs, daughter of the late Judge Elmore D. Beggs, of Pensacola, Florida. In the Bible is written, "James Dunbar's book which was brought from Ireland in 1780 by his grandfather James Dunbar." This James Dunbar, who claimed the Bible, was the son of James I's son Robert - The book was "Brought from Ireland", but if
"grandfather James Dunbar" brought it, then James lst took a trip to Ireland.

The following is copied from the Bible:

Title Page:

The Holy
B I B L E
Containing the OLD and NEW
T E S T A M E N T S
etc.

DUBLIN

Printed by and for George Grierson, Printer to the Kings
Most Excellent Majesty, at the King's Arms and Two
Bibles in Essex Street, MDCCLII.

In handwriting on same page: Jane E. Dunbar departed this life the 13 of April 1818.

At the bottom of the next page, which is the index of the Bible, in handwriting: Jane E. Dunbar was born 3d May 1808 and departed this life the 13th April 1818 the daughter of Samuel Dunbar.

Page of Dedication to King James:
Written at top in handwriting:
December 23rd - 1804.

William Walice Dunbar was born 5th November 1826.
Mary Dunbar Departed this life on the morning of the 20th of September 1842 at 8 o'clock A.M.

On the last page of REVELATIONS:
1804 Andrew Dunbar was married in--(no date)

On another page of RECORDS are the following entries, all written in the same handwriting, including the death date of James Dunbar in 1784. Hence these entries were all written after 1784 and were probably written by Robert Dunbar when he married in 1802 and began the records
of his own family, which appear on the next page. These will be given later under Robert Dunbar's line. The numbering for identification is, of course, added now. Otherwise, the records are as follows:

Children born to James Dunbar by his Wife Sarah
Ann...who died Young

2-1. William was born the 23d of February 1752
2-2. John and Thomas dead
2-3. Sarah 23d of October 1758
2-4. James Henry 14th of May 1762
2-5. Ann 29th of November 1764

by his Second Wife Jane
2-6. Samuel 20th of March 1768
Robert dead 16th of February 1770
2-7. Margaret 20th of June 1772

by his third Wife Mary
2-8. Robert 1st of January 1776
Andrew dead
2-9. Andrew 24th of November 1779
2-10. Mariah dead 18th of July 1783

James Dunbar departed this Life the 26th of November 1784 in the 54th year of his age in the House of his Son William Dunbar at 6 o'clock Friday night—Steel Creek, State of South (rest blurred)

On another page:
Andrew Dunbar (the older) was born 7th November 1777
Andrew Dunbar (the younger) was born November 24, 1779
Mariah Dunbar was born August the 18th 1783 (evidently a correction by Andrew of the entry as given above)
Mary Dunbar Cin (Senior) Departed this Life the Eight day of April on Wednesday afternoon, 1807
(Mary Dunbar was called "Senior" here, because Robert, her son, had a wife also known as Mary Dunbar, married 1802)

2-1. William Dunbar, the eldest son of James Dunbar, the traditional immigrant as mentioned before, preceded his father to South Carolina and became a prominent citizen of that province, where his name is found frequently in the minute Books and records of Winton County, as Barnwell County was
first called. He was County Clerk, Justice of the Peace, a member of
jury, a witness to deeds, wills etc. an administrator of estates,
 guardian of orphans and executor of wills. He was a member "from the
District"—mentioned later--to the two important legislative bodies
ratified the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

The "Winton County Minute Book, 1786-1791," has a cover made of
press shingles. The outside is covered with calico and the inside
with wallpaper. At one place inside is written in beautiful hand-
writing, "At a Court in course held for Winton County on Monday the
first day of February 1790,...when William Dunbar, Richard Treadaway,
Daniel Green and William Buford, Esqrs., appeared at the Court House
do their duties, they were prevented by a riotous mob headed by a
man John Wickley and aided and encouraged by Col. Wm. Davis, John
and others, who declared there should be no more County Courts and
Wickley tore down from the Court House all of the Sheriff's ad-
sements for sales as levied for execution and the said Wickley
declared openly that there should be no more sales of property in the
County. They also took a riotous possession of the Court House--tore
down the Bar and the Justices and Jurymen's benches, took the Clerk's
Table, opened the drawers and threw out in the rain the Record Book,
the Appearance Docket prepared for Court with the Bonds, declarations
and Table, and about the break of day Tuesday morning set the house on
fire, wilfully, designed and by a preconsulted agreement. They stayed
on Tuesday, as they publicly declared, to prevent any of the Justices
from sitting in consequence of which there was no Court. Therefore,
all causes on the Docket are of course continued until the next Court,
according to law." Thomas Wyld, deputy clerk of Winton Court, certified
the account of the riot and also noted that among the advertisements
orn down were tax executions against the property of the ringleaders
of the riot. Many pages of the Minute Book are blurred bearing evi-
dence of its mistreatment.

Land Grants to William Dunbar from the Records in the Office of
the Secretary of State, Columbia, S. C.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Steel Creek, Orangeburg Dist.</td>
<td>1-21-1785</td>
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<td>350</td>
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<td>Steel Creek</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Penn Branch</td>
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<td>429</td>
<td>1098</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>Savannah River</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Winton County Plat Book #4 gives the date of the grant on the Savannah river as 9 June 1788, perhaps one was the date of survey and the other of the grant: William Dunbar, next to William Boyd and John Bush 380 acres..."partly on Backy Swamp of Savannah river 9 June 1788."

Granted to William's son George Robison Dunbar (3-1):
780 acres, Vol. 80, p 409, 29 August 1831 in Barnwell Dist.
690 " " 80, " 410, 29 August 1831 "
309 " " 80, " 166, 27 December 1843

Granted to Francis Fickling Dunbar (4-2), son of George R. Dunbar (3-1) and grandson of William Dunbar (2-1):
1117 acres, Vol. 83, p 140, 24 June 1846, Barnwell Co. Steel Creek.

The 1790 Census of South Carolina lists William Dunbar in Orangeburg Dist. (South Part) with 2 males over 16 years, 3 males under 16, 1 female and 17 slaves.

When William Dunbar first came to South Carolina, he was associated in business with George Galphin at Silver Bluff on the Savannah river. He kept all of the records of the Galphin Trading post and these records, which I am told were beautifully kept, are now in the vaults of the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah, Georgia. When George Galphin was the Indian Agent for his district, William Dunbar was appointed the Assistant Indian Agent.

Stub entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims.

In State Records in Columbia, S. C. No. 87, Book "R", p 17:
"Issued the 9th of May, 1785, to William Dunbar, Esq., for thirtyseven pounds, two shillings and ten pence, sterling, for 260 days duty in the Militia, in 1781 and 1782, as per account Audited. Prin - 37 pounds, 2-10 Ann Interest, 2-11-11.

No. 20, Book "O-Q", p 219: "Issued the 4th of May, 1785, to Mr. William Dunbar for Two Hundred and sixty-five pounds, sterling, for Four Years Salary as Assistant to George Galphin, Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs; from 10th of March 1776 to 10th of March 1780, being in part of his account credited. Prin 265 Pounds: Ann Interest, 18-11-0

In A. S. Salley, Jr.'s History of Orangeburg, S. C., p 279. William Dunbar was a representative from the Fork District to the
South Carolina Legislature—known as the Jacksonborough Assembly in January 1782 (Stephen Smith, Sr. and George Robison were also senators to the same Assembly). William Dunbar was also a member of the Convention in South Carolina, which ratified the Constitution of the United States, May 1788. (Stephen Smith was also a member)

On a map of "Barnwell District", South Carolina, surveyed by Thomas Anderson, D. S. 1818 and improved for Mills Atlas 1825, is shown on Steel Creek "Dunbar's Mill" and "Dunbars and Sweats Mill" a few miles away. (There is also shown the Rev. Jas. Wilson's Mill and home site. Bush's Mill etc.)

Some notes on William Dunbar's relationship with George Galphin:

From the S. C. Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. IV., p 87:
(Henry Laurens to Georgia Authorities) Charlestown So. Carolina
13th ffebry 1776

Gentlemen

.....Mr. Galphin has also pressingly wrote for a quantity (Gun powder) for keeping the Indians quiet in consequence of which we have resolved to reserve 1000 lb for that purpose...these repeated demands keep us in a State of poverty notwithstanding we have lately acquired about 4000 lb by Importation.

p 89, (Henry Laurens to Provincial Council of North Carolina)
Charles Town So. Carolina 14th ffebry 1776

Gentlemen

.....a letter from Geo. Galphin Esquire informs us that without the article of Gun powder it will be impossible to keep the Indians quiet & that unless he is Supplied he must and would resign his Commission—the distant threat of an Indian War roused our friends from the Western frontier now Sitting in Congress, these declared the defenceless State of the Colony in those parts where they reside we found it necessary to Resolve that at least 1000 lb Should be reserved for the Indian Commissioners & a sufficient quantity for the interior parts of the Country to be deposited in a Magazine out of Charles Town...

p 208, (Henry Laurens to the Colony Treasurers)

....£ 500
Pay to Mr. William Dunbar on Accot. of the Commissioners for Indian affairs by order of George Galphin Esquire Five Hundred pounds more
By order of the Council of Safety on the 22d March 1776.

Note: There is a rough duplicate copy of this order on the back of which is written: "23d March 1776 pd

Wm Dunbar for George Galphin Indian affairs

£ 2800

Order now

500"

Sir-

...We have resolved to hold 1000 lb Gun powder ready for your order of the Indian Commissioner which we hope with such Goods as you have & the additional article of Rum will enable you to keep the Indians in our friendship for some time longer. In the meantime your Board of Commissioners may lay before the Continental Congress the peculiar circumstances of our Indian connexions & nothing shall be wanting in our power for obtaining Blankets & more powder from the foreign West Indies. We beg you will not entertain a thought of resigning your Commission because of any present difficulties which you may have to encounter, we have all had struggles & uphill work to go through nor could we when we entered into our present unavoidable contest have expected less, but we hope the day is approaching when the light of Liberty will again Shine upon us & when we shall be at leisure to sit down rest from our fatigues & amply repair the injuries done to our Estates......

Sir- In Consequence of your Letter of the 13th Inst. to the late Council of Safety, Mr. Dunbar has been Supplied with the following articles...which are charged to the Indian Commissioners & when it is convenient to that Board a Bill on the Continental Treasury for the amount of these & former supplies may be drawn & transmitted to the Treasury in Charles Town-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles Supplied to Mr. Dunbar by the late Council of Safety-</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash.........................</td>
<td>£ 3300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Hogsds. of Rum</td>
<td>as P Invoice paid ......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coopers charges thereon</td>
<td>7, 18,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000t Gun powder ......</td>
<td>1750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500t Lead ..............</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Galphin Esquire.</td>
<td>£ 7468, 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From Records in Office of S. C. State Historical Commission, Columbia, Miscellaneous Book "AAA", p 445:

Thomas Galphin of Silver Bluff to William Dunbar, Lease, dated 4 June 1792. (Thomas Galphin was the only legitimate son of George Galphin.)

Thomas Galphin of Silver Bluff, one of the co-partners of Galphin, Holmes & Co., and Executor and Legatee of his father, George Galphin, Esq., deceased, desirous of paying off and discharging debts to sundry persons residing in the Kingdom of Great Britain; also paying off debts of Galphin, Holmes & Co.

William Dunbar also one of the Executors and a Legatee of said George Galphin.

Thomas Galphin shall lease to William Dunbar certain estates provided he apply the whole of the clear proceeds towards the discharge of Thomas Galphin's debts. Tract of land on Hollow or Town Creek in Edgefield County known by the name of Galphins Saw Mills, also tract of land in Georgia on the Savannah River opposite Silver Bluff. William Dunbar to carry on the business of the said mills, also a grist mill situated on the creek aforesaid. Seven years lease, with rent of one grain of Indian corn yearly. Witnesses, John Milledge and William Greenwood.

Recorded at Charleston, S. C., 4 June 1792.


According to a tradition handed down in the family of Dr. John Galphin, William Dunbar married first Judith Galphin, the daughter of George Galphin and an Indian woman Metawny (See will of George Galphin, Abbeville, S. C.). She died soon thereafter and left no issue.

About 1780, William Dunbar married Elizabeth Robison, b 1762 known as "Betsy," the daughter of George Robison and his wife Elizabeth Ann Stewart (See will of George Robison, Barnwell County Wills, Vol. 1, pp 43-49, "daughter Betsy Dunbar," and MSS of George Robison Black, herewith included, 1863). Children of this marriage were:
(3-1) George Robison Dunbar, born September 21, 1783 (Family Bible, now in the possession, 1954, of Mrs. Eleanor Dunbar Turner, Greenville, S. C.); died March 27, 1863.

(3-2) William Dunbar, Jr. (An old negro, William F. Dunbar called "Billy," born in 1860 on the Allen R. Dunbar (4-1) plantation at Bennett Springs, between Ellenton and Barnwell, S. C., and who as a body-guard attendant for Allen Dunbar drove everywhere with him, had a flair for dates and an excellent memory. He remembered hearing that "Miss Lucy Minor had another brother named William, who went away." We have no records of this William; except the following:

In a deed, Deed Bk. 2, Barnwell County, dated Feb. 8, 1814, is indication that William Dunbar had had a son other than George R. Dunbar: William J. Myddleton, Sheriff of Orangeburg District, refers to a sale made in 1793 to William Dunbar of property, to which a title was never properly given and states, "Whereas the said William Dunbar since the said sale of the said premises hath departed this life leaving his only son surviving at the time of the death of the said William ... George R. Dunbar, his sole heir at law as it is said ..." Witnesses: Stephen Moss and James R. Vince, Witnesses.

(3-3) Lucy Dunbar, born 1790 (Census of 1850 gives her age as 60 years); died February 19, 1856 (tombstone in Dunbar graveyard within H-Bomb site 1952) See MSS of George R. Black and further records here.


Filed in the Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C. is the Marriage Settlement of William Dunbar and Mrs. Sarah Myddleton, made on the day they were married 7th of July 1794. The trustees were John Chevillette and Daniel Govan, also of Orangeburgh District. Witnesses Jane Thomson and Cephus Prentiss. Recorded 12, Dec. 1794. In her own right, she had seven negro slaves, 10 head of Black cattle, one horse and one mare, nine head of goats, two feather beds and bedsteads with "furniture compleat", three mattresses, also several trunks
and mahogany tables, seven Windsor chairs and a chest of drawers.

Child of this marriage:

(3-4) Harriet Dunbar. Another old negro on the Thomas Smith Dunbar (5-3) place told his wife, "Aunt Mitt", that "Mr. George Dunbar had another sister besides Miss Lucy Minor named Miss Harriet and she went up the mountain."

This was considered a myth until 1949 when Laura Bellinger Jones, while searching through old Barnwell records, found the following:

Deed Book 2, p 13, Marriage Settlement of Sarah Dunbar & Jeremiah Miller of Washington, Ga., signed 11th August 1800 and recorded 15 Jan. 1801 (at which time she was Sarah Miller). Trustees named as Thomas Platt and James Thomson, and schedule of lands given, which consisted of Sarah Dunbar's dowry from the estate of Charles S. Myddleton, Esq., deceased, also dowry from estate of William Dunbar, Esq., deceased. Provision made for "the education of Harriet, daughter of said Sarah Dunbar."

There was and, perhaps still is, a beautiful show-place home in Little Rock, Arkansas, known as the "Harriet Dunbar house."

Barnwell Co. Deed Bk. 2, p 253, records the sale of a slave belonging to the Estate of William Dunbar by Jeremiah Miller to Jane Thomson.

William Dunbar was a member of the first Grand Jury for Winton County. ("Minute Book of Winton County, 1785-1791")

Barnwell County Judge of Probate Wills #1 (Winton County) 1787-1791.

State So. Carolina. Know all men by these presents that I, William Dunbar of the County of Winton State aforesaid, for and in consideration of the Sum of One hundred & Sixty five pounds, Ten Shillings Sterling Money to me in hand paid by George Robison of the State and County aforesaid.....have sold unto the said George Robison, a Negroe Wench named Rose with her daughter Belinda, and their future Issue. Also all that stock of Cattle marked with a swallow fork and underkeel in one Ear /a crop/ and over Slope in the other and Branded B.S. some <4>, and some W.D. and perhaps some of them with some other
Brand to have and to hold the said Negro Wench Rose, etc.

In Witness whereof I the said William Dunbar have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of November 1790 and Seal.

W. Dunbar (LS)

Witness Present  
Joseph Jeter
William Price

William Dunbar was buried in his family graveyard at his home, near the Savannah river above Ellenton, and his tombstone states that he "Died the 7th of November 1798 in the 46th year, 9th month and 16th day of his age."

2-2. John and Thomas Dunbar. The Dunbar family around Ellenton had no records of these twins, except that Thomas was marked "dead" in 1802 when the records were written in the old Dublin Bible.

The family tradition that William Dunbar "came to South Carolina with two half-brothers" must be true, since William, Robert and Andrew Dunbar lived on adjoining lands, a part of which became the town of Ellenton when the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad crossed this land in 1800; and since we have found that William's full brother James Henry Dunbar remained in Beaufort Co., N. C. and no records have been found of the twins John and Thomas. This brings our record to:

2-3. Sarah Dunbar has not been located in documents either in Beaufort Co., N. C. nor in Barnwell Co., S. C. She probably married in Beaufort Co. and lived there until death.

2-4. James Henry Dunbar remained in Beaufort County, where he died before 1808.

2-5. Ann Dunbar has not been located. She, too, might have married in Beaufort Co., N. C. In his will Andrew Dunbar (2-9) names his "brother-in-law Henry Harkness, of Mississippi." It may be that Andrew Dunbar and Henry Harkness married sisters, since we do not know the maiden surname of Andrew's wife; or one of Andrew's sisters--Sarah or Ann--might have married Henry Harkness.

2-6. Samuel Dunbar (1768-1824), son of James and Jane Dunbar, probably married (1) a Lamar. He evidently had two
children when he married wife Frances, probably Frances Duncan daughter of Joseph Duncan and his wife Hannah Jennings. Had issue.

2-7. Margaret Dunbar, daughter of James and Jane Dunbar, married a Minor, probably William Minor, Jr., son of William Minor, who was a deputy surveyor of the State of South Carolina. William, Sr., died before Feb. 28, 1806, when his will was proved. In the will, he names wife Ann, sons William Minor, Jr. and Samuel Wright Minor "of the City of Augusta" and daughter Mary Minor "of the State of Maryland." The children of William and Margaret Minor were:

3-1. John Dunbar Minor, d 1817 (will below)
3-2. Jeremiah Minor, who married as her 2nd husband his cousin Lucy Dunbar Patrick.
3-3. Margaret Minor, m Jordan Rountree. Other daughters untraced.

On August 10, 1801, Samuel Wright Minor and Mary Minor sold land in Barnwell Dist. to John Dunbar Minor and Jeremiah Minor, (Barnwell records) probably their nephews. The will of John D. Minor, dated Dec. 7, 1816, names "Mother," "Brother and sisters, except Sister Margaret Rountree and her husband Jordan Rountree." Exr. Samuel Dunbar. Witnesses: William Dunbar, A. Dunbar and Sarah (X) Dunbar. Samuel Dunbar was his full uncle and William and Andrew Dunbar were his half-uncles.

In Barnwell Deed Bk. DD, p 227, Jeremiah Minor, Wm. B. Moody and wife Mary Ann Moody on 26 Feby 1838, sell land "originally granted to William Minor the 5th of Aug. 1793." This land, owned jointly by Jeremiah Minor and his niece Mary Ann Rountree Moody could not have been the land sold to Jeremiah and John Dunbar Minor by Samuel and Mary Minor, for John Dunbar Minor excluded his sister Margaret Rountree --hence her daughter also--from his inheritance. Therefore, it must have been land inherited by Jeremiah and his sister Margaret Rountree from William Minor, who evidently died intestate, and must have been their father.

2-8. Robert Dunbar. In the Bible of James Dunbar I on another page is also written the following records: (Numbers for designation are added here) Robert Dunbar (2-8) was born the 1st January 1776.
Mary his wife was born the 14th of November was married the 12 March 1802. (Issue:)

3-1. Samuel Dunbar was born 5th February 1803
Second son born and died 10th December 1804
3-2. Rebecca J. Dunbar (prob. Jane) 9th March 1806
3-3. James Dunbar 1st April 1808
3-4. David Meyer Dunbar 14th March 1810
3-5. Robert Dunbar 21st February 1812
3-6. Michael Dunbar 14th March 1814
(1st Child of (2) wife Mary Hankinson)

3-7. Mary Dunbar 2nd January 1816
3-8. Andrew J. Dunbar (Jackson?) 14th August 1818
3-9. Ann E. Dunbar (Emelia) 26th November 1821
3-10. Sarah Ann Cornelia Dunbar 13th November 1823
(The suggestion here is that Sarah Ann was named for Sarah and Cornelius DeWees)

Robert Dunbar, d 1833, married (1) Mary Meyer, as shown in a Barnwell County deed (Book R, p 236), in which the property of David Meyer was divided among his several children. In it is named "Mary Dunbar wife of Robert Dunbar;" m (2) Mary Hankinson.

2-9. Andrew Dunbar married Sarah, widow of (1) George Crossley (2) John Parkinson, and had one son Samuel.

Returning to George Robison Dunbar (3-1). In Deed Bk. b. Barnwell, p 417, Francis Fickling paid "cash in hand" $2500 to George R. Dunbar for 990 acres of land on Steel Creek and Pen Branch in 1805. Witnesses James R. Vince and Jonas Elkin. The deed mentions Samuel and Andrew Dunbar's lands as boundaries. Francis Fickling built a home here, which was later owned by the Joe Ashley family at Ellenton and became a show place until 1951, when Ellenton was no more.

A romance grew out of this sale, for an issue of THE CHARLESTON COURIER for Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1807 carried the following item: "Married on Thursday, the 5th Inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sweat, George R. Dunbar, Esq., to the amiable Miss Mary Fickling, Daughter of Francis Fickling, Esq., both of Barnwell." ("Marriage Notices from The Courier, Charleston, S. C." edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. 1803-1808)

My "Cousin Laura" Bellinger Jones, a descendant of George's oldest son Allen, wrote me from Columbia, S. C.: "The house built of cypress
poles, the residence of George Robison Dunbar, burned in January 1891. My father wrote a long letter to THE BARNWELL PEOPLE, giving the history of the house and some other data. We have located this letter in some old papers. To my surprise, I learn that the house was the oldest in the county and was built by John Galphin, whom you will recall was the half-Indian son of George Galphin and Metawny. The deed was recorded in Barnwell 1833, 'To George Robison Dunbar a tract of land in the neighborhood of Steel Creek, for $2000.00, comprising 540 acres originally granted to Henry Mills. By Elizabeth Swicord and George W. Galphin of Bryan County, Ga. and Joseph Grant of Columbia Co., Ga.' These must have been the heirs of John Galphin."

A persistent tradition handed down to me was that George R. Dunbar, at one time, received a notice from the Irish Government to come to Dublin in person to take over a Dunbar Estate, to which he had fallen heir. He refused to go, exclaiming, "I've got more land now in South Carolina than I can manage and I wouldn't cross the Atlantic Ocean for all the land in the whole of Ireland!"

When "Cousin Gussie" Dunbar and I were living together on 121 St. New York City, attending classes at Barnard and Teachers' College in 1907-08, we often took dinner nearby with a pleasant widow Mrs. Hunt, who served dinners for a livelihood to a restricted number of Columbia College Students. After we had been there several times, so that Mrs. Hunt had learned our names, she came to the table one evening and remarked, "Of course, I know this means nothing to you, Miss Dunbar, but since the name is the same as your own, it might interest you to know that my daughter is now living in Ireland. She married an Irishman, whose family gained an Irish Estate because the Dunbar, who inherited it had come to America and refused to return to Ireland to accept it."

Of course, Cousin Gussie told Mrs. Hunt that the Dunbar in question was her own great-grandfather George Robison Dunbar, of South Carolina. This seems to prove the tradition as being true to fact. He probably inherited the Estate of George Dunbar, Esq., who died in Belfast, Ireland in 1799, the year after George Robison Dunbar's father William Dunbar had died.

In the family Bible of George R. Dunbar, now, 1954, in possession of Mrs. Eleanor Dunbar Turner, Greenville, S. C., which was published in Dublin, Ireland, 1752, is written the following birth dates: (Marriages are added from family knowledge)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Mother's Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(3-1)</td>
<td>George R. Dunbar</td>
<td>September 21, 1783</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Susan Dunbar</td>
<td>Friday, Feb. 23, 1787</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4-1)</td>
<td>Allen R. (Robison) Dunbar</td>
<td>December 17, 1807</td>
<td></td>
<td>Laura Olivia Hext</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francis Fickling Dunbar</td>
<td>July 28, 1809</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lucy Eleanor Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4-3)</td>
<td>Elizabeth Dunbar</td>
<td>April 2, 1811</td>
<td></td>
<td>Leroy Allen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4-4)</td>
<td>William P. (Patrick) Dunbar</td>
<td>February 20, 1813</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ann Eliza Murphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4-5)</td>
<td>Andrew J. (Jackson) Dunbar</td>
<td>September 28, 1815</td>
<td></td>
<td>Carolyn Ashley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4-6)</td>
<td>George Robison Dunbar, Jr.</td>
<td>January 8, 1818</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ann Eliza Murphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4-7)</td>
<td>Samuel Dunbar</td>
<td>June 21, 1820</td>
<td></td>
<td>Catherine Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4-8)</td>
<td>Lucy Ann Dunbar</td>
<td>August 13, 1822</td>
<td></td>
<td>Council Ashley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4-9)</td>
<td>Mary F. Dunbar</td>
<td>April 28, 1825</td>
<td></td>
<td>James Welcome Boyd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sarah Richardson Dunbar</td>
<td>December 2, 1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mary Susan Dunbar died October 12, 1838
George Robison Dunbar died January 20, 1870
Francis Fickling Dunbar died January 20, 1870

In the Bible of Samuel Dunbar (above 4-7) is recorded "George R. Dunbar departed this life on Friday March 27th, 1863, in the 80th year of his age."

In another letter from "Cousin Laura" Bellinger Jones, June 8, 1947, she wrote, "George Robison Dunbar died of what I suppose would be called a cerebral hemorrhage. Though feeble, at his advanced age, he was 'getting about' and carrying on the business of a large plantation. The day of his death the Negro men were killing hogs and our Grandfather Dunbar was putting down the weights. Without warning, he said something to the effect that he could not write the figures and passed away almost immediately. After the death of his wife in 1838, he continued to live in his own home (the cypress-pole house) and was waited upon by two very competent slave women, who kept house for him."

In the issue for Feb. 19, 1840, of THE CAROLINA PLANTER, Columbia, S. C., "A meeting of the citizens of Barnwell District was held at the Court House on sale day in January, for the purpose of forming a
District Agricultural Society. . . A committee of seven was appointed to draft a constitution (among others) George R. Dunbar. . . Officers elected (among others) Vice-Presidents Stephen Smith (Jr.) and Capt. William Bush; anniversary Orator W. Gilmore Simms; committee on the cultivation of cotton—Stephen Smith, etc. Com. on Hogs, Capt. Wm. Bush.

3-3. Lucy E. Dunbar, daughter of William and Betsy Robison Dunbar married (1) Henry Y. Patrick, had three daughters and one son.

(2) Jeremiah Minor, no issue
(3) Frank Ingram, no issue

In a deed of gift, Barnwell, signed August 20, 1824, Henry Y. Patrick names his children: daughter Laura Ann, son William C. (Administrator), daughter George Elizabeth and daughter Caroline (born 1814). There are no further records of William C. Patrick.

On July 15, 1847, Lucy E. Dunbar Patrick Minor married her young overseer Benj. Franklin Ingram, who was born March 25, 1821, 31 years her junior. When her brother George came, at her summons, to attend the wedding, Lucy had her face behind her feather fan and whispered, "Brother, I'm ashamed!" "Hell, you should be!" exploded George.

4-1. Allen Robison Dunbar, eldest child of George R. Dunbar and Mary Fickling, b Dec. 17, 1807, d Feb. 5, 1871, m Sept. 15, 1831, Laura Hext, dau. of William Osborn Hext and Elizabeth (Betsy) Vince. They had nine children; among whom were:

5-1. George Robison Dunbar, m Olivia Sanders and had ten children:

5-8. Melvina Dunbar, b May 9, 1851, d June 15, 1919, m May 11, 1874, as his second wife, Dr. Martin Bellinger

6-1. Laura Bellinger, b and d April 1877
6-2. Laura Martin Bellinger, b July 9, 1878, m July 26, 1900 William Hatcher Jones, of Virginia, b Feb. 21, 1874, d Nov. 5, 1932.

4-3. Elizabeth Dunbar, b April 2, 1811, d June 2, 1832, m LeRoy Allen, brother of Mary Allen, who married James Dunbar (3-3, of Robert Dunbar line). No issue.

4-4. William Patrick Dunbar, b Feb. 20, 1813, d Apr. 17, 1890 (tombstone) m Eliza Gertrude Murphy, dau. of
Margaret P. Murphy (see David Meyer Dunbar 3-4, Robert Dunbar line), b Nov. 5, 1825, d Dec. 1, 1905 (tombstone). They had eleven children: Family Bible, pub. 1859. Among whom were:

5-1. Mary Alice Dunbar, b July 15, 1842, d Aug. 16, 1905, m (1) Oct. 20, 1863, Edward Junius Black, b Mar. 29, 1839, d July 12, 1871. Issue seven children:


5-8. Laura Hanson Dunbar, b Jan. 22, 1857, d Nov. 28, 1928, m (1) Sept. 2, 1873 Heyward Brown, b Sept. 2, 1847, d Nov. 7, 1878. Issue:

6-1. Heydie Brown, b June 7, 1879, d Oct. 27, 1948, m Aug. 8, 1899 (1) Albert Z. Williamson, d July 30, 1807. Issue one son, m (2) October 12, 1882 Edward Spann Hammond, b June 20, 1834, d June 11, 1921. Issue two sons:

4-5. Andrew Jackson Dunbar, son of George Robison and Mary Ficklim Dunbar, b Sept. 28, 1815, d Apr. 7, 1857, in Florida, m Caroline Ashley, dau. of William Ashley and (1) wife Mary Stallim and sister of Council Ashley who m Lucy Ann Dunbar.

4-6. George Robison Dunbar, Jr., b Jan. 8, 1818, d young.

4-7. Samuel Dunbar, b June 21, 1820, d May 21, 1896, m Catherine Johnson, dau. of William Stanyarne Johnson, M.D. Issue.

4-8. Lucy Ann Dunbar, b Aug. 13, 1822, d 1909, m Council Ashley, b 1819, d 1845.

I remember Aunt Lucy Ashley clearly, puffing on her pipe, with a small lace cap over thin, straight hair. She was slender like Whistler's mother, but not so tall and always merry. Cousin Laura Jones wrote me the following: "Aunt Lucy was an old lady of very decided character. My father, Dr. Martin Bellinger, thought the world of her. In the fall of the year she would start out on a general tour and visit all of her family connections. In anticipation my father would lay in a supply of new clay pipes. He smoked a brier. He said Aunt Lucy's old clay was so strong he couldn't stand it. She was perfectly agreeable and took it as a great joke. They would sit up until all hours smoking and talking." She came to our house, too, and I remember the bustle of airing the smell of her pipe out of the lace curtains and folding-doors drapes. She had only one son and one daughter. For a couple of generations, pipe smoking ceased among the women of the South and then
they began cigarette smoking.

4-9. Mary Fickling Dunbar, dau. of George R. and Mary Dunbar, b April 28, 1825, d 1877, m James Welcome Boyd, son of Reuben and Mary Bush Boyd. Mary inherited her father's home plantation, where George and his wife, Francis Fickling Dunbar and his wife and others lie buried, now within the restricted area of the Savannah River Project.

Issue three sons

5-2. James Boyd, m Amanda Bush, dau. of Stephen Bush and Phillista Ashley Bush

4-10. Sarah Richardson Dunbar, b Dec. 2, 1828, d July 28, 1836.

Francis Fickling Dunbar (4-2) 2nd son of George R. and Mary Fickling Dunbar, was called the "Prince of Barnwell County." Tall, red-haired and handsome, with twinkling gray-blue eyes, he must have made many girlish hearts go pit-a-pat with hopes. He was born before his father moved into the cypress-pole house, educated by private tutors and married a girl, slightly older than himself, Lucy Eleanor Smith (See Smith Family) in 1834. They lived near what was later Millets Station on the C. & W. C. R. R., in a large, colonial type, white frame house, with fluted columns extending up two stories from the porch to the roof, with a small iron-railinged balcony showing at the front end of the upstairs hall. At the back of that hall was a small room, which Lucy Dunbar (called "Mummah" by her descendants) called her "prayer room" and into which she retired to pray and solve her problems. She was a large woman with dark Titian red hair and dark brown eyes, commanding in appearance and with dignity. Reports have been handed down that she was one of "the beautiful Smith sisters." She was not pretty when older.

They were both members of the Steele Creek Baptist Church, which had services once a month and on these Sundays the whole congregation were entertained at dinner by the Dunbars; for which event Mummah had two complete sets of china—the old dark blue and white and the vermillian and white.

After "Mummah" became a widow, she visited around among her children. There will be more of Mummah under her own Smith family.

Francis Fickling Dunbar was a popular lawyer. He was too old to go into the War Between the States; but he sent all of the White
men who were employed on his large plantation, among them was his miller. They had been gone for a year and a half, when one day Frank Dunbar went to the mill and found the miller's wife pregnant.

"Mary," he deplored, "how come you so? Tom's been gone too long."

"Yes, Mr. Frank, but he done writ to me."

Francis Fickling Dunbar died suddenly like his father, diagnosed then as apoplexy. When sitting in his bedroom, he got up to go and blow the cow's horn to summon hands from the fields. He grabbed for a post of the four-posted bedstead and slumped down it to the floor, dead.

The Barnwell People in its issue of Thursday, November 22, 1883 carried this item: "Mrs. L. L. (E) Dunbar formerly of this county, died in Augusta last Saturday, aged 77."

Francis Fickling and Lucy Eleanor Dunbar had six children:

5-1. Elizabeth Mary Dunbar, b August 17, 1835 (Tombstone, and Family Bible, now in possession of Mrs. Robert Walton, Augusta, Ga.) m June 30, 1853 to Reuben Bailey Wilson and died on Beech Island, S.C. at the home of her daughter Ann Boyd Wilson Willis, on January 13, 1903. She was buried in Lexington, Ky., where her husband had been buried and where several of her sons were then living. Reuben Wilson d Dec. 27, 1889. She was said to be the most beautiful of four good-looking sisters, with brown eyes and red glints in her brown hair. Her features were small and well chiseled and at the time of her death, at 68, she had no gray hair. Each night, her long brown hair was brushed a hundred strokes and put up in curlers for the next day's crimp. This and the added ritual of getting ready for bed were emphasized to her granddaughters, to whom she frequently said, "A lady might dress in ten minutes if necessary; but no lady can get ready for bed in one minute less than an hour."

"Liz", as Elizabeth Dunbar was called, and her three sisters were taught first by governesses, then by tutors and later were sent away to boarding schools. Liz went to the "Young Ladies' Finishing School," at Orangeburg, S. C., which was conducted by the Misses Hallenquist. At these schools, they were taught to embroider, to sing and to play the piano. Each had volumes of the popular music of the day and transcriptions of the operas, handsomely bound. Liz and Anna Eliza had the "most pleasing voices," but Lucy could "make the piano keys
rattle" up to the time of her death. For hours we children would thrill to the notes and story of "Floyd's Retreat," or the "Frolic of the Frogs."

When I knew Grandmother Wilson, called by her descendants "Ma" with a short "a," she was still unusually pretty; but surrounded by an almost impenetrable silence. One felt defiant resignation and disillusionment in that silence; for although quiet, she was by no means passive, like her sister Lucy. One felt soothed and comforted in the presence of "Aunt Loulie," for she exuded calm patience and kindliness; but with Ma one felt curious as to what critical thought she was harboring. However, she never voiced her complaints. Instead, at all times she showed the self-restraint of good-breeding and refinement, while being always meticulously dressed.

She had cause for not radiating happiness, for husband Reuben, being more pious than businesslike, lost all of his inherited property and her's, too, both of which were extensive. He exchanged his house, lands and store near Ellenton with Mr. Castles for a house on Greene St. and grocery store on Broad St. in Augusta. Several of her sons often indulged too freely in alcohol; and with death beckoning her at each parturition, Liz Wilson bore fifteen children and two others prematurely. When she died, she had over fifty grandchildren. With a deep desire not to be bothersome to others, it was sad, indeed, for her to lie for six months before death almost completely paralyzed. The births of her children, with deaths of some, are listed in her family Bible.

Her children are listed under the Wilson family.

The eldest son "Jim" Wilson was exceedingly handsome, with brown eyes and glossy black hair. He always dressed immaculately in the latest fashion. Because of the hard manual labor on the farm, the low price of cotton, and the advent of a new baby every other year to keep the home crowded and in confusion, the oldest members of the Wilson Family grew restless and decided to go "to town" (Augusta, Ga.) to seek their fortunes. Jim went to Augusta and became a partner in a shoe store on Broad Street with Mr. Calhoun. He lived in a hotel until he was married, even after his father's family moved to Augusta to follow the sons.

Frank Wilson preferred farming. He worked for a while in a Dry Goods store and then returned to Ellenton, where he bought his grand-
father Wilson's old home place from Mr. Tom Bush, who had bought it when sold to meet the note in an Augusta bank—the note upon which James Jennings Wilson had stood security for two relatives, supposedly his friends.

When Jim, Frank and Ben were boys, however, a Mr. Bethridge brought droves of horses and mules across the mountains from Kentucky to sell to the farmers around Ellenton, for several successive years. He would stay at the Wilsons or Dunbars while trading. He talked to the boys about the financial gains in horse raising and trading and Ben was his most enchanted listener. Ben came to Augusta and went into the wholesale grocery business with his cousins Lee and Bothwell. Then he persuaded his father to move to Augusta and go into business with himself. After the change, Ben soon saw that the grocery business would not flourish under credit-giving Wilsons, so, remembering Mr. Bethridge's advice about going into the horse business, he went to Lexington, Ky. and there made a fortune. When his father had finally lost everything in his Augusta grocery business, Ben moved his parents, with their six youngest children, to Lexington. He gave the young boys jobs and helped to support the others. Later in life, he, too, brought droves of horses and mules, for several years, to sell around Beech Island and Ellenton, chiefly to experience his boyish dreams inspired by Mr. Bethridge. His greatest amusement, at that time, was when he succeeded in getting the better of trusting "Brother Frank" in a horse trade, which he usually managed to achieve.

Annie Wilson Willis was a remarkable woman in many ways. She never gossiped, for that reason she was entrusted with the secrets and confidences of not only relatives, but often strangers. They knew that she would not tell. While being all of her life an unquestioning member of the Baptist Church, where her father and grandfather had been active members and ordained ministers, although they followed other pursuits than the ministry, and her great-grandfather, also ordained as a Baptist minister was pastor of the Union Church at Ellenton for many years, and although she thought that Christian Science was some new-fangled doctrine to be avoided, she practiced Christian Science in its essence, never acknowledging that she was sick, never worrying when her children were ill; nor getting nervous over critical situations: such as when at the age of seven I lay at death's door, unconscious for five days after crushing my nose and frontal sinus and when Ralph aged about 17 and John aged 12 were lost all night in the Savannah river swamp and Ralph finally arrived home at noon without John. Her calmness made her popular in the sick room, so that in those days of few trained
nurses, even comparative strangers sent for Mother to come in cases of serious illness. I remember that Mrs. Fuller, into whose house Mother had never been before, begged her to come when little Frances Fuller died of meningitis. "Miss Tumpy" Hankinson, who had twelve babies to die, one after another, in their "second summer"—probably today doctors would find negative RH factors at fault—would see a bird flying across her room of unscreened windows and, at once, she knew that her baby would die and she would make husband Ben hitch up his horse to come and get Mother. In earlier years, she sent for Aunt Belle Dunbar, who like Tannie Bowers and Mother were kind and capable in nursing the sick and in comforting the bereaved, but later it was Mother who went. Often she "laid out" the Negroes around her, bathing them after death for burial, especially when they died of diseases that frightened other negroes away.

Her lack of emotionalism and courage gave her quiet command of any situation. She sat silently and watched serious operations upon several of her children. One could rely upon her stoicism in any tragedy.

She fulfilled the conception of "good neighbor" to the nth degree, often neglecting her own children for others. She was famous for her caramel-filling cakes; her artichoke pickles, pound cakes; for her tatting, briar-stitching and babies crocheted sacques, of which she seemed most proud; for she never failed to quiet a fretting or screaming baby in a few moments after taking it into her arms.

She had a naive humor that made her good company and because of this, of her timidity in appearing before the public and her willingness to do physical labor in an organization, she was popular in the organizations to which she belonged. For years, she was the secretary-treasurer of the West End Free Library, only giving it up when she moved to Beech Island, and she was always on the refreshment committee when the D.A.R. entertained.

She spent the greatest number of the hours of her life at the sewing machine, where she often made as many as twenty-five undergarments a day. Her hand sewing was beautiful, but her machine stitching was too rapid for neatness, but it was always adequate to the garment. Being the oldest daughter in her parents' family of fifteen children, she began at the age of twelve years to carry the pantry keys and "give out" groceries from the barrels of flour, large sacks of corn meal, 50 pound lard cans, sides of bacon etc. to the colored cook.
At the same time she slept with the next to youngest baby and cared for him or her during the night and began to sew for the large family, since those were days of no bought ready-made garments. She once confided to Helen Eve that frequently in her young womanhood she would sit all day at the sewing machine stitching until the pain in the back of her neck would become so excruciating that she would throw down the last garment and say, "Ma, I just can't stitch another stitch." Although so much of her time was spent stitching, she was an out-of-doors person and was never happier than when she was digging in her flower garden, where she had the results of a "green thumb" and loved to give away cut flowers and cuttings, raking or sweeping the yard with a home-made brush broom, or cleaning out her chicken house. Later, her sons found these occupations undignified and uncouth. They complained to her about it and about always wearing a big white nurse's apron with a pocket in it, so full, like a small boy's pocket, of knife, nails, thimble, screwdriver, string, thread and other necessities to her activities, or pick-ups, that the apron sagged on one side almost to the ground beneath all of the weight. They would tease, "You can take the gal out of the country; but you can't take the country out of the gal."

She always, until the family owned automobiles, had her own horse to drive and when we children were young and lived in town, every day, without fail, rain or shine, the big bay horse was hitched to her low-slung "doctor's buggy" and Mother went somewhere. She confessed later that she made it a point to get away from her five children for a little while each day. She always had a colored nurse for them, but children fretted her. She did not know how to deal with our psychological and emotional problems; never was I taken onto her lap for a discussion of my troubles. She would bend every effort to supply my material and physical needs; would "sew her fingers off" to make me the prettiest dresses and flounciest petticoats of any other little girl; but never once did she cuddle me nor talk to me in the usual mother-to-daughter discussion. She was a dynamo, with no patience for a slacker and no understanding of psychological problems because she had none herself. If two of the children got into an altercation or fight, she would never try to find out the cause or who was to blame, but would take a long, slender, leather strap, like a yard long black snake with a triangular head, in which there was a hole to hang it on a nail, and whip us both soundly without asking a question; but with the statement, "I don't know which is to blame so I'll just whip you both." For this reason, Ralph, who was oldest and strongest, made life miserable for John and myself. We caught it both ways, and both being of the intellectual, introspective, sensitive type (known as "introverts")
we developed rather destructive complexes. Nannette and Francis were too young to come under this severe dominance. When John was about five years old, he climbed up and got the strap, tied it into one knot after another, until it was a small ball, went far back under the long, brick "tenement house", in which we lived on Reynolds Street, and threw the strap ball as far as he could into a corner. He told no one and it was months later, when once a year Mother had the old colored man "Uncle Dick" go on his knees to rake out under the entire house, that the tied-up strap came to light. Poor John got the first whipping with it. John was the brilliant member of our family and the most lovable and considerate; even though at the age of two he was guilty of a sad misdemeanor, but for which, thanks to Grandma Willis, he received no whipping. Once a year, Augusta had a "Merry Makers' Week" with stands and tents all up and down its wide Broad Street. Among the attractions was a gallery where men threw baseballs at the head of a negro, sticking forward through a hole in the back wall. John, who was born with that baseball players quick coordination of eye and muscle, was fascinated by this display—or, perhaps his colored nurse—kept him watching there overlong, as possibly her boy-friend was in danger. He wore plain natural colored linen aprons, with pockets in the front to distinguish a boy's from a girl's apron of that day. So, as soon as he came home and was forgotten by the nurse, John filled his apron pockets with small stones ("rocks") and toddled up to where our visiting invalid Grandmother Willis lay propped in bed. She had been bedridden for thirty years and as a result her back had grown humped, making her head protrude forward from rounded shoulders, in much the same position as the negro's head protruding from the gaming hole. John climbed up and sat on the footboard of the bedstead. "Throw rocks!" he said, and he threw them, hitting the target at almost every throw.

"Poor Grandma, poor Grandma. You don't want to hurt poor Grandma," pleaded our grandmother.

"More rocks," was the reply, as John climbed down to go out and replenish his supply of stones. Fortunately he did not come back.

When Mother returned home from Merry-making and went into Grandma's room, she asked, "Why, Mrs. Willis (I never once heard my mother call my father anything but "Mr. Willis" or "your father" to us, so she called his mother "Mrs. Willis") what is the matter with your face? You look as if you have measles or something."
"I'll tell you, Annie, if you'll promise not to say nor do anything about it," said Grandma and thus the promise was extracted and John was saved chastisement.

Each day, immediately after the heavy 2:30 o'clock dinner, Mother would unhook her long, tight corset and fall across her bed in her clothing for a short nap. That would generally be the time that we children wanted permission to do this or that and we would yell, "Mother, Mother, can I...?" That was not conducive to napping, so one day she yelled back, "Call me old dog, call me buzzard! Call me Satan, anything, but don't let me hear 'Mother' again!"

Of all of her family she was most like in disposition her brother Frank. They were congenial and devoted to each other throughout their long lives, each living to be over eighty. They were both kind to their relatives, astoundingly hospitable, long-suffering and believed in an abundance of food. While we were living in Beech Island, each Christmas we had two successive Christmas dinners—one at Uncle Frank's and the day before, or the next day, alternately, at our house. They were usually identical except for dessert and the extra cake: Mother always had charlotte russe with whipped cream flavored with wine and caramel cake with the inevitable fruit (both black and white) and pound cake; while Aunt Bennie always had sillybub, flavored with wine, and jelly with a Lady Baltimore as the extra cake.

This Christmas feast was always lavish and for years it had to be served at a "first table" for the grown-ups and a "second table" for the children; and no debutante was prouder of her introductory ball than one of us children was over first being seated at that first table on Christmas day. There were always turkey at one end of the table and a small roasted pig, with a yam in his mouth at the other, or a huge ham, dotted with whole cloves instead of the sucking pig. There were all of the available vegetables: stewed tomatoes, corn, asparagus—with a bit of rivalry between the two housekeepers over serving it a new way en casserole—, red juicy yams "candied" with much butter and sugar and cinnamon and cloves, then, later, seasoned the same way, but mashed smooth, put into a baking dish and topped with toasted marshmallows. There were French peas with butter; string beans boiled with salt pork or ham hock; okra at times; Irish potatoes boiled whole then generously covered with melted butter and sprinkled decoratively with Black pepper or "creamed," which meant that they were mashed and blended with heavy, rich cream, skimmed from their own milk crocks; cole slaw, for which Annie was famous throughout the relationship, made with
a sauce of hard boiled eggs, cream, vinegar mixed in so that it did not curdle the cream, a dash of dry mustard, a teaspoon of sugar, salt and pepper—and how beautifully thin the cabbage strips were cut; hot homemade rolls—or Aunt Bennie's specialty was hot Sally Lund bread—; corn muffins; home made preserves and pickles—spiced peaches, artichokes ("Jerusalem artichokes"), chowchow, or simple "cabbage pickles" as I remember it was called, and brandied peaches, which were almost intoxicating to the non-toper. Ripe peaches were washed to get off the fur and packed in crocks of spiced and sugared brandy in a cool, dark place for months. Cracked nuts, both assorted and pecans, filled a big bowl, topped with raisins on the stems and all of this, except the dessert, was placed on the table at once, but picked up one by one and passed by a colored servant. It was one of the occasions to use the yard-square initialed linen napkins and the best Haviland china, with the finest glass goblets and everyone left the table in physical discomfort with an over-extended stomach.

On New Year's, no matter what else was served, there was always "black-eyed-peas and hog jowl" to bring good luck for the year.

Uncle Frank never tasted alcoholic beverages but once a year, when he mixed his famous egg-nog on New Year's Eve.

He had a resounding voice, which had been exercised and cultivated for years by hollering to his field hands a half mile away, as he watched their labors from his arm-chair on the front porch. So, when any of us relatives drove up under the great oaks and walnut trees in front of his house, he called a booming greeting and added cordially, "Get out, get out, get out!" He would walk down to meet the buggy and even when we nieces were little girls, he would hold our hand and help us alight as gallantly as if we were young ladies and he was our best beau. He loved to tease, but it was always gentle teasing, which made one feel that it was because he loved us so dearly that he was showing an interest by jesting. It was never the embarrassing rather rough teasing of some other members of the family. Aunt Bennie grew very deaf, so often before others, he would call loudly to her, "Mi love!" just to see her cheeks flush rosy. But she would always—as he knew she would—smile to show her deep, attractive dimples, and lean and apologize to the visitor for Frank's using an endearing term in public. All young folks, as well as his own children, adored him. Recently his daughter Elise said to me, "I hope that you'll put into the family history what a gift Father had for making a happy home." Yes, he and "Sister" both had the gift of "making a happy home". Mother was a fine
hostess. "Sister", or "Cousin Annie", was adored by all who called her thus.

Even when living in the city, with the tiniest back yard, Mother kept a Jersey cow, which she could milk herself in a pinch. She was lavish with cream and eggs in cooking, for she also kept hens. Every other day she mixed half sweet with half sour cream added equal amounts of sweet milk and clabber and churned, with an old-fashioned up-and-down dasher churn, butter for her table and the buttermilk was delicious. Because of the added fresh milk and cream, it took at least twenty minutes of lifting the dasher up and down to bring the butter and her arms grew weary; but she felt that the freshness in the taste of the results was rewarding. In her waste and lavishment of food, naturally she was only stingy of her butter and was hurt when anyone left a dab on his plate.

She seemed incapable of showing love for those nearest her and I still wonder if she really loved "Mr. Willis" in the beginning—she had to respond at last to his life-long devotion—or that she married him because more than anyone I know Annie Wilson Willis had a horror of any woman "being an old maid," for in her generation, when "ladies did not work outside the home", the only alternative for being married was to become a drudge in someone else's home or a burden to relatives. Annie's pride and independance rebelled at such a situation, and she had had too much drudgery in her own over-crowded childhood home.

Lucy Wilson Walton is a woman of delicately chiseled features, who has grown prettier, even, as she grows older. She has always been alert to new ideas. She could look at pictures in fashion magazines and selecting a skirt here, a sleeve there, a body elsewhere, she would whack out a pattern and make a stylish, original garment exactly suited to her own or a close relative's type. Always inventive, she has made her home attractive, beautifully clean and convenient, undertaking upholstery with as much spirit and success as baking a delicious cake. Clara Dunbar remarked recently (1952), "We owe all of our little inventions to Lucy." Her table was, and is, attractively set, with centerpieces that are "different" and up-to-date. Salads and desserts are not only delicious, but works of Art. When centerpieces were richly embroidered in naturally colored flowers and highly stuffed and shaded, Lucy displayed the finest, worked by herself and her sister-in- law Jennie Jones. Later her crocheted mats and tablecloths were lacies and most stiffly starched by herself. She has a "green thumb" and can always supply needed bouquets. Her grounds are nesting places and gathering places for wild birds, who come at her call to feed them.
Successive male cats obey her commands, dogs love her and her innumerable large pens of laying hens know her voice and "ca-ca-ca-ca-ca"
continuously when she speaks to them. Because of all of these things and her love of people, she has loved to entertain, which she does with unusual ease and graciousness. She has now lived to a greater age than any other member of her family, in spite of years of diabetes.

5-2. Clara Eugenia Dunbar, b Dec. 1, 1838. In the Bible of her sister, Anna Eliza Rountree, now in the possession of Mrs. Clara Mathewson, Augusta, is written: "Clara Eugenia Bowers died Dec. 31, 1898, 60 years old." She married Dr. Benjamin Bowers, who was born Benjamin Furman Wilson, son of the Rev. James Wilson and his second wife, the Widow Elizabeth Cherry Hicks, and he was adopted at the death of his mother by his half-sister, Harriet Cherry, the wife of Dr. John B. Bowers, who changed his surname to her own. Benjamin was born Jan. 12, 1827. His mother died Nov. 11, 1827. In Grimes' Abstracts of North Carolina Wills, p 102, in the will of John Butler, of Tyrrel County, Farmer, dated Dec. 24, 1772, he names "my grand Daughter Elizabeth Cherry, Daughter of Arther Gainer and Sarah his wife," also wife Elizabeth.

Clara Bowers was called "Ta" (pronounced with short a) or "Tannie" by all of her nieces and nephews. Tannie impressed me as having the haughtiest mien of anyone I knew. She was tall, commanding and proud. I am told by the older generation that she loved to boss. She was a handsome woman. Her dark eyes sparkled and her high cheekbones were tinted exactly right in redness with a piece of red ribbon dipped in cologne. She dressed in excellent taste in heavy silks and she was the first person that I ever saw wear her gold glasses fastened on a hook pinned on the shoulder of her basque. One was impressed with the feeling that Tannie was not only a real lady, but that she knew she was a lady. Her high collars seemed to give an extra lift to her chin.

Clara Bowers drove around with her husband on his calls to the sick, during their few years of married life, and she learned much about the care of the sick. After the death of Dr. Bowers, she went with her little daughter Lucy, to live with her parents. Whenever any member of the large family group was ill, Tannie had a horse hitched up and drove at once to the home of the sick relative. She walked in and announced, "I've come to help," and from that moment, she took
charge of everything. Since she was efficient and kind, her bossing upon these occasions was always welcome. After her father's death and in the division of property, the Dunbar home fell to Lucy Black. Tannie visited around among sisters and brothers until her daughter married Dr. Phillip Eve, when she made her home with them. Even then she often went visiting to tend the sick. Dr. Benjamin and Clara Bowers had one daughter:

6-1. Lucy Eleanor Bowers, b d m
Philip Henry Eve. M.D., b m

5-3. Thomas Smith Dunbar, b April 13, 1840 was a handsome likeness of his father, who lived on part of his father Francis Fickling Dunbar's original plantation between Hattieville and Robbins Station, not far from Ellenton, S. C. He died, according to Anna Eliza Rountree's, his sister's, Bible record on "July 8, 1912, aged 72 years." He was educated at "The Citadel," when that institution was situated at Anderson, S. C. He married Nov. 24, 1869 Eugenia Bush, b Mar. 3, 1849 d Nov. 17, 1930.

When I knew him, as a small child, he was a quiet, polished gentleman, whom I unreservedly admired. He loved company and would move his chair to wherever the group in his household was gathered; but he seemed to prefer to listen rather than to take an active part in the conversation. He loved neatness and order to an unusual degree; while his wife was a careless, happy-go-lucky housekeeper, not caring when the beds were made up or the slop jars emptied; but she sang and played the piano beautifully was witty and talkative—an intelligent and delightful companion, who seemed to know the essence of happy living. Uncle Frank Wilson once said, "Aunt Mitt's folks knew better than anyone else how to live!"

Why Eugenia Bush Dunbar was called "Mitt," I do not know, but "Mitt" she was to everyone.

Uncle Tommy had a "green thumb." Things grew for him. Wagon loads of watermelons would be brought in by the negro hands to throw into "the lot" to feed the hogs. We children would run and gorge ourselves on the juicy red hearts, by letting a melon drop to the ground, where the tender rinds would crack open and the hearts would separate from the rest along the rows of black seeds. We would lift out these hearts and eat them as juice ran down our fingers to elbows, down our necks, drenching the front of our clothing. Nobody cared, certainly not jolly
Aunt Mitt, who seemed very close kin, since she was my father's first cousin, married to my mother's uncle.

Aunt Mitt became converted to the Campbellite faith. Every time that she and my father met, they argued heatedly over the respective merits of the dogmas of the Baptist and Christian churches. These arguments were one of their greatest joys, looked forward to eagerly by both, although to a listener it sounded as if at any moment they would come to blows or shoot each other without compunction.

One summer, when I was six or eight years of age, the Christian congregation held a "protracted meeting" for the conversion and saving of souls in a country school house near the home of Uncle Tommy and Aunt Mitt. Perhaps to save my father's soul, Aunt Mitt invited all of us down to attend the Meeting, so Father and Mother took Ralph and me. The house was over-full of guests, so--for the first time--I slept on a pallet, which is made by putting a mattress or spreading comforts and quilts on the floor, covered with a sheet. We girls made down a pallet of quilts at night and rolled it up each morning. I was much impressed. At the meeting, we children all sat in an amen corner beside the preacher. One evening he tried to encourage a study of the Bible in his listeners by asking them to recite verses from the Bible. A person would stand, receive the Preacher's nod of recognition and repeat his verse. I had learned many "Golden Texts" at Sunday School and, being of an ultra-emotional and dramatic disposition, I kept bobbing up to repeat a text. The minister would allow a grown-up to speak his verse and then nod at me--perhaps as a challenge to silent adults. Refusing to see Mother's frowns and head-shakes at me to sit down, I kept on piping. Finally I recited, "Take up thy pallet and walk." There was a responsive titter throughout the congregation, which silenced me at last.

I have no recollection of Aunt Mitt's dining room, so I imagine that we children were fed at a second table, which was the custom of that day. On the gala occasions at home, when from eighteen to thirty were served dinner and the children, both home children and guest children, had to wait for a "second table," after the adults had finished, we would peep through a crack in the door to see what was being left for us, especially if there
were any golden marshmallows still crowning the yams or if a single piece of breast was left in the pile of fried chicken. What a sigh of "Oh's!" or clucks of "Aw shucks!" went up when Father insisted, "Let me give you this piece of breast," as he placed it upon someone's plate, while that someone half-heartedly said, "Oh, Cousin Johnny, I can't possibly..." yet did accept and eat the breast. Of course, the colored cook's special favorite among the children always had tidbits hidden out for him. The rest of us gnawed on necks, wings and legs.

Lily Rountree Black, Uncle Tommy's niece, says that she used to love to listen to the older members of the family talk. She heard her mother and aunts tell that when they were young ladies and had to be escorted in their carriage to some dance or evening's entertainment, Tommy would never take them. Instead, he would ride away on horseback to meet a bunch of stags at his grandfather George R. Dunbar's, where they had several drinks of good whiskey as a send-off. It was always brother Frank who escorted them. This helped to make Frank more popular with his close relatives, all of whom were devoted to him. In later years, Uncle Tommy would come to Augusta on business with his big, wide-brimmed hat and cut-away coat. Lily was proud to meet him and walk down Broad Street beside him, watching passers-by turn to look back at this handsome, distinguished looking gentleman.

For years Uncle Tommy was Justice of Peace for his county, which also included duties as a coroner. He felt that trained lawyers twisted the law to suit selfish ends and by so doing often defeated justice, so he was wary of lawyers. Folks throughout the country would warn a defendant, "Better not have a lawyer plead your case before Judge Dunbar or he'll be sure to decide against you!" He wanted each side to plainly state his case himself, so, as far as is known, no professional lawyer ever pleaded a case before Judge Dunbar.

5-4. Frank Dunbar, known as "Red Head Frank" to distinguish him from a dark haired cousin, was born Oct. 1., 1841, d Jan. 10, 1917, m Dec. 17, 1867 Arabella ("Belle") Bradford, b Feb. 10, 1850, d Mar. 13, 1914, of Beech Island, S. C. They lived in her father's home, at his request, a handsome colonial home now owned and occupied by Ike and Gertrude Dunbar Jones. Frank Dunbar was ready
to go to college when the War Between the States came and he went into the Confederate Army instead. His brother Thomas was also in the Confederate Army. Uncle Frank always had a fine vegetable garden and melon patch. As far as I know, he never worked in the fields himself, but he was a hard task master for his sons, who worked in the fields, plowing and hoeing and doing whatever was needed for long hours every day. Later they all turned out to be thrifty, successful business men. Aunt Belle loved to make buttonholes, which she would work beautifully by the hour. I never saw her do anything else, except wash her long, blonde hair and sweep the wide hallways with a broom made of broom-straw wrapped together at the stub end with strips of cloth, going around and around and then wound through the straws to hold it tight. Occasionally she would set the table, but her tall, graceful daughters, especially Clara, performed the bulk of the housework. Almost every morning, when Bella and I would be playing in the summers that we were there, Clara would call Bella to help polish the glass lamp chimneys—a dozen of them—and I would watch the glass shine, as Clara vigorously rubbed and made Bella rub them with soft paper, after the soot had been washed off. Clara also, especially when a "beau" was coming on Sunday—the regular calling day—would sweep soot from the parlor chimney as far up as one could reach and then spread brick-dust clay over the dulled bricks of the hearth and white wash around the outside up to the mantel and up the chimney to be blackened by fire the next day. I watched, waiting for Bella to be released for more play. Clara not only cooked for the big family and boarders, but for several husky colored field hands, with only part time help of a Negro woman. She was most capable and typified the slang expression "a fiend for work."

For several summers, when Nannette and Francis were the babies, our family were the boarders, having gone over, it was said, to get out of Augusta's heat and malaria; but really because Mother adored these Dunbars. Clara and Paul were devoted to Nannette, since she was a beautiful child. When Paul came in from the fields for his midday dinner, he would lie on his stomach on the floor of the wide, cool hall to read the newspaper. While reading, he would hold tight to Nannette's dress to keep her from crawling away. He never talked to her, nor seemed to look at her, but he just wanted her near him. The following summer, he would bring in small malformed watermelons with crooked necks and ears
of corn with full tassels, which Nannette loved to dress up as dolls. She would go to bed with these "babies," sometimes a dozen of them and once in a while, a melon that had been kept over-long would squash in the night.

Father drove an old gray horse back and forth to town (Augusta) to work at J. B. White's, where he managed the wholesale department. The trip was eight miles up and down slippery, steep red clay hills and through deep sand and crossed the Savannah river over the Sand Bar Ferry, which almost always meant a long wait at the crossing. From the time that I can remember, Uncle Frank was in a wheel chair—until his death—crippled with "inflammatory rheumatism." He sat in it either on the front porch or on one side of the wide hall, upstairs; for the porch came out from the second story, with a long flight of steps leading up to it. At their foot was a deep, sandy road, which encircled a heart-shaped mock-orange hedge before reaching them. Inside the hedge a few hardy flowering shrubs succeeded in growing despite the sandy soil. All of the grove of trees around the house had the limbs chopped off up to a palm-like umbrella crest, so that Uncle Frank's view of the fields and the approaching roads was clear. He could see for miles around, since the house topped an eminence. His children lionized and adored him; they came nearer worshipping him than any children I have ever known who were fond of parents. Most of the time he kept a small negro boy sitting on the floor beside him to wait upon him: to draw a fresh bucket of water from the well and to fetch him a drink, to find a new stick for him to whittle and to carry messages, or bring sticks of wood in winter.

He hated being alone, which depressed him, and whenever he was left so, he would begin to sing a doleful hymn in a loud, sorrowful voice. At once, Aunt Belle, hearing him, would call to one of her daughters, "Run quick, your daddy's lonesome," and the daughter would race up to chat with him to cheer him up.

Those were happy summers in Beech Island, though I only remember a few high lights. Cotton was ginned in a gin house, near the dwelling house, with the power supplied by two mules on the ground below, fastened to one end of a huge beam. The mules were driven around and around to spin a vertical axis. We children were told not to go near the gin; but, of course, that was just where we wanted to go. As soon as the mules would be
unhitched to rest, we would rush to the great beam. Some would sit astride one end, while others would push it around. Uncle Frank saw us from his vantage point; but he said nothing, until one day we attempted to ride while the mules were pulling and if anyone had fallen off, he would have been badly trampled. At that moment, his great voice bellowed out, "You, Wallace," calling his own youngest son and we scampered.

Often we would sneak and eat ripe may-pops (the fruit of the passion flower), which the darkies warned us were "full o' fever!" Late in the afternoon we would throw up green may-pops at bull bats that zoomed down above us with their drumlike noise, catching insects. We thought our may-pops enticed them to swoop. This was our pastime while waiting beside the mock-orange hedge to race down the road to meet Father and ride up a "little ways" with him. When Uncle Frank from his porch look-out saw the buggy in the distance, he would call out, "Willie's coming!" and off we would scamper barefoot down the deep sandy road, each one trying his best to get there first.

Uncle Frank had an unusually large round head and round face. His fair skin had been sun-blistered so many times that it was chronically red with a network of tiny blue capillaries showing through. He never drank nor chewed tobacco. He was highly respected in his neighborhood and his advice frequently sought in weighty decisions. He was an inveterate tease, especially delighting in teasing young couples who were in love. Often I saw his round abdomen shaking in silent laughter over the discomfort of someone whom he was teasing with sly remarks. He was strict in disciplining his children, apparently believing firmly in "spare not the rod and spoil the child," yet he inspired as much devoted affection and attention from his children--with Aunt Belle's silent, but intriguing help—as any father that I have known.

A contemporary grand-nephew said recently (1949):
"When I was a youngerster, Uncle Frank used to get me to drive him around, offering to pay me and although it wasn't much, he always paid up promptly and as we drove along, he asked my opinions about things and talked to me as if I were a grown man. Of course, that made me love him."

Frank and Belle Dunbar lie buried in the Hammond Cemetery, Beech Island. They had eight children, all with different shades of beautiful, light red hair and the seven, who grew up ranged
in height from 5 ft. 8 in. for the shortest daughter to 6 ft. 2 in. for the tallest son. The nicknames, given to each other, were: "Bubber, Itty, Tanky, Tower, Paul, Atchey, Bella,” forms a pleasant ditty when repeated.

5-5. Ann Eliza Dunbar, "Nannie" to all of us, b Dec. 15, 1842, d Mar. 6, 1919, m 1867 Milledge Ardis Rountree, b Aug. 8, 1839, d July 11, 1919. Nannie Rountree had charm and graciousness and was a polished diplomat. Even though, after the War Between the States, she had many financial difficulties and for years had to keep boarders, she and her children always moved in the most exclusive social circle of Augusta. The family was proud of Nannie. Her daughters inherited her social graces and are still most popular as elderly women; Clara with wit and quickness at repartee and Lily with an even happy disposition and a little laugh that makes the other fellow feel important. Lily was one of the beauties of Augusta in an age of such pretty women that they were pictured in Munsey’s Magazine. She was such an asset at a party that until recent years, she was always on every debutante’s exclusive list for her parties. Both Lily and Clara are acknowledged artists: Lily surpassing in oils, which she has used on evening gowns, scarfs, pillows, trays, vases etc. to make home life more attractive and Clara in watercolors, especially paintings of magnolias and camellias. For years, in supporting herself and four boys, Clara was a successful business woman, so that her painting began late in life, after retirement, and “without benefit” of teachers. Nannie was the only member of the family, who was interested in genealogy and it is to her that I owe the family traditions, which have been the framework for my own research. My mother adored all of her Dunbar aunts, uncles and cousins—we accused her of loving them more than her own children—, but her favorites, I think, were Nannie, whom she called “Yie,” Clara Dunbar and Lily. I loved Nannie, too, for she, Aunt Loulie Black and Aunt Belle Dunbar saw in me an "ugly duckling" and gave me equal attention, while most other close relatives would ignore me as they showered partiality upon my very pretty sister Nannette and charming, handsome brother Ralph, so I repaid Nannie with my devotion.

Uncle Ardis was considered a "gentleman of the old school," with perfect manners. He had no enemies. He could recite Latin and read constantly. When I knew him as a tall, slender gentle-
man, with VanDyke beard and a slight "catch" in his walk, he would go with his cane to the nearby corner of Broad Street, where the old Planter's Hotel stood, every morning to buy a newspaper, some cheroot cigars, which he always smoked, and to have his shoes shined by one of the many colored shoeblocks. Like Uncle Frank Dunbar, he always wore, both indoors and out-of-doors, a black felt hat. I also remember him as he sat on his side of the living room fire or on the front porch, waiting for one of his four grandsons, who lived with him, to pass near enough, so that he could put the tip of his forefinger behind thumb and give the youngster a sound thump on the head as a show of affection. They dodged the thump if they could. Otherwise, they grinned fondly as they rubbed the hurt on their heads. Herbert Rountree's outstanding characteristic is gentleness.

Ardis and Ann Eliza Rountree had six children.

5-6. Lucy Eleanor Dunbar, youngest daughter of Francis Fickling and Lucy Eleanor Smith Dunbar, b Jan. 1844 died "October 20, 1808, aged 64 years." "Aunt Loulie," as she was affectionately called by nieces and nephews down the line, moved like a soft summer breeze, gently caressing one's tired or sick forehead. She seemed to know by instinct or observation what defect most irked its owner; as Clara Rountree's feeling that her hands were ugly in appearance, so one day when Aunt Loulie came into a room where Clara was sitting alone, she remarked scarcely above a whisper, "Your hand looks so pretty and graceful, Clara, lying on the arm of that chair!" I abhorred my freckles and my hopelessly fine, thin hair—which caused my brothers to dub me "Hank," from "a rag, a bone and a hank of hair," which they considered as being a slander against hair; so one day Aunt Loulie confided to me, as a secret, that "only skin of the thinnest, finest texture could freckle. Freckles are a sure mark of true aristocracy (This in an age when "aristocracy" had importance and rank) and princesses in fairy tales all have fine, golden-colored hair!" After that I just loved the gold color of my hair and forgot its stringiness. She was also a peace-maker, smoothing over the wrinkles in the weaving of the extensive yardage of our family life with a quiet, gentle stroke. As, "He didn't really mean that, you must remember how troubled he is" and she would bring to mind all of the difficulties of the said "he" was undergoing and there were always difficulties, of course, to recount.
As mentioned before, Lucy could play pieces on the piano from memory with lively brilliance.

When lots were drawn in the distribution of her father's property, Lucy drew the house and the land immediately around it, with the understanding that Mumma was to live in the home also as long as she should live. However, Mumma lived most of her latter years with her oldest daughter Liz, visiting daughter Nannie when she was not with Liz, or occasionally one of her sons.

Lucy Dunbar married on April 21, 1868 Charles Augustus Black, b Dec. 4, 1843, d Nov. 16, 1885. They had five children, but only two grew to adulthood.

The following is copied from "The Story of His Family," by George Robison Black

In camp—at Thunderbolt Battery, near Savannah, Georgia. This 19th day of October in the year 1863. I assume the task of transmitting to whomever of posterity, God may have vouchsafed to me, an account of those to whom I owe my origin and existence in this world. A task which I had several years ago voluntarily assumed as matter of satisfaction and duty to myself and of interest and usefulness to those who might come after me in the same line, but from which the various avocations of a young man's life diverted my attentions until now, when I am afforded the quiet of a season by the Yankees who are engaged with their deadly efforts at Charleston.

These lines are written not for idle curiosity, but in the hopes that by defining the outlines of the many rivers that go to make the grand ocean of life, by following their varied meanderings through the distant valleys of time, rescuing from oblivion the lights and shadows which the forest of the past have cast athwart their downward course, thus, as far as possible, to synthesize the convergent lines which have centred in our being, and given us each "a local habitation and a name."

I have been told by some of the old people, who are now dead, that the oldest Robison of all emigrated from Europe, some say from Ireland, and settled in the Colony of Virginia. This was probably about the year 1700. The only children of whom we have
any account that has ever reached me. Born to him were William and George Robison, both of whom are direct lineal ancestors of mine, by the reason that the son of George Robison intermarried with the daughter of William Robison, being first cousins. No definite knowledge has ever reached me of the condition in life of the parents of William and George Robison. They were in all probability well to do, and like most people of those days, of plain pretensions, and the worthy pioneers of a great country.

William Robison, it is probable was an older brother than George. He married a lady in Virginia, whose name is not known to me. By the dispensations of Providence he was shortly afterward left a widower with one child Lucy, with whom he emigrated to South Carolina and settled in that portion of Orangeburg District, which is called Barnwell District. This was about the middle of the eighteenth Century. In South Carolina he married Sarah Lark, (Mary) and lived a prosperous farmer to an advanced age, until about the year 1790 when he died, leaving seven distributees to his will as per returns of Allen Robison, his son, and George Robison, his brother, were left co-executors, and Allen does not appear as a distributee because he had probably his portion advanced to him before his father’s death. The names of the Legatees by this return are Lark, Henry, George G., Dennis, Nancy, Lucy and Betsy.

1st: Henry Robison it is presumed died at an early age, as also did, 2nd: Dennis Robison, as no accounts of any children to them has ever reached me. 3rd: George G. Robison was familiarly known as “Ferry George Robison,” from the fact that he kept a ferry near Stoney Bluff on the Savannah river. He lived very near the river on the Carolina side, and his house was washed away by the celebrated Yazoo Freshet, which inundated a great deal of the high-lands adjoining the river swamp (1796). (Perhaps George Galphin Robison)

4th: Nancy Robison married a Mr. Reid. Her children or grandchildren are said to be now living somewhere on the Red River, perhaps in Arkansas.

5th: Lark Robison, like his brother George G., married but I have no account of their children, except one, Allen, who was the son of Lark Robison, I believe he was famous as a fine
violin player and taught dancing at schools which he held at Barnwell C. H., at Aiken, S. C., Augusta, Ga., and at Montgomery, Ala. When I last heard of him, a good many years ago, he had several children, none of whom I have ever seen.

6th: Lucy Robison married Joseph Vince, and settled with him near her paternal homestead. Lucy Vince became the mother of four children:

1st: Nancy, daughter of Lucy Vince, married Mr. Bates and they emigrated long ago to Texas, where some of their children may still be living.

2nd: James Robison Vince, who became a lawyer and practiced in Barnwell. He was never married and has been dead for many years past.

3rd: Betsy, daughter of Lucy Vince, married a Mr. Hext. She is still alive and has arrived at an advanced age, being the only one left of all that old set of people. She is the mother of five children: 1st Lucy, daughter of Betsy Hext, married Mr. John Payton and died leaving one child Lucy Payton, who is now a grown young woman living with her grandmother. 2nd. Ann, who lives with her mother and never married. 3rd. Laura, daughter of Betsy Hext, married Allen R. Dunbar, her cousin. She is now living and is the mother of several children. 4th. Melvina, daughter of Betsy Hext, is still living. She married Bnj. Franklin Ingraham, who soon afterwards died leaving her a widow without children. 5th. Mary, daughter of Betsy Hext, is still alive with her mother and has never married. They are all interesting and clever people, residing now in Barnwell District, South Carolina.

4th. Ann Judith, daughter of Lucy Vince, married Stephen Smith, Jr. and settled like her mother near her ancestral homestead. She afterwards moved farther out from the river and when she died, Nov. 12, 1857, she had been living in a house built by her husband, and which is now occupied by my mother. I have a very pleasant and vivid recollection of "Cousin Judy Smith." It was from her interesting and life-like narratives I have gathered much about the "Old People." Oftentimes have I sat with boyish curiosity by her hearthstone in her antiquated dwelling and listened to the tales of the past as she would travel through the paths of memory back
to the good old time of her girlhood. She always sat by her particular window in the corner, her once plump and rounded cheeks furrowed by the plough-share of time and her soft gray eyes dimmed by the light of three score years, while her voice trembled with the quivering stammer of old age was busy with the "Things that were," as the good old soul would live them o'er and o'er again. Her sombre dress was always covered in front by the old-fashioned square cornered apron, from the waist strings of which was suspended the work-bag that served her earliest days of matronhood, and there too were the scizzors which had worn bright as silver against the folds of an hundred calicoes.

Above the tall old mantel hung, against the wall, a mammoth silver watch, a relic of her departed husband, and whose loud ticks measured like funeral knells, the march of her declining years.

Ann Judith Smith, daughter of Lucy Vince, left several children. 1st. Thomas Bonaparte Smith, an old bachelor, now living, a merchant in Augusta, Ga. He is an eccentric old fellow, and tells a capital joke when he is in a good humor. Used often to see him when he would come down from Augusta to visit his mother, and ride over to see his "Uncle George" and my Grand-Pa, George Robison. He was always very affectionate in pinching very severely the cheeks, nose and chin of little boys and girls, as he dangled them on his great legs. I have heard that he was wont to speak a kind word for my father during the days of his courtship, and perhaps was one of his bridal attendants. He is a large, tall and ruddy man, and is now about 60 years of age.

Lucy (Eleanor), daughter of Ann Judith Smith married her cousin Frank Fickling Dunbar. She is a very large, fine looking woman, as was mostly the case with all of her ancestors. Her children are "Liz", who used to be a very pretty girl, especially as I used to think when she was my school-boy sweetheart. She is about my age, and is now about 28 years of age, and having married a very clever little man Reuben Wilson, is the mother, I believe, of some four or five children.

Clara is another daughter of Lucy Dunbar, and she married Dr. Ben Bowers and is the mother of one child, Lucy. She is a large, fine looking and sprightly young woman, and as her sister "Liz" was mine, so she used to be my brother Junius's sweetheart. The
boys and girls of these days, like they always will be I expect, were great for falling in love.

Thomas Smith Dunbar, a son of Lucy Dunbar, is now just about grown, and is in the army 3rd South Carolina Cavalry, stationed near Grahamville, S. C.

Frank F., Jr., another son of Lucy, is a boy about 18 and in the army 3rd S. C. Cavalry. Ann Eliza and Lucy, two other daughters of Lucy Dunbar, are young ladies now at their father's home in Barnwell District.

Louisa, daughter of Ann Judith Smith, married Edward Furse and died, leaving three or four children. Martha, daughter of Louisa, who married Allen Williams and is now living near 70 mile station Central Railroad in Scriven Co., Ga. "Mit", another daughter of Louisa, married Robert L. Miller and is living in Scriven County, Ga. Sallie, daughter of Louisa, married George Bailey and is living in Barnwell Dist., S. C. and a boy, son of Louisa named _____ now in 3rd S. C. Cavalry.

Milledge, daughter of Ann Judith, married James T. Bothwell and living for a long time in Augusta, Ga., died there, leaving several very interesting children: Ella, Tom and others.

Liza, daughter of Ann Judith Smith, married Winchester Graham Esq., lawyer of some eminence, living at Barnwell C. House and has several small children.

Sallie, daughter of Ann Judith Smith, married an excellent gentleman, Mr. James Jennings Wilson, is living on 4-mile Branch, Barnwell District. Has never had any children. I used to board at their house when I went to the 4-mile Branch Academy to James E. Crossland, who prepared me for college. They were very kind to me.

Julia, daughter of Ann Judith Smith, married James Furse, is living in Barnwell District, and the mother of several children: Eugenia, who married Thompson. He was killed while leading his company in "Second battle" of Manassas 1862. She has two little children. Stephen, son of Julia Furse, is in the 3rd S.C. Cavalry.
Julia has two or three other small children.

These the children and grandchildren of Ann Judith Smith are all good and prosperous families. Another daughter of Ann Judith Smith is Martha, who married John H. Laffitte, and has several children. Ann, daughter of Martha Laffitte, married W. S. Lee, of Charleston and died leaving one child. Stephen, son of Martha Laffitte, also John H., Jr., Thomas S., and Joe, sons of Martha Laffitte, Julia and Jenny, daughters of Martha Laffitte, all now living near Mathews Bluff in Barnwell Dist.

These are the children of Ann Judith and grandchildren of Lucy Vince and the great-grandchildren of William Robison. They have come down a long line and by intermarriage have mingled with the blood of those who are now my contemporary cousins, much of the blood of those who bear no relationship with me, and my line, too, has been traveling farther and farther from them as it has come down through three generations to me.

They are good clever people, all of them, and having been raised in the neighborhood where most of them have lived, I am personally acquainted with all and have many pleasant recollections in my association with them. William Robison the brother and associate and neighbor of George Robison, both great-great-grandfathers of mine.

Thus much of the children of William Robison.

GEORGE ROBISON

George Robison, brother of William Robison, emigrated from the Colony of Virginia, his native place, about the same time his brother did to South Carolina. This was probably between the years 1720 and 1740. He settled in that portion of Orangeburg District now called Barnwell District, on the waters of the great Salt Calatchie. He became possessed of considerable means, owned a good many negro slaves, large tracts of grazing land, and immense stocks of cattle from the increase of which he derived extensive profits by their sale in the Charleston Market. In order to afford new ranges for his cattle he moved successively to different places in Barnwell many were the "Cow-pens," as his old negroes used,
even in my recollection, to call the numerous cow-pens, established on the pine hills for the gathering of the lowing herds of his numerous flocks. I have been told by the old people of this day that he once in his emigrations, lived at a place called "Rose Merry," somewhere near Tinker's Creek. Thence he removed to his lands on the Savannah River.

In those distant days of British loyalty the young Colonies had not passed the bloody ordeal of 1776, and the quiet settlers of the wild forest had nothing to fear but the Savage and the beast of America. Across the river in Georgia, the Indian reigned with scarce an interruption from the White subjects of his Majesty's loyal Colony of Carolina, and the wild bear and wolf preyed upon the fatting lamb and calf. This was a frontier district and the hardy settlers leaving their more comfortable homes in the older Colony of Virginia or distant Europe, cast their lot amid the danger of the red man's tomahawk and the trackless parts of a frontier country. No villages or farms, no public highways and few commodities of life, they were thrown upon their own resources, and became pioneers in the march of civilization. In those days the negroes were employed in penning the cattle in their "cow-pens" and kept away the prowling wolf at nightfall by large bonfires built around the cow-pens at convenient distance.

A thousand calves would be marked and branded in one season, and large droves of beef cattle driven to the Charleston market every year. Cotton had not become then a staple production of this country, and the quiet life of a farmer was too tame for the occupation of those sturdy built men of the frontier.

George Robison, after emigrating to South Carolina took to wife Elizabeth Ann Stewart who became the mother of all his children. Of the parentage of Elizabeth Ann Stewart, nothing is known to me. She made her husband a good wife and was a kind mother. She outlived her husband by a year or two, when she died about the year 1806 at a good old age.

George Robison lived to an advanced age and died leaving his widow and six children in the year 1805. He last left his home on horseback and apparently in good health and was found dead in a small stream, where it is supposed he fell from his horse and died of some kind of apoplexy or sudden cause of death. He was
a large tall and well formed man of very sociable disposition and like the old people of that time, was fond of his morning grog. He died a wealthy man, the fruits of his industry, enterprise and good management. He left an only son George Stewart Robison and five daughters, viz: Mary who married Hatcher, Sarah who married Mills, Lovisa who married Govan, and after his death Chevelette. Ann, who married Squires, and afterwards Odom, and Betsy who married William Dunbar.

The estate of George Robison was disposed of at his death according to his directions in his last will.

(COPY)

"Last Will and Testament of: George Robison"

"South Carolina"

"In the name of God, Amen," I George Robison of Barnwell District and state aforesaid, planter, being of perfect, sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, blessed be God, therefor, and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs whilst I have strength and capacity so to do, being in mind that it is appointed unto all men once to die, and the uncertainty of the time when, do make and publish and declare this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and declaring void all other and former wills by me at any time heretofore made, and first and principally I commend my soul in the hands of Almighty God, hoping for pardon and remission of all my sins and to enjoy everlasting felicity in his Heavenly Kingdom, through the sole merits of my Saviour "Jesus Christ." My body I commend to the Earth to be buried in a decent manner at the direction of my executor hereinafter named. And as to such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with, I dispose of the same in manner and form following:

First: I will and direct that all my just debts and funeral charges be paid out of the profits of my estate, as soon as possible after my decease, and for this purpose I desire that my estate may be kept together until the said debts and funeral charges be paid.

Secondly: I give and bequeath unto George Stewart, the son of
Elizabeth Ann Stewart, all that stock of cattle which I purchased of Thomas Nightingale marked with a crop and overslope in one ear and a crop and underslope in the other ear, and branded thus _, together with their and every of their increase, to hold the same to him, his executors, administrators and assigns forever. And I also give and bequeath unto the said George Stewart the following negro slaves, which he has now of mine in his possession. To Wit: Humphrey, Okerah, Jo, Tom, Pollow, Cato, Junah, Grace, Monday, Moses, Will, Fred, Harriett, Brance, Antony, Seal, Pompey, Young Melinda, Isaac, Gloster, together with all the increase of the females which they now may have or hereafter may have, to hold the same to him the said George Stewart his executors, administrators and assigns forever, on the condition and under the limitation hereinafter mentioned, and whereas I have given to Mary Hatcher in the State of Georgia, the wife of Archibald Hatcher, sundry negroes now in their possession, and named Serry, Phillis, Clarettia, Carter, Merry, Mode, John and Fanny, together with all the increase which the females now or may have, I do now hereby confirm the said gift.

Thirdly: And whereas I have heretofore given to Ann Squires, Lovisa Chevelette and Sarah Mills sundry cattle, which are marked in the following manner, that is to say, the said Ann Squires with a swallow fork and under keal in one ear and a slit and under keal in the other ear. Lovisa Chevellette with a swallow fork and under keal in one ear and a slit and upper keal in the other, and Sarah Mills with a swallow fork and under keal in one ear and a swallow fork in the other, now I do hereby confirm the same intending however that the husband of the said Ann Squires should have no right in or control over the said cattle given to her, but that they should be holden by my executor hereinafter named in trust for the use of the said Ann Squires.

Fourthly: I give and bequeath unto the said Elizabeth Ann Stewart two hundred (200) head of cattle branded thus _ and marked with a swallow fork and underkeal in one ear and slit in the other to hold the same and exercise any control over them she pleases during her natural life, and after her death to be divided into six equal parts, one part whereof I give and bequeath unto my executor, in trust for the use of the said Ann Squires, with permission for her to receive the profits and to sell and dispose
of her said share in any manner she may see fit, free from the
control, debts or engagements of her husband, or any other person
whomsoever. And one other sixth part unto the said George Stewart,
one other sixth part to the said Mary Hatcher, one other sixth
part to the said Sarah Mills, one other sixth part to the said
Lovisa Chevellette and the remaining sixth part to George Robison
Dunbar and Lucy Dunbar, grandchildren of the said Elizabeth Ann
Stewart and all the rest and residue of my stock of cattle not
hereinbefore bequeathed, I give and bequeath unto the said Ann
Squires, Lovisa Chevellette, Sarah Mills, Mary Hatcher, George
Stewart and George Robison Dunbar and Lucy Dunbar to be divided
into six equal parts, the said George Robison Dunbar and Lucy
Dunbar taking one part, the last mentioned cattle are given in
trust for the same purpose, and in the same names as those in the
last preceding clause. And I do also give and bequeath unto the
said Elizabeth Ann Stewart the use of the plantation, whereon I
now live, and all the household and kitchen furniture, those to
belong during her natural life, and also the following negro
slaves during her natural life, to wit: Will, Doreas, Abriham,
Young, Isaac, Hannah, John, Sarah, Jo, Delah, Bill and Arter, and
after the decease of the said Elizabeth Ann Stewart, the said
negroes are to be equally divided, together with the increase of
the females into six equal lots, one lot whereof I give unto the
said George Stewart, his executors, administrators and assigns
forever; one sixth part to the said Ann Squires to be vested in
my executor in trust for her, as aforesaid, another part or share
to the said Mary Hatcher, another share to the said Sarah Mills,
another share to be equally divided between Elizabeth Ann Govan
and Andrew Govan, (Children of Lovisa Govan Chevellette, and to
the executors, administrators and assigns of each of them re-
spectively forever under the instruction and limitation hereinafter
mentioned and expressed and the remaining sixth part to the said
George Robison Dunbar and Lucy Dunbar and to the executor and
assigns or administrators of each of them respectively, forever,
under the restriction and limitation hereinafter mentioned and
expressed. And it is my Will and desire that all the rest and
residue of my personal estate not hereinbefore mentioned and be-
queathed be divided into six equal parts by my executor or three
persons to be named by him. One part whereof I give unto George
Stewart, another share to my executor to hold in trust for Ann
Squires free from the debts, control or engagements of her
husband, another part or share thereof to Elizabeth Ann Stewart, another share to Sarah Mills, another share to Elizabeth Ann Govan and Andrew Govan, to hold the same to them respectively during the term of their natural lives, and the remaining share to be equally divided between George Robison Dunbar and Lucy Dunbar to hold the same to them respectively during the term of their natural lives. And from and after the decease of the said Elizabeth Ann Stewart then I give and bequeath her share of the said residue of the said personal estate to be equally divided between such of her said children as may be living, and the representations of such as may be dead, including Elizabeth Ann Govan, Andrew Govan, George Robison Dunbar and Lucy Dunbar, so as the representations of any deceased child may take among them the share of their deceased parent.

Fifthly: I give and bequeath unto my executor in trust, as aforesaid for the said Ann Squires, to be free from the debts or control of her husband, the following negro slaves, to wit: Noble, Melinda, Minegard, Sentry, Young Noble, Charlotte, Selah, Grace, Miley, Old Sarah, to hold to her and her executors, administrators and assigns forever, subject nevertheless to the conditions and limitations hereinafter expressed.

Sixthly: I give and bequeath unto the said Sarah Mills the following negro slaves, now in her possession, to wit: Sarah, Setirah, Quarco, together with all the increase which the females now have or may have to hold the same to her and the said Sarah, her executors, administrators and assigns on the following condition, which is to be annexed and applied to all the bequests made in this will to the said Sarah Mills and Ann Squires, that is to say, that if either the said Ann Squires or Sarah Mills should die and leave no child living at her decease then I give her share or part of my estate herein bequeathed to her, to be equally divided between the survivor and the child or children of such as may be dead, such child and children taking the share of their respective parents, and in this division I desire that the children of Betsy Dunbar, if living or their children if they or either of them be dead, shall be let in for an equal share with any of the other children of Elizabeth Ann Stewart. I desire that the children of Lovisa Govan, now wife of John Chevellette if living or their children, if they or either
of them be dead, shall be let in for an equal share, with any of the children of Elizabeth Ann Stewart. And I do hereby give and bequeath unto the said George Robison Dunbar the following negro slaves, to wit: Romeo, Rose, Young, Claretta, Juliet, Sapplio and Satirah, together with the increase of the females, the said Claretta, Romeo and Rose having been heretofore given him by deed. And I do hereby give unto the said Lucy Dunbar the following negro slaves, to wit: Belinda, Phillis, Mary and Winter and Lucy; the said Belinda having been previously given her by deed. I desire that the said Lucy Dunbar shall have six hundred and eighty (680) acres of land that formerly belonged to Isom Cleton. I give and bequeath unto the said Elizabeth Ann Govan and Andrew Govan, the following negro slaves, to wit: Elsey, Charles, Polleydove, Tom, Jack, David, Casander, Young Steven, Jane, Brants and Young Elsey, to be equally divided between them by my executor, provided nevertheless and it is my intention that all the property herein bequeathed to the said George Robison Dunbar, Lucy Dunbar, Elizabeth Ann Govan and Andrew Govan shall be absolutely vested in their becoming of age respectively or without being married, then the share that is herein given to the person that may die shall go to the survivors and in case they should all die without being married and under age, then I direct that their share shall go among such of the children of Elizabeth Ann Stewart as shall be living and the representatives of such as may be dead, in the same manner and for the same estate and estates, as they will take in the share hereby given unto them. And I do hereby give unto Betsy Robison Squires, daughter of the said Ann Squires, three negro slaves named Ned, Cleo, and Peg, with the increase of the females, and in case the said Betsy Robison Squires should die before she comes of age or be married then I give the negroes herein bequeathed to her to be divided amongst her brothers and sisters if she has any, and if not then give the said negroes to be divided among the children of the said Elizabeth Ann Stewart, who may then be living, and the representatives of such as may then be dead, in the same manner as those bequeathed to the said George Robison Dunbar, Lucy Dunbar, Elizabeth Ann Govan and Andrew Govan, and to be divided on the happening of the same contingency.

As soon as my debts are paid, I desire my executor or the survivor of him to sell at public auction all my lands excepting the plantation whereon I now live, and to divide the money which
may arise from such sale into four equal parts, one fourth part of which I give unto the said Elizabeth Ann Stewart, another fourth to my said executor in trust for the sole use of Ann Squires, and the remaining fourth to Sarah Mills, and another fourth part to be equally divided between George Robison Dunbar and Lucy Dunbar to hold the same during the term of their natural lives, and from and after the death of the said Elizabeth Ann Stewart, then I give and bequeath the share heretofore given unto her to be equally divided among such of her children as may then be living, and the representatives of such as may be dead and including George Robison Dunbar and Lucy Dunbar, so that the representatives of any deceased child may take among them the share of their deceased parents. And as touching and concerning the plantation and furniture which I have devised and bequeathed unto Elizabeth Ann Stewart, during her life my will is that immediately after her death, the same be sold by my executor or the survivor of him and the money divided into three equal parts, one of which I give to my executor in trust for the sole use of the said Ann Squires. Another to Sarah Mills, and the remainder to be divided between said George Robison Dunbar and Lucy Dunbar, to hold the same for such time and under such limitations and remainders over, as I have made the money to arise from the other part of my real estate, bequeathed to them in the preceding clause.

I constitute and appoint George Stewart Executor of this my Will this thirty-first day of October 1803.

Signed, noted, published and declared in the presence of us by the testator as his last Will and Testament.

George Robison /LS/
Witnesses: John Duncan
John Bates, Jr.
John Castellaw

The date of the birth of the first son of George Robison (viz. George Stewart Robison) is said to be in the year 1768. He was, therefore, probably married about the year 1766 and as he died in 1805 or thereabouts at an advanced age, we will presume not under 75 years. This places the date of his birth about the year 1730, making him 35 years old when he was married. It is not known certainly to me in what part of Barnwell District he and his wife were buried.
George Robison left the following children:

First: Ann, who married Squires and it seems they did not live well together, or at least Squires was not the man to be trusted in the matter of property by his old father-in-law. So it seems at least from the will.

It also appears that they had at least one child. I have been told that after the death of her first husband Ann Squires married one Odom. They lived in the lower part of Barnwell District toward the Edisto river.

Second: Mary married Archibald Hatcher. (They evidently lived in Georgia.)

Thirdly: Sarah married Mills. Where she went or what has become of her children I do not know.

Fourthly: Lovisa married first Daniel Govan and second John Chevellette. One of her children or grandchildren became the wife of the great Southern writer W. Gilmore Sims.

Fifth: Betsy Robison married William Dunbar and died leaving two children, George Robison Dunbar and Lucy Dunbar. I have seen a number of large ledgers and other account books which were kept by old Mr. Dunbar a great many years ago when he clerked for the celebrated George Galphin at Silver Bluff, which in those days was a great trading point for the White people of South Carolina and the Indians of Georgia.

George Robison Dunbar was born about the year 1768. He lived to be an old man and the venerated head of a large and respectable family having died as late as this year 1863. He lived to see much and was the connecting link of three generations. A fifteen year old boy at the death of this old grandfather George Robison, who seems to have cared so much for him in his last Will and Testament, he doubtless was many times fondled on his aged knee and received from the lips of his loving grandsire the history of the oldest Robison of all, how his spirit lived for the promised liberty of this vast western land. How, perhaps, he was told that here among the hills and valleys of Virginia his brave
heart might beat back the Red Man and his strong arm subdue the towering forest, that his enterprising longing might reap the fruited reward of his industry and that distant from the tread of monarchy he might rear his family and equals of all and the peers of the realm. How he breasted the dangers of the ocean and embarked for the new world with his faithful wife like a tender vine folded close onto him. How he ascended the meandering James river and settled beneath the majestic oaks of its ancient banks, how he fought the red man, and felled the mighty forest trees and tilled the virgin soil, and reared his tender family, and became a pioneer in the great land of Republican promise, (but which is now so nearly ruined by the infernal Yankees.)

George Robison Dunbar was reared for the most part in and about Barnwell District, and upon growing up, married a Miss Mary Susan Fickling, by whom he raised a large and interesting family of children. He was a farmer of considerable means and lived on his plantation a few miles out from Steel Creek landing on the Savannah river. He lived to see a great many of his grandchildren married and settled off. He was a very large, tall and good-looking man, of very sociable and popular ways. His house was a home for all his friends, and his enormous family would assemble regularly at his house every Christmas day to rejoin their annual meetings and to partake of the old man's bountiful hospitality.

The large hearthstone glowing with an insistent blaze, the old-fashioned clock that sat in the corner of the room with its ominous ticking, the hospitable sideboard, where replenished decanters of whiskey and rum were at the bidding of the welcomed guests, and all dispensed by the goodnatured, patriarchal "Uncle George," made all around pleasant and congenial and it would serve to remind these after generations of the simplicity and pleasures of ancient memories. He is gone now and they have passed away with him. A new state of things is bringing rapidly about an entire obliteration of old ideas and past associations. War has come over the land with all its long and devastating train of evils. Old political ties have been sundered. Ovations, extremities and necessities will look to new connexions and seek other resorts for an assurance of the continuance of its national life and relief from its pressing troubles. And new political connexions and new political ideas, and commercial affinities with an idle soldiery converted into troops of brigands,
with the countless causes of immorality debauchery and vice scattered broadcast over the land by a disbanded cast of this country, both north and south. We may now bid an eternal farewell to the simple virtues that adorned the social circles of our ancestors, and in time yet to come, they will be beautified by enchantments of the distance, into themes and songs of the poets, like the romantic days of Scottish heraldry.

George Robison Dunbar was all his life a neighbor of his old maternal uncle, George Stewart Robison, to whom he bore a very striking resemblance in habits, manners and personal appearance. He was liked by all who knew him and had a flattering expression of the esteem of his District, by his election to the Legislature of his state. He was a man of powerful constitution and though partially palsied in his latter years, he bore up well under his declining age.

His children are:

1st. Allen Robison Dunbar, who is himself now a man of advanced age, being over fifty years of age. He is now a near neighbor of my mother in Barnwell District, and is a farmer of prosperity and easy abundance. Like all of his brothers and sisters he settled near his paternal homestead and by industry, frugality and wise management has become possessed of considerable worldly means and of the good will and respect of his fellow citizens. He married Laura, daughter of his cousin Betsy Hext, and has a large and interesting family of children. Viz.: George Robison Dunbar, a young man of my age, and an old school mate, play fellow and associate of mine. He is now Sergeant Major of the 3rd S. C. Cavalry in the Confederate service.

2nd. Anna, who married Judson Rountree, is now the mother of several small children.

3rd: Seabrook Dunbar, a grown young man, in service with the 3rd. S. C. Cavalry.

4th: Samuel Dunbar, a young man also in service, and
5th: Willie
6th: Frank
7th, Susie, adopted by her aunts the Misses Hexts.
8th, Bug, a young girl at home with her parents.

2. Frank Fickling Dunbar, son of George Robison Dunbar who married Lucy, daughter of his cousin Ann Judith Smith. His children have been commemorated under the head of Lucy Smith - Frank Dunbar is a large and good looking man of excellent qualities, popular and intelligent, an excellent manager, a good farmer and of abundant means.

3. Jackson Dunbar, son of George Robison Dunbar, married Miss Ashley, and died several years ago leaving no children.

4. Lucy, daughter of George Robison Dunbar, married Council Ashley. He died, leaving her a widow with two children: 1st Alonzo, who married a Virginia young lady, Annie Lucas, a year or two ago and is now in service. 2nd. Lucy, a daughter, who married Lucius Bush, of Barnwell Co.

5. William Patrick Dunbar, named "Patrick" for the husband of his Aunt Lucy. He married Miss Eliza Murphy, and settled very near his old Uncle George Stewart Robison. He has accumulated a handsome property by his industry, economy and good management. He is an excellent farmer and a good sociable gentleman and useful citizen. He has several children. 1st. His oldest daughter Alice, like the rest of her sisters, has been tenderly cared for and well educated. She was married on the 20th day of this present month, October 1863 to my brother E. Junius Black and will make him a good wife and an excellent companion. 2nd. Margaret, another daughter of Mr. Patrick Dunbar, is a grown young lady. 3, 4 & 5, Johnny, Council and George are all small boys, and besides them there are two or three younger children.

6. Samuel Dunbar, son of George Robison Dunbar, married Miss Catherine Johnson, daughter of old Dr. Wm. Johnson an esteemed physician of the neighborhood. Samuel Dunbar settled a few miles out from his father's home and has two children: Sallie, who married Dr. Morrell and Rosa, who married Wm. Cease. Samuel Dunbar, like his old father and like all of his brothers, is a man of congenial and very sociable habits, a capitol fellow on a fox chase and a boon companion and as clever a fellow as ever lived. Never
having paid the same attention to his farming interest nor devoted so much of his time to the accumulation of wealth, as his brother, yet he is a whole-souled, liberal man and has enough to make his home pleasant and attractive to all his friends. His good lady "Cousin Kate" is herself a gem of a woman in her style, and while she stints nothing in dispensing her hospitalities, yet she gives "Sammy," her husband, some good rakings for his fondness for hound dogs and a royal good frolic with "The boys." All of his brothers, being above the conscript age, are now at their homes, but Sammy is in the service with his numerous nephews.

7. Mary, daughter of George Robison Dunbar, married James Boyd and has several children. Two of the elder of whom are now in the service of the Confederate States. Mary Boyd and her husband are now living on the "Upper Three Runs," in Barnwell District.

Lucy Dunbar, daughter of Betsy Robison Dunbar and sister of George Robison Dunbar and grand-daughter of George Robison, was married to Patrick, and at his death she married Minor. She had two children: Caroline and Laura. Caroline married William Garvin and died several years ago leaving three children: William Henry, Wheeler and Kirkland, all now young men in the army. Laura, daughter of Lucy Minor, married Jennings J. Wood and has left several children, she having died about five years ago. Her children are: William Wood, a captain in the Confederate Army and several small boys.

Lucy Dunbar was left a widow after the death of her husbands Patrick and Minor and lived in easy circumstances with her children and grandchildren near her. She was very kind and affectionate to them and was very much loved and respected. But very unexpectedly to all who knew her, she contracted a matrimonial alliance in her old age that disgusted and outraged her children and surprised all who knew her. She was then an old decrepit woman, tall, stooping, ugly and about 75 years of age.

She had a good natured passive and modest young man, about 20 or 21 years old, overseeing for her on the plantation and there was a young lady who also stayed in her house as housekeeper, between whom and the young man, if any alliance of that sort
was to be formed, it was generally reported might perhaps one of those days be married. No other thought ever entered the head of mortal, when lo! and behold! on one auspicious evening, her old uncle George S. Robison and her brother George Robison Dunbar were invited to ride over and the parson, too, the respected and venerable Dr. William Johnson was there for what he knew not. After a little while, the small party of invited guests began to suspect that the stripling Franklin Ingraham and the beautiful young lady who had so long been serving the old lady in her house were possibly to be joined in connubial bond. But imagine the utter astonishment, as when the bridegroom led to the altar the aged Lucy, and as the Dr., scarcely able to perform so ludicrous a farce, went to join them, her old uncle George S. Robison exclaimed with a half-smile and a half-wonder, "Why, Lucy, what are you going to do?" Uncle George, I'm going to be married," uttered with the serenity of maiden composure, was the old woman's reply. And sure enough she was married and the domestic arrangement became the amusement of every conversation held in and about that neighborhood for many long months thereafter. But, although her children raved and fretted and deserted her, she remained true to the young Benjamin Franklin Ingraham, true to her plighted faith, and constant; a better and kinder and more satisfactory husband than whom, she often owned, she had never had. They did live happily together and young Franklin did well his part, by which after expiration of two or three years of his stewardship, the old lady died and left him in possession by deed of a handsome property, the rewards of his kindness and attention and true love to her, his betrothed. He afterwards married Miss Melvina Hext, daughter of Betsy Hext, and after enjoying the bliss of a second marriage to a younger woman, he met the way of all flesh and left her with most of the substantial fruits of his life long labors and novel adventure, which she now enjoys in the full vigor of widowhood.

These descendants of William and George Robison are all good, clever and respectable people, well to do and in every way worthy of their ancestors.

On the first pages of the "Clerk Book of Union Church, James Wilson, Pastor," Ellenton, S. C., which contains the minutes of Church meetings is a list of church members. Occasionally after
a name a date or phrase has been added at a later time. The book was in the possession of Mrs. Ida McElhenny Jones, of Ellenton, S. C. in 1951; at which time, I copied the following:

Mary Fickling (added) dismissed by letter 1819
Sarah Fickling " excommunicated 1822. In the body of the minutes was written, "Excommunicated for her rash accusing old Sister Darling- ton of swearing."

Elizabeth Fickling (added) dismissed by letter 1824. In the minutes was written, "Sister Elizabeth Fickling applied for dismissal."

Sarah Dunbar (added) dead 1828
Jane Robison
Stephen Newman Dunbar
Michael Dunbar
Mary Bush " dec'd 1826
John Bush, Sr. " dead 1822
John Bush, Jr. " Dead
Barraby Holmes " Dead 1822
Jane Willis " Exc. Dead
Susan Boyet
Pracilla Castalow
Hannah Boyd " Dead 1824
John J. Boyd
Reuben A. Boyd " dismissed by letter 1857
John Mooney " died 1866
Rebecca J. Boyd " died Sept. 1844
Elizabeth A. Dunbar
Mary F. Boyd " died 1877
Laura Boyd " dismissed by letter
Caroline F. Dunbar " died 1886
Sarah Mooney " excluded

There were many other names, but these were the only ones that I recognized as being connected with the Dunbars and Wilsons.
Re SMITH FAMILY:
Joseph Smith's inventory was recorded in Isle of Wight in 1759. (Torrance's Index to Wills)
"At General Court held at the Capitol Oct. 23, 1718. 2300 Acres of land lying in King and Queen Co. formerly part of New Kent County as Lapsed from Capt. William Smith to whom it was granted by patent 25 Sept. 1677 & 527 Acres patented 22 Dec. 1682. The said Joseph (sic) Smith did not appear in Court to testify ...so land was granted to Rev. Ralph Bowker. (Va. Colonial Absts. King and Queen Co., Fleet, Vol. 14, p 15).
This shows that Joseph Smith was legal heir of Capt. Wm. Smith; that William Smith was a member of the Virginia Militia to fight the Indians; and that Joseph Smith, having inherited 1020 acres of land in Isle of Wight, was indifferent to the land that he inherited in King and Queen Co.
These large grants of land to William Smith indicate that he fought Indians or did some other notable deed to have been deemed worthy of the rewards of such grants of land.
THE STEPHEN SMITH FAMILY

FRANCIS FICKLING DUNBAR married LUCY ELEANOR SMITH, daughter of Stephen Smith, Jr.


John Boddie, in his "Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight County, Virginia," under the section "Some Isle of Wight Families," claims that the "Smiths of Smithfield," the original home of the early Arthur Smith, were descendants of an Arthur Smith, of Smythe's Hall, Blackmore, Essex county, England, pp 245-255.

The first of the Smiths of Blackmore was John Smith, second son of Thomas Smith of Rivenhall. John Smith was one of the auditors of King Henry VIII and that monarch granted him the Manor and Priory of Blackmore or Blakemore in 1540. He married Dorothy daughter of Trynwll of Worcester who was also a king's auditor.

John Smith did not live long to enjoy his lands at Blackmore for he made his will the 10th day of May 1544 and died soon thereafter. His will is a remarkable document and is fully shown in Essex Arch. Society Transactions (Vol. III, p 56) as a specimen of his times. He bequeathed to his eldest son Thomas, "All my harness, weapons and artillery that is in my armory or gallery at Smythe's Hall, Blackmore."

Thomas succeeded him. According to Morant (Vol. II, p 57) Thomas married first Blanche, daughter of Nicholas Colshill of Middlesex, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Francis, the eldest son, married a daughter of Sir Henry Billingsley, alderman of London, but was disinherited by his father. Thomas'
second wife was Margaret, daughter and sole heir of John Turner of Crossing Hall in Essex, by whom he had six sons and four daughters. He died 10 May 1594, aged seventy years and is buried, with epitaph in the church at Blackmore.

The monument of Thomas Smyth (1594) and his wife Margaret is in the south aisle of the east end of the Parish Church of St. Laurence at Blackmore. It is an altar tomb of modern brick and cement with two enriched alabaster pilasters, and upon it repose recumbent effigies of a man in armour and a woman in ruff and close dress, all of alabaster repaired with plaster. In the bell chamber are numerous fragments of the tomb including parts of kneeling figures of four sons and two daughters. (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, Essex, Central and S. W., p 17).

John the eldest son of Thomas and his second wife died without issue 31 May 1621. Charles inherited next, but by his wife Dorothy daughter of Wiseman of Rivenhall he had an only daughter, another Dorothy, who married Thomas Jennings of Dunmow. Having no male heirs, Arthur, his next brother, succeeded in the Manor of Blackmore. (Morant)

Arthur Smith the next brother married Anne Milward and died the 7th of March 1622/23, soon after his succession. His children were as follows:

I. Captain Stephen Smith, eldest son, was 18 years 9 months and 7 days old when he succeeded his father. He died the 22nd of Sept. 1670, aged 68. He married Jane daughter of Thomas Bennett, alderman of London, and had Arthur, his son and heir, aged 22 in 1664; Henry who died 22nd of December, 1671, aged 28; Stephen who died 14 March 1672, aged 23, and Thomas the 23rd May 1684 aged 34. (From the epitaphs in the church at Blackmore with an achievement of arms on each tomb, argent a crosse gules between four peacocks azure). His other children were Dorothy, Margaret, Nicholas, Joanna, who married Nicholas Alexander, Bennett a child who died, and Christian. Thomas who died in 1684 had a daughter who married William Tendring. When his male heirs failed in 1724 Blackmore passed to the Tendrings.
(It is possible that the Nicholas Smith, who came to Virginia in 1621, aged 18 years, was the 2nd son of Arthur above. E.DeH.)

II. Thomas, (b ab 1604) second son, may have been the Thomas who together with Silvester Tatum and two other persons patented 400 acres in Martins Hundred, James City County, 24 April 1632 (Cavaliers & Pioneers., p 17). On July 21, 1735, Thomas received another grant of 250 acres in Martins Hundred, on a Branch Kethes Creek for the transportation of himself and 4 other persons (Do p 29). On the same day Silvester Tatum patented 100 acres in James City adjoining the lands of Thomas Smith and assigned the same to Smith. In 1636 Walter Daniell patented 100 acres in Martins Hundred joining westerly upon the land of Thomas Smith and south upon Kethes Creek, 50 acres of the same being for the transportation of Thomas Jennings who was probably Smith's brother-in-law. (b. ab. 1606).

III. Arthur (b. ab. 1606), third son probably came to Virginia. (See later)

IV. Dorothy, only daughter, according to Visitations in Essex for 1634, married Thomas Jennings of Dunmow (Harleian, Vol. 13, p 406) He was related to the Wiseman family heretofore mentioned. His father Richard Jennings of Dunmow married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Wiseman (Harl. Vol. 13, p 428). According to Morant, Richard Jennings in 1602 held the manor of Blauncester's Hall in Dunmow. Thomas his son held it in 1628 when his father died. Jennings, wool draper, later sold it to Ashton Morant (II. p 434.)" (End of quote from Bobbie)

"John Smith was the great-grandson of Sir Thomas Smith of the East India Company...These Smiths were in Isle of Wight County in 1622." (N. C. Hist. & Gen. Reg. Oct. 1900.)

It is highly probable that these different Smith families intermarried, as will appear in the following records, showing close relationship between descendants of Arthur, Nicholas, Thomas and William Smith.

Many, before me, have tried to disentangle the Isle of Wight Smiths without success, since the same first names were repeated
over and over again, since records in some counties have been burned; since some Smiths died intestate without leaving us the names of sons, unless, as in a few cases, there was a deed signed to break an entail, but more records are available now than formerly and below are my findings.

Nothing has been found concerning the issue of that first Nicholas, born 1603. The will of a Nicholas, Feb. 18, 1719, in Surry County bequeaths land and other property to sons Nicholas, John--John's son Arthur--Lawrence and William and leaves "to Daughter Mary a featherbed."

Concerning Arthur Smith: (supposedly the Arthur Smith above, b about 1606) "The Statutes at Large, being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia," compiled by William Waller Hening, 1823, shows in Vol. 6, p 308, under date of February 1752, Chap. XLVII. An Act to dock the intail of certain lands whereof Arthur Smith is seised.

Arthur Smith, of Isle of Wight County, parish of Warwick, in his will of Oct. 1, 1645 devised a tract of 2275 acres of land to his children Thomas, Arthur, Richard, George and Jane Smith. The said Thomas, Richard, George and Jane Smith died without issue so Arthur Smith, the son, became seised of the whole tract aforesaid. In his will of Dec. 2, 1696 he devised the said land to his three sons Arthur, George and Thomas Smith, and in default of issue to his three daughters Jane, Sarah, and Mary. The sons George and Thomas died without issue.

Arthur Smith, the grandson, became seised of all the land. He died leaving the land to his son.

Arthur Smith, the great-grandson, who has recently laid off 75 acres into lots and streets for a town called Smithfield. This last Arthur in his will d Aug. 31, 1741 left wife Mary, four daughters and sons Arthur and Thomas.

The will of this Arthur (Deed Bk. 4, p 424) Aug. 31, 1741, names sons Arthur and Thomas, with no Stephen Smith.
The earliest land grants recorded are to Arthur Smith in 1637, to William Smith in 1645 and Nicholas Smith in 1655 (Wm & Mary Quar. (2) Vol. 13, p 170)

It is from this William Smith, of Smith's Neck, that our Stephen Smith, of Barnwell County, S. C. seems to have descended,

1645. William Smith, (2nd) 700 acres in Isle of Wight., lying near Pagan Point, adjacent Anthony Jones, Tristam Norseworthy, Nicholas Smith, Capt. John Upton, Hutchinsons Creek; also 225 acres of marsh land; 500 acres due for the transportation of 10 persons by his late father William Smith and 425 acres by assignment of right by Anthony Jones and 25 acres still due upon one name in the certificate. (Cavaliers and Pioneers, Nugent, p 234.)

1645. William Smith, father of the 2nd William Smith, above died before 1645, since the above grant states "late father William Smith." Anthony Jones gave land to William Smith, because he married Ann, the widow of William Smith I. (Wm. & Mary (2) Vol. 13, pp 170-172)

1649. Will of Anthony Jones, d Aug 16, 1649, no date of proving, "To my brother William Jones if he comes to live in this country, the plantation on which Thomas Parker now lives, if he desires to return home a legacy of 3000 pounds of tobacco; Daughter-in-law (step-daughter) Ann Smith; my sister Catherine Jones; godson Anthony Binford; to Thomas and John Smith 2000 acres on the Blackwater; wife Ann. Witnesses: Robert Watson, Edward Chetwood, Thomas Brasie. (I of W Bk A, p 25). (See William Jones in early Dunbar line).

1656. George Fawdon assigns to Mrs. (Mistress) Ann Smith, "whom I intend to make my wife" 1500 acres in Parish of Isle of Wight, Oct. 30, 1656 (Bk. A) "The nuptials now celebrated, we George and Ann Fawdon do oblige ourselves never to alienate, release or in any way alter...without the consent of our father-in-law Nathaniel Bacon and our mother Ann his wife with our brother William Smith," March 16, 1656 (Bk. A., p 91, Isle of Wight).
After the death of Anthony Jones, prob. the last of 1655, his widow Ann Smith Jones married (2) Nathaniel Bacon, a cousin of the rebel Bacon. "Ann Smith, widow, who married Nathaniel Bacon, was perhaps Ann Bassett as Capt. Wm. Bassett calls Nathaniel Bacon 'brother'." (Wm. & Mary, Vol. 7, p 233.)

1656. Nicholas Smith, Gent., 200 acres in Isle of Wight, "on the James River and the Pagon Creek...said land being due Smith...100 acres patent thereof granted Anthony Jones Nov. 26, 1655 and by the said Jones assigned to said Nicholas Smith, and 100 acres for the transportation of two persons, March 13, 1655, Nicholas Smith and his wife Sarah Smith." (Land Bk. 4, p 39, I of W). (This could have been the father of Stephen (d. 1718) and Nicholas (d. 1696).

The above shows that the Widow Ann Smith, wife of William Smith who died before 1645, married Anthony Jones, who gave land to William, son of William Smith, to Nicholas Smith and willed 2000 acres to Thomas and John Smith and who mentioned Ann Smith as a daughter in his will. Hence William and Ann Smith had issue: William, Nicholas, Thomas, John and Ann. This suggests that the William Smith, who died before 1645, was the son of Nicholas Smith, who came to Virginia in 1621 and named a son for his father.

In his article the "Smiths of 'Smith's Neck,' Isle of Wight County, Virginia," "where the village of Rescue is now located", (Wm & M (2) Vol. 13, pp 170-172) Mr. Lloyd E. Warren states the following:

The 2nd William Smith, who received land grants 1645, 1657 and 1661, was living in 1661, when he renewed his patent for 300 acres on Ballase Marsh. It is not known whom he married. Issue: Stephen d 1718 (See below) and William.

The 3rd William Smith made a deposition in 1692/3, in which he and wife Mary stated that they were "aged 58" (Wm & M Vol. 7, p 259). At the same time Arthur Smith, Sr. gave his age as 55 "living on the Pagon Creek," and his son Arthur as aged 25. (Deed Bk. I, p 57) William was listed on Isle of Wight Rent Rolls, 1704, as owner of 2100 acres of land.


1718. Will of Stephen Smith, dated May 5, 1718, no date of recording: "I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Martha Smith one Good feather bed and furniture one large trunk and one silver cup and one new bible. I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Sarhas children five pounds worth of my Estate to be equally Divided amongst them all seven and as for all of the Remaining part of My Estate both within and without of what nature or Quality soever I give to be Equally Divided Between my Loving Wife Mary Smith Mary Ratcliff and my daughter Martha Smith according to the kind thereof and do Request my Cousin Joseph Smith and Mr. Henry Pitt and Green to Divide the Same according to the Quality thereof and I do nominate and appoint my Loving Wife Mary Smith and my Cousin Joseph Smith to be my Exorus to see this my Will is formed as Witness my hand this 5th of May 1718."

Signed Stephen Smith
Since Stephen Smith calls Joseph Smith, son of William Smith 3rd d 1705, his nephew; and since the wives of both Stephen and William were named Mary, then William married Stephen's sister, Stephen married William's sister, or Stephen and William were brothers. Since Stephen and the wife of William had the same executors to "divide my estate," it seems certain, because of the names of legatees, executors and witnesses of wills and of administrators and appraisers of estates that Stephen Smith of will 1718 and Nicholas Smith of will of 1696 were uncle and nephew and Stephen had a sister who married a Collins, probably William Collins, who named a son Smith Collins. Mary

Note that William Smith III's widow/named the same men to divide her estate as was named by Stephen Smith to divide his. Also notice the close connection of all--William, Mary and Stephen--with Arthur Smith 3rd, who lived on Pagon Creek (William lived on Pagan Point), and his son-in-law Henry Pitt. Also notice above and below, how the names Weston, Collins and Pitt tie together William, Stephen and Nicholas Smith.

Women lost their surnames when they married and became entirely identified, thereafter, by their husband's names. It seems, therefore, evident that the daughter Sarah, of Stephen Smith, married a Smith. Otherwise Stephen Smith would have named her with the surname of her husband in his will. Since Stephen also names his "Cousin Joseph Smith" and cousin usually denoted nephew in wills of those days, it seems to show that Stephen was a brother of William, (will 1705) and that Stephen's daughter Sarah married her first cousin Joseph Smith and had seven children.

In Hening's STATUTES, Vol. 1, p 82, he gives a list of the members of "The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the first Colony in Virginia," who received a Charter from King James I. Among them was Capt. John Sicklemore alias Ratcliffe.

On p 3, Vol. I., Henning in his Statutes states that John Ratcliffe was the 2nd President of the Council of Virginia. On p 82 Capt. John Sicklemore alias Ratcliffe is named as one
of those who received the Charter from James I. May 23, 1609.

What relationship exists between this John Ratcliff and Richard Ratcliff, of Isle of Wight, I do not know. The estate of Richard Ratcliff was appraised by Thomas Applewhaite, Humphrey Marshall (the widow of Nicholas Smith), Henry Pitt and Wm. Best, Oct. 27, 1718, Deed Bk. 2, p 640 (Isle of Wight Wills and Administrations, by Blanche Chapman, p 86) Names associated with Nicholas, Arthur and Stephen Smith. Richard Ratcliff had a son named John, which might indicate that Richard was the grandson of the first John Ratcliff.

The will of Richard Ratcliff, Isle of Wight, Oct. 8, 1713, Oct. 27, 1718, "8 day of 8th month called October," names sons Richard, Cornelius, John; dau. Mary, Rebecca, "and children of my two deceased daughters Elizabeth and Sarah;" sons-in-law Thomas Newman husband of Mary and Richard Jordan husband of Rebecca.


Stephen Smith, of Isle of Wight, probably married Sarah Ratcliff as his first wife, since you will see from the will of Mary Smith below, the wife mentioned in his will, that she was his second wife, a widow with two daughters: one who married Kelly and the other married Ogborne. She and Stephen must have had one dau. named Mary, born after his will was made, or expected to inherit her mother's share.


"Radcliff, Richard and Elizabeth of Chuckatuck, children:
   Elizabeth, b 1668, 7, 21
   Sarah    b 1670, 9, 19
   Richard  b 1672, 7, 13
   Cornelius b 1674, 1, 15
   Mary     b 1679, 2, 5
   John     b 1681, 2, 20
   Rebecca  b 1684, 5, 3
1699, 2, 13, Mary Ratcliff married Thomas Newman, Isle of Wight."

Marriages of Isle of Wight, p 38, Thomas Newman and Mary Ratcliff, dau. of Richard Ratcliff, 1713. In other instances, I have found a discrepancy in dates given in county records from those kept by the Quakers.


It is not known when Joseph Smith died.

1713. On May 2, 1713, Joseph Smith was granted 1020 acres in Isle of Wight County, bounded by Jones Creek, James River and Ballase Marsh; 700 acres of which was due Joseph by a patent dated Sept. 29, 1645 (patent to his father William) and 320 acres being surplus land found within bounds of said patent. (Patent Bk. 10, p 81. Va. Land Office).

1740. Appraisal estate of Nicholas Smith, Feb. 25, 1739. Appraised by Joseph Wright, Robert King, Anthony Fulgham, Joseph Smith administrator, Nov. 24, 1740 (Will Bk. 4, p 301). This must have been brother of Joseph and son of Wm. d. 1715.

1747. Will of William Smith (4th), son of William and Mary Smith, proved 1747, wife Mary; sons William, Stephen, Nathaniel; grdaus. Elizabeth Smith dau. of William and Mary Smith dau. of Stephen; dau. Elizabeth Rodes. Exr. son Stephen, (Will Bk. V. p 96)

This Stephen could not have been the Stephen Smith, of Barnwell Co., S. C., who was living near the Barnwell river in 1765, since this Stephen, of Isle of Wight rendered an account of the estate his father in Isle of Wight in 1770: "to Joseph Chance, as per agreement among the children, to
paid Joseph Spruel acct. against William and Mary Smith; to
Nathaniel Smith in account against Mary, the relict of William
Smith, said Stephen Smith being the executor of William Smith;
paid Joseph Smith his proportion of the dower of Mary Smith"
(William Smith, brother of this Stephen Smith left will dated
1752, pr. 1753 naming one son Joseph, who would have received his
father's share of his grandfather William's estate. Deed Bk.
VIII., p 411 proves this William d 1753 as the son of William and
Mary), "same paid to Nathaniel Smith." Examined by Thomas Pearce
and James Watson, July 6, 1770.

Concerning Nicholas Smith, who seems to have been the son of
William and Ann Smith, and step-son of Anthony Jones:

Sept. 28, 1667. It appearing that Mr. Nicholas Smith of
Pagon Point did plunder or agree with some persons to plunder the
ships in the late extremity of the Dutch Invasion of this country,
it being a very bad act and precedent and so much the worse, he
the sd Smith being a Justice of the Peace, it is therefore ordered
that the said Smith be hereby amerced and fined 50L sterling to be
paid to the use of the public towards building the forts, the said
Smith to pay clerk and sheriff fees and that he deliver up all
such goods or things as he did receive of the plunder aforesaid
upon demand. (Journals of the Council & General Court, p 491.)

1672. Nicolas Smyth gift of a cow to Elizabeth the child of William
Farnum, first increase to her sister Mary, reversion to the
next of them kindred by me. (W & D Bk. 2, p 111.)

1687. Nicholas Smith presented the appraisal of the estate of
William Collins (probably the husband of his niece and father
of Smith Collins). Appraisers, Robert King, John Weston (W
& D Bk. 2, p 271.)

1690. Estate returned by Nicholas Smith, no name, probably that
of John Weston. Appraisers, Robert King, Stephen Smith and
William Smith, Jr.

Nov. 19, 1695. Will of Nicholas Smith. Wife Ann and granddaughter
in Maryland extxs. No child named. (W & D Bk. 1, p 195)

1696. Nicholas Goldsbourough of Talbott County, Maryland, and Ann
his wife, Extx, of the last will and testament of Nicholas Smith and Humphrey Marshall and Ann his wife the relict of Nicholas Smith etc. (W & D Bk. 1, p 215)


1711. Mary Wailes presented appraisal of estate of Nicholas Wailes. Appraisers Stephen Smith, Robert Long, Anthony Fulgham. (Bk. 1 p 525)

Stephen Smith was executor in will of Daniel Long. Arthur Smith in his will names "Godson Arthur Long," (Oct. 1, 1645.)

1711. Estate of Mrs. Mary Pitt was appraised by Stephen Smith and others, Apr. 23, 1711.

All of the above show the close connection between the families of Arthur, William, Nicholas and Stephen Smith.


THIS, I believe, WAS THE FATHER OF OUR STEPHEN SMITH, of Barnwell County, South Carolina. I also believe that this Stephen was grandson of both William and Stephen Smith and son of Joseph and Sarah Smith. Since this Stephen did not name his children in his will, we have no proof that Stephen of S. C., was one of them, but it seems most likely.

Stephen Smith was in Georgia, asking for a grant of land on May 5, 1765 because he had six slaves, perhaps his share of his father's legacy at the time the old man made his will April 1765.

Will of Stephen Smith, Isle of Wight County Will Book 7, 1759-1769 in the name of God Amen. I Stephen Smith of the Isle of Wight County being very sick and low of Body but of Sound mind and Perfect Memory thanks be to the Almighty God do make this to be my last will
and testament in form as followeth—

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Martha Smith one Negro Boy named Davy to her and her only proper use forever and all the rest of my estate after my Just Debts paid my Will and Desire is should be Equally Divided between all my Children, and I do appoint my Son William Smith my whole and Sole Executor to this my last will and Testament as Witness my hand and Seal this 16th Day of April Anno Dom. 1765.

Signed Sealed and Delivered)
in the presence of—)

John Sok: Wills
Rachel Wills.

At a Court held for Isle of Wight County May 5th 1768
The last Will and Testament of Stephen Smith Decd was presented in Court by William Smith the executor therein named who made oath thereto and being proved by the oath of John Scarsbrooke Wills Gent. one of the Witnesses thereto is Ordered to be Recorded.

Test. ()no name)

Many descendants of the families treated above moved into the northeastern corner of North Carolina from Isle of Wight and Surry counties, Virginia. We find Fulgham, Weston, Pitt, Collins, Jones, Newman etc. and of the Smiths: William Smith sold land in Bertie County to Edward Collins in 1735; Edward Collins witnessed the will of George Smith 1735; Richard Smith was granted land on Elk Marsh, Edgecombe Co., adj. Nicholas Smith and sold half to Thomas Smith. This Richard Smith left a will in 1756, naming sons Richard, Stephen, William and Benjamin—later a deed of sale of his inherited land from this Stephen to his brother Benjamin (Deed Bk. 14, p 336, Halifax Co.) states, from "Stephen Smith of the State of South Carolina, district of Camland" (Camden), dated Jan. 17, 1780. In the 1790 census for Camden District, S. C. a Stephen Smith is listed. The will of John Smith, Hyde County, dated Mar. 20, 1772, names sons Joshua, Thomas, Stephen and John, with son Stephen as exr. This Stephen appears on the List of Taxables for
Hyde County from 1759 to 1770, hence he was not our Stephen, who came to Georgia in 1765. It is my guess that these two Stephens of North Carolina were first cousins of our Stephen Smith, Jr.—all with the grandfather named Stephen, who d. 1765.

This would give the children of Joseph and Sarah Smith as: Stephen, Richard, William, John and perhaps daughters, who married Thomas Lovick, etc.

The line of descent suggested by the above is:

1. William Smith, wife Ann, who died before 1645, leaving among others
2. William Smith, died after 1661, leaving
   I. William Smith; II. Mary m Wm. Collins; III. Stephen Smith m Mary. Will 1705 naming, among others,
   3. Joseph Smith married, perhaps, his cousin Sarah, dau. of Stephen
   4. Stephen Smith, son of Joseph and Sarah Smith, will 1765.

This line cannot be proved until a will or deed of Joseph Smith is found to prove that he was the father of Stephen Smith of will dated 1765. Thus far we know positively that this Stephen was not the son of any of the three brothers of Joseph, (will of Wm. 1705) or of any other Isle of Wight Smiths, so, by elimination, he must have been the son of Joseph. We must also prove that this Stephen Smith was the father of our Stephen Smith, of S. C. Thus far we only know that immediately after the will was made by this Stephen Smith in Isle of Wight Va. (and probably his death followed very shortly) our Stephen Smith, as a young, newly married man, possessed six slaves, which he could not have earned for himself at that age. Hence they must have been an inheritance.

These Smiths, of Isle of Wight, were a distinguished family. Arthur and Nicholas Smith were both Members of the House of Burgesses and of the Virginia Court. Ann Bassett Smith's brother Capt. (or Col.) William Bassett was a member of the Council and married Elizabeth Churchill. (Wm. & M. (1) 7, 186).

Documentary authenticity still begins our line with the Stephen Smith, Sr., who came to Burke County, Georgia and Barnwell
District, S. C. about 1765, as the following records in Atlanta, Charleston, Columbia and Barnwell, S. C., and the Smith family Bible will show.

The following from the COLONIAL RECORDS OF GEORGIA; by Chandler Vol. IX. p 318: "March 5, 1765, Read a Petition of Stephen Smith setting forth that he was possessed of Six Negroes and was desirous to settle in this Province if he could obtain Land for that Purpose Therefore praying for one hundred Acres in Halifax District below Land lately ordered John Fryer which if granted he purposed to settle and improve the same—Resolved That on Condition only that the Petitioner doth take out a Grant for the said Land within seven months from this Date and that he doth also register the said Grant in the Register's Office of the said Province within six months from the date thereof that his Majesty may not be defrauded of his Quit Rents the prayer of the said Petition is granted..."

Vol. IX. p 433, "His Excellency Governor James Wright signed the Grant to Stephen Smith for 100 Acres in St. George's Parish, on Oct. 29, 1765."

Vol. IX. p 694, "Petition of Stephen Smith to register Grant read and Granted, Nov. 4, 1766."

Vol. X. p 752, "May 2, 1769, Read a Petition of Stephen Smith setting forth that he was settled in the Province and had no Land granted him and was desirous to obtain Land for Cultivation having five Negroes Therefore praying for three hundred Acres in St. George's Parish on Lambert's big Creek...Resolved That on Condition etc. the prayer...be granted on proving his Family Rights."

Vol. XI. p 12, "April 3, 1770. Read a Petition of James Wilson setting forth that he had with Stephen Smith purchased O'Daniel's Saw Mill in St. George's Parish and was desirous to Obtain a piece of Land Contiguous for the use of the said Mill having a Wife and three Children and had obtained no Land in the province Therefore praying for three hundred Acres on the South Side of the Beaver Dam in St. George's Parish adjoining the saw mill land being part of a tract Sometime since ordered Morgan and
Dunlap by them given up and elapsed. Granted on purchase."

Vol. XII. p 236, "March 3, 1772. Read a Petition of Stephen Smith setting forth that he had heretofore land granted him on Family Right but had now Six Slaves for whom he never had any land...Therefore praying for three hundred Acres of Land in St. George's Parish formerly surveyed for James Wilson the plat whereof had Elapsed in the Surveyor General's Office. Resolved....is granted."

Vol. XIX. Pt. 1, pp 258-259, "And Be it Enacted that the Road from the North west line of the parish of St. Matthew to the North west line of the parish of St. George and all Waters, Creeks and Rivers within the same shall be and continue to be called the third North West division, and that the several Male white inhabitants, Free Negroes and Mulattoes and all Male slaves within the limits hereafter named That is to say from the mouth of Briar Creek up Savannah River as far as the mouth of McBeans Swamp and up Brier Creek as far as Milltown Mill inclusive and from thence in a direct line to the fording place on the said Swamp, shall be and they are hereby declared to be liable to work on the lower Road leading through the said Parish towards Augusta, and that Peter Shand, Esquire, John Conyers, James Harbet, Stephen Smith, Joseph Gresham, John Green and James Nesmith shall be and they are hereby declared to be Commissioners or Surveyors of the said Road..."

From LAND GRANT BOOK, 1758-1772, p 444, the original of which is on file in the Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Ga., "A Memorial exhibited by Stephen Smith to be entered in the office of his Majesty's Auditor General pursuant to a particular clause and condition in his grant of 100 acres of Land in the Parish of St. George bounded to the North East by the Savannah River and on every other side by land vacant and originally granted by King George III on the 29th of Oct. 1765 unto the said Stephen Smith at the quit rent of 2 shillings the hundred acres. In witness whereof he hath set his hand the 2d of January 1767. (signed) Step. Smith

Certified by William Handley for Deputy Auditor.
Shortly after settling on the Georgia side of the Savannah river, Stephen Smith received grants of land on the South Carolina side of the river.

Records in the Court House at Barnwell, S. C., MEMORIAL BOOK 8, p 508, "A memorial exhibited by Stephen Smith" 200 A of a Plantation or Tract of Land in Granville Co. on Pen Branch waters of Savannah River. Survey certified March 10, 1768 and granted the 2nd of June 1769, signed for by Geo: Robison.

Records in the office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, S. C. L

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAND GRANTS to:</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Vol.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Smith</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>23 Feb. 1768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>2 Oct. 1772 Cedar Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>2 June 1769 Pen Br. Sav. River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>23 Feb. 1768 (Near Point Comfort, Sav. Riv.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21 May 1772 Br. of _Run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Barnwell Court House, Barnwell, S. C. Deed Book 1, p 42: "Granted by his Majesty" to Stephen Smith on Pen Branch waters of Savannah River, sold Aug. 23, 1785, 200 acres for 30£ current money, "all that parcel or tract of Land containing 200 acres together with the Rights numbers appurtenances thereof all houses edifices building orchard and gardens meadows pastures trees woods underwoods ways paths passages water courses casements profits commodities advantages here declaments and appurtenances whatever to this parcel or Tract of Land..."

In Deed Book B, Barnwell, p 59 is recorded Jan, 7, 1805, "Indenture made Sept. 5, 1803," Tarleton Brown, Esq., Sheriff, Land on Lower Three Runs, 5000 acres surveyed, 1/3 for Stephen Smith and 2/3 for Robert McLewrath and Daniel Bordeaux, Merchant of Charleston. In 1799, Jane McLewrath signed a quit claim upon marrying Daniel Miller, to her share of the above.
From Strobhart #, p 498 (Columbia, May Term, 1849)

JAMES T. GRAY v. SARAH BATES

Before Frost, Justice at Barnwell, extra term, 1848.

This was an action of trespass to try title.

Gray derived title from a grant to Stephen Smith, Daniel Bourdeaux, and Mucklerath (McLewrath), 3d July 1786.

A sale of Stephen Smith's share of the grant by the Sheriff, under judgment and execution to William Dunbar, October 7th, 1793. (This was after Stephen, Sr.'s death in 1788)

A conveyance by W. G. Middleton, sheriff, to George R. Dunbar, sole heir at law of William Dunbar, dated 8th July, 1814.

Release from George R. Dunbar to John Milledge, dated 19th Feb. 1815 etc.

On "Stub Indents of Revolutionary Claims, R & T", by A. S. Salley, Jr. State Historian of South Carolina. Stephen Smith appears 35 times on records of the Revolutionary War. Also appears as a soldier.

From, Salley's "History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782," Stephen Smith was a State Senator for the Fork District, an extensive territory between the North Fork of the Edisto river and the Savannah river, to the S. C. Legislature.

Stephen Smith Married Martha Newman before Apr. 16, 1765, when she is called Martha Smith in the will of her uncle Alexander Shaw. See Shaw-Newman families for account of Martha Newman.


p 95. Bernard Elliott's Recruiting Journal, 1775. "Set out from Charles Town 24 June....early on Monday set out for Green Savannah where I found Lieuts. Shubrick and Dunbar (Thomas) ....Crossing the Saltcatchers arrived at Pocotaglio to dinner...."
p 96. "Set out for the upper Country and arrived at Mr. Stephen Smiths in Halifax County, here we halted and received an invitation to spend 2 or 3 days, as Mr. Smith informed us there were to be two large musters within that time. One on the Carolina side and the other on the Georgia side...

p 97. "The following day we went with Mr. Smith and Lieut. Dunbar being ill with a fever was left with Mrs. Smith whose care and attendance showed her hospitality on this occasion to our sick Lieut....

p 98. (In speaking of the recruits) "Many of these men are young men and would be very proper for the Service as they have little, and some no property, but live on the cattle of the neighbouring stocks, and the Deer they kill by fire hunting at night, as I was well informed....On Monday Lieut Dunbar being able to ride, and being desirous of going to town was sent off with Sergt Hane and fourteen Recruits and One Volunteer. The same day I crossed Savannah River at Perry Ferry, and proceeded up to Mr. Galphins at Silver Bluff....I halted here one day and enlisted two men. Mr. Galphins hospitality was so great, it was with difficulty I would get away however after seeing his indigo fields and Spiral Pumps, and breakfasting (p 99) with his mixed breed daughters (Footnote: Children of an Indian mother) Politely enough educated with music, etc. etc. we set out for Augusta, and he with us as far as his Saw Mill about three miles distant from Galphin Town...."

The 1790 Census for Orangeburgh District (South Part), South Carolina gives: -Smith, Martha - Males over 16, 2; males under 16, 2; females, 5 and 32 slaves. Stephen Smith died in 1788. The males over 16 must have been brothers or overseers of the plantation.


Barnwell County Judge of Probate, Wills #1 (Winton County) 1787-1790.

Inventory & Appraiseinent of the Estate of Stephen Smith, Decd. By John Collins, Robert Lark & Henry Coker, Decemr. 9th, 1788.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Mahogany Desk</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Brought forward</td>
<td>£ 49.18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Maple Do</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>1 pr Scale weights</td>
<td>£ 2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Tea Stand</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>A lott bottles, Candle sticks, &amp; C</td>
<td>£ 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dining Table</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 Cradle &amp; Furniture</td>
<td>£ 7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Ditto old</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A Bed &amp; furniture</td>
<td>£ 17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Walnut Do</td>
<td>.9.4</td>
<td>1 Small Do. &amp; Do</td>
<td>£ 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Pine Tables</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2 Ink Stands</td>
<td>£ 7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Chairs</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1 Portmantua</td>
<td>£ 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Childs Chair</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2 Trunks</td>
<td>£ 1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Large Sq. Look Glass</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1 Basket, 3 Cham Pots</td>
<td>£ 10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Smll Do &amp; dressing Box</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>a Lott of Cotton</td>
<td>£ 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sett Queens China &amp; China</td>
<td>8.10</td>
<td>3 Trunks and some Cotton</td>
<td>£ 1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Tea Waiters</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>a Box &amp; Basket</td>
<td>£ .5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Square Tea table</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 pr Steelyards</td>
<td>£ 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Table 5 tea spoons &amp; Tongs</td>
<td>1.3.4</td>
<td>Pr of a Sett of Shoemakers Tools</td>
<td>£ .10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Knives &amp; forks</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>1 Ginn Case, 1 Box of physic 15/</td>
<td>£ 18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 large &amp; 2 small bibles</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 pr fire dogs, Shovel &amp; Tongs</td>
<td>£ 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Lot of books &amp; a slate</td>
<td>1.3.4</td>
<td>Wearing apparel</td>
<td>£ 15.0</td>
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Carried forward                          | £ 49.18.6 |
Carried forward                          | £ 96.16   
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<th>Item</th>
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<tr>
<td>Brought Forward</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>120 head of Sheep</td>
<td>$96.16.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Stock of Cattle supposed 60</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>A Horse called Roan</td>
<td>$11.13.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ploughs &amp; some old gears</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 Waggon &amp; gears &amp; one old Wag.</td>
<td>$1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A parcel of Cotton</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23 Geese</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Chest of Carpenters Tools</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 Barrels with feathers</td>
<td>$2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Stock of hogs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A Tumber Carriage &amp; Jack</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000 Inch boards</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 pr Cart Wheels</td>
<td>$12.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27,500 feet Scatlin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 Set Blacksmith Tools</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Quantity of potatoes and pease</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Some Carpenters Tools</td>
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<tr>
<td>&amp; old iron</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&amp; old iron</td>
<td>$2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 Bush. Corn @ 1.6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>500 Bush. Corn</td>
<td>$37.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>250 Bush. Pease 2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>250 Bush. Pease</td>
<td>$2.1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Bushl Rough rice</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25 Bushl Rough rice</td>
<td>$2.2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Quantity of potatoes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A Quantity of potatoes &amp; pease</td>
<td>$6.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; old iron</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&amp; old iron</td>
<td>$2.10</td>
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<td>500 Bush. Corn @ 1.6</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Quantity of potatoes</td>
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<tr>
<td>&amp; old iron</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 Bush. Corn @ 1.6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>500 Bush. Corn</td>
<td>$37.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 Bush. Pease 2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>250 Bush. Pease</td>
<td>$2.1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Bushl Rough rice</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25 Bushl Rough rice</td>
<td>$2.2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Quantity of potatoes &amp; pease</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A Quantity of potatoes &amp; pease</td>
<td>$6.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Value</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Coffee Mill</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Bushl. Salt</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.17.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Sides leather, Tanned</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.18.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Cow Hides</td>
<td></td>
<td>.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Parcel Wool</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Shott Gun 1 Rifle</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Parcell Window Hinges</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Iron Potts</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pr Dogs 1 frying Pan</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dutch Oven</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Churn &amp; some piggins</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Iron Pot</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Spinning Wheel 3 p cards</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cross Cut Saw</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried Forward</td>
<td></td>
<td>380.8.8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrd. forward</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.80.10</td>
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List of Bonds & Notes of Hand due Stephen Smith Estate

Total Amount £ 2777.2.5½

Certified by us this 9th Day of Decembr. 1788

John Collins
Robert Lark )
his ) Appraisers.
Henry X Coker)
mark

Examined & Recorded this 26th Day of August 1789.

Thoms. Wyle, DYC, WC

Of the children of Stephen and Martha Newman Smith:

2-1. Sarah b. 1764 d. 1802 married Thomas Galphin, as his first wife. Thomas Galphin was the son of George Galphin and wife Rachel Dupre (Will of Geo.) Their children were: Barbara Rankin Galphin m Rev. Chas. Screven; Ann Galphin m Barnabe McKinnie; Milledge Galphin, M. D. m Eliza Ardis; Thomas Jefferson Galphin, b. 1801, m Anna ; George Galphin. (Will of Thomas Galphin, who d May 1812).
2-2. Ann, b 1766, m (1) Richard Hankinson, Sr. named "brother" in will of Robert Hankinson, 1788, and had sons Stephen, Thomas and Richard. Ann m (2) Robert or John Lark and d Nov. 19, 1802.

2-3. Eleanor, m Stephen Collins as his 2nd wife and d May 15, 1813.

2-4. Stephen Smith, Jr. b Jan. 17, 1776, m Judith Vince (Our ancestors)

2-5. Henrietta, b Feb. 15, 1784, m George G. Robison.


2-4. Stephen Smith, Jr. Records copied by Elizabeth Willis DeHuff, June 1945, from the Bible of Stephen Smith, Jr. and his wife Judith Vince Smith, then in the possession of Mrs. Robert Walton, Augusta, Georgia:

The
HOLY BIBLE
containing the
Old and New Testaments
Translated out of
The Original Tongues
and with the
FORMER TRANSLATIONS
Diligently Compared and Revised
By His Majesty's Special Command.

Appointed to be read in Churches

OXFORD

Printed by T. Wright and W. Gill Printers to the UNIVERSITY
And sold by R. Baldwin, and S. Crowder: in Paternoster Row,
London; and by W. Jackson, in Oxford. 1769. CUM PRIVILEGIO

At the end of "Micah:"
"Died on the 19th of February 1811, Capt. Joseph Vince (In the)"

"Mrs. Lucy Vince, departed this life on Friday 17th September 1830. In the 73rd year of her age."
"Departed this life on the 9th July 1830 Mrs. Elizabeth Robison."

On two unprinted pages are given the births of Stephen Smith (Jr.), Judith Smith and all of their children. At the bottom of these same pages is given the death date of James Vince Smith (aged 6) (See below) Stephen Smith (Jr.) and Judith Smith.

On the third unprinted page is recorded the deaths of:
Lovisa Robison Furse died February 29, 1848
Ann Milledge Bothwell died August 1861
Martha Lafitte died December 27th 1863
Thomas B. Smith died January 22, 1866
Eliza Carey Graham died 27th December 1869
Sarah Elizabeth Wilson died 1873
Lucy Eleanor Dunbar died November 17th 1883
Julia A. Furse died May 17, 1894

At the end of REVELATION: (In several different handwritings)
"Capt. Joseph Vince died on Tuesday the 19th Feby. 1811- Aged in the 67th year of his Age."

On another page:

Stephen Smith, Sr. deceiced 17th day of Oct. 1788
Elizabeth Smith deceiced Aug. 14, 1788
Martha Smith died 4th of Aug. 1799 in Barnwell Dist.

Robert Hankinson died 21 day Aug. 1788 (m Susannah Newman sister of Martha)
Thomas Filpot, Sr. died 11th June 1789 (m Ann Newman, sister of Martha Newman Smith)
Sarah Galphin died 5th Nov. 1802 (Sarah Smith wife of Thomas Galphin)
Ann Lark died 19th Nov. 1802  (Ann Smith wife of ______ Lark)

Eleanor Collins died 15th May 1813 (Eleanor Smith (2) wife of Stephen Collins)
Sp. (Stephen) Collins, Esq. died 11 Nov. 1814

(At the bottom of a page of Bible text is written: "Jack son of Nanny was born the 7th of April 1807, Barnwell Dist., S. C." (Slaves)

2-1. Stephen Smith, Jr. Born Wednesday, January 17, 1776 at 6 A. M. 
Burke County, Georgia. 
Died July 21, 1840 (Buried near Steele Creek, S. C.)
Married, December 5, 1799, in Barnwell Dist., S. C.

Judith Vince, wife of Stephen Smith was born in Barnwell Dist., S. C. 
Died November 12, 1857. (Buried beside her husband, near Ellenton, S. C. in the old George R. Dunbar graveyard on what was later known as the "Boyd Place," because George's daughter Mary m Jas. Boyd)

Births (Children of Stephen and Judith Smith)

3-1. Thomas Bonaparte Smith, born Saturday, 6 of September, 1800, at half-past twelve o'clock in the morning, Barnwell District, S. C. (Never married, but lived as a "sporty" bachelor, driving up-to-date rigs and fine horses, (in Augusta, Georgia) so I was told.


3-3. James Vince Smith, born Thursday 16 of May, 1805, at 9 o'clock in the morning, in Burke County, Ga., Died Monday July 1, 1811, aged 6 yrs., 1 month & 15 days, in Burke County, Ga.

3-4. Lucy Elinor Smith, Born 23 of July 1807 in Burke County, Georgia. Died November 17, 1883 (Married Francis
Fickling Dunbar. See Dunbar Family and the Memoirs of George Robison Black.) Lucy Eleanor Smith Dunbar and her husband Major Francis Fickling Dunbar are buried in what is now known as the "Boyd Place Burying Ground." Both graves are marked. This was the home plantation of George Robison Dunbar, who lived in a cedar pole house, which was said by his son to have been the first house built in that section of Barnwell Dist. It was built by John Galphin, the half-Indian son of George Galphin and sold by his heirs to George Dunbar. It was torn down after 1910, when it was still strong and substantial. In the division of George Dunbar's property, it fell to his daughter Mrs. Mary Dunbar Boyd, Mrs. James Welcome Boyd. Its location is near Meyers Mill, P. O. on the Atlantic Coast Line R. R., Barnwell County, S.C.

Sarah Elizabeth Smith, born Thursday, 25 of May 1809, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, Burke County, Georgia. (She was the second wife of James Jennings Wilson.)

3-5. Ann Vince Smith, born Monday, 18 of February 1811, Burke County, Georgia. (Died young.)

3-6. Catherine Barnes Smith, born 31 of October 1812, Burke County Ga. (Died young)

3-7. Lovisa Robison Smith, born 14 of August 1814 in Barnwell Dist. S. C. (Married Edward Furse.)

3-8. Mary Louisa Smith, born 2 of July 1816, in 7 weeks after died.

3-9. Stephen Smith, born July 1, 1817, in Barnwell Dist., S.C.

3-10. Joseph Smith, born 24 of July 1819, at Silver Bluff, Edgefield District, S. C.


3-14. Ann Eliza Carey Smith, born 4 April 1826, Barnwell Dist., S. C. (Married Winchester M. Graham, and she died 1867)

3-15. Barbara Scriven Smith, born 6 May 1828, Barnwell Dist., S. C.
On another page of the Bible records is:

Mary Newman Daughter of John & Susannah Newman Born Tuesday 8th March 1796
George Newman Son of John and Susannah Newman Born Saturday 22nd September 1798
William Newman Son of John and Susannah Newman Born 19th Day of April 1801
(John Newman was the brother of Martha Newman Smith, wife of Stephen Smith.)

(He married Susannah Crossley, widow of Capt. Daniel McMurphy, one of the five Commissioners who laid out the City of Augusta. Susannah Crossley was the daughter of William Crossley and Martha Galphin, the sister of George Galphin. She is named in the wills of both Wm Crossley, signed 25 Sept. 1787 and George Galphin. Mrs. William H. Jones, of Columbia, has an old deed of land known as "the Crossley or McMurphy land," in which Mrs. Jane Foreman, "wife of Benjamin Foreman" is named as the "heir of Molly (Martha) Crossley." Jane Foreman was a daughter of John and Susannah Newman.)

Henrietta Smith Daughter of Stephen & Martha Smith born 15th February 1784
Elizabeth Smith Daughter of Stephen & Martha Smith born 12th January 1786

George Collins Son of Stephen & Elinor Collins born 19th March 1791, 9 o'clock in the evening
Barbara Collins Daughter of Stephen & Elinor Collins born the 24th March 1793
Martha Collins born the 3rd January 1795

James Lambright was married to Martha S. Collins Jan. 23rd 1814 by the Rev. James Wilson
George W. Collins was married to Susan Ann Furse (daughter of James and Martha Smith Furse) Thursday evening 26 November 1818 by the Rev. William B. Villard

Stephen Smith Robison, son of George & Henrietta Robison Born 10th January 1804
Paul Hamilton Robison son of George & Henrietta Robison Born 20th November 1805 (George Robison, son of William and Mary Lark Robison married Henrietta Smith, daughter of Stephen Sr. and Martha Newman Smith).

Also from the Bible: "Eliz. Smith died August 14, 1788
Martha Smith died Aug. 1799 (Wife of Stephen Smith, Sr.)


Stephen Smith, Jr. was a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1832, from Barnwell District. He was Justice of Peace Dec. 19, 1796 (Barnwell Co. Deed Bk.1)

George R. Black gives a delightful description of Ann Judith Vince Smith in his Memoirs, herewith attached.

Stephen Smith, Jr. was in business with John Milledge of Augusta, Georgia. When John Milledge was serving as Governor of Georgia and had to live in the State Capitol, Stephen Smith moved his family from Barnwell District, S. C. over into Burke County, Georgia, to look after their joint business. In so doing, he had to cross the Savannah river at the Sand Bar Ferry, so named because it was in a bend of the river, causing the current to dig deep on the South Carolina side, but to deposit a broad sand bar on the Georgia side of the stream. The carriage in which some of the family rode was low-slung in the back and open on each side of the floor. The family silver was carefully packed in a chest, which was placed at the feet of the riders. In order to get onto the ferry boat, known as "the flat", hewn logs were laid along the steep embankment; but since the decline was more than 45 degrees, it was a difficult feat to descend to the flat or to climb out from it on return. As the horses were driven down this incline, the over-burdened carriage struck their hind legs. They lunged, tipped the carriage to one side and the heavy chest of silver slid
quickly into the deep, red-muddy Savannah river waters. Grappling hooks could not find it and to this day, it has never been recovered. One can imagine the yelling of the coachman to the lunging horses, the rattle of wheels and chains, the excited commands of the negro ferrymen, the quick orders of Stephen Smith the sigh of Judy Smith, when she realized what was happening, and the quick lifting of wife and children out of the coach.

Mr. Tom Bush, of Ellenton, who as a boy knew Stephen Smith, Jr., said that Stephen Smith, Jr. was a man of such dignity that no one ever called him anything but "Mr. Smith," not even his closest friends.

My Aunt Lucy Walton, Clara Rountree Mathewson and "Cousin Gussie" Dunbar recently told me anecdotes about their mutual grandmother Lucy Elinor Smith Dunbar, whom they all called "Mummah". She always wore black dresses, covered by a long, very full, black apron made of sateen. These aprons always had ample pockets. In winter, the everyday dresses were made of alpaca and the Sunday-go-to-meeting ones were made of silk-warp henrietta. In the house, each was protected by wearing the aprons, which tied around her ample waist. In summer, dresses were of black cotton material. Whenever a granddaughter was in difficulty with her mother, she would run to "Mummah" and throw herself upon grandmother's lap. Quickly Mummah would snatch up the side of her apron and completely cover the child with it to save her from chastisement. In the pocket of the apron, she always carried flat sticks of lemon candy. When the whipping danger was passed, Mummah would reach into the pocket and break off a tiny square of candy—always with one hand by separating 1st and 2nd fingers over one side of the stick and pressing her thumb against the other side, at the point between the separated fingers. The children listened for the snap. Then she would push the candy square into the child's mouth and that ended the episode. Once when my grandmother was particularly annoyed with Aunt Lucy and held a switch to switch her, Aunt Lucy ran to be covered in Mummah's apron. Mummah covered the child and then felt her perfectly well wrists and forehead and exclaimed, "Why, Liz, this child's burning with fever. You can't whip a sick child!" And Liz gave up. Uncle Frank Dunbar, Mummah's youngest son, was not so easy to manage. Mummah heard blows as Uncle Frank lashed
his son Frank, she grabbed a broom, rushed to the scene and standing with broom raised over him she exclaimed, "Now don't you dare strike this child another lick." Uncle Frank saw determination in her eye and desisted. Clara Mathewson wouldn't go to sleep once when she was supposed to do so. She went to Mumma and laid her head on Mumma's lap. Soon she heard the familiar crackle of lemon candy. A piece was thrust into her mouth with the admonition, "Now, go on to sleep." And Clara went and was soon asleep.

Stephen Smith, Sr. d 1788, married Martha Newman before Apr. 1765 and had son
Stephen Smith, Jr. b 1776, d 1840 m Dec. 1799 Ann Judith Vince, dau. of Joseph Vince and his wife Lucy Robison, and had, among others,
Lucy Eleanor Smith, who married Francis Fickling Dunbar.

The coat-of-arms of William Smith, of Isle of Wight, who, it has been claimed by former compilers (perhaps because of the names of sons Thomas and John, was a descendant of Sir Thomas Smith, of the East India Company (Hathaway, N. C. His. & Gen. Register for Oct. 1900) was the same as that used by Landgrave Thomas Smith, of S. C.
THE NEWMAN-SHAW FAMILIES

Burke's "General Armory," 1878 edition, p 730, gives the Arms of the Newman family as follows:

Arms: Sable, three demi-lions rampant argent, langued gules.
Crest: A lion rampant argent.
Motto: Ubi amor ibi fides. (Where there is love there is fidelity)

The head or chief of this family bore the title of Baronet. Mamhead in Devonshire was the principal estate. The branches possessing the estates of Ludgvan and Gluvias, both in Cornwall, bore the same arms with different coloring. There were branches in both Ireland and Scotland.

Burke's "General Armory," 1844 and 1878 editions: The Shaws of Sauchie, Renfrewshire, later of Greenock, Baronets, were chieftains of the clan. The title of Baronet later became extinct.

Arms: Azure, three covered cups, or.
Crest: A demi-savage proper. (A savage or demi-savage is always depicted with a club unless otherwise stated.)
Motto: I Mean Well.

Stephen Smith, Sr., of Barnwell County, S. C. married Martha Newman before 1765. Martha Newman was the daughter of Thomas Newman and Martha Shaw.

The family name Newman is of the same origin as Newcome—"Stranger newly arrived." Original spelling was Nieuweman, which indicates an Anglo-Saxon origin. Thomas Newman born in England about 1620 emigrated to Virginia in the ship "Plaine Joan" in 1635, aged 15 years (Hotten) and probably settled with his brother John Newman in James City, Va. "Immigrant Thomas prob. married the daughter of Henry Burdett, Sr., whose will was proved in 1695 in Richmond Co." ("Gleanings of Virginia History," by William Fletcher Boogher, pub. 1903, pp 237 & 246)

Son John of the first Thomas Newman married Elizabeth Burdett, of Richmond Co., Va. (Tyler's Mag. Vol. VI., p 277) This seems
more likely than the statement of Mr. Boogher because of the dates.

Apparently son of John one of these earliest brothers, Thomas and John, went northward from James City into Middlesex and Richmond counties and the sons of Thomas went south into Isle of Wight.

Continuing these Newmans in the Northern Neck of Virginia from "Gleanings of Virginia History." In 1677 Thomas Newman made a deed to his son Thomas who was about to be married. Thomas Newman died intestate about 1700, when his personal estate was appraised at 16,577 pounds of tobacco. "He certainly had but one son Thomas born perhaps before 1656 and after the removal of his father to what is now Richmond County. Thomas, Jr. acquired nearly all the Newman property in the Northern Neck. He conveyed moratico to John Tarplay in 1700 and the deed shows that he lived in Litten­bourne parish and recites that the lands conveyed were given him by Capt. Alexander Newman in his last will and Testament. He died between 1704-1707 and left: Alexander b 1678; George and John, evidently twins, b 1681, both minors in 1701 and of age in 1702; and Thomas Newman, a minor in 1707."

A land grant of 320 Acres, 1651, HR Thomas Newman, Susanna his wife, Anne Newman, Susan Newman. On the East side of Easter­most river in Mockjack Bay. (Mason's Gloucester Co., Va., records, Middlesex Co. Bk. 2, p 312, p 67). Hence his sons were born after 1651.

Thomas Newman witnessed a deed from James to Best, 5 Sept. 1654, (p 184) (Fleet's Absts. Lancaster County, 1652-1655, p 75). Middlesex Co., where Thomas was granted land, and Lancaster Co. are just across the Rappahannock river from each other.


Alexander Newman, deed of gift from John Newman dec'd father of Alexander of Parish of Farnham--gave and bequeathed unto sonne Samuell 20,000 lbs of tobacco, and John Newman one other of his sonnes all the rest of his estate. Alexander to have the Estate until his brothers come of age. John Newman and Paul Woodbridge, his guardian, May 1, 1679. (Rap. Wills No. 2 p 77)

Alexander Newman was a Burgess 1695-1702. (Journals of the House of Burgesses of Va.)

Nonsuperative will of Alexander Newman, 1711, left land to Thomas Newman who married daughter of Elias Wilson. Care of the name of "Newman's Barr." Thomas Newman, son of Thomas Newman, lived above Rappas Creek. The will was sworn to by Thomas Griffin and Winifred Griffin. (Richmond Co. Wills, 1709-1717) Old Rappahannock County became Richmond County in 1692. There were Griffins in early Barnwell Co. Records.

The first names in the above records came down in the Newman-Shaw family in Barnwell Dist., S. C.: Susannah, Anne, Alexander, Thomas, George and John Newman. Alexander and George probably were derived from Alex. Shaw and Geo. Galphin. These names indicate a connection of this first Thomas Newman, of Va., with Thomas Newman, of S. C.

In his "Gleanings of Virginia History," Mr. Boogher refers to no authority source for his statement that the first Thomas Newman "certainly had but one son Thomas etc." This conclusion was probably reached by him because he found no records in Richmond Co. of any other son. However, it seems equally certain that Thomas Newman 1st did have another son--a son named John Newman--, who, in turn, had a son named Thomas by 1711. Otherwise, those who testified to Alexander Newman's will would not have found it necessary to indicate definitely that the legatee of the will was that particular Thomas Newman "who married the daughter of Elias Wilson."

Tyler's Magazine, which is considered an authority in genealogical statements, stated, as recorded above, that "son John of the first Thomas Newman married Elizabeth Burdett." Since there are no records of this John in Richmond or adjoining
counties, this John must have moved away, with his inheritance of tobacco, to another county. He apparently moved to Isle of Wight County.

The following marriages are listed in Blanche Chapman's "Marriages of Isle of Wight County, Virginia, 1628-1800:" p 38, John Newman & Ruth Taberer, dau. of Thomas Taberer, 1692 (W & D Bk 2, p 50)
p 38, Thomas Newman & Mary Ratcliff, dau. of Richard Ratcliff, 1713 (Bk 2, p 638)
p 38, Thomas Newman and Mrs. Mary Bunkley, R of Robt. Bunkley, 1727 (W Bk 4, p 295)
p 105, "Quaker Records," Thomas Newman & Mary Ratcliff, of Isle of Wight Co., 13 day of 2 month 1699, p 134.

Since Thomas Newman was old enough to give inventory to Ruth Newman, who was only married to John Newman seven years earlier (1692-1699), he could not have been the child of that union, but was the son of John Newman by an earlier marriage, evidently by the marriage with Elizabeth Burdett. Hence he could have been the Thomas Newman who married (1) Mary Ratcliff and (2) Widow Bunkley. The Thomas Newman, of Silver Bluff, who had two married daughters and four other children in 1765, must have been married nearly twenty years by 1765 and hence was born about 1720. He could have been and probably was the son of Thomas Newman, who m Mary Ratcliff. (For Ratcliffes see Smith family).

I found no later records of this Thomas Newman in Isle of Wight, so the son of Thomas and Mary Ratcliff Newman well might have been the Thomas Newman, who came to South Carolina and married Martha Shaw about 1740.

Hence the above Newmans could have been our ancestors. Thomas and Martha Newman lived at Silver Bluff near George Galphin (see later).

As a child I was told the tradition of how George Galphin received his vast estate around Silver Bluff. The Chief of the Indians of that section came in frequently to trade with Galphin. He explained to Galphin the Indian superstition that if an Indian
dreamed vividly about an object, the said object belonged by supernatural rights to the dreamer and the dreamer should possess it. After that the Chief had frequent dreams about objects in the trading post. Each time, he told Galphin of the dream, Galphin would say, "All right, if Indian dream he owns this, Indian'll have to have this." Galphin would hand the object to the Indian to keep. Finally, the Indian dreamed that he owned Galphin's flintlock that he kept on the trading post wall. Galphin gave him the gun. But the next time, Galphin saw the Chief approaching, he went outside to meet the Indian. "Chief," he said quickly, pointing to the western horizon, "you see those trees away over in the distance?" "Hahn," grunted and nodded the Chief. Turning, Galphin pointed to each of the other directions and sighted something on the dim horizon. Then he said, "Chief, I dreamed that I owned all of the land between those places. It all seemed to clearly belong to me, what about it?" The Chief really grunted then; but finally he said, "If Galphin dream he has all that land, Galphin must have that land; but, Galphin, no can dream no more."

In 1908 Anna Eliza Rountree told me that Stephen Smith married the daughter of John Newman and that she had always heard that John Newman and George Galphin (Godolphin) were "expelled from Edinburgh College and fearing to go home, they took ship for America," landed at Savannah and settled up the Savannah river, where they traded with the Indians. Later their sisters joined them in America and "they married each other's sisters."

This tradition had been garbled before "Nannie" heard it. Stephen Smith was the brother-in-law of John Newman and John was born in South Carolina; but we may assume, with certainty, that there was a thread of truth in the tradition. George Galphin might have come to America with Thomas Newman, who may have been sent back to England or Scotland to be educated, as so many sons were sent in those early colonial days; and he and George Galphin may have taken ship for the Savannah river district, instead of to Virginia. Both settled finally at Silver Bluff and both married Shaws. George Galphin married Bridget Shaw July 1, 1741 (St. Philip's Parish Register, Charleston, edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. p 184) and Thomas Newman married Martha Shaw (Wills of Alexander Shaw, below, and Edward Jevins, below).
The will of Launch Shaw "Prince William Parish Indian land South Carolina" naming "beloved daughter Bridget", dated Feb 20, 1761, (Will Bk. 9, 1760-67, Charleston Wills, p 146) suggests that Launchlan Shaw was a brother of Bridget Shaw, who married George Galphin in 1741. Also Launch and Bridget might have been brother and sister of Alexander Shaw, who names Martha Shaw Newman as his sister in his will. In that event George Galphin and Thomas Newman would have married sisters, which seems likely in the light of the subsequent close relationship of these two families. Launch's will states that he had land in Gilmerton, Scotland.

A John Shaw received a grant of land in Craven District, S. C. in 1713 (Land Office records Columbia, S. C.). Roger Shaw married Eleanor Mills in Charleston Jan. 1, 1731 (Parish Register). Martha Newman Smith named a daughter Eleanor. Alexander Shaw received a grant of land in Granville Dist. 1758 (Index to Grants, L-2, 1695-1776). Catherine Shaw rec'd 100 acres in Granville Dist. 30 Aug. 1762 (Ibid). She might have been a spinster or widow of a Shaw.

It would seem that John Shaw, who came to South Carolina about 1713, perhaps from Gilmerton, Scotland, had children or grandchildren: Roger, John and Daniel (See below), Alexander and Launch; and Catherine (?), Martha (m Thomas Newman), Ann (m 1st Gray and 2nd Atkins), and Bridget (m George Galphin).

John Shaw was probably a grandson of Thomas Shaw, whose sloop plied between England and the Carolinas. In James Camden Hotten's "The Original Lists of Persons of Quality etc., 1600-1700, pub. in London 1874: p 354, "the sloop ENDEAVOUR for Carolina, Thomas Shaw Commander, Oct. 9, 1679" brought Mary Benson and others.

Will of Alexander Shaw, April 16, 1765, proved June 14, 1765; "One-third to my beloved sister, Martha Newman...at her death to her issue: viz. John, George, Alexander, Susannah, Ann now Ann Filput, and Martha Newman, otherwise Smith;" to Wife Martha Shaw and to "sister formerly Ann Gray, now Ann Atkins, and her issue by William Gray deceased: John, William, Alexander and Martha Gray; to Thomas Filput one tract of Land containing 500 acres on
Savannah River in Granville County. Exrs. wife Martha, Wm McTier, Thos. Filput, John Newman, John and William Gray. (Charleston Wills, Bk 1760-1767, p 538.)

The marriage settlement of Martha Shaw and Robert Reid was signed 12 Oct. 1776. John McTeer (McTier) and Jean Melville named as trustees. (Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.) Since Alexander Shaw named William McTier as an exor. of his will, it would seem that Martha Shaw, (1) Alexander's wife, and (2) Robert Reid's wife, was Martha McTier. John McTyeir's will (Richmond Co.) shows that he came from Lancaster Co. Va.

Deed from John Shaw to Wm. Jelu for land granted John Shaw Apr. 29, 1768,"100 acres on Nobles Creek waters of Savannah River, reserving to John Shaw 20 ft. sq. where his brother Daniel lies in his grave," dated Sept. 1, 1784. (Edgefield Book A.)

John Herndon, J. P. "Personally appeared before me John Shaw of Hollow Crick"..."both in 96 Dist...said he...for 20 & 100 acres granted to Shaw 27 Aug. 1764 by Gov. Wm. Bull." (Ibid, p 7).

Will of John Shaw, Abbeville (96 Dist.) Wills, Vol. 1, p 518, names sons Tomas and Alexander Shaw.

The will of Edward Jevins, "late of New Windsor now residing at Silver Bluff in the Province of South Carolina, Planter." To Thomas Newman one roan horse known by the name of Roaly and my riding saddle. To Martha the wife of Thomas Newman all my stock of black cattle. My beloved friend Alexander Shaw of New Windsor planter, executor, Signed 24 Oct. 1753, recorded 4 Febry 1754. Wit: John Howell, Thomas Newman and Joseph (X) Cornall. (Charleston Will Bk. 1752-1756, No. 7, p 156)

Again, partly because Sherman burned the records in the Court House at Orangeburg, S. C., our authentic records of these families begin in South Carolina:

Martha Shaw, sister of Alexander and Ann Shaw, married Thomas Newman, about 1740, and lived near Silver Bluff. Their children were:
2-1. John Newman m Susannah (See records from Stephen Smith Bible for three of their children). (She was Susannah Crosslie, dau. of William Crosslie and Martha Galphin, sister of George Galphin. See Galphin will Abbeville, S. C.) (Barnwell Records).

2-2. George Newman

2-3. Alexander Newman (Note similarity of these names to names of children of 1st Thomas Newman, Northern Neck, Va.)


Thus we have:

1-1. Thomas Newman, b 1620 in England, d ca. 1700 m ca. 1645 Susannah, issue, among others,

2-3. John Newman, b ca. 1651 (after his father rec’d land grant) in Richmond Co., Va., d 1692 in Isle of Wight Co., m (1) ca. 1670, Elizabeth Burdett, dau. of Henry Burdett, Sr. will 1695, m (2) Ruth Taberer. Issue by (1) marriage, perhaps among others,

3-1. Thomas Newman, b ca. 1671, m 1713 (1) Mary Ratcliffe, who d 1726 or 27. Issue

4-1. Thomas Newman, b ca. 1715-1720 in Isle of Wight, Va., sent to Scotland for education, returned to South Carolina with George Galphin, m ca. 1741 Martha Shaw. Thomas Newman must have died between 1768 and 1788, during which time his will or administration would have been recorded in Orangeburg, where records were burned in 1865. Issue, among others,

5-1. Martha Newman, who married Stephen Smith. (See Smith family)
George Robison Dunbar married Mary Susan Fickling February 2, 1807. All that family tradition could tell was that Mary Susan's father, Francis Fickling, "came from Wadmalaw Island," which is between Charleston and Beaufort, S. C.

The Ficklin Arms as given in Fox-Davies' "Armorial Families" follows:

Arms: Sable, on a chevron or, between 2 escallops in chief of the last and a bezant in base, an escallop of the first.
Crest: An heraldic tiger sejant sable, semé of escallops, crined and gorged with a collar gemel or, resting dexter paw on a bezant.
Motto: Semper Fidelis.


From 1696 to 1730, although its population gradually increased, no large addition was made to the inhabitants of Carolina...to promote the settlement of the province. Gov. Johnson was instructed "to mark out eleven Townships, in square plots, on the sides of rivers, consisting each of 20,000 acres, and to divide the land within them into shares of fifty acres for each man, woman, and child that should come over to occupy and improve them. Each township was to form a Parish." (Carroll: "Hewitt's History, p 196.)

The township on the Pedee River was called Queensborough...this land embraced in the bend of the river, opposite the present village of Society Hill, became known as "Welch Neck." The emigration from Wales to Pennsylvania, from which this to Pedee proceeded, "had its beginnings we are told, in the following manner. In the spring of 1701, several Baptists in the counties of Pembroke and Caimarthen resolved to go to America...These sixteen persons met at Milford Haven, in the month of June 1701, embarked on board the good ship William and Mary; and on the 8th
of September following, landed at Philadelphia....The Welch tract was first in the province of Pennsylvania, afterwards, upon the change of boundaries, in the State of Delaware. (Benedict's Hist. of the Baptists).

The first visit of the Welch to Pedee appears to have been made in the latter part of 1735....Wishing to settle in a body.... "The late Lt.-Gov. with the advice of his Majesty's Council, thought it would greatly tend to the service and strengthening of this Province, to grant the petition of several natives of the principality of Wales, in behalf of themselves and others of their countrymen, who intended to settle in the Province from Great Britain and Pennsylvania, praying the lands...on Pedee river...might be set apart for their use." (Council Journal, No. 5, pp 51, 52).

p. 54. The Tide of immigration had now set in and constant additions were made to the population on the Pedee. "At a Council (Gazette, Oct. 5, 1738) held at Ashley Ferry, Sept. 16, 1738, the Hon. Wm. Bull, President, signed the following grants for land in Queensborough Township, viz.: among them, "Jeremiah Fickling.... 450 acres." (This indicates that there were nine persons in Jeremiah's family in Oct. 1738.)

In Pre-Revolutionary Plats, on file in the Historical Commission, is one: "450 Acres of land on Peedee river granted to Jeremiah Fickling May 22, 1736", "not taken up by Jeremiah Fickling." The above shows that he selected a different 450 acres in 1738, which grant is also recorded in Index to Grants A-K, 1695-1776, Land Office, Columbia, S. C.

In the same Index to Grants A-K, 1695-1776, Bk. 4, p 577, is recorded a grant of 38 acres, Marshes of North Edisto River, Colleton Co. on March 13, 1752. Jeremiah Fickling moved from the Pedee River settlement to the vicinity of Charleston. This grant might have been to him or to his son Jeremiah.

Jeremiah Fickling gave a slave to his "granddaughter Elizabeth Slade in Deed of Gift, signed July 17, 1762."

The will of Jeremiah Fickling, "of Edisto Island, St. John's Parish, Colleton County, Province of South Carolina, Cordwainer," names wife Elizabeth Fickling; sons, James, George, John, Joseph,

Edisto Island and Wadmalaw Island comprised the Parish of St. John's Colleton, established in 1734. They were among the coastal Islands turned over to the negroes at the close of the War Between the States, with much consequent destruction, which perhaps accounts for the loss of the Parish records and other records of Colleton Co. Hence much documentary evidence needed to prove births, marriages and deaths of the children of Jeremiah Fickling are missing.

The son, in whom we are interested as our ancestor, was Jeremiah Fickling II. Judging from the names of his children, as left in his will, see later, and by propinquity on Wadmalaw Island, Jeremiah Fickling II. probably married a daughter of Thomas Yonge and Mary Box.

On March 30, 1719, Francis Yonge, of Wadmalaw, was indebted to Richard Splatt, Merchant, 2700 "weight of good and merchantable Rice and ye Barrells." He paid on that date with eight negro slaves, instead. Deed recorded Apr. 3, 1719 in Bk. A, Charleston records, pp 135, 136. Wits.: W. Blakeway and Thomas Congers. There are no further records of this Francis Yonge, unless he was that only son of Robert named below.

Jeremiah Fickling probably married a daughter of this Francis Yonge in 1752 when he received the land grant.

Robert Yonge was Registrar of Deeds in 1723, and Associate-Justice of S. C. 1733. His will in 1750 names wife Elizabeth (2nd wife) and only son Francis. (Will Bk. 6, p 578) This son Francis Yonge, planter, Colleton Co. "only son and sole Exr. of Robert Yonge dec'd" deeds to "Elizabeth Yonge widow and relick of Robert all that she possessed when she married Robert Yonge." Wits.: Thomas and Susanna Rose. Dated Mar. 11, 1752 (Misc. Records Vo. 83-2, p 541)

The will of this only son Francis Yonge (Bk. 19, p 40) Oct. 3,
1780, names wife Susannah, one daughter as Harriet Peckham Yonge, a dau. Elizabeth Wilkinson, Sarah Hope, Wm. and Francis. The Hayne Records, in the S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag., show that Francis Yonge married (2) Susannah Peckham, who was named as granddaughter in Jeremiah Fickling I's will. This Francis could have been the father of a Susannah, who married Jeremiah Fickling II. to whom he had already deeded her share and who died before 1780.

Thomas Yonge, married Mary Box in 1747 (Register of St. Philip's Parish, 1754-1810, p 175). There are no further records of Thomas and Mary Yonge. Henry Yonge, as "Henry Yonge of Savannah in the province of Georgia" deeded 100 acres on Wadmalaw Island "fronting on Marshes of Winburn Creek", to James Laroche, adj. "land of the late Mrs. Sarah Middleton, dec'd" 1785. (Deed Bk. W-5, p 319) Mrs. Sarah Middleton in her will (Bk. 10, pp 740-748, wills "land bought of Robert Yonge dec'd." Her chief legatee was the son of "my cousin Francis Wilkinson" (Note above the dau. Elizabeth Wilkinson of Francis Yonge.) Will was dated June 8, 1765.

Jeremiah Fickling probably married second Sarah Stanyarne. In the will of Sarah Stanyarne, of Wadmalaw Island, dated Jan. 5, 1759, she bequeaths "to my daughter Sarah Stanyarne twelve silver spoons, silver Punch ladle, one Gold Ring and one pair of Gold Buttons and the half of my wearing apparel." Wits.: William Lowrey and Wm. Sams. She named no other daughters. A silver ladle, that we called a large "soup ladle"--too precious to use--came down to Francis Fickling Dunbar from his mother Mary Susan Fickling Dunbar and also two gold women's stud buttons. Since Francis Dunbar had four daughters, it was decided that these treasures should be handed down to the oldest daughter of each succeeding generation. The ladle is now in the possession of Ann DeHuff Peters, older daughter of the older daughter of Ann Boyd Wilson Willis, who was, in turn, the oldest daughter of Liz Wilson, oldest daughter of Francis Fickling Dunbar. Francis Dunbar received the ladle because he was named for his grandfather Francis Fickling. Annie Wilson Willis also had the gold stud buttons, but they became lost. I remember seeing them in an old jewel box many times, as a child.

The first Lawton, of Edisto Island, born in Wales, married a daughter of Jeremiah Fickling (Our Family Circle, by Annie Elizabeth Miller, 1931); his son William Lawton had a son named Jeremiah and his widow Mary married a Fickling (his will and the will of Sarah
Winborn, Mary's mother); the first Christopher Wilkinson, will 1730, had a son Francis, called "my cousin" (nephew) by Sarah Middleton; Elizabeth Yonge married Wilkinson; Jeremiah Fickling's daughter married a Jenkins and a later Fickling daughter married another Jenkins; Jenkins married Winborn: Winborn married Lawton etc. Therefore, it seems certain that our Jeremiah Fickling married a daughter of Francis Yonge, as his (l) wife and Sarah Stanyarne as his second wife. All were neighbors on Edisto and Wadmalaw Islands.

At the time of his death, Jeremiah Fickling II. was expecting or hoping to marry again. (see will)

In St. Andrew's Parish Register (S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag. IX. p 214) was written: "Samuel ye son of Jeremiah Fickling & (illegible) His wife baptized 29th Jany. 1737/38." If the first Jeremiah Fickling named his sons in the order of their birth in his will, then Jeremiah Fickling II. was born between 1730-1736. The grant of 38 acres of land on the Marshes of North Edisto River in 1752 might have been granted to him, instead of to his father. This also might mark the date of his first marriage.

In "The History of South Carolina from its First Settlement in 1670 to the Year 1808," by David Ramsay, M. D., pub. in Charleston 1809, Vol. II. p 560, we read, "The Episcopalians built a church on Edisto 1774 by subscription." In the list of contributors are:

Joseph Fickling ......70£
James Fickling ......70£
Jeremiah Fickling.....50£

They were vestrymen of the Goose Creek Church.


Will of Jeremiah Fickling

In the Name of God Amen I Jeremiah Fickling being in health of body and of perfect mind and memory praised God for the same and knowing it is appointed once for all men to die do make and
ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following
Impremus it is my Will that my just debts be paid and my body be
buried in good and decent burial at the discretion of my Executor
hereafter named Item the whole of my Estate I left to be sold
Negroes Land Stock of all kind house and kitchen furniture Item
first one hundred and twenty pounds sterling money to be paid out
of my Estate to my two Sons my beloved Son Thomas Fickling and my
beloved Son Francis Fickling one hundred and twenty pounds to each
of them in lieu of a Negro given to my beloved Son Henry Fickling
called Abram, Item in case I leave a widow twenty pounds Sterling
money is to be paid her by my Executor as her part of my Estate
the remainder to be equally divided between my three Sons Thomas
Francis and Henry Fickling Item in case my Son Henry Fickling die
without lawful heir of his body the legacy left him by me is to
return to my two Sons Thomas and Francis Fickling's children and
equally divided Item I also nominate constitute and appoint my son
Francis Fickling to be Executor to this my last Will and Testament
hereby revoking and disannulling all other Wills by me here to fore
made and do make and ordain this my last will and Testament this
eighteen day of September one thousand seven hundred and ninety
nine signed and delivered.

In presence of us.
Osborn Nicholls
Daniel Lowry
William Lowry

Jeremiah Fickling (Seal)

At same time qualified Francis Fickling as Executor,
(Recorded in Will Book D, 1800-1807 Charleston County Wills,
Pg. 11)

Among the entries in the "Register of St. Philip's Parish,
Charles Town, 1720-1758," edited by A. S. Salley, Jr., p 240,
"August 11, 1732, Was Buried Richard Bridget;" p 249, "October
14, 1736, Then was Buried Patty Bridget."

And from the same register, Bk 2, 1754-1810, p 214:
(On the 30th November 1781
(Francis Fickling & Elizabeth Bridget
were married pr. Licence by the
(Revd Mr. Robert Cooper.

Nowhere else could I find the surname Bridget. However, among
the Charleston wills, was the will of Mathias Brickett (Bk. 4, p
117), of St. John's Parish, Colleton, naming as legatees "my eldest
daughter Susannah Gray;" son Thomas Brickett; and daughter Ann
Brickett (whose will in 1791 shows that she was "of Wadmalaw Island"
and unmarried). Mathias states in his will "all the rest thats not
already given away shall be Publickly sold." His daughter Ann and
"friend James Laroche" were named exrx. & exr. James Laroche wit­
essed the will of Ann. Mathias Brickett witnessed the will of
Robert Sams Jan. 1760 and the witnesses for Mathias were William
Sams and John Lewis. His will was proved Nov. 15, 1771.

The term "friend" used in early wills usually denoted an in­
law relative or a close business associate. In this case, Mathias
Brickett and James Laroche probably married sisters.

The will of Alexander McGilvray (Bk. 8, p 3, Charleston Wills)
of St. John's parish, Colleton, names wife Elizabeth, son William,
"child my wife goes with," brother Robert, brother-in-law James
Laroche and Uncle Robert Sams, dated Oct. 25, 1756. In his will
Robert Sams names among others "son William Sams."

The will of William McGillivray (Bk. 5, p 18) names sons
Alexander and Robert; wife Elizabeth; daughters Lucrecia, Elizabeth,
Susannah and Sosiahe; exrs.: Friend Robert Sams, Jonathan Thomas,
son-in-law Patrick Norris and wife exrx., dated Jan. 21, 1738, r
July 4, 1741. Wits.: Samuel Underwood, Richard Freeman and Thomas
Stanyarne.

The will of Joseph Sams, of Wadmawlaw Island (Bk. 7, p 428)
leaves all to wife Susanna and names her exrx. and "her brother
Wits.: Naomi and Samuel Winborn, Sophia Tucker (prob. above
Sosiahe McG.) and Thomas Robinson.

It is possible and probable that Mathias Brickett married
Susanna Sams, widow of Joseph Sams, in 1756. James Laroche
married Lucrecia or Elizabeth McGillivray. Mathias's surname might have been originally Briquette and became anglicized.

In the "History of Upper South Carolina," by John H. Logan, pub. 1859, p 298, he writes: "Alexander McGillivray, the celebrated Chief of the Creeks, was the son of a Scotchman named Lachlan McGillivray, by Sehoy Marchand, a princess of the wind, and whose father was a Captain Marchand, Commandant of the old French Fort Toulouse. Lachlan ran away from wealthy parents, living in Dunmaglass, Scotland, when a boy of sixteen, and landed in Charleston in 1735. Pickett thus describes him: 'He then had no property, except a shilling in his pocket, a suit of clothes upon his back, a red head, a stout frame, an honest heart, a fearless disposition, and cheerful spirits, which seldom became depressed."

"The English were at this time conducting a lucrative commerce with the Chickasaws & a portion of the Creeks; Lachlan, while strolling over the town came upon the busy quarters of the traders in the western suburbs, and beheld with astonishment hundreds of pack-horses, pack-saddles, and curious looking men in half-savage garbs, together with huge packs of merchandise, ready for conveyance to the Indian country. He became a pack-horse driver on the spot. Ten years after he married Sehoy, at the Hickory-nut Ground, near old Fort Toulouse, and became very rich. Alexander their first child, studied Latin and Greek, in Charleston, and while yet a young man, succeeded, in right of his mother, to the Chiefancy of the Creek Nation," (p 299) "The regular experienced English trader was a man of no ordinary traits of character, he was always remarkable for enterprise shrewdness, courage and an astonishing fertility of expedients. Difficulties and dangers that appalled most men only served to stimulate his energy and sharpen his wits."

pp 339, 340: "The commerce of Carolinians with the tribes on the Mississippi and Alabama was as yet desultory and irregular... so trading posts were built in 1717... It was at this time that one William McGillivray is mentioned as one of a party who had been employed to conduct 23 pack-horses from Charleston to the factory of the Creek."

In the Charleston "Miscellaneous Records" there are many
deeds of Francis Fickling: 3-E, p 554, Francis Fickling signed mortgage for slaves to Peter Bennit, Dec. 22, 1788; Bk. 3-Is, 137, March 8, 1797, Bill of Sale of slave for 60$ from Francis Fickling to Phipps; Bk. KKK, p 172, Feb. 9, 1802, Francis Fickling, Thomas Fickling and Charles Steed sell 14 negro slaves for $3915 to Robert Giles; L. L. L, pp 8, 9, Charles Stead & Francis Fickling, of Wadmalaw Island, planters, pay 574$ Feb. 18, 1800; I.I.I., p 326, Jan. 20, 1798, Francis and Henry Fickling sell slaves; S-7, p 37, John Smilie, planter, mortaged to Francis Fickling for debt of 1900$, 281 acres on Wadmalaw Island, formerly belonging to Joseph Stanyarne also two other small pieces of land, on Feb. 18, 1806. etc.

The 1790 census for St. John's, Colleton County, Charleston District, names only heads of families with the number of slaves owned; Francis Fickling is listed with 7 slaves.

In Deed Book B, Barnwell Court House, S. C. on p 417 is recorded a deed stating that Francis Fickling paid "cash in hand" $1500 to George R. Dunbar for 990 acres of land on Steel Creek and Pen Branch, in 1805, Witnesses James R. Vince and Jonas Elkin. The land was bordered by the lands of Geo. R. Dunbar; Samuel Dunbar and Andrew Dunbar.

On this land Francis Fickling built a house that was remodeled and recently owned and occupied, near Ellenton, S. C., by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ashley and was one of the show places of the county, until it was included within the restricted area of the Savannah River Project.

Uncle Tom Dunbar told his daughters that his grandfather George R. Dunbar told him that he and his wife Mary Susan could always tell after twilight when the Old Folks (Francis and Elizabeth Fickling) were starting out to walk over to see their daughter. There would always be a shower of tiny sparks from their pipes, as they knocked the ashes from their bowls. The houses sat on two eminences with a slight valley in between, about a mile apart.

From Marriage Notices in Charleston Courier 1803-1808, Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. (for a half century until 1950, Mr. Salley was State Historian of South Carolina):
p. 43, "Married by the Rev. Mr. Sweat, on Thursday the 22 ult. Jeremiah S. (possibly Stanyarne) Fickling, Esq. to Miss Jane M. Leslie, both of Barnwell District."

Also p 43, "Married, on Thursday the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sweat, George R. (Robison) Dunbar, esq. to the amiable Miss Mary S. (Susan) Fickling, daughter of Francis Fickling, Esq. both of Barnwell. (Wednesday, February 18, 1807.)"

From Marriage and Death Notices from the City Gazette, Charleston, S. C. Friday, March 6, 1807, (SCHGM, Vol. XXX. No. 4, October 1929):

"Departed this life, in Barnwell District, on Sunday evening, 22d February, Mr. Jeremiah S. Fickling, in the 22d year of his age ...he has left a disconsolate widow, father, mother, brother and sisters, and ..., relatives and friends to bemoan his loss."

Francis Fickling received a grant of 239 Acres on Pen Branch, May 4, 1814. (Grant Book in Office of Sec. of State, Columbia, S.C.)

In the Census of 1810, for Barnwell District, S. C. is the following:

Francis Fickling, Senior
- 2 Males under 10
- 1 male 10 to 16
- 1 female 16 & under 26
- 1 female of 26 & under 45
- 35 slaves

Francis Fickling, Jr.
- 1 male of 16 & under 26
- 1 male of 10 & under 16
- 1 female of 16 & under 26
- 5 slaves

In the list of members of the Union Church of Ellenton, S. C. (Baptist) James Wilson, Pastor, are Elizabeth Fickling, Mary Fickling and Sarah Fickling. In the Church Minutes: "Sister Elizabeth Fickling applied for dismissal, 1828" (probably when, as a widow, she went to live with her daughter Mary Susan Dunbar); "Mary Fickling Dunbar dismissed by letter 1819" (She transferred to the Steel Creek Baptist church nearer her home); and Sarah Fickling excommunicated 1822 (she was then Sarah Jones) "for her rash accusing old Sister Darlington of swearing."
Francis Fickling deeded land, which was not to fall into the hands of any husband that she might have, "to Sarah F. Jones late of Clinton, Georgia, now of Barnwell County." George R. Dunbar, Trustee (Barnwell Co. Deed Bk. P, p 504), June 21, 1826.

The above list of the household of Francis Fickling in 1810 included besides himself and wife Elizabeth, his daughter Sarah Jones and her children.

Thomas Fickling, brother of Francis Fickling married his cousin Sarah Fickling, the daughter of George Fickling and granddaughter of Jeremiah 1st. Henry Fickling married a Legare. Misc. Records KKK, p 184, Henry Fickling, James Legare et al deed to John S. Cripps, 1800. Francis Yonge, Jr. died 1788, m Sarah Legare.

In the Census of 1820, Barnwell District, S. C. appears:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Francis Fickling, Senior</th>
<th>Sarah Fickling (Widow of Thomas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 male 16 to 18</td>
<td>(Francis Fickling (Jr.) Included)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 45 +</td>
<td>4 males under 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 female 45 +</td>
<td>1 male 10 &amp; under 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 agr. 18 slaves</td>
<td>1 male 16 &amp; under 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agr., agricultural workers</td>
<td>1 male 26 &amp; under 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 female 16 &amp; under 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 female 45 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 agr., 18 slaves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Young Francis Fickling, Jr. went between 1810 and 1820 to live with his Aunt Sarah, the widow of his father's brother Thomas Fickling and also his father's cousin, since Sarah was a Fickling before she married Thomas. Evidently it did not prove a wise arrangement for in 1824 there was litigation in Court between Francis Fickling and Sarah Fickling over property. (Court Records of Barnwell County;)

"Clerk of Court, Barnwell County, Equity Decrees, etc. 1820-1841":

Ex parte
Mary Fickling by Petition
her next friend
On reading the petition in this case, and it appearing that the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of the petitioner's Father to which she is entitled have never come to the possession of her husband, it is on Motion of A. Patterson Solr. for the Petitioner ordered that the same be paid over to George R. Dunbar for her sole and separate use, upon his giving security for the performance of the trust to the satisfaction of the Commissioner... and it is also further ordered that the Commissioner do enquire and recommend the most eligible way of investing such proceeds for the benefit of the petitioner. Feb. 4, 1828. (Signed) Henry W. DeSaussure

Thus we have:

1-1. Jeremiah Fickling, b in Wales, m Elizabeth ____, d betw. 1761-1764
   Issue, among others,

2-1. Jeremiah Fickling, b ca 1730, m ca 1752 perhaps
   (1) Susannah Yonge; (2) Sarah Stanyarne; d 1800.
   Issue by (1) wife, among others,
   3-1. Francis Fickling, b ca 1753, m 1781 Elizabeth Bridgett (Brickett), d betw. June 1826 and
       Feb. 1828. Issue among others,
   4-3. Mary Susan Fickling, b ca 1788, m 1807
       George Robison Dunbar (See Dunbar family)

Possible line of Elizabeth Bridgett (or Brickett)

1-1. William McGillivray, b perhaps in Scotland, m prob. Elizabeth Sams, sister of Robert Sams, d betwn. Jan. 1738 and
    July 4, 1741. Issue, among others,

2-1. Susannah McGillivray, b ca 1725, m (2) Mathias
    Brickett, 1756. d before 1771. Mathias Brickett d
    1771. Issue among others,
3-1. Thomas Brickett, issue

4-1. Elizabeth Brickett or Bridgett, b ca 1765, m 1781 Francis Fickling

Mathias Brickett might have been the son of Richard and Martha Bridget, whose burials are listed in the St. Philip's Register.

However, Bridgett might have been the correct surname of Elizabeth Bridgett, who married Francis Fickling: for an Elizabeth Bridgett witnessed the will of Francis Smith in Calvert County, Maryland, on September 21, 1748. This Elizabeth Bridgett could have been an ancestress of Elizabeth Fickling.
"Betsy" Robison married William Dunbar
Lucy Robison married Joseph Vince

The will of Lawrence (written by clerk) Robinson, (signed by self) Robbison, of Accomack Co., Va. Aug. 23, 1673, Oct. 28, 1673, names wife Elizabeth; sons John and George; and daughter Mary: when "my children reach the age of one and twenty years." To John "the plantation I live on; to George and Mary each 450 acres of land." Wife exrx. Wits.: Daniel Jenifer, Ann Jenifer, Jacob Jenifer and Richard Bundeck. (Accomack Wills, 1673-1676, p 3).

"Certificate is granted to Lawrence Robbison for 1350 acres of land, for the transportation of nine persons into this colony:" himself, John Robbison and seven others. (Accomack Records Bk. 1671-1673, p 24).

Deposition of Elizabeth Robinson (Robbison) aged about 45 or 46, May 7, 1675. (Bk 1673-1676, p 271). Hence she was born about 1630.


George Robbison "late of Accomack now of Kent Co. in Province of Penselvania," Nov. 29, 1689, for 8000 lbs. of tobacco, sold 450 acres, "part of grant of 1350 acres etc." (Ibid pp 510-511).


Chris. Stanley and wife Ann, of Somerset Co., Maryland, deeded to "William Robeson of Accomack Co. in the Colony of Virginia, May 19, 1683, land called "Turbridge" granted April 17, A. D. 1682," "situate on east side of Chesapeake Bay and south side of Pocomok

June 1, 1705, deed between William Robison and wife Mary of Somerset Co., (grantors) for 8500 lbs. of tobacco and Wm. Williamson, of Accomack Co., Va., land called "Turbridge" on east side of Chesapeak Bay and South side of Pocomoke river and north side of Winter Quarter, granted to Christopher Standly and Anne his wife Apr. 20, 1680. (Liber W. W. Deed 1, Somerset Co. Maryland).

Febly 22, 1722, William Robison and wife Hannah, of Somerset Co. bought 100 acres of land called "Snowhill" on south side of Pocomoke river, which was deeded Feb. 25, 1692/3 to Henry Bishop, who gave it to his wife Ann Bishop, who deeded it to John Henry and William Robeson merchants. Wits.: Jas. Purnell and Saml Hopkins. (Deeds GH, p 15).

The following records were all listed in Deeds I,K,L, O-II., p 108 Annapolis, Md.:

Frances Robinson of Wm Robinson of Pocomoke born of his wife the 8 Feb. 1684.
Michael Robinson sonn of Wm Robinson and born of ___ his wife 5 Feb. 1688.
Wm. Robinson sonn of Wm Robinson born of ___ his wife 20 Feby 1690.
John Robinson sonn of William b 5 Sept. 1693.

Frances Robison, daughter of William Robison married ____ Steicy in 1726. (Hodge's Marriage Reference, Annapolis, Ref. will 2 William Robison)

No further records could be found of the above children, all of whom, except Frances, must have died as children. They must have been children of William Robison's wife Mary (Deed 1705). In his will, William Robison, who lived on the Pocomoke, names daughter Frances Steicy and two small sons, probably children of his wife Hannah, who might have been Hannah (or Ann) Nairn.

A search of Maryland records has not thus far revealed who
The Will of William Robison

Dec. 26, 1726.

In the Name of God Amen I William Robison near Snowhill in Somerset County Maryland Merchant being now at Present in good Health and perfect Memory blessed be God being now at this present Bound home to North Britain & Laying to Heart the Mortality of all men and of my self and not knowing the time that God may call me away out of time into Eternity do therefore Publish this to be my last Will and Testament and Nulling and making Void all other Wills and Testament by me formerly made as hereafter shall appear (Viz)

Imprim. I give and bequeath unto my loving Wife Hannah Robison the half of all my movable Estate (except what shall be hereafter Excepted) together with the use and enjoyment of the Plantation whereon I now live and likewise my negro man John during her Widowhood and if she marry then my Will is that she shall only have the third part of all my Estate Real and Personal and the negro man to be returned to my two Sons William and George Robison and also the third part she enjoys of my Real Estate to return to my two Sons at her Death.

Item—My Will is that my two Sons William and George Robison shall be free from all Servitude at the Age of Eighteen and be for themselves—

Item—I give and bequeath unto my eldest Son William Robison that half of the Tract of Land whereon I now Live with the Houses and Orchards thereunto belonging to him and his Heirs forever—

Item I give and bequeath unto my Son George Robison the other half of the Tract of Land whereon I now Live (Vizt.) that part Whereon Daniel Denison now lives.

Item I give and bequeath unto my two Sons William and George Robison my Tract of Land called Ivy Neck containing three Hundred Acres to be equally Divided between them to them and their Heirs forever lying and being near the head of Pocomock.
Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Francis Steicy a feather bead & furniture & one Iron pot to be taken out of the whole moveables—-

Item I give and bequeath unto my two Sons the half of all my moveable Estate together with all my Books to be equally Divided between them—Item - I leave my Loving Wife Hannah Robison to be my whole and Sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament and in Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this twenty sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and twenty six Postscript Before the signing Sealing and Delivery of this Will Interlin'd between the first and second line the word Maryland and between the Twenty first and twenty second Line the word Land—-

Postscript And likewise my Will is that if my Wife do not Marry after my Death that my two Sons shall be under her Command until the age of Twenty-one-Years in Testimony whereof I have hereunto put my hand and Seal the Day and Year afores:

Signed & Sealed in Presence of us—- (Signed) William Robison (Seal) RoN: Nairn (Seal)
John White
Elesebeth Blaire

October 27th 1733 Came Robert Nairn and John White Subscribing Evidence to the within Will and made Oath on the Holy Evangel's of Almighty God that they saw the Testator William Robison Sign & Seal and heard him Publish pronounce and Declare the within Will to be his last Will & Testament and that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of their understanding of sound and disposing mind and memory & understanding and that they the aforesd. Robert Nairn & John White Subscribed this Will and saw the other Evidence Elizabeth Blair Subscribe at the same time all in the Presence & at the request of the Testator William Robison Sworn before me

Nehemiah King D. Cour.
of Somerset County

William Robison was testifier of a will in Somerset Co. Md. in May 1722 (Maryland Calendar of Wills, Baldwin)
"Alexander Stuart of Somerset Co., Maryland, was named executor in the will of Hast Dashiell of Somerset dated March 12, 1729 proved May 8, 1730. Alexander Stuart was to have all the residue of his estate, but he and his wife were to turn over certain personal property to Sarah King Stewart on her marriage."

"Rebecca Stuart was perhaps Alexander's wife. Matthias Dashiell called her his sister. In his will dated Feb. 23, 1744/45 he gave her a ring marked "H.D." (prob. for Hast Dashiell) He willed 150 acres called "Long Hill" to John Stuart son of Rebecca on which Rebecca was then living. He called William Stuart "my godson" and willed him a slave. He willed a slave to Ann Stuart daughter of Rebecca, "if she die the slave to go to Betty." He willed a slave to Betty and "if she die" to go to her younger brother William Stuart. He willed 100 acres called "Gordon's Delight" to Capt. Capril King and "to sister Rebecca Stuart's children." Executor was brother William Dashiell. The remainder of the estate was willed to him, after other legatees.

The above from the Stewart Clan Magazine issue of Oct. 1942, is proven by records in Annapolis:

Alexander Stewart married Rebecca Reynolds, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Reynolds of Cecil Co., Md. His accounts Aug. 16, 1756. (Hodges Marriage References) Liber 40, f 169: "The account of Margaret Eleason late Reynolds, adm. of Thomas Reynolds late of Somerset Co. Deceased...to Rebecca wife of Alexander Stewart, Aug. 16, 1756."

Rebecca Stewart, widow, m James Dashiell, will 1769 (Hodges Marriage References) Will of Rebecca Dashiell, Somerset Co., Md. Dec. 24, 1768, Dec. 27, 1769) "son John Stwert a negro man Pinney and a negro man Ceasar" unless "he should bring in his acct. against my estate then the man Ceasar to be sold" etc.; son William Stwert a negro wench Jeaney, my silver shoe buckles; dau. Betty Wailes one negro man Jack; Dau. Ann Porter; grdch.: James Porter, Haist Porter, Daniel Porter, Rebecca Mackensrey, Rebecca Porter, Ann Russell, Sarah Porter; exr. son William Stwert. Wits.: John (X) Shiles and Maior (X) Shiles. (Somerset Wills Liber 37, folio 302) Alexander Stewart's inventory was dated 1743. (Lib. 20, f 382) The records show that John Stewart was a merchant and William Stewart was a farmer. Note that William Stewart had sisters named
Elizabeth and Ann. There are further records of John Stewart, merchant, showing that Elizabeth Ann Stewart was not his daughter; but there are no such records of William Stewart; so it is possible that he had a daughter named Elizabeth Ann Stewart, who married George Robison and moved with him to South Carolina, perhaps stopping first in Orange County, Va. or N. C.

There were inventories for John Stewart, Jr. in 1733 (Somerset Co. Liber 17, f 420) and for William Stewart, 1735 (Somerset, Lib. 20, f 496). Alexander Stewart was the son of one of these, who were perhaps brothers and sons of John Stewart, Sr.

"William Stewart, son of an Alexander, moved from Frederick Co., Va., to Newberry Co., S. C. and obtained a grant of 400 acres on the Saluda river in Berkeley Co., Jan. 22, 1769. He and wife Charity sold land in Frederick County April 2, 1766 to Casper Rinker. Feb. 15, 1769 he received a grant of 200 acres on Beaverdam Creek between the Saluda and Broad rivers. His son was William Stewart of Edgefield County.

"William (of Edgefield) bought ½ of his mother's plantation of 250 acres and sold it to George Latham, merchant. Witnesses David Pugh, John Kelley, Sr. and Samuel Kelley, Sr. William Stewart, Sr. died before Jan. 8, 1795 when his son "Little William" and his wife Mary(Parker) and William Stewart, son of Alexander Stewart, Sr., late of Newberry County, deeded 200 acres, of the 400 acre grant on beaverdam Creek, to Joseph Regan."

(Stewart Clan Magazine, issue for January 1940).

There was much speculation in land when the new territory of Frederick and Berkeley counties, Va., was opened up between 1760 and 1800. Among other names, I found the following on the Tax Lists of Berkeley Co., in Martinsburg, now West Virginia, between 1785-1791:

Arthur Watson  William Robison   John Turner
James Vardel   Alexander Robison John Johnston
Van Swearingen George Stewart   William Merritt
Jacob Miller   

Many men went to these counties to live for a few years, while others were absentee owners. Many of the names were names found in Edgefield and Barnwell Cos., S. C.

William Robison, II, must have had connections in Virginia, for he was in Orange County, Virginia, before settling in Barnwell Dist., S. C.

"Some of the Early Marriage Licenses of Orange County, Va.::" 1754, Jany 25, William Robison to Joanna Embry. (Wm & Mary Quarterly, Vol. 4 p 59)

Orange County Marriage Records: 1756, Jany 16, James Robinson and Judy Embry.


On Orange County, N. C. Tax Lists, Dept. Archives, Raleigh, for 1755 appear the names of John Embry and Moses Embry.

Orange County, N. C. Deed Bk 1752-1793: p 53, August 1767, Robert Little to John Embree 320 acres; p 71, John Embree bought 427 acres from John Slater; p 72, John Embree sold 320 acres to Richard Kennon; p 74, Oct. 1768 John Embree sold to Moses Embree 159 acres.


Family tradition states that William Robison, of Barnwell Dist., S. C. our ancestor, "married a lady of Virginia" as his first wife, who "was the mother of Lucy Robison Vince."

The above tells the story that William Robison married Joanna Embry, sister of Judith Embry who married James Robinson
and of William Embry who died in 1759. They were children of John Embry.

Joanna Robison must have died at the birth of her child Lucy in 1758. The baby was taken by Joanna’s sister Judith Robinson and named perhaps for Joanna’s mother Lucy Armistead Embry. Lucy Robison must have remained with this aunt Judith for some years, since Lucy named her first child Ann Judith Vince and later named a son James Robison Vince. Joanna was probably called "Ann".

Bishop Meade names Embry as one of the "Old and Leading Families in Eastern Virginia in Colonial Times and Immediately Succeeding the Revolution," in Vol 2, on p 428 of "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia."

Henry Embrie, 20 yrs. old, was an immigrant on board the 'America' from London, June 23rd 1635. "These immigrants are said to have been examined by the town of Gravesend of their conformitie to the orders and discipline of the Church of England, and took the oath of allegiance." (Hotten’s List, p 95). The next of name found was Coln. Henry Embry, Sr., of Prince George Co., Va. In Virginia land books it is found that Henry Embry patented a great many grants of land. A John Embry died intestate in Stafford Co., Va., in 1748. John Embree received a grant of 400 acres in Orange County, Va. Feb. 10, 1748 (This indicates that John Embry had six children). (From the section on the Embry family in "Genealogy of the Baskerville Family," by Patrick Hamilton, printed 1912 in Richmond, Va. pp 117-120). These were probably the immediate ancestors of Joanna Embry Robison.

"John Embree the elder" and his sons John Embree, Jr. and Joseph Embree are named in a deed, Orange County, Deed Bk. 14, p 219, for 400 acres on Beaverdam run and Buffaloes meadow, "granted by patent to Senior Embree Feb. 10, 1748". Date of this deed was Aug. 29, 1767. Witnesses: Thomas Chew and John Bradburn. On Sept. 4, 1767, Joseph Embree disposed of his share by sale. This John Embree, Sr. must have been a member of that first Henry Embree’s family. He was undoubtedly the father of William, who died in 1759, naming his "father John Embree" as executor of his will, and of Judith, and of Joana Embry, who married William Robison.
Tombs at Carter's Creek or Fairfield, Va. are marked as follows:

"To the lasting memory of Major Lewis Burwell, of the county of Gloucester, in Virginia, gentleman, who descended from the ancient family of the Burwells, of the counties of Bedford and Northampton, in England, who, nothing more worthy in his birth than virtuous in his life, exchanged this life for a better, on the 19th day of November, in the 33d year of his age, A. D. 1658."

"Here lyeth the body of the Hon. Lewis Burwell, son of Major Lewis Burwell and Lucy his wife, of the county of Gloucester, who first married Abigail Smith, of the family of the Bacons, by whom he had four sons and six daughters, and after her death (Nov. 12, 1672), Martha, widow of the Hon. William Cole, by whom he had two sons and eight daughters, and departed this life 19th day of Dec. 1710, leaving behind him three sons and six daughters." (Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," Vol. 1, p 353)

Joanna Burwell, b 1675, d Oct. 8, 1727, was a daughter of Maj. Lewis Burwell and Martha his 2nd wife.

Martha Burwell, b Nov. 1685, also a dau. of Maj. Lewis and Martha Burwell, m Col. Henry Armistead, of "Hesse," Gloucester Co., Va., son of Col. John and Judith (supposedly Beverley) Armistead. ("Colonial Families of the Southern States," by Stella P. Hardy, p 95)

Bishop Meade names Armisteads and Embrees as vestrymen of the same parish in Virginia.

It seems very likely that John Embree (Embry), father of William, Judith and Joanna Embry, married a daughter of Henry and Martha Armistead, possibly a daughter named Lucy Armistead. Joanna Embry married William Robison and their children were Henry and Lucy Robison.

"On the 5th August 1763 William Robison and Elizabeth Filput Widow were married per licence by the Rev. Robert Smith, Rector" (Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charleston, S. C. p 172) Since I can find no will, administration or deeds for a second William Robison, this must have been our William.
"On the 7th July 1767, James of William and Elizabeth Robison was Baptd by the Rev. Mr. Wilton." (Same Parish Register, p 72).

Later we find from the records of the late Rev. Robison Black that Allen Robison was named as executor of William Robison's will, so presumably he was the eldest son nearby. This indicates that Mrs. Elizabeth Filput might have been originally Elizabeth Allen.

Just how many children Elizabeth Robison had is not known, she died 1767 (Lark Robison was b 1768). Family tradition states that Mary Lark,—sometimes erroneously called Sarah Lark (William Robison's deeds had "wife Mary" signing dowers. See Vince family. Also will of Dennis Lark—names his daughter as Mary Robison,)—came to the home of William Robison after his wife's death to take charge of his children and shortly thereafter they were married. Mary Lark was such a kind woman that in later years the descendants of William Robison did not know which were her own children and which were her step-children, except in the case of Lucy Robison Vince "daughter of a Lady of Virginia."

Elizabeth Robison ("Betsy"), daughter of William Robison, who married her cousin George Stewart Robison, was born March 17, 1766. She was, therefore, the daughter of Elizabeth (Widow Filput) Robison. Henry Robison may have been the first child of Joanna Embry Robison and named Henry Embry Robison, or Henry Armistead Robison. Allen Robison was probably the son of Elizabeth (Filput) Robison. Lark and Dennis Robison were undoubtedly sons of Mary Lark Robison, as was the youngest George G. (probably named George Galphin Robison.)

The will of Dennis Lark, recorded in Mecklenburg Co., Va. Bk, l, p 164, Feb. 6, 1773, Sept. 13, 1773, names sons Robert Lark, Jr., John Lark; daus. Mary Robertson (Robison), Netty Pennington, Drucilla Lark, Elizabeth Lark, Milley Battes, and Sarah Battes; and grdson John Battes, son of William Battes. (Bettis)

In "Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claim," by A. S. Salley, Jr., p 293: Issued the 1st of April 1785 to Mr. William Robison for Thirty three pounds sterling for Military duty.
The Minute Book of Winton County Court shows that William Robison presided as a Justice. He was commissioned as a Magistrate. Both William and George Robison, as well as William Dunbar and Stephen Smith, Sr. were Representatives from the Fork District (the District between the Edisto and the Savannah rivers) to the South Carolina Assembly, elected in 1781 under Gov. Rutledge's Proclamation, which met in Jacksonborough in January 1782, commonly known as the Jacksonborough Assembly. (McGrady's History of South Carolina, 1780-1783, p 742; also Salley's "History of Orangeburg County, 1704-1782," p 278).

"Capt. George Robison" was also a member of the Second Provincial Congress, Nov. 1, 1775-March 26, 1776 (S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag., Vol. VII., pp 103-108) He was a Justice of the Peace 1776.

(From "Original Revolutionary Sub Indents" on file in Office of State Historical Commission.)

"Commissioned Officers of the Militia in 1775 to July 4, 1776, George Robinson". (DeSausser's "Officers of South Carolina Regiments," p 32). This undoubtedly should have been Robison, instead of Robinson. Since in the "History of Orangeburg County", by A. S. Salley, Jr. 1898, p 274, "In the Gazette of the State of South Carolina for Oct. 28, 1778, the Commissioners for election for Orangeburg Dist. were named----John Parkinson, John Collins & Capt. George Robison."

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly, passed the 16th of March 1783, We, the Commissioners of the Treasury have this Day delivered to

Mr. George Robison
this our Indented Certificate, for the sum of

Three pounds Sixteen Shillings and one penny half-penny Sterling, part of an account for Cattle and Driving for the Continental Army use in 1782.

Given under our Hands at the Treasury-Office in Charleston, the Twenty Second Day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Five. Edward Blake and Peter Boquet
No. 336, Book T. Commissioners of the Treasury
The following paragraphs taken from the Minutes of the Court of Winton County, later Barnwell County, S. C. were made by Laura Bollinger Jones:

Thursday, the 5th Day of November, 1789, William Robison, Esq., came into Court and resigned his commission as a Magistrate.

Tuesday, the 4th Day of May, 1790, Ordered that Ann Johnson, the widow of John McKnight Johnson, be granted Letters of Administration and that Wm. Robison and Wm. Cato be her Securities and that Edwd Wimberly, Michl Swicord and Jacob Swicord be appointed Appraisers to the Estate of John McKnight Johnson, accordingly.

Thursday, 5th day of August, 1790, Jno. Wiltshire vs. Wm. Robison...Judgmt by Default...Judgt P. Note and Cost, 11-12-10... on Writ of Eng. James Jackson, Foreman.

7th February, 1791, Willm Robison's last Will and Testament being produced to the Court ordered to be recorded it being proved by the Oaths of Michael Swicord and Willm Harden and thereupon Ordered to be Recorded. (The will has not been found in the records in Barnwell)

Allen Robison came into Court and was qualified as Executor to the Estate of William Robison Decd. Ordered that John Bates, sec....Michael Swicord, and Andrew Nimons be appointed appraisers to the Estate of William Robison, Decd.

Ordered that George Robison, Jr. be appointed Guardian to George Robison a Minor, Son of William Robison, Decd.

George Robison owned extensive herds of cattle and consequently acquired large tracts of land. In the Land Grant Records in the Office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, S. C. are listed the following grants to George Robison:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Vol.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>29 April 1768</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1 Sept. 1768</td>
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<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5 &quot; 1785 on Geo. Creek, Orangeburg Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5 &quot; 1785 on Saltcatchers &quot; &quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>840</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1787 on Savannah river &quot; &quot;</td>
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The Census for Lower Part of Orangeburgh District, 1790, gives the following:

William Robison, 3 males 16 & upward; 3 males under 16 yrs; 3 females; 4 slaves
George Robison, 1 male 16 & upward; 1 male under 16 yrs; 3 females; 56 slaves
George Robison, 1 male 16 & upward; 2 males under 16 yrs; 3 females
Henry Robison, 3 males 16 & upward; 2 females; 5 slaves

This census report seems to prove that Henry Robison was the oldest child of William Robison and Joanna Embry and was born late in 1754, in order to have two 17 and 16 year-old sons by 1790 or he may have had in-laws living with him. George Stewart Robison had two young sons in 1790, and two little girls, who probably died. Also it appears that George Robison, Sr. had a second son, who died before he did. There are deed records of a Walter Robison in Barnwell Co. at this time. The 3 men over 16 in the census report of William could have been himself, Allen and Lark his sons, with the three younger sons as Dennis and George G., the last four being sons of Mary Lark Robison. Lark Robison sold land in 1786.

There is an interesting portrait of George Robison, now in the possession of Mrs. John Billings, of New York City, a descendant. The little girls of the Black family—Mary and her cousins Anna Eliza and Zella—claim that they were always afraid to go alone into the "parlor," because the old man's sharp eyes followed them no matter where they went in the room. His portrait then hung in the old home of Frank Fickling Dunbar, then occupied by his daughter Lucy Black. The old gentleman was painted in a tall Beaver hat, the shape as worn in 1805, according to records in the Department of Dramatics, Yale University, and he wears a pleated white shirt, identical with one beautifully made by hand that belonged to George Miller, who also died in 1805. This shirt is now in the possession of Mrs. William R. Eve, Augusta, Georgia. The portrait is supposed to have been painted by Peale during his trip South in 1805, shortly before the old man died.

From the above, we have:

1-1. William Robison, from Accomack Co., Va. to Somerset County, Maryland, probably son of John Robison son of
the immigrant Lawrence Robison, and wife Hannah:
He died 1733. Will recorded in Oct. of that year. Issue:

2-1. William Robison, b about 1720, d shortly before Feb. 7, 1791, m (1) Jan. 25, 1754 Joanna Embry in Orange County, Va. Issue by this marriage:

3-1. Henry Robison, b perhaps the end of 1754, married and had issue, untraced.

3-2. Possibly baby that died in 1756.

3-3. Lucy Robison, b 1758 (Smith Family Bible), d Sept. 17, 1830, m about 1780 Joseph Vince (See Vince family for issue)

William Robison m (2) Aug. 5, 1763 Mrs. Elizabeth Filput, prob. Elizabeth Allen. Issue:

3-4. Allen Robison, b (probably) 1764, married and had issue, untraced.

3-5. Elizabeth ("Betsy") b March 17, 1766 (Her birth date has been marked on her tombstone as 1767, which must have been an error) d July 1630, m about 1785 her cousin George Stewart Robison, b Jan. 1, 1768, d Sept. 3, 1853. Issue:

4-1. Allen Robison, b Oct. 13, 1786 died young.

4-2. George, Jr. b Mar. 8, 1790 died young

4-3. Elizabeth Robison, b Jan. 25, 1792 d m William Kirkland. Elizabeth Kirkland died after the birth of her first child.

5-1. Augusta Georgianna Kirkland,

The will of Edward S. Black is recorded in Screven County, Georgia; written Nov. 5, 1848. In it he names sons George Robison, William Raymond; children Elizabeth Hanson, Edward James, Thomas Jefferson, Charles Augustus (m Lucy Eleanor Dunbar). Exrx. wife Augusta Georgianna Black. Witnesses: Robert Williamson, John Miller and Lucretia Miller.

4-4. William Robison, b Jan. 20, 1794 died young.

4-5. Sarah Robison, b Dec. 29, 1795 died young.

4-6. Newall Robison, b Mar. 1, 1803 died young.

3-6. James Robison, b before July 7, 1767, when christened.
William Robison Married (3) 1767, Mary Lark, dau. of Dennis Lark, of Virginia. Issue:

3-7. Lark Robison, m Jane Leslie Fickling, widow of Jeremiah Fickling, III. Issue, untraced.


3-9. Nancy Robison, m a Reid, moved to Arkansas. Untraced.

3-10. George G(alphin) Robison, m Henrietta Smith, dau of Stephen and Martha Newman Smith (Smith Bible).

William Robison's will was probably filed in the Orangeburg Court House, which was burned by Sherman in 1865, but George Robison Black states that William Robison named the following children in his will: Lark, Henry, George G., Dennis, Nancy, Lucy and Betsy, with Allen, receiving no legacy, but named as executor. James had died probably and Allen had been given his share.

2-2. George Robison, b about 1722, d 1805 (Will), m about 1760 Elizabeth Ann Stewart, d a few years after 1805. Issue:

3-1. Ann Robison, m (1) a Squires and had dau. Betsy m (2) George Odom (Robison Squires).

3-2. Elizabeth ("Betsy") Robison, b about 1762, d 1793, m about 1780 William Dunbar, (See Dunbar line.) b Feb. 23, 1752, d Nov. 7, 1798.

3-3. Mary Robison m Archibald Hatcher and moved to Georgia. Untraced.

3-4. Sarah Robison, m a Mills. Untraced.

3-5. George Stewart Robison, b Jan. 1, 1768, d Sept. 3, 1853 m his cousin Betsy Robison (See above).

3-6. Louisa Robison, m (1) Daniel Govan. Issue:


4-2. Andrew Govan ("M.C.") Untraced, prob. father of the Govan who m the dau. of Lucy Dunbar Patrick Minor Ingram m (2) a Chevellette and had a dau. or grdau. who m W. Gilmore Sims, of Barnwell.

In addition to the above offices held by George Robison, he was a member of the First Grand Jury of Winton County, S. C. (Minute Bk for Winton County Court, 1785-1791). Later, laws were changed... county courts were abolished and another system was inaugurated in South Carolina for the better administration of justice; a system in which there were Justices of the Peace. George Robison was Justice of Peace 1776. (Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr. in "Colonial Dames Register for S.C." p 22.) He was a Commissioner of Election for the Fork District (between the Edisto and Savannah rivers) of Orangeburg Dist. in Nov. 1778. He was Inquirer and Collector of Taxes for the same District in 1779. (Salley's "History of Orangeburg Co.," pp 274-275 and McGrady's "History of South Carolina."

The old Robison graveyard is on the edge of the swamp near Millet's Station on the C. & W. C. Railway, about two miles from the Vince graveyard, in Barnwell County, South Carolina. About 1930 only two Robison tombstones were still standing; those of George Stewart Robison and his wife Betsy Robison. The old Robison home once stood nearby. George Robison, Sr. spent many hours each day in the saddle and often took his grandson George Robison Dunbar, who seems to have been his favorite, on the horse, before him or behind him as the boy grew in years.

And so Lucy Robison, daughter of William Robison, married Joseph Vince and had Judith Vince; and Betsy Robison, daughter of George Robison, married William Dunbar and had George Robison Dunbar.

Burke's "General Armory," 1878 edition, p 863, gives the arms of the Robison family as:

Arms: Vert, on a chevron between three bucks trippant or, as many trefoils of the field.
Crest: On a ducal coronet or, a buck trippant proper.
Motto: Faithful (borne in English)

Burke's "General Armory," 1844 edition and Collins' "Peerage", 1785, supplemental volume give the following: There are over one hundred variations of the Stewart arms and crest, and numerous mottoes exist. The Arms here described is the original Stewart...
coat, the crest and motto representative of the main line or original stock, commonly known as the Clan arms.

Arms: Or, a fesse chequy argent and azure (The arms was first adopted by the High Stewards of Scotland in the 12th Century, before the family name Steward, Stewart, or Stuart was used.)

Crest: A demi-lion rampant gules, and over it the motto: Nobilis est ura leonis (The wrath of the lion is noble).

Motto: Avito viret honore. (He flourishes with ancestral honor)
THE VINCE FAMILY

Stephen Smith, Jr. married Ann Judith Vince.

In early records the surname Vince is spelled Vins, Vines and Vince. The will of the same Thomas Vince is given in Old's Abstracts of N. C. Wills as "Vines" and in Grimes' Abstract of N. C. Wills as "Vince."

The family was originally French and was de Vins, meaning of Vine. The arms of this family in France from Provence was as follows:

Given in Rietstap: "d'az à une tour d'arg sur une terrasse de même, accostée de deux étoile." No crest nor motto is given.

Translated:

Arms: Azure with a tower of silver on a mount of the same, with two stars flanking it. The first members of this family probably came over with the settlers from Dunkerque, France, about 1696.

A John Vins is named as "Wifes father" and Ann as wife in the will of John Cropley, Albemarle County, N. C. January 25, 1685, proved Mar. 29, 1686. No other legatees, no executor, (Grimes' Abst. of N. C. Wills 1690-1760, p 88). Witnesses: William Wilkjon (also Clerk of Court), George Fordyse, Edward Harrison. The will states, "if father John Vins should come into this country or if he does not come into this country.

A Sarah (prob. dau. of Vince Cropley) married William Harrison. Issue Vince (spelled "Vines" in Grimes') Harrison, will Feb. 25, 1738, Chowan County.

Vins Cropley was granted 400 acres, adjoining Geo. Fordyce's, Jan. 1, 1694 (N. C. Hist. & Gen. Reg. Vol. I, p 25) On July 26, 1714, Vince Cropsley conveyed to William Harrison "part of a grant to me and my wife Sarah, being 100 acres lying ye West side of line to ye Great Cove Swamp." William Harrison conveyed to his son Vince Harrison 100 acres on North side of Albemarle Sound, a part of Vince Cropley's tract.
"Ordered that Vines Cropley be appointed Constable in ye Lower Dist. on ye North Shore" at a meeting of the Commission, July 20, 1715. (N.C. H & G Reg.). His will dated 1719, leaves "All of my estate to son William". He had already given land to Sarah. Coat of arms on seal.

Will of Thomas Corbett, Albermarle County, Jan. 10, 1692, Apr. 3, 1693, names as legatees Rebekah, Ann, Jonathan and Richard Vins, "children of Richard Vins, Sr." Exr. Richard Vins, Sr. (Grimes' p 82). This indicates that there were two Richard Vinces; an older and a younger. Nothing further is known of this Vince family.

Humphrey Vince was a Grand Juror in 1713 and the Albemarle Quit Rents from Sept. 29, 1729 to March 1732 show that he gave in tax returns from Currituck Precinct, 7½, 5s, 10d. (Col. Records of N. C., Vol. 22, p 247) He witnessed wills from 1715 through 1721 and was named Executor by his brother Thomas Vince (See below). His will Apr. 4, 1738 gives his land to his "Cousin" (nephew) James Poyner. He names daughters and their children of his brother Thomas Vince as legatees, also Thomas Meggs, Lazurus Flower and John Flower, giving to several a "feather bed with furniture that belongs with it." He wills his safe, horses and negroes. To Sarah Poyner among other things he gives "three slaves for three years then to be free." "My negro Peter shall have my gun and his horse," and "to negro Jenny ten head of cattle." James Poyner was named executor. He also named Josiah Nichols, Sarah Simmons "wife of Thomas" (prob. Sarah Nicholson, dau of Samuel Nicholson) and Andrew Peacock. (From the original in the Archives at Raleigh) Currituck Co.

Thomas Vince, Currituck County, signed his will Aug. 31, 1721 "TV," indicating that he was ill or old. It was proved Oct. 10, 1721. He bequeaths to dau. Hannah Vince a slave and a cow and calf; to dau. Margrett White and dau. Sarah Poyner 20s each; to granddau. Margrett White a cow and calf; grson Willis Poyner, cow and calf; "Rest of my whole Estate to my two sons Thomas and William Vince." "Bro. Humphrey Vince Executor" and "son-in-law Luke White to be exr. if brother dies." (Orig. in Archives, Raleigh - Grimes' Abst. p 388) In 1766, we find a William Vince in Beaufort Co., N. C.
In the will of Denis Riordame, Currituck Co., Jan. 18, 1723/24, proved July 14, 1724, he names as legatees wife Sarah, dau. Angelica and Thomas and William Vince. Wits: Jo. Wicker, Samuel Simmons, Ann Ireland, David Legett, Cl Henry Swann. Riordame probably married the widow of Vince Cropley.

Richard Cominfort on December 7, 1704/5 wills to Thomas Vince one worstard collourd coat and pair of breches of same, a silk waistcoat, 4 dozen plate buttons now on the same, one new Beaver Hatt, one pair of new worsted stockings; to Mrs. Jane Vandemulen and "after her decease to Thomas Vince" gold buttons; to loving sister Mary Vince one silver spoon, one gold ring "of 30s value to be by my Executors paid;" to my mother Hendrick Comingfort "my plantation 'whereon she now lives'; to "Cousin Margaret Vince" one feather bed and "after my mother's death all of my movable estate be divided between cousins Margaret Vince and Sarah Vince;" 430 acres in plantation (Name of Jennings) after his mother's death to go to "Cousin Richard Canady." To Margaret Vince "furniture belonging to bed already bequeathed." (Orig. in Archives, Raleigh, N. C. Abst. in Grimes' p 79).

The will of Hendrick Cominfort, Currituck, July 7, 1712, bequeaths to dau. Margaret Platt 12 pence; son William one cow and one yearlin Heifer; all worldly Estate unto son Andrew Canada. Wits: Richard Ballance, Jane Vandermuler, Evan Miller and Thoas Vandermuler. (Recorded in Bk. 1712-22, p 44, Currituck Wills).

The will of Francis Gammidge, Currituck Co. Oct. 19, 1719, Jan. 6, 1738 names "Cousin, Executor and Sole Legatee, Humphrey Vince." Witnesses: Moses Priscod, Isabell Priscod, Andrew Peacock. (Grimes' p 130) Humphrey Vince apparently did not record this will until shortly before his death. Since Francis Gammidge calls Humphrey Vince nephew and does not mention Thomas Vince, it implies that Humphrey' mother was a Gammidge and that Thomas Vince was only a half-brother.

Since there are no later records of the Vince family in Currituck Co., it appears that all except Humphrey moved away after 1723. There was close connection between the Poyner family and Humphrey Vince, who died unmarried: Peter Poyner, will July 6, 1710, wife Elizabeth was witnessed by Humphrey Vince; Peter's
son Joseph Poyner, will Aug. 19, 1712 names Humphrey Vince exr.; James and Sarah (Vince) Poyner, Humphrey's chief legatees named their first child Humphrey. (Wills in Grimes' p 299) This suggests that Elizabeth Poyner, wife of Peter, was a sister of Humphrey Vince.

Thomas and William Vince, sons of Thomas Vince, (will 1721) were not named in either the will of Humphrey Vince (which might mean that they had moved away and were well provided for) nor in the will of Richard Cominfort, which suggests that they were not sons of Mary Cominfort Vince, but sons of a former wife of Thomas Vince. They alone of Thomas Vince's children were named in the will of Denis Riordane, which indicates that they alone of the children were related to Denis Riordane, possibly through his wife Sarah, who might have been a whole sister of Thomas Vince.

No connection can be established between the Vins-Cropley-Harrison group and Humphrey and Thomas Vince unless Sarah Cropley was the sister of Thomas Vince; nor between the Richard Vins family and Humphrey and Thomas Vince.

Thomas Vines came into Court and acknowledged his deed of gift of 126 acres of land, York Co., Va. unto Thomas Vines his grandson and it is to be recorded, Sept. 15, 1735. Wits: Thomas Charles, Jr., Benjamin Cotton (York Co. Wills, No. 18, p 225)

(Ibid, p 387) York Co., Va., The will of Thomas Vines (Vince) divided his estate equally between four grandchildren; Judith Collier, Vines Collier, Charles and Isaac Collier, children of his dau. Anne Collier, wife of Thomas Collier. He gave them eight negroes; to grandson Thomas Vines one shilling (he had already given him land); to grandson Thomas Butler one shilling; also to granddaus. Elizabeth Pryer and Dorothy Potter. Isaac Collier was named exr. Witnesses: Robert Harris, William Maynard and John Harris, not dated, but proved Aug. 15, 1737.

"The jury returned a special verdict in a suit in York County, Sept. 19, 1726, which shows that Thomas Vines was the son of Thomas Vines and Mary his wife, that she, Mary, was the dtr. of Thomas Hill and Eleanor Charles. By a deed dated 21 March 1693, Thomas Hill said that he was son of John Hill, who made his will Dec. 9, 1670 and that John Hill was son of Thomas
Hill. The deed was to Samuel Eaton for 170 acres part of 600 acres called "Essex Lodge." In 1658, it is stated that Thomas Bushrod purchased goods of Mr. Thomas Barber for Mrs. Mary Hill of "Essex Lodge." In 1661, there is a deposition that Thomas Bushrod married the relict and Exx. of Thomas Hill. In 1657 Thomas Hill patented 500 acres on Potomac due him for emigrants, viz. Capt. Thomas Hill, three times, Mary Bushrod, twice, John, George, Thomas, Mary and Francis Hill. From this I infer that Capt. Thomas Hill was the 1st husband of Mrs. Bushrod and the other Hills their children, the son Thomas being the patentee.

"Abraham Piersey, of the Council of Virginia, who married Frances, widow of Capt. Nathaniel West, brother of Lord Delawars, left 'the best estate that ever was yet known in Virginia' to his daughter Mary who married Capt. Thomas Hill (Sainsbury MSS 1638-39). Capt. Samuel Mathews married the widow Frances about the same time (Neill's Virginia Carolorum). I am not certain that this Capt. Thomas Hill was he of 'Essex Lodge.' Thomas Bushrod lived at 'Essex Lodge', later called 'Washington's Lodge' and used during the siege of Yorktown in 1781 as headquarters by George Washington." (Copied from a Note on p 256, William & Mary Quarterly, Vol. 8).

There is no proof that this Thomas Vines (Vince) of York County, d 1737, was the son of Thomas Vince of Currituck, but it is possible and highly probable. Thomas Vince, of Currituck certainly married twice: 1st the mother of Thomas and William Vince and 2nd Mary Cominfort the mother of his other children. It would be natural for young Thomas Vince to leave his stepmother's home to return to his mother's family in York County, where he, no doubt, had an inheritance to claim.

The next record of a Thomas Vince is found in Saunder's "Colonial Records of North Carolina," Vol. 4, p 651: "At a council held at Edenton 18th Nov. 1743....Read the following petitions for land, vizt....Thomas Vince, Edgecombe." (Ibid p 768), "At a council at Newbern, 19th April 1745....Read the following petitions for patents, vizt....Thomas Vince, 200, Gov., Edgecombe....Granted."

Since no further records of a Thomas Vines, or Vince, are found in York Co., Virginia, and since Thomas Vince asked for
200 acres of land in 1743 in N. C., he evidently had a family of four: himself, a wife and two children. He could have been then, plausibly, the grandson of Thomas Vince, of York Co., who sold his land there without recording the sale and moved to N. C.

At any rate, we know from competent family tradition, since it came down in several different descending lines, that Joseph Vince, of Barnwell Dist., S. C. "was born on the Roanoke River near the Virginia line" and the Stephen Smith Bible record states that Joseph was born in 1745. Hence he was born in Edgecombe County, N. C. This Thomas Vince is the only Vince recorded in Edgecombe Co. in 1745, and, therefore, he was the father of Joseph Vince. Other proof will come later.

Thomas Vince sold 200 acres, Edgecombe Co., N. C. on Peech Tree Swamp, patent granted to sd Thomas Vince 20th Aprill 1745, to Thomas Williams for 100$.


Land Office, Raleigh, N. C. Land Grant #249, Book 13, p 87, Bladen Issued Oct. 3, 1755 to Thomas Vince 100 Acres "on Waggamaw Marsh."


Grant #1311, Book 13, p 165, Issued May 23, 1757, to Thomas Vince, 300 Acres in Bladen Co. on N. W. side of N. W. River.

Grant #579, Book 2, p 205, Issued July 1, 1758 to Thomas Vince in Bladen County, 300 Acres on W. side of N. W. branch of Cape Fear.

In 1761 there was no Vince on the Tax Lists of Bladen County.

In 1767, Thomas Vince, Sr. was granted land in South Carolina. (See later) He died before 1790 since his name does not appear on the 1790 Census.
Land Grant files for Bladen County, N. C. show that Joseph Vince asked for a grant of 100 Acres, entered Oct. 25, 1765, near a place called "Hill's Pond," but the grant or patent was "Never issued." Joseph Vince moved to Orangeburgh District, South Carolina. He was evidently—and according to family tradition—the son of Thomas Vince.

From Chapman's "History of Edgefield," p 14, "From 1756 to 1766 great waves of immigration down south from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina into South Carolina, as many as a thousand families a year, with all their movables and horses and cattle."

From "Minutes of the Council Chamber in Office of South Carolina State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina:" "Petition for Warrant of Survey for 500 Acres 'on Steel Creek joining lands of Mr. Pinckney,' presented by John Clayton and Thomas Vince on 2nd Feb. 1773." John Clayton's name appears several times on the Winton Co. records in Barnwell, S. C. A John Clayton was Clerk of Court of Bladen Co., 1740-1743.

There was always a good reason why two men patented a piece of land jointly and usually it was because of close family ties. Thomas Vince and John Clayton asked for 450 acres in Barnwell Dist. jointly. This suggests that either they themselves, their wives or their parents were related.

In Perquimans Co., N. C., which is near Currituck Co. on Albemarle Sound, a John Clayton was named with a son Richard Clayton and dau. Sarah in the will of Thomas Mauldin Sept. 16, 1758. John Clayton was a Justice of Perquimans in 1731 and spoken of as "John Clayton of Cape Faire River." (Grimes' p 383).

Thomas Harvey's sister Elizabeth Harvey, named as such in his will Apr. 10, 1729, Perquimans, married Henry Clayton; another Harvey sister married a Col. Robert West, in same will, and in Virginia records we find Wests and Hills intermarrying. Ruth Harvey married Col. Richard Sanderson, of Perquimans, will of Ruth in Grimes' p 327. In Col. Richard Sanderson's will he names nephews Richard and Joseph Sanderson. Penelope Harvey married William Little. So here we find all of the first names given to his sons by Thomas Vince, who died in Barnwell Dist.
S. C. shortly after 1774. The mother of these Harveys married (2) Christopher Gale.

Henry Clayton, with a coat-of-arms on his seal, only names wife Elizabeth and very small daughter Sarah in his will, with Christopher Gale, John Lovick and William Little as trustees for his dau., to whom he left a tract of land on Parquimans River called the "Vinyard". Will signed Jan. 20, 1725, Chowan Precinct. (Grimes' p 74).

An Elizabeth Clayton signed her will in Parquimans Co. Jan. 13, 1737/8 naming dau. Mary Clayton. Exrs. John Stevenson, John Barcliff. (Grimes' p 73) Whether or not this was the widow of Henry Clayton, who had a posthumous child, to whom she left everything because dau. Sarah was well provided for, or whether the child's name was "Sarah Mary" or whether it is some other Elizabeth Clayton has not been found. This Mary Clayton could have been the "Mary" wife of Thomas Vince. A Sanderson married a White and Luke White married a Vince, so these families all seem to have been associated.

Among the Revolutionary Records, Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C. is a file on Mrs. Mary Vince. Her claim was for beef furnished from her plantation. William Robison collected the first year's interest for her, 22 April 1785. Mrs. Mary Vince used her indent to purchase 1074 acres of land, with no details as to where the land was located or from whom it was purchased.

In Charleston Deeds, Bk. N-5 p 375: Thomas Vince (no dower) deeds 109 acres of land "situate on Steel Creek of the Savannah River by lands of John Wood...David Bruner...William Clemm, granted to Thos. Vince Feb. 8, 1767, to Joseph Vince, Cooper, signed 31st Aug. 1774. Wits: William Vince, William Robison, J. P. and Richard Vince. This deed No. 1163, was recorded 26 July 1785 by D. Mazyck, Cl."

In the Index of Deeds in Charleston, S. C. Book C-3, p 277 is listed a deed from Thomas Vince, Sr. to Thomas Vince, Jr., which has not yet been located. The land was probably not located in Barnwell Dist., since Thomas Jr. does not appear on the records there.
William Robison sold a slave girl to Mary Mitchel April 9, 1787. Wits: Richard Vince and Lark Robison. Recorded June 1, 1787. The witnesses were probably sons of the two parties of the transaction. (Winton Co. Records, Barnwell, S. C. Deed Bk. A-1, p 2). We know that Lark was a son of William Robison.

In the list of Taxable Persons in Winton Co. 1788, John Michele (Mitchell) is listed next to William Vince. Early Winton County Court was held several times at the house of John Mitchell. In the settlement of the estate of Henry Zorn, Sr. (Barnwell Deed Bk. A, p 50) among the heirs are named John Michall (Mitchell) and wife Elizabeth, showing that John Mitchell married Elizabeth Zorn. Yet in his will, recorded in Richmond County, Georgia, Oct. 20, 1789 (Bk A) signed July 22, 1789, he names wife Mary. Evidently the widow Mary Vince married John Mitchell between 22 April 1785 and April 9, 1787, when she bought the slave from William Robison. She must have died in Georgia at the home of one of her step-children, or of one of her sons, who moved there.

Both Mary Vince Mitchell and John Mitchell probably died in Camden Co., Ga. after Dec. 1785, where they moved the fall of 1787; because in Camden Co. Deed Bk. 1, p 318 is recorded the sale of 800 A for $1600, Jan. 25, 1814, land "granted to John Mitchell of Burke Co., Ga., now deceased."

The first Thomas Vince's land on the Savannah River was opposite the mouth of Rocky Creek on the Georgia side and was known as "Vinces Station" or "Vinces Landing." The Stricklands lived on the Georgia side, which became known as "Stricklands District," near where the Griners lived. (Notes from Mrs. Knott, of Louisiana, a descendant.)

There are a number of land transactions in the name of Joseph Vince.

Judge of Probate, L. & R. Book, No. 1, 1786-1790 (Winton County) Barnwell County.

Feb. 26 and 27, 1787. L. and R. Joseph Vince, and Wife Lucy, of Winton County, S. C., to Stephen Smith, same State and County, for 200 £ Sterling money, 109 acres on Savannah River, bounded N. W. by John Wood; N. E. by Wm. Clemmons; S. E. by Daniel Brooms,
Land granted to Thomas Vince July 8, 1774 and sold by him to Joseph Vince Sept. 1, 1774. Also 400 and 40 acres in Orangeburg Dist. on a new road, granted by the State to Joseph Vince June 1, 1784. Signed by Joseph Vince and Lucy Vince and witnessed by Wm. Robison and Andrew Nimmons. Lucy Vince acknowledges her Dower before Wm. Robison, J.P. Joseph Vince acknowledges in Winton County April 17, 1787 before Wm. Robison and Andrew Nimmons that he signed, sealed and delivered the within deed to Stephen Smith. Recorded April 30, 1787.

A deed to Joseph Vince from William Robison with dower by his wife, Mary Robison, signed 30 Jan. 1786 in Orangeburg Dist.... consideration 300 £, 100 acres of land granted to William Robison 2 May 1785 and adjacent to the land of William Clemm. Witnesses: Michael Swicord and A. Robison (Allen). (Charleston Records S-5 p 99 thru 106)

William Robison with dower by his wife Mary Robison...a deed signed 30 Jan. 1786 to Joseph Vince, for 200 acres of land which was granted 27 Sept. 1765 and sold to Wm. Robison 5 June 1776, adjacent to land of William O'Dem (Odom) vacant land, Samuel Alexander, Sr. and Samuel Alexander, Jr. Wits: W. Duncan and Michael Swicord.

Lark Robison, no dower, a deed signed 17 April 1786, for 50£, to Joseph Vince, 500 acres of land on Steel Creek of Savannah River, adjacent to land owners listed. Wits: William Vince, Michael Swicord and William Dunbar, J.P.

In this case the Court delivered a Decree by which it is ordered & decreed that the defendants do execute a deed to be approved of by the Commissioner & thereby convey to the Complts the said premises with the appurtenances in fee, and that the
title of the Complts so far as relates to any defect of the Conveyance of the premises by William Vince to Joseph Vince be made perfect, valid & indefeasable in law....and that the Complainants do pay the cost of this suit.

W. Thompson (Chancellor)
Febry Term 1824

In the Census for Orangeburgh Dist. (South Part) for 1790 are listed:

Vince, Joseph - 1 Male over 16; 1 male under 16; 2 females; 9 slaves
Vince, Richard - 1 male over 16; 3 males " 16 3 " 2 "
Vince, William - 1 male over 16;

Joseph Vince was appointed Coroner for Winton County, S. C. Nov. 3, 1787.

Family traditional pride that Joseph Vince fought valiantly as an officer in the Revolutionary War, so that a Revolutionary marker has been placed over his grave, is borne out by the following records:

From "Crumbs for Antiquaries, Memoirs of Tarleton Brown, Written by Himself," Vol. 1, p 22: "A short time after the capture of our guards at the ferry, I accompanied Col. McCoy, who took command of a small force on a trip to the Ogeechee river, in Georgia....On our arrival we learned that Capt. James Roberts, who had been scouting with a company on the Edisto river, had been delivered into the hands of Col. Cheney and Williams, who cruelly butchered many of his men, Capt. Roberts and the rest escaping with their lives. For this outrage we determined to have satisfaction. So thirty-six men, myself among the number, immediately volunteered, under Captain Joseph Vince, a fine officer, and a brave soldier, to pursue these scoundrels and avenge the blood of our brave comrades."

p 25, "They (a band of Tories) proceeded on their course towards Captain Vince's station on the Savannah river.....that we had better set out and apprise Captain Vince of his danger..."

Capt. Vince fought under Gen'l Francis Marion.
The Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States met in Charleston, S. C. in 1788. Members from the Fork District of Orangeburgh County, the dist. between Edisto and Savannah rivers were:

Stephen Smith, Sr.      William Robison
Honbl William Dunbar    John Collins
Joseph Vince            Jonathan Clark

(History of Orangeburg Co., 1704-1782, by Salley, p 278)

"Declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.

State of South Carolina)  Barnwell District )

On the twenty fifth day of July 1834 personally appeared in open Court before the Court of Ordinary now sitting, James Young, a resident of the District and State aforesaid, aged Seventy one years, who being first duly sworn according to Law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.

That he entered the services of the United States under the following named officers, and Served as herein Stated. That being then a resident of South Carolina he volunteered as a private in the Militia of the said State in a Company Commanded by Capt. Joseph Vince to serve during the war. That this Company, with three others Commanded by Captain Creech, Carr and Inman, composed a regiment which was commanded by Col. James McCoy, that Capt. Vince was duly commissioned and called into service by the State of South Carolina as were all the other officers of the regiment as the declarant believes. William Vince, Jethro Wood and Joseph Harley were successively first lieutenants in the Company in which the declarant served and Capt. Vince on one occasion being disabled by a wound the Company was sometime, but how long he does not recollect, under the Command of Joseph Harley, etc."
Approximately the same was testified by Job Rountree, whose petition was not granted "on the ground that he had property sufficient to support himself without a pension."

Stephen Smith, George Robison and George R. Dunbar testified to the character and veracity of both of these men before Orasmus D. Allen, Judge of the Court of Ordinary.

From RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
Columbia, S. C. Under LAND GRANTS:

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Joseph Vince is mentioned many times in the "Minute Book of Winton County Court," as a member of the petit jury etc. The first grand Jury for Winton had as members, among others: Joseph Vince, George Robison, Richard Vince, Stephen Smith, Thomas O'Bannon and William Dunbar.

Children of Joseph and Lucy Robison Vince were:

6-1. Ann Judith Vince, born March 28, 1783, in Barnwell District, S. C. She married Stephen Smith, Jr. on December 5, 1799 in Barnwell Dist. and they had 13 children. She died November 12, 1857.

6-2. James Robison Vince, born 1787, never married, died Jan. 24, 1818 of hydrophobia. He was a lawyer and practiced in Barnwell Dist., S. C.

From The City Gazette of Charleston, S. C. Tues. Feb. 10, 1818, under Marriage and Death Notices: (SCH&GM,
Vol. 44, No. 4, Oct. 1943, p 224) "Died, at Barnwell District, on the 24th ult James R. Vince, Esq. Attorney-at-Law, in the 32d year of his age. He has left a widowed mother, an affectionate sister, with numerous train of friends and relations to bemoan his irreparable loss." In fact, he left two sisters.

Each generation was told about how James Vince, "the only son of Joseph Vince died in agony." He was riding through the woods, some relators said that he was hunting in the woods, when a "mad wolf leaped upon him and bit him savagely in the leg." He returned home at once and found a strong piece of well rope. When he went inside and told what had happened, he begged, "Promise me that when I show the first signs of the attack of rabies, you'll have a strong negro tie me tight to the bed post so that I cannot bite anyone else."

So, as soon as he began to foam at the mouth, he was tied to the post of the great four-poster bed and there he died in writhings and agony.

With our knowledge of anti-toxins, it was a story so seemingly unnecessary and distressing that it has been remembered.

6-3. Elizabeth ("Betsy") Vince, born Nov. 19, 1792, married June 21, 1809, William Osborn Hext, and had children. She died May 21, 1874.

6-4. Ann (Nancy) Vince, married Henry Bates, and is said to have moved to Texas after marriage. (Unmarried in 1810 when named in her father's will.)

A deed of sale 3rd March 1828 to Ann and John Milledge of land on Steel Creek for $1101.00 was given by Lucy Vince, Elizabeth Hext, Stephen Smith and Judith Smith his wife, Henry Bates and Ann Bates his wife. (Barnwell Co. Records.)

Account Sales of Property belonging to the Estate of James Robison Vince, Esqr. Deceased, Sold on the 23d March 1818, by Permission of Orsamus D. Allen, Ordinary, for the District of Barnwell:
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Stephen Smith, Administrator

Recorded the 28th September 1818.
The daughter of Joseph and Lucy Robison Vince, Ann Judith Vince, married Stephen Smith, Jr. Lucy Robison's father was William Robison.

The will of Joseph Vince, signed April 17, 1810, recorded Feb. 22, 1811, names wife Lucy; son James Robison; and daughters Judith Smith, wife of Stephen Smith; Nancy Vince; Betsy Hext, wife of William Hext. Wits.: John Miller, Willey Box and George Robison. (Barnwell Co. Wills, Vol. A, p 119. The original is in Barnwell Court House) Exrs.: wife Lucy and son James Robison Vince.

Recorded in the Stephen Smith, Jr. Bible are: "Joseph Vince died February 19, 1811, in the 67th year of his age," and "Lucy Vince died September 17, 1830 in the 73rd year of her age." They were buried in the family graveyard near the old plantation homesite, about a mile from Millett Station on the C. & W. C. railroad. (See Robison family for Lucy Robison Vince)

Thus we have in our line:

1-1. Thomas Vince, of Currituck Co. m (1) prob. Mary Hill, dau. of Thos. Hill and Eleanor Charles, grdaux. of John Hill (will 1670), who was son of Thomas Hill and Mary Piercy, dau. of Abraham Piercy of the Council of Virginia. Issue, among others,

2-1. Thomas Vince (written Vines by clerk), of York Co., Va., wife and son unknown. Grandson

4-1. Thomas Vince, m prob. Mary Clayton, dau. of Elizabeth Clayton, Mary Vince m (2) John Mitchell. Thomas Vince was b ca. 1715, m ca. 1736. d in Barnwell Dist., S. C. shortly after 1774 (no records of him after that time) Issue, among others,

5-2. Joseph Vince, b "on the Roanoke river" in Edgecomb Co., N. C. 1745, m ca 1775 Lucy Robison, b 1758, d 1830. Joseph Vince d 1811. Issue, among others,

6-1. Ann Judith Vince, b 1783, m Stephen Smith, Jr. (See Smith family)
ERRATA

On page 92, it was not Sarah Smith, who married Thomas Lovick. N. C. records show that Col. Thomas Lovick married Sarah Bryan, daughter of Lewis Bryan. John Parkinson, son-in-law of Thomas Lovick (See Lovick's will in Grimes' Abstracts), David and Lewis Bryan, nephews of Sarah Bryan Lovick, and Stephen Smith, who witnessed the will of Thomas Lovick, all moved in 1760-1765 to Burke Co. (later Screven Co.) Georgia, along Beaverdam Creek. This is another indication that our Stephen Smith (same who first settled on Beaverdam Creek) was the son of the Stephen Smith, who lived in the southern part of Isle of Wight Co., Va. and who died in 1764-65.

On page 96, having quoted this reference in two other places in this compilation, I neglected to state here that Stephen Smith was a member of the "Jacksonborough Assembly," which met in 1781, reference: McGrady's History of S. C., p 742 and Salley's History of Orangeburg County, p 876.

On page 112, I give the date of marriage of John Newman and Ruth Taberer as 1692, when that was only a date given by Mrs. Chapman from Ruth's father's will showing that she was already married to John Newman on that date. We do not know the actual date of marriage; but Ruth was undoubtedly John Newman's second wife, since Tyler's Magazine gives his first wife as Elizabeth Burdett.

Page number 113 was inadvertently omitted by the mimeographer.

On page 117, I have made the same mistake in quoting Mrs. Chapman's date of marriage for Thomas Newman and Mary Ratcliffe as 1713. She refers us to the will of Mary's father Richard Ratcliffe. As the Quakers' records show, Thomas and Mary Newman were married in 1699. This shows that Thomas Newman, of South Carolina, could have been born as early as 1700 and could easily have had teen-aged grandchildren at the time of the will of Alexander Shaw in 1765.

On page 120, I meant to state that Jeremiah Fickling II. could not have married the daughter of Thomas Yonge and Mary Box, since these two were only married in 1747 and Jeremiah Fickling's son Francis was born about 1753 to 1755.
Jeremiah Fickling II undoubtedly married a Yonge of Wadmalaw Island, since he named his only three sons Thomas, Francis and Henry. Tradition states that Mary Susan was "named for her two grandmothers", hence Jeremiah married either a Mary Yonge or a Susannah Yonge.

We have records only of Francis, who recorded a deed in 1719; (2) his probable son Hon. Robert Yonge, Associate Justice of S.C. 1733, who died in 1750, leaving one son (3) Francis Yonge, whose will (1780) in turn names sons Francis Yonge, Jr. and William Yonge; (4) Thomas Yonge, who married Mary Box in 1747; and (5) Henry Yonge, who was living in Savannah in 1785 (Deed). Since there are no further records of that first Francis Yonge, of the 1719 deed, he could have had and probably did have another son besides Robert Yonge, possibly a son named Francis Yonge, of whom there are no records. This Francis could have been the father of Thomas and Henry Yonge and of a daughter, who married Jeremiah Fickling. At any rate, this seems undoubtedly the family to which the wife of Jeremiah Fickling II belonged. She could have been the daughter of Thomas Yonge, by a former marriage. If so, Thomas would have been old enough to have been a son of that first Francis Yonge.

Then we would have:

1-1. Francis Yonge died after 1719
2-1. Probably Francis Yonge
   3-1. Thomas Yonge m Mary Box 1747
   3-2. Henry Yonge moved to Savannah before 1785
   3-3. Daughter Mary or Susannah, who married Jeremiah Fickling
4-1. Francis Fickling b 1753-55 m Elizabeth Bridgett

On page 142 was omitted "a son that probably died young" as the fifth son in the census report of William Robison. All of his known sons were over 16 years, except Dennis and George, hence the third son under 16 in 1790 must have died young.

On page 143, on reading the will of Edward J. Black, in Sylvania, Ga., I find that he names his wife as "George Anna" Black, instead of "Georgianna".
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