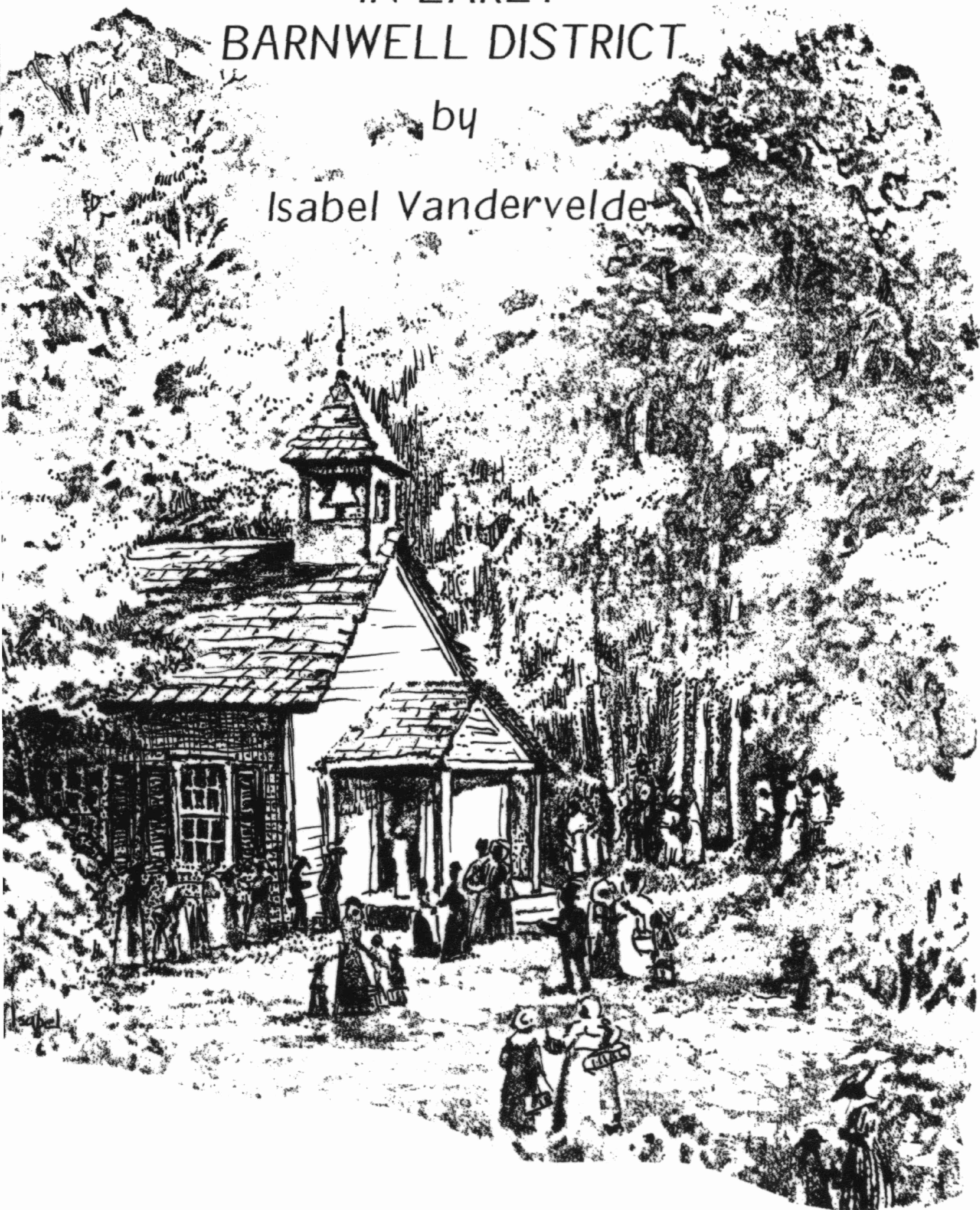


OTHER FREE PEOPLE
IN EARLY
BARNWELL DISTRICT.

by

Isabel Vandervelde



OTHER FREE PEOPLE
IN EARLY
BARNWELL DISTRICT

by

Isabel Vandervelde

©Isabel Vandervelde
2001

published by



DATE MICROFICHED	
AUG 05 2002	
PROJECT and FICHE #	G.S. CALI #
ZLIB USCAN	600 4589
2354	

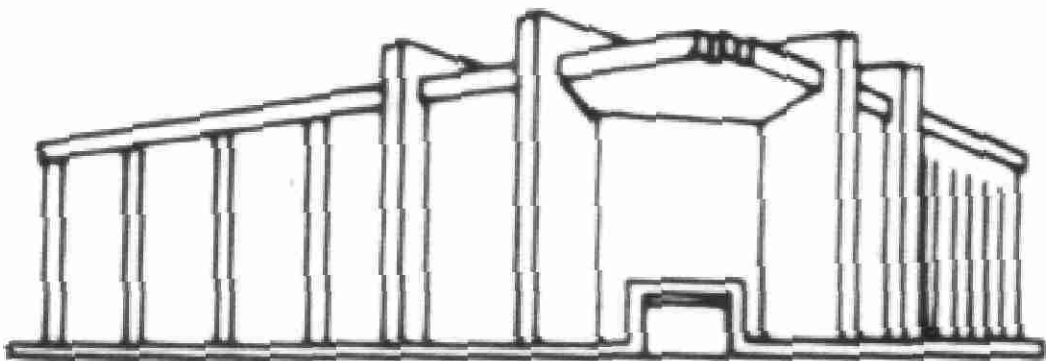
Text and drawings all property of
Isabel Vandervelde and may not be
copied directly for reprinting in
any way except by permission of
the author/artist.

US/CAN
G29.273
G139V

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY
35 NORTH WEST TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84150

Table of Contents

List of maps and illustrations.....page I
Dedication.....page II
Introduction.....page III
George Galphin's
 Free Children of Color.....page 1
Manumission Book.....page 26
Free People in the U.S.Censuses.....page 48
Index.....page 62



Donated to the Family History Library by

ISABEL VANDERVELDE

ART STUDIO PRESS

240 NEWBERRY ST NW

AIKEN SC 29801

TW 1023507

MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Caanan Fair Church.....	Cover
George Galphin and Ponies.....	page III
Mills 1825 Map of Barnwell District	page 1
Galphin's Fort at Silver Bluff Based on an old sketch	page 3
1790 Census Map.....	page 17
Metawney's Family.....	page 18
Slaves at a Cowpen.....	page 24
Official Districts, 1851.....	page 49
Trade Boats on the Savannah.....	page 61

DEDICATION AND THANKS

This book is based on research for a biography of George Galphin. I am grateful to members of the Beech Island Historical Society who have given me so much assistance, and especially to the labor of the people at the South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History in Columbia, South Carolina.

Most of all, the special details concerning the descendants of Barbara Galphin Holmes is still under in-depth research with the help of Nancy Cates of Alabama, a descendant of Thomas Galphin Holmes. She shared her data openly and fully, but is in no way responsible for my many errors in both typing and composition.

INTRODUCTION

Free Colored Descendants of George Galphin

George Galphin, widely known as an Indian Trader who helped the Americans against the British during the American Revolution, is just as widely known among local history buffs for the many children he sired. In his voluminous will he names his children, one by an Indian slave, three by different mulatto slaves, three with Metawney, the daughter of a Creek chief, and two white children with a French girl.

He considered the two white children his major heirs, but he mentioned his mulatto daughter Barbara, born of his mulatto slave woman Rose, first above all matters in his will, being sure that she will be freed upon his death and leaving her equal property in both land and slaves. He frees the other slave children and leaves them small gifts of property. But the Creek children were never slaves, and it was to his liason with Metawney that he owed his vast fortune. The key to his great success in the Indian trade was his relationship to Metawney and her powerful Cat clan in which her father was the Head Warrior of the Cowetas (the Lower Creeks). He gave the two Creek sons as much as he gave his precious white heir, Thomas. But the one gift he gave them, setting up their own separate Indian Trade Company, entitled Galphin, Holmes, and Company, under which they could trade with the powerful suppliers in England on their own, proved to be the downfall of the sons he so loved.

The "Holmes" in that Company was his nephew, David Holmes, who changed his allegiance to the British during the Revolutionary War, and became one of the four official British Commissioners to the Indians of the southeast. He died a turncoat. The war wiped out the vast herds of horses and cattle held by Galphin in Georgia and raided constantly by both the British and American armies for food and mounts. The war also made the British declare Galphin a traitor so that they never repaid his huge debt to the London merchants made when he ordered goods to pay the Creeks and Cherokees for their service to the British before the revolution. British and the Americans both stole from Galphin's supplies at Silver Bluff. The estate was never repaid but the debts fell due.

White son, Thomas, and his two half-Creek brothers, George Second and John, were never able to pay off debts owed by their father or to buy new goods for their trade stores in Georgia. The Creek boys signed their lands and slaves over to Thomas and went back to their mother's people. George Second left his family by two of his father's mulatto slaves in Barnwell District. Perhaps he had a Creek family in the mountains of Georgia, but I have not been able to find them. John is said to have died without legal offspring. Creek daughter Judith married the white Irishman, William Dunbar, who worked for her father at Silver Bluff. She bore no living children.

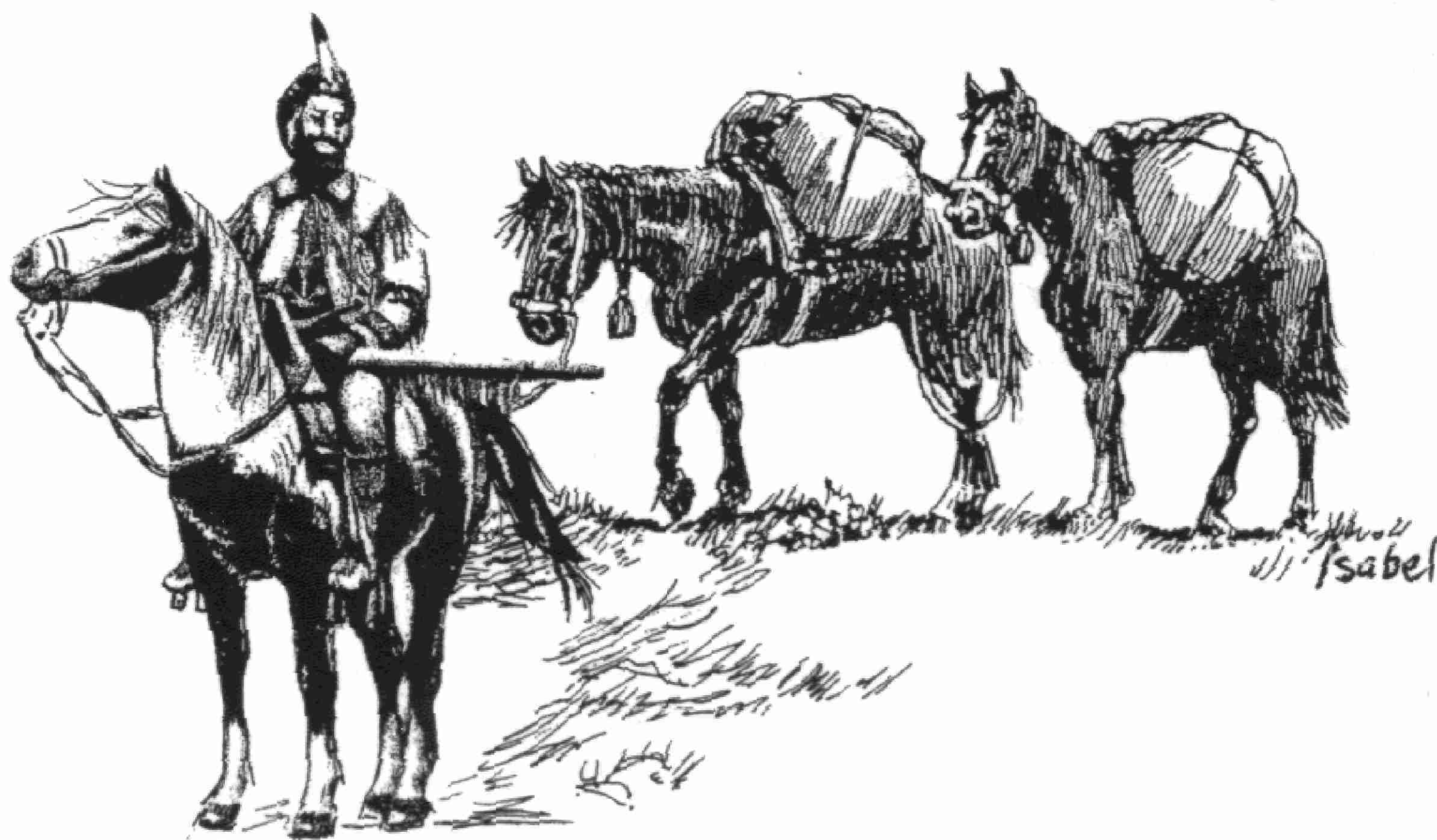
Only his mulatto daughter, Barbara Galphin married to Irishman William Holmes, who also worked for her father, was successful in raising a family. Barbara's position in local society was delicate. She must have been well-known among the planters of both Edgefield and Barnwell Districts, although she was

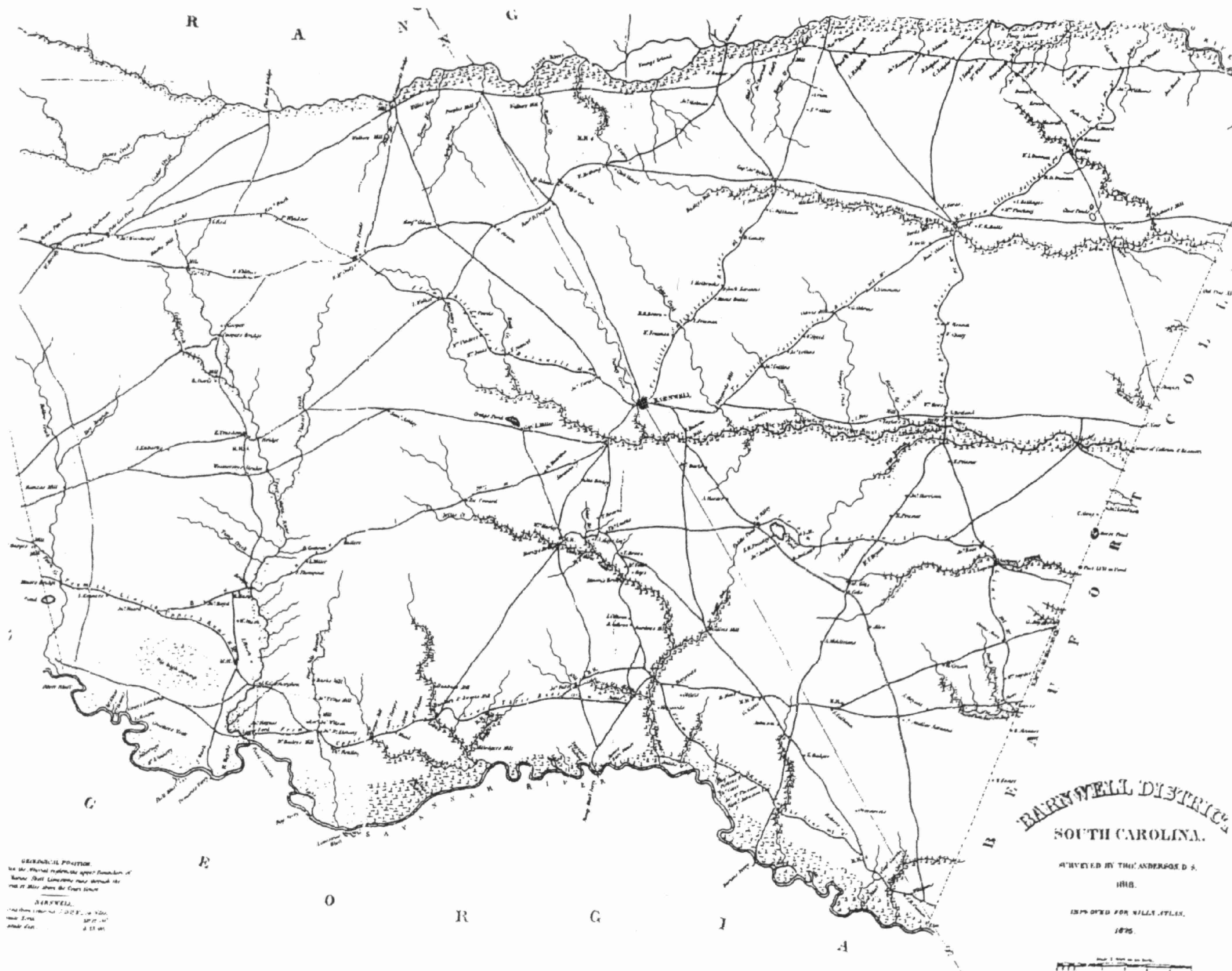
never labelled as a mulatto in any Barnwell census. The legal status of a freed mulatto was tenuous at best. She did not have the rights of a citizen, but of a freed slave, and her status defined the status of her children. This must have bothered her oldest child, son Thomas Galphin Holmes. He sold out his land and fled to Alabama where he became well-known as a white doctor and a war hero fighting against the Indians. Her second son, George, died as a child. Her two daughters, Judith and Mary married and lived in the Silver Bluff neighborhood.

Barbara always lived on her inherited lands below Silver Bluff and appears as a white free plantation owner in the Barnwell District censuses until her death in 1830. Daughter Judith married and had three daughters. Her husband, Maurice Lehiffe of Charleston and Savannah might have been a free mulatto from the Caribbean but he is always labelled white in the census. Daughter Mary on the other hand married the sons of white landholders of Beech Island and left descendants who are among those recognised in the area as wealthy patriotic white citizens.

The terms Black and Mulatto from the old censuses did not mean the same of course. Black signifies nonmulatto, Mulatto signifies mixed black and white parentage. The mixture was visible to the eye of the census enumerator, who determined the classification on the basis of physical appearance. By early tradition the law sometimes defined a mulatto as someone with one/eighth or more black lineage. But by tradition, at least near Silver Bluff where the wealth of the Galphin family commanded respect, Barbara's wealth and light skin made it easy to just ignore the unfortunate truth of her bloodlines.

Naturally Creek George's mulatto, or mestizo, family could not blend into the population. The mothers of Sallie and Brian were both mulatto. The children were freed by their grandfather, but the mothers were both slaves. George himself, had he not been Galphin, would have been considered a person of color because of his Creek blood. Many local slaves were either Indian or part Indian, with a mixture of either black or white or both. Sallie and Brian probably both married blacks or mulattoes who may or may not have been of some Indian blood. Their descendants still live in the area that was old Barnwell District.





ORIGINAL POSITION
See the original register, the upper boundary of
Barnwell District. The lower boundary is the
line of the State of Georgia.

BARNWELL.
The town of Barnwell is 2 1/2 miles from the
river. The town of Barnwell is 2 1/2 miles from the
river. The town of Barnwell is 2 1/2 miles from the
river.

BARNWELL DISTRICT
SOUTH CAROLINA.

SURVEYED BY THE ANDERSON D. S.
1818.

INTENDED FOR HILLS, STILES.

1875.



GEORGE GALPHIN'S FREE CHILDREN OF COLOR

DESCENDANTS OF SLAVE ROSE

DESCENDANTS OF METAWNEY

Genealogy of George Galphin

Descendants of Rose (Mulatto Slave)

Rose (Mulatto Slave) b: Unknown d: Bef. 1776

+George Galphin b: 1709 in Armagh, Ireland d: 01 December 1780 in Silver Bluff, SC m: Abt. 1744

2 Barbara Galphin II b: Abt. 1750 in Silver Bluff, S.C. d: 1830 in Barnwell District, South Carolina

+William Holmes b: in Ireland d: Bef. 1808 m: Abt. 1779 in Barnwell District, South Carolina

3 Thomas Galphin Holmes I b: Abt. 21 January 1780 in Barnwell District, South Carolina d: 19 October 1852 in Tensaw, Baldwin County, Alabama

+Elizabeth Wood d: Bef. 1809 m: 1799 in Barnwell District, South Carolina

*2nd Wife of Thomas Galphin Holmes I:

+Mary Elizabeth Weekly b: 1802 in Latham, Alabama d: 14 November 1863 in Latham, Alabama m: 1820 in Latham, Alabama

4 Sarah Margaret Holmes b: 17 December 1820 d: 27 May 1855

4 George Wahington Holmes b: 04 February 1823 d: 12 July 1842

4 Mary Elizabeth Holmes b: 27 March 1825 d: 24 June 1881

+Henry Hand m: 1845

5 Elizabeth H. Hand

5 Mary V. Hand

5 Hannah Hand

5 Sarah Hand

5 Thomas H. Hand

5 possibly others Hand

4 Thomas Galphin Holmes Jr. b: 02 April 1827 in Latham, Alabama d: 08 July 1901 in Alabama

+Lucinda Vaughn Bryars b: 06 August 1843 d: 31 March 1910 m: 1864

5 Laura G. Holmes b: 1865

5 Elizabeth Holmes b: 1865

5 Sarah Margaret Holmes b: 1868

5 Mary C. Holmes b: 1870

5 Thomas Galphin Holmes III b: 1872

5 George W. Holmes b: 1873

5 Emma L. Holmes b: 1876

5 Pierce English Holmes b: 1879

5 Frederick Bryars Holmes b: 1880

5 Hilary Herbert Holmes b: 1882

5 Henry A. Holmes b: 1884

4 Hanna Elizabeth Holmes b: 29 October 1829 d: 25 July 1863

4 Martha Julia Holmes b: 05 December 1832 d: 08 May 1894

4 William Ervin Holmes b: 1835 d: 1847

4 Origen (Dr.) Sibley Holmes b: July 1840 d: 03 March 1892

+Nancy Boyles b: 24 January 1848 d: 06 April 1945 m: 21 December 1891

5 Bessie Shomo Holmes b: 17 April 1871

5 Origen (Dr.) Sibley Holmes II b: 1873 d: 1933

5 Willie Boyles Holmes b: 1875 d: 1914

3 Mary Galphin Holmes b: 1784 in Barnwell District, S.C. d: 16 January 1845 in Beech Island, S.C.

+Joseph Wood d: October 1805 in Beech Island, S.C. m: Abt. 1800 in Beech Island, S.C.

4 Barbara Rankin Wood b: Abt. 1800 in Beech Island, S.C. d: Abt. 1830 in Beech Island, S.C.

+Richard W. Ramsey b: Unknown d: Abt. 1822 in Beech Island, S.C. m: Abt. 1816 in Beech Island, S.C.

5 Joseph B. Ramsey b: Abt. 1817 in Beech Island, S.C.

+Elizabeth Zinn b: in Beech Island, S.C. m: 19 February 1840 in Richmond County Georgia

5 Edward W. Ramsey b: Abt. 1819 in Beech Island, S.C. d: 10 February 1847 in At Sea

5 Barbara M. Ramsey b: Abt. 1821

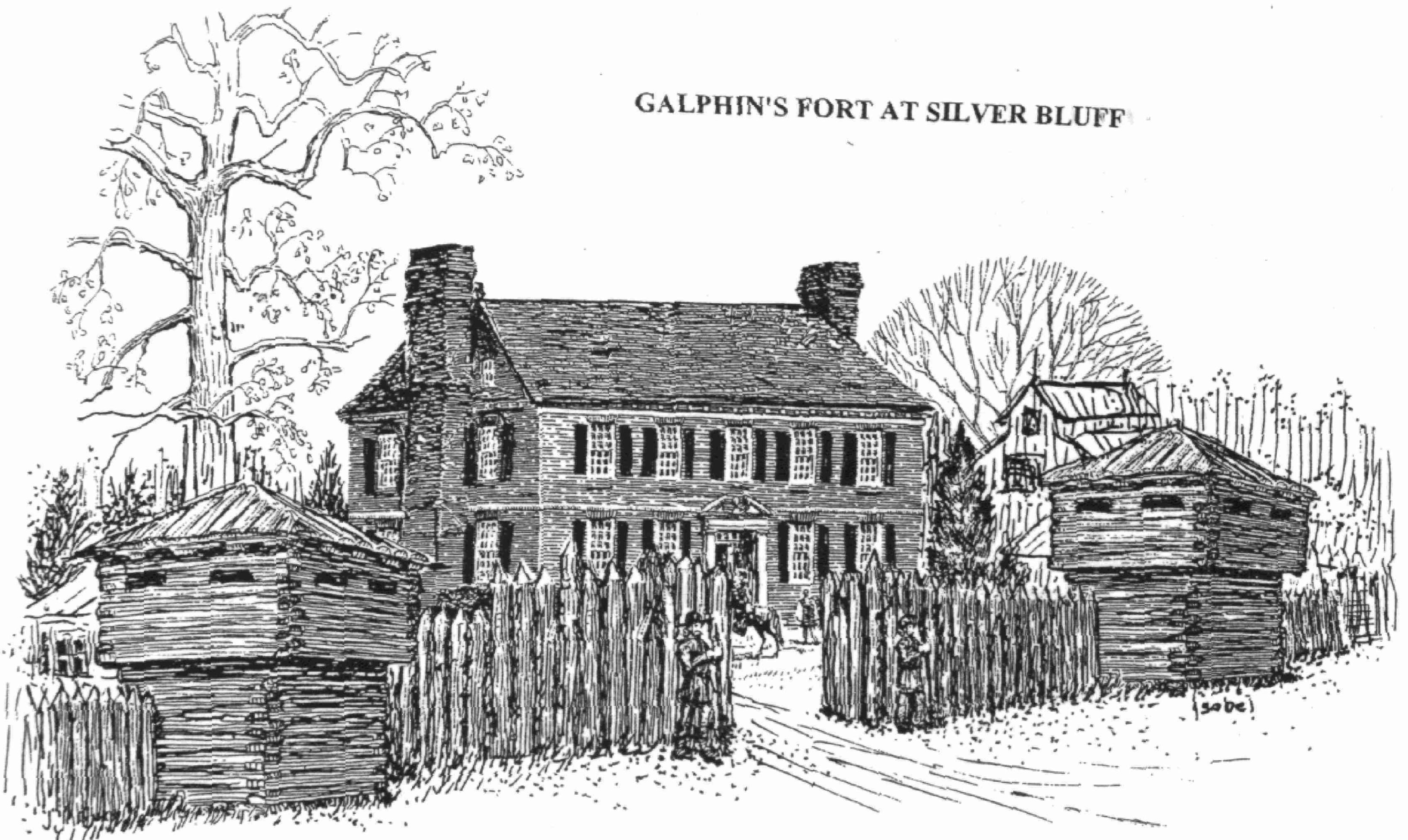
*2nd Husband of Mary Galphin Holmes:

+Thomas Duley m: 11 January 1806 in Edgefield District S.C.

*3rd Husband of Mary Galphin Holmes:

- +Benjamin Bowers b: 1778 in Barnwell District, S.C. d: 12 September 1822 in Beech Island, S.C. m: A
1811 in Barnwell District, South Carolina
- 4 George Galphin Bowers b: 05 March 1812 in Beech Island, S.C. d: Aft. 30 March 1830 in Beech
Island, S.C.
- 4 Aurelia Bowers b: 27 February 1813 in Beech Island, S.C. d: 1824 in Beech Island, S.C.
- 4 Julia A. Bowers b: Abt. 1817 d: Unknown
- 4 Mary Holmes Bowers b: 1820 in Beech Island, S.C. d: 1889 in Beech Island, S.C.
- +Alfred N. Dicks b: 1817 in Beech Island, S.C. d: 1868 in Beech Island, S.C. m: in Beech Island,
S.C.
- 5 Julia Rankin Dicks b: 1842 in Beech Island, S.C.
- 5 Enoch E. Dicks b: 1843 in Beech Island, S.C.
- 5 Seth A. Dicks b: 11 July 1847 in Beech Island, S.C. d: 08 February 1922 in South Carolina
- +Ida May Blank b: 31 August 1857 d: 13 December 1893 m: Abt. 1875
- 5 Mary Heyworth Dicks b: 1854 in Beech Island, S.C.
- 3 George Galphin Holmes b: Abt. 1785 d: Bef. 1805
- 3 Judith Ann Holmes b: Abt. 1787 in Barnwell District, South Carolina d: Bef. 1833
- +Maurice Lahiffe d: Bef. 17 February 1812 in Barnwell District, S.C. m: 02 August 1803
- 4 Martha Galphin Lahiffe b: 1803-1810 in Barnwell District, South Carolina d: Abt. 1845
- +Josiah Howell d: 1832
- *2nd Husband of Martha Galphin Lahiffe:
- +John Coker d: March 1841 m: 1832
- *3rd Husband of Martha Galphin Lahiffe:
- +James H. Poag m: Abt. 1841
- 4 Mary Holmes Lahiffe b: 1803-1810
- 4 Ann Holmes Lahiffe b: 1803-1810
- *2nd Husband of Judith Ann Holmes:
- +John Hunter m: 1812

GALPHIN'S FORT AT SILVER BLUFF



Descendants of Rose (Mulatto Slave)

Generation No. 1

1. **Rose (Mulatto¹ Slave)**¹ was born Unknown¹, and died Bef. 1776¹. She met **George Galphin**¹ Abt. 1744¹, son of Thomas Galphin and Barbara Rankin.

Notes for Rose (Mulatto Slave):

Rose is always called a "mulatto slave" so she was probably light skinned. This would make her daughter even whiter. She evidently died sometime before George wrote his 1776 will. Galphin named his half-breed slave daughter by Nitechucky after her.

Notes for George Galphin:

See Will of George Galphin with three codicils, Old Estate Book, 14-25, Probate Court Abbeville County Courthouse, Abbeville, S.C. Full copy of will, codicils, inventory, and report of executor taken from microfilm at the S.C.State Archives.

Death listed in "The Galphin Family Bible family pages" from the Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia. Thomas Galphin and his two wives as well as his children are on this bible entry.

All records state that Galphin entered Charlestown as a poor immigrant in 1737 and immediately joined in the lucrative Indian Trade. By 1741 he was recognized as a trader working in Lower Creek towns along the Chattahoochee River with four assistant traders and a string of twenty-five pack horses. Listed in the collections of the Georgia Historical Society, II, pages 123, 124. In all notations he was listed as an associate of Brown and Rae, the wealthy and powerful company of Augusta which had a monopoly on the lucrative trade.

Child of Rose Slave) and George Galphin is:

- + 2 i. **Barbara² GalphinII**, born Abt. 1750 in Silver Bluff, S.C.; died 1830 in Barnwell District, South Carolina.

Generation No. 2

2. **Barbara² GalphinII** (Rose (Mulatto¹ Slave))¹ was born Abt. 1750 in Silver Bluff, S.C.¹, and died 1830 in Barnwell District, South Carolina¹. She married **William Holmes** Abt. 1779 in Barnwell District, South Carolina.

Notes for Barbara GalphinII:

Barbara Galphin 2 was the daughter of George 1 Galphin and his mulatto slave woman, Rose. In his will he lists Barbara first among his many children and notes her mother as deceased. Before any other business in his intricate will, he makes sure she will be freed at his death. She was probably his oldest child, though there does not seem to be a family bible or other record to reveal her actual birth date and place of birth and no other verification of her date of birth has been found.

From the SC Archives comes copies of a contract from the records of the Sec. of State in Misc. Records, Bk 2 R, pages 287-290. This first legal paper concerning Barbara is a deed signed and written 2 February 1775 in which George Galphin sells for ten shillings the 300 plus acres next to Silver Bluff, along with the slaves Ponpon, Jemmy with his wife betty, her childdren and future issue, Ned a Mustee and his sister Dido, Mina, Ketch, Bidgo, and Sib his wife with Elsey a girl her granddaughter, and Georgia Dublin, as well as a stock of cattle branded BG. He charges Lachlan McGillivray, John Parkinson, John Graham, Alexander Wylly, George

Galphin the Younger, Thomas Galphin, and John Galphin with making sure the contract is enforced. The property is to be hers and shall pass to her legal, legitimate issue, or shall revert to George, Thomas, John, Judith, and Martha to be divided among them equally. The deed was recorded 29 May 1783 when the rest of the property was distributed after Galphin's death in 1780.

There is no hint as to the occasion on which this gift was presented, but it might have been Barbara's birthday at which she came of age, which might mean she was born in 1754. Or it might have been the occasion on which she became betrothed to William Holmes. She was still a slave so she could not be married legally.

From a court hearing in Barnwell records of 1817, one listing states she married William Holmes in 1779. With that certificate from the man who married the couple is a letter from George Galphin to Barbara which must have been accompanied by an envelope showing that she was already living as "Mrs. William Holmes" before his death and these items are accompanied by sworn statements from John Milledge (her brother-in-law, ex-governor of Georgia, and prominent lawyer in Augusta) and a neighbor stating that he knew her to have been married legally and lived for many years as Mrs. Holmes. Evidently someone had questioned the legality of both her manumission and her marriage.

In 1779 she was still a slave and could not be legally married before the law, since slaves were not allowed to do anything legal as they had no standing before the law. Perhaps she had been living with William for some time before that date as her oldest child, Thomas, was born before their grandfather's death in 1780. The boy is left a legacy in the last codicil of Galphin's will written in 1780, before the old man's death. The date of his birth is always given as 1780 because it was very important that he not be marked as either illegitimate or having been born to a slave, which could have made him a slave also, and technically the property of his grandfather subject to the will of the executor of Galphin's will. A slave could still be given freedom as a legacy, but if the estate owed debts, the executor could reject the manumission and sell the slave to satisfy debts against the estate.

She was named for her grandmother, Barbara Rankin Galphin, in Ireland. She named her first son for her grandfather, Thomas Galphin in Ireland. She named her first daughter Judith for her aunt, though she may have really named the girl for her own half-sister Judith, half-Creek daughter of Metawney, who probably was an intimate family member and near her in age. Though it is apparent that people knew she was a mulatto of some degree, she has never been found listed in a census as "a free person of color" or "other free person (non-white)", so it is likely that William Holmes was white, and Barbara gave all the appearance of being white. She was possibly of as little as 1/16 black descent. In South Carolina any hint of African blood was duly noted and commented on in history books or any kind of records. Apparently some people descended from George Galphin and Barbara still do not wish to acknowledge her blood as one otherwise full genealogy gives "Judith Galphin" and "John Holmes" as Thomas Galphin Holmes' parents.

In the deeds and records of Barnwell District S.C., it is noted in 1803 that Barbara Holmes bought a negro woman with her two children from her half-brother, Thomas Galphin, these slaves to be held in trust to and for the use of "Judinah" Holmes and her brother George Holmes. Nov. 15, 1805 Barbara transferred her right and title to these negroes after her decease to Judinah Lehiff but not in her life time. This last transfer took place after her daughter Judith Ann (Judinah) married Mr. Maurice Lehiff of Savannah on Saturday, October 2, 1803 as announced in the Augusta Chronicle of Oct. 8 1803. Probably young George had died.

Barbara died intestate in 1830. An inventory of her personal estate was announced June 19, 1830 Her legal heirs were listed as John Coker in right of his wife, Martha formerly Martha Lehiffe, Mary Bowers, and Thomas G. Holmes as of November 4, 1833. When administrator Thomas B. Newman made the final announcement the only claimants as heirs of the estate on December 6, 1833 were George G. Bowers and John Coker. Martha had died by 1833, and Mary's husband died by Dec. 1833.

Barbara was the last survivor among the named children of George Galphin as of June, 1817. Someone was questioning the legitimacy of her marriage, her children, and her inheritance. As of Nov. 1 2000 I have not found who this is, or what is at stake.

Mary Bowers and the other living heirs of Barbara entered a law suit against Thomas Newman, who had been

named executor of her estate. He was owner of the neighboring land, and had come to own the land Barbara received from her father, which she had lost for indebtedness in a sheriff's sale. Mary and the others sued to recover title to the land or at least some form of reimbursement, but the high court in Charleston ruled that they could not recover.

The transcript of the suit is a complex discussion of the rights and privileges of a mulatto free person. The court agreed, though not unanimously, that Barbara was considered free at the moment of death of her father, and that as a free person her marriage to the white man, William Holmes, was legal, as well as it being legal for her to hold her inheritance.

But they insisted it be known that neither Barbara nor any other freed person was to be considered a citizen, as such was not allowed under South Carolina law. She could marry, hold property both real and personal, and could either sell, lose, or will such property. But her rights were strictly limited to those of all other free people of color which were determined by the legislature, and were not the same rights as unenslaveable white citizens. (Case available on pages ----- of Volume II McMullen Law Reports.) It is certainly for such denial of rights that her son, Thomas Galphin Holmes, did not admit being descended from a freed mulatto slave woman. The descendant of a mulatto slave or former slave woman and a white man would be given the status of the mulatto, according to the U.S. Constitution.

Notes for William Holmes:

Who is William? Is he another son of Robert Holmes, brother-in-law of George Galphin? Or is he a brother of Robert Holmes? Probably not, because Galphin would certainly have acknowledged that fact in his voluminous will and its codicils. I haven't been able to learn anything about him as of Sept. 30 2000. When did he die? Before 1808 because when Thomas G. sells his land to Maurice Lehiffe that year, the land is described as "bounded on one side by the estate of William Holmes, deceased."

Various sources have described William Holmes as "an Irishman" and a business associate of George Galphin. He is not listed in the remaining few pages of the Silver Bluff Account Book of 1769, nor is he in the 248 pages of the McCarten Campbell Account Books of years 1762 through 1766. He might have worked with Galphin in other years and retired to other business.

I have not found the record of his immigration into America on lists from either South Carolina or Georgia, though many of those lists are missing.

Children of Barbara Galphin and William Holmes are:

- + 3 i. Thomas Galphin³ Holmes^I, born Abt. 21 January 1780 in Barnwell District, South Carolina; died 19 October 1852 in Tensaw, Baldwin County, Alabama.
- + 4 ii. Mary Galphin Holmes, born 1784 in Barnwell District, S.C.; died 16 January 1845 in Beech Island, S.C..
- 5 iii. George Galphin Holmes, born Abt. 1785; died Bef. 1805.

Notes for George Galphin Holmes:

This boy probably died before 1805. No further mention of him appears. His actual date of birth is also not known so he may have been born after Judith Ann.

- + 6 iv. Judith Ann Holmes, born Abt. 1787 in Barnwell District, South Carolina; died Bef. 1833.

Generation No. 3

3. **Thomas Galphin³ Holmes^I** (Barbara² Galphin^{II}, Rose (Mulatto¹ Slave)) was born Abt. 21 January 1780 in Barnwell District, South Carolina, and died 19 October 1852 in Tensaw, Baldwin County, Alabama. He married (1) **Elizabeth Wood** 1799 in Barnwell District, South Carolina, daughter of Isaac Wood and Mary Wolecon. He married (2) **Mary Elizabeth Weekly** 1820 in Latham, Alabama, daughter of George Weekly and Sarah Dunn.

Notes for Thomas Galphin HolmesI:

Thomas Galphin Holmes was probably George Galphin's oldest grandchild. He is acknowledged in his grandfather's lengthy will, in a codicil, in which Galphin announces that his mulatto daughter Betsey has died and he wishes her heritage of land, slaves, and branded cattle go to Thomas, to be held in the guardianship of his father, William Holmes. There must have been some question about his birth because if it could have been proven that he was born before his grandfather died, he should have been listed as a slave and also given his freedom, but this was not done so there was always a hint of illegality in the boy's birth and freedom.

In 1789 he bought a family of slaves, namely Becky, a negro wench, and her three children, one of them a daughter named Tamar, from his uncle John, as witnessed by uncle George, at Rock Landing, so at that time he was probably of legal age, though he is said to be a mere child of 9. This is very strange. Rock Landing is a well-known historic spot in western Georgia not far from Timothy Barnard's place.

He married Elizabeth Wood in 1799. His sister Mary married her brother Joseph at about the same time. The Wood children were grandchildren of Wallicon who owned the Sandbar Ferry property in Augusta. The Ferry was once known as Wallicon's Ferry.

Information from descendant Nancy C. Cates states that Thomas G. Holmes came to Tensaw, Alabama, which was then in Mississippi Territory, in the spring of 1809. Evidently he had become a medical doctor as he is noted in early history of Alabama records as such, and it is said he was the only physician registered and licensed to practice medicine in all of south Alabama area in 1824. The same genealogy which relates this, also has him descended from the wrong Galphin daughter, probably to avoid connecting him to a mulatto grandmother.

His obituary from an article reprinted from old newspaper articles in the Historical and Genealogical Quarterly of the Baldwin County Historical Society in Alabama, 1989, states, "On the 19th of October, 1852, at his residence near Montgomery Hill, in the county of Baldwin, Thomas Galphin Holmes departed this life. He was born at Silver Bluff, South Carolina, on the 21st January, 1781. (This is incorrect because he was born BEFORE his grandfather died 1 December 1780.)" The article lists all of the heroic activities in which Holmes engaged from 1810 through 1814 in various fights under Andrew Jackson against the Indians. He was acting as a trooper and Surgeon. After the war he became prominent as a physician in the area. It also characterizes him as being "large and commanding" and "very intelligent." "In common conversation he could be distinctly heard in every part of his commodious house," the old friend comments, also stating that he could be heard conversing a quarter-mile away. This might indicate he was partly deaf.

Of this Alabama family Origen Holmes was also a medical doctor, said to have been graduated in the first group to finish medical school at the Alabama Medical College in Mobile. They claim five generations of doctors in the family from Thomas Galphin Holmes down to the present. To date, October 2000 I have not found when or where Thomas Galphin Holmes studied medicine though it was possibly with a doctor in Augusta, Georgia or perhaps one near Silver Bluff, unless he did not study until arriving in Alabama.

Notes for Elizabeth Wood:

October 2000, no data except the newspaper notice of their marriage. There is a marriage document for a "Mary Wood" who has a daughter named "Barbara Wood" who is marrying a man named Thomas Duley in Beech Island, where said Mary has purchased a plantation at a sheriff's sale. The contract is witnessed by "Martha Wood" and signed by Barbara Galphin Holmes.

There is a Wood plantation on the Mills map of 1815/20, along the trail from Steel Creek where Thomas Galphin and William Dunbar lived, and Upper Three Runs. T.G.Holmes was administrator of an intestate of ----- Wood in Richmond County Georgia in 1789.

Children of Thomas Holmes and Mary Weekly are:

- 7 i. Sarah Margaret⁴ Holmes, born 17 December 1820; died 27 May 1855.
- 8 ii. George Wahington Holmes, born 04 February 1823; died 12 July 1842.

- + 9 iii. Mary Elizabeth Holmes, born 27 March 1825; died 24 June 1881.
- + 10 iv. Thomas Galphin Holmes Jr., born 02 April 1827 in Latham, Alabama; died 08 July 1901 in Alabama.
- 11 v. Hanna Elizabeth Holmes, born 29 October 1829; died 25 July 1863.
- 12 vi. Martha Julia Holmes, born 05 December 1832; died 08 May 1894.
- 13 vii. William Ervin Holmes, born 1835; died 1847.
- + 14 viii. Origen (Dr.) Sibley Holmes, born July 1840; died 03 March 1892.

4. **Mary Galphin³ Holmes** (Barbara² Galphin^{II}, Rose (Mulatto¹ Slave)) was born 1784 in Barnwell District, S.C., and died 16 January 1845 in Beech Island, S.C.. She married (1) **Joseph Wood** Abt. 1800 in Beech Island, S.C., son of Isaac Wood and Mary Wolecon. She married (2) **Thomas Duley** 11 January 1806 in Edgefield District S.C.. She married (3) **Benjamin Bowers** Abt. 1811 in Barnwell District, South Carolina, son of David Sr. and Ann -----.

Notes for Mary Galphin Holmes:

Mary was probably the second child of Barbara Galphin and William Holmes. Evidently she first married Joseph Wood, a Beech Island land holder and they had one child, Barbara Rankin Wood, before he died. Wood was a grandson of Daniel Wallicon who owned the land called "Sandbar" where Sandbar Ferry existed till the 1920s, and his name is noted as owning "Wallicon's Ferry" the first ferry there, licensed to Wallicon by the King when Fort Moore was active.

Mary Holmes Wood and Thomas Duley (Dooley), formerly of Kentucky, but now of Barnwell District signed a marriage contract on 11 January 1806 as listed in Deed Book 29 of Edgefield District page 262. Thomas made over to Mary property of seven hundred acres lying in Beech Island bounded by the Savannah River and which had been purchased by Mary at a Sheriff's sale along with at least two other tracts of land and nine slaves and other items of the estate of her dead husband, Joseph Wood, which she placed at the disposal of her new husband Thomas. He was to pay all debts of the estate and promised protect the estate rights of her daughter, Barbara Wood. This was witnessed by Mary's uncle, Thomas Galphin as a Justice of the Court.

On 11 February 1813, the Edgefield District records, page 348 Deed Book 31, lists an agreement between Thomas Duley and Benjamin Bowers, involving Mary Wood, widow of Joseph Wood who was married by Thomas Galphin Esq. supposed to be duly authorized to perform marriage. Thomas and Mary lived together as man and wife and enjoyed the property of the widow together. A misunderstanding took place and they consented to separate, Thomas went to Kentucky, and was reported dead. Mary considered herself free to marry, and she married Benjamin Bowers. Later Thomas Duley returned. It was found that the first marriage was much questioned on ground that Thomas Galphin was not a lawful magistrate. Thus Duley and Bowers both claimed to be the lawful husband of Mary and as such to have full control of the estate both real and personal with the difference that said Benjamin Bowers is in possession of the property by consent of said Mary who claimed him as her lawful husband. To end this unpleasant situation they made this agreement:

"Benjamin relinquishes claim to two lots of land above the market square in Augusta (these came from Joseph Wood estate), also to give two Negroes, Daniel and Sambo, pay Six Hundred Dollars, to pay a note given by said Thomas to Alexander Hannah and to save himself from claims in favor of Barbara R. Wood on account of his having become security for said Mary when she was Mary Wood. Thomas Duley agreed to discontinue a suit which he had begun against Benjamin for criminal conversation with Mary, and stop prosecution of Mary for bigamy. Thomas conveyed to Benjamin the estate now in possession of said Benjamin formerly belonging to Joseph Wood. Settled 29 June 1813.

On page 350 of Deed Book 31 appears the receipt from Thomas Duley to Benjamin Bowers, signed 18 February 1813, for six hundred dollars and two negroes Daniel and Sambo. By this date, Mary had already borne George Galphin Bowers in 1812, and was about to bear daughter Aurelia, 27 February 1813.

Mary is buried with Benjamin and two children, George and Aurelia (misread Amelia in the cemetery book) in the Bowers family cemetery. A second daughter, Mary, born in 1820, is found buried at the nearby Dicks Family Cemetery as a Dicks wife. Naturally these dates are suspect as they come from old cemetery markers which are easily misread.

The Benjamin Bowers family is found in the 1820 Edgefield District Census:

Benjamin Bowers 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 free 12 slaves

This census indicates that Mary and Benjamin had one son and three daughters. Since Aurelia died in 1813, those in the census would be Mary, Julia, and probably little Barbary Ransay. I have now learned from a letter from Mary to her brother Thomas preserved in the Alabama archives that Barbara, who was considerably older, died leaving three little children who eventually lived with her. The married name of this daughter is Ramsay. According to the letter, the son had not died at the time read in the cemetery book and was in charge of his mother's plantation.

Letter from Mary Holmes Bowers to her brother Thomas Galphin Holmes as transcribed by descendant Nancy Cates of Alabama. Original is in the Alabama State Archives. (Punctuation added but spelling left as in original.)

Beach Island South Carolina Aug 8
1839

My Dear Brother

It is with great pleasure I now take my seat to write you a few lines hoping they may find you and your family as they leaves mine enjoying good health. As to myself I have scarcely seen a well day for the last sixteen years for I have been trouble a great deal with the Rheumatism. I can well say that I know no end to there pains but I am thankful to the Almighty that he has been pleased to spare me this longe and to hear from you once more for I had almost given all hopes of ever hearing from you again. You wrote that you wish to know something about you old school mates. If you were here you could asked the question of Blackwood, " friends of my youth, where are they, echo would answer where are they." They are gone to the place that is appointed for all living. There are few very few that is now alive that were children with us. Lake Hope, that gay and cheerful place, is all dull and cheerless now. The last time I was there I saw no vestage of former happiness the place is like its owners gone nearly to decay. There was but one of the old China trees that stood in the yard alive. You asked me have I forgotten your Poney. To forget, never no never while live. Last oh how often have I told my children about our school adventures on that same litle Poney and thought on the joys of childhood. Happy hours, for that was the time I saw my best days. Ever since you have been gone from this Country I have had not onely sickness but had to encounter with a great many trouble and trials of this world. Sometimes I have been almost tempted to wish that I had never been born. I hope my great and good God will forgive me fore repineing at his decrees. If it pleases him to lay his afflicting hand upon us it is all we can to submit to his will. You wrote to know about Mrs. David Bowers. She is yet alive and doing very well. All her children are married and she lives all alone to the exception of one her granddaughters. Mrs. Mary McMurry she is been dead a long time. Her infant that she left is grown and been married two or three years and Mr. A. McMurry he has another wife, one of the daughters of Mr. John Newman. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hankinson, they are both dead. They left their children a great deal of wealth but some of them don't know how to take care of it. Mr. John Coillins is yet alive and has made a fortune. He looks very much broken and complains a good deal of that same ugly pain in his head. I believe I have wrote to you about nearly all of the old citizens. I had nearly forgotten that Mrs. Rodrick Rowel begs to be remembered to you. She says she has not forgot how many pleasant hours we all spent in my ___ hall. I must conclude my laconic letter in hoping if we are not allowed to meet on this earth we will se each other in a world never more to be seperated and where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary res. My family join me in sending my love to you and my sister and to all your children.

Adue my Dear brother until
the next time
Mary Bowers

N.B.

You wrote to know about my daughter Barbary children. She left three, Joseph R., Edward, and Barbary. They are nearly all three grown. They have been living with me ever since their infancy. They have some property but not to be compared with what their mother had. I am thankful they have got as much as they have for with econemy they have a plenty to surport genteely upon and if they dont take care that they have already got they would not of more. Tell your daughter Mary she must excused her old aunt for not answering her kind letter. I made my Mary wrote in my place. I am very glad to hear that she is pleased with her study and hope that she will continue to be so for I want to hear of her of being like her grand Mother Holmes. My daughter

Julia is more like her I believe than any of her own children for she has her same disposition and principle. She is very proud that she is so much like the Holmes for they have an independent spirit.

Once more Adue
M. Bowers

Notes for Joseph Wood:

Wood was the brother of Elizabeth Wood who married Thomas Galphin Holmes. Wood was one of the grandchildren of Daniel Wallicon, a very early settler of the Fort Augusta area who owned many acres of land below Augusta along the Savannah River, especially including Wallicon's Ferry, later to become known as Sandbar Ferry. Both Joseph and his sister Elizabeth died young, leaving the two Holmes children alone to remarry.

Notes for Benjamin Bowers:

Benjamin Bowers was the son of David Bowers who died March 15, 1834 at age 63, and his wife Martha Bowers. Benjamin died intestate, Mary, was made executrix of his estate. She bought all the land and much of the chattels at the estate sale and then had to account for her support and tending of the three children for many years, till they were of legal age.

Benjamin, his father and mother, his wife, and two children are all buried in marked graves in a small family cemetery inventoried in Volume IV of the Aiken County Cemetery books compiled by the Aiken-Barnwell Genealogy Society. The cemetery is located near Beech Island, S.C. and can be found by taking highway 302 and then highway 125, turn east on Double Springs Road. There are several unmarked graves and sink holes of other burials nearby. The inventory was taken October 23, 1982. Errors in the inventory have been noted.

David Bowers Sr. is on the Jury Lists of SC for the area between Turkey Creek and the Savannah River for 1778-79 and 1779-80. George Galphin is on this list, as is William Holmes. In particular he is listed with the names from the area labelled Beech Island.

Child of Mary Holmes and Joseph Wood is:

- + 15 i. Barbara Rankin⁴ Wood, born Abt. 1800 in Beech Island, S.C.; died Abt. 1830 in Beech Island, S.C..

Children of Mary Holmes and Benjamin Bowers are:

- 16 i. George Galphin⁴ Bowers, born 05 March 1812 in Beech Island, S.C.; died Aft. 30 March 1830 in Beech Island, S.C..

Notes for George Galphin Bowers:

Probably the reading of the tombstone is an error as George Bowers is written of as alive in November 1839. In fact he is mentioned in the two letters written to his uncle, Thomas Galphin Holmes, and appears in the 1850 U.S. Census of Edgefield District as entry 1928, George Bowers age 35 male white planter owning farm valued at 3600, living with him is his sister, Julia. Apparently neither he nor Julia married.

- 17 ii. Aurelia Bowers, born 27 February 1813 in Beech Island, S.C.; died 1824 in Beech Island, S.C..

Notes for Aurelia Bowers:

Only the information which appears on her tombstone is available.

- 18 iii. Julia A. Bowers, born Abt. 1817; died Unknown.

Notes for Julia A. Bowers:

The following letter from Julia A. Bowers to her uncle, Thomas Galphin Holmes, as transcribed by descendant Nancy Cates from the original in the Alabama Archives. (Punctuation added, spelling as in original.)

Beach Island So. Carolina 1839

November 14

My Dear Uncle,

We received your letter and one from your daughters on yesterday and it is with great pleasure I now take my seat to address you with a few lines in answer to yours hoping they may find you and all the family as they leave me and family enjoying good health, all except my Mother. She has had another severe attack of the Rheumatism but she is much better now. You wrote that you are going to let my cousins come and see us. I can never sufficiently thank you for your goodness and Aunt's in letting them come, but my gratitude to you both will cease but with my _____. Believe me my whole study now is looking forward to that happy house when we shall meet which I draw the most delightful scene indeed. My Uncle I cannot express my feeling on this subject. Yes even a Thomas Moor would find himself inadequate to the task.

Again I am obliged to you for the manner in which you mention me in your letter to my mother. I feel myself very much flattered for it is a compliment I do not deserve by any means although the few opportunity I have had in receiving an Education I am thankful for and can well say, "Oh Education, I owe the much. Parents and Teachers I owe the much. Also for in my estimation a person without one their minds is like unto marble in quarry unpolished."

You wrote that you wished to know about your old friends. Mrs. Martha Bowers, she is now living by herself. She has never married since the death of her husband. She has a good deal of property but complains of hard times like a great many others. All her children are married and the most of them are doing very well. Mrs. R. Hankinson has been dead four or five years ago. She left 9 or 10 children. They had got to be very rich. Mrs. M. Mcelmurry, she has been dead long before my recollection the infant babe she left is grown and good deal older than my brother. Mr. Andrew Mcelmurry since the death of wife, he has married a daughter of Mr. Jacky Newman and has been doing better business this 2 or 3 year than ever did. He united himself to Baptist church about a month ago. Mr. James Mcelmurry moved from this state two or three ago to Burke county in Georgia since his removal. I have heard that he has lost his wife. Mrs. R. Rowel and John Collins present their compliments to you. Cousin Barbara L. Lansimore begs to be remembered to you and will you be so good as to write her a few lines and she will be very much obliged to you if you will. I have nothing new to write you for the times is very dull. The people see all trying to gather in their crops. My brother has made a very fine crop. He has made more this year than we have since the death of my father. They have been a great revival of religion here amongst the Methodist. About 180 person joined _____ with the Baptists in two miles of this place. Nearly all people in our neighbourhood is a member of some bunch. My niece Barbara M. Ramsay says she hopes you will excuse her for not writing to you, that she had no subject that she thought worthy of communication to write upon to you but she intends to do so before very long. I must bring my meanly written letter to an end by giving you to excuse it for I have a very bad pen and please to answer it, and you will oblige me very much. My mother and all the family joins me in sending their love to my Aunt and cousins and please to except them yourself.

Your affectionate

Neace

Julia A. Bowers

To Dr. T. G. Holmes

To Miss S. M. Holmes

Dear Cousin, you must excuse me for not writing to you to day. I have no more paper but soon as I get some I will answer yours and Little Cousin Mary, you must tell Martha I am very much pleased to hear she can study so finely and she must still _____ and I will send her a book, for I prize them very highly. Your cousin, J. A. Bowers

It is apparent from the letter that Julia and her mother were proud of being well-educated for their time, and believed that their ancestor, Barbara Galphin Holmes, had also been an educated, well-read and intelligent woman. It seems to have also been a matter of pride in the family of Thomas Galphin Holmes in Alabama.

+ 19 iv. Mary Holmes Bowers, born 1820 in Beech Island, S.C.; died 1889 in Beech Island, S.C..

6. Judith Ann³ Holmes (Barbara² Galphin^{II}, Rose (Mulatto¹ Slave)) was born Abt. 1787 in Barnwell District, South Carolina, and died Bef. 1833. She married (1) **Maurice Lahiffe** 02 August 1803. She married (2) **John Hunter** 1812.

Notes for Judith Ann Holmes:

The life of Judith Ann is rather difficult to piece together. she married immigrant Maurice Lahiffe in October, 1803, as announced in the Augusta Chronicle. I have not yet found her exact death date, November 2000.

In 1803 Barbara bought a negro woman and her two children for the use of Judith (nickname Judinah) and her brother George Holmes. In 1805 she transferred title of the negroes to Judith Ann Lehiff. This probably means that young George had died. The record of the slave purchase and title transfer are from Barnwell County Courthouse files shared by Nancy Cates.

According to the census, Judith Ann and Maurice had three small girls by 1810 Census.

An indenture signed 22 February 1812, in which Judith Ann Lehiffe shares her estate of over 300 acres at Silver Bluff and the slaves with John Hunter for \$5,000, states that Judith Ann bought the plantation and slaves at the sale of Maurice Lehiffe's estate on the 17 and 18 February, 1812, so he was dead before that date. (This is the same land tract given Barbara Galphin by her father in 1775 and sold by her son Thomas Galphin Holmes to Maurice Lahiffe.) This document was probably a premarital agreement between Hunter and Judith Ann in which he gives her the money as replacement of her dower rights. Possibly they moved to Charleston.

Maurice may have been dead a year or more at this time, as it often took two or even three years to settle these intestate estates. Judith Ann and John Hunter probably married about that time. John Hunter household is not found in the Barnwell County census. Nor have I found further data about Ann and Mary Lehiffe. The indenture states these girls are also known as "Ann and Mary Holmes" but does not hint why this would be true. Was there some question of the legality of her marriage to Lahiffe? It is true that some churches/religions then as now did not recognize divorce. But it is also possible that Judith valued her mother's name very highly and wished to keep it for her daughters. Nothing has been learned of the daughters.

Notes for Maurice Lahiffe:

There are two varying sources about Maurice Lahiffe, also written Morris Lehiff. He appears in two important lists which give varying data as to his entry into the U.S. First is Brent H. Holcomb's "S.C. Naturalizations 1783 - 1850" published in Baltimore by the Genealogical Publishing Co. in 1985, on page 47 which has him entering Charleston in 1786.

Then Marion Hemperlye's "Federal Naturalization Oaths, Savannah, Ga., 1790-1860" from the Georgia Historical Quarterly vol. 51:4, Dec. 1967, pp. 454-487, which gives "Morris Lehiff" as entering Charleston in 1794.

Legal separation and ending of marriage contract between Maurice Lahiffe and Bridget Lahiffe, her legal representative being Joseph Watson. From the S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Sec. of State, Misc. Records, B 3M pages 104, 105, 106. The contract is entered 29 August, 1798, and recorded 8 June 1799. His signature is not very well-written, and he spells his name "Mauric Lahiff."

In the Augusta Chronicle notice of the marriage for October, 1803, he is said to be from Savannah. He purchased by mortgage the land and livestock of brother-in-law Thomas Galphin Holmes bordering "estate of William Holmes, deceased" in 1808 when T.G. must have been preparing to leave the state.

In the 1810 U.S. Census of Barnwell District, S.C. the family is listed:

Maurice Lahiff 0 0 0 2 0 - 3 0 1 0 0 0 31slaves

This lists Maurice and another adult male, with Judith Ann and 3 little girls under ten years old. The family does not appear in any future census. The girls were all born between 1804 and 1810. He died intestate about 1812.

Notes for John Hunter:

Data concerning John Hunter is scant, but there are several papers in Edgefield Deed books on which John Hunter is listed as an attorney.

Children of Judith Holmes and Maurice Lahiffe are:

- 20 i. Martha Galphin⁴ Lahiffe, born 1803-1810 in Barnwell District, South Carolina; died Abt. 1845. She married (1) Josiah Howell. She married (2) John Coker 1832. She married (3) James H. Poag Abt. 1841.

Notes for Martha Galphin Lahiffe:

She died about 1845. Her husband's lawyer from Charleston filed a copy of her one-page handwritten will was supposedly witnessed by three men. But she signed it with the name "Martha Galphin Coker" and the three men all said they had not noticed that she signed her name as Mrs. Coker instead of Mrs. Poag, and two of them claimed they had not known that it was a will, in which she left all her real estate which was composed of two tracts, the 300 acre Red House tract at Silver Bluff which had once belonged to Barbara Galphin Holmes, and her home place of "The Cherry Grove." She also left Poag all her household and personal property and 15 slaves. How had she obtained the Red House tract? Did she inherit it from her mother or buy it at an intestate sale? All data about this will seems to indicate that Martha never had any living children.

Judge Allen rejected the will because it had been written in 1841, and the witnesses did not know its contents or notice that she had signed the wrong name, though at the time she signed it they claimed she was already married. It was, however, written when she was engaged to Poag.

In other papers along with details of the suit, Poag is described as an insolvent debtor. In the will itself Martha describes him as a Merchant living in the village of Aiken. The handwritten one-page will was sent to the Barnwell County Court Ordinary by a Charleston lawyer for James Poag. Apparently he appealed the decision but the Barnwell court was upheld.

She was married three times -- Josiah Howell, John Coker, and James Poag. There is no mention anywhere of her having children.

Notes for Josiah Howell:

There are 2 Josiah Howells in the 1830 Census Index, Edgefield. One on page 164, other page 193.

Notes for John Coker:

There are many Coker families in the local Census, and they survive into Civil War times when a former slave, Simon Coker, outspoken Radical Republican politician acting as duly elected representative from the newly formed Aiken County and leader of the Black Militia around old Ellenton, was executed by Red Shirt Militia leader O.N. Butler, as witnessed by Ben Tillman in September, 1876.

The marriage of John Coker and Martha Lahiffe Howell took place in 1832, the same year Howell died. Marriage agreement is in the Probate Records of Edgefield District Box 14, Pack 513, frames 306, 307. In Barbara Langdon's book of Implied Marriages of Edgefield 1760-1880, note states that "Martha was the widow of Josiah Howell who died 1832. Coker died March 1841."

Notes for James H. Poag:

Martha describes him as a merchant living in the village of Aiken. When the will is filed, he is

described as an insolvent debtor, probably living in Charleston.

- 21 ii. Mary Holmes Lahiffe, born 1803-1810.
- 22 iii. Ann Holmes Lahiffe, born 1803-1810.

Generation No. 4

9. Mary Elizabeth⁴ Holmes (Thomas Galphin³, Barbara² GalphinII, Rose (Mulatto¹ Slave)) was born 27 March 1825, and died 24 June 1881. She married **Henry Hand** 1845.

Children of Mary Holmes and Henry Hand are:

- 23 i. Elizabeth H.⁵ Hand.
- 24 ii. Mary V. Hand.
- 25 iii. Hannah Hand.
- 26 iv. Sarah Hand.
- 27 v. Thomas H. Hand.
- 28 vi. possibly others Hand.

10. Thomas Galphin Holmes⁴ Jr. (Thomas Galphin³ HolmesI, Barbara² GalphinII, Rose (Mulatto¹ Slave)) was born 02 April 1827 in Latham, Alabama, and died 08 July 1901 in Alabama. He married **Lucinda Vaughn Bryars** 1864, daughter of Redberry Bryars and Sarah Fickling.

Children of Thomas Jr. and Lucinda Bryars are:

- 29 i. Laura G.⁵ Holmes, born 1865.
- 30 ii. Elizabeth Holmes, born 1865.
- 31 iii. Sarah Margaret Holmes, born 1868.
- 32 iv. Mary C. Holmes, born 1870.
- 33 v. Thomas Galphin HolmesIII, born 1872.
- 34 vi. George W. Holmes, born 1873.
- 35 vii. Emma L. Holmes, born 1876.
- 36 viii. Pierce English Holmes, born 1879.
- 37 ix. Frederick Bryars Holmes, born 1880.
- 38 x. Hilary Herbert Holmes, born 1882.
- 39 xi. Henry A. Holmes, born 1884.

14. Origen (Dr.) Sibley⁴ Holmes (Thomas Galphin³, Barbara² GalphinII, Rose (Mulatto¹ Slave)) was born July 1840, and died 03 March 1892. He married **Nancy Boyles** 21 December 1891.

Children of Origen Holmes and Nancy Boyles are:

- 40 i. Bessie Shomo⁵ Holmes, born 17 April 1871.
- 41 ii. Origen (Dr.) Sibley HolmesII, born 1873; died 1933.
- 42 iii. Willie Boyles Holmes, born 1875; died 1914.

15. Barbara Rankin⁴ Wood (Mary Galphin³ Holmes, Barbara² GalphinII, Rose (Mulatto¹ Slave)) was born Abt. 1800 in Beech Island, S.C., and died Abt. 1830 in Beech Island, S.C.. She married **Richard W. Ramsey** Abt. 1816 in Beech Island, S.C., son of Ephraim Ramsay and Mary Williamson.

Notes for Barbara Rankin Wood:

Barbara married a son of one of the two lawyers who came in possession of Silver Bluff. He died young, leaving her with three very young children. The dates of her birth, marriage, each child, and her own death are very difficult to ascertain, but she left a will in which she left all her estate from her husband to be used by her mother, Mary Holmes Wood Duley Bowers, to rear her three little children.

Page 191. Edgefield County Wills 1787 - 1836 by James and Vivian Wooley.

23 Oct. 1823... I, Barbara R. (Rankin) Ramsey, of Beach Island, widow,

I give unto my three childdren viz: Joseph B. Ramsey, Edward W. Ramsey & Barbara M. Ramsey all my property both real & personal to be equally divided amongst them and their heirs forever....the children continue and remain with my mother..... I appoint my said mother as executrix. 18 Jan. 1826 Mary Bowers

qualified as executrix.

No inventory accompanies the will or follows it, but young Barbara was the only heir of her father, Joseph Wood, who had left a large estate including land and slaves received from his grandfather Wallicon. Mary filed an account of her management of the guardianship every year till they were grown. These are included in other papers in which Mary reported to the court concerning her husband, Benjamin Bowers, estate which she managed for her Bowers children.

Notes for Richard W. Ramsey:

Richard Ramsey (or Ramsay) is a relative of the lawyers who took over the Silver Bluff Plantation when Thomas Galphin could not pay his operating debts. He appears in the 1820 Edgefield District Census as follows:

Richard W. Ramsey 2 0 0 1 1 0 males 0 0 1 0 0 females, 11 slaves

It is not certain which of the two adult males is Richard, but the 2 small boys are his sons with Barbara Wood Ramsey. Barbara is the lone female, so her daughter, Barbara M. Ramsey, was born after the census. Their plantation is next door to Uncle Philemon Bowers and two houses down the road from Barbara's parents, Benjamin and Mary Bowers.

The two lawyers were Ephraim Ramsey and Charles Goodwin, both highly rated 96 District Lawyers. Both served as Judges in the county, and both were married to Williamson girls, the daughters of General Williamson. Immigration records for Charles Goodwin say he enters Charleston in 1780, applied for naturalization petition #236, General Assembly. He is described as late of City of London, now living in Charleston, 10 Feb. 1783. Ephraim Ramsey Esq. appears in the 1790 census of District 96, as 1 1 3 26slaves.

Richard is a son of Ephraim as of May 2001. According to court documents concerning the estate of his father, his mother was Mary Anne Williamson Ramsey was executor of Ephraim's will, but the will and estate papers of Ephraim have not yet been found, May 2001.

Richard died after 1820, and before the 1830 census. By the time of the 1830 census, Barbara had also died and her children were put under the guardianship of her mother, Mary Holmes Wood Duley Bowers. Probably Mary was a widow by the time of the two untimely deaths. She was given full guardianship of the three children who grew up in her household. She gave a full account of the money from their estate each year till they were adults. The papers can be found in the Edgefield files.

The three children are difficult to find in regular documents. There is a possibility that Edward W. Ramsey enlisted in Company D of the Palmetto Regiment under Captain Preston Brooks, the Old 96 Boys, who went eagerly off to the Mexican war. He died at sea 10 February 1847.

Children of Barbara Wood and Richard Ramsey are:

- 43 i. Joseph B.⁵ Ramsey, born Abt. 1817 in Beech Island, S.C.. He married Elizabeth Zinn 19 February 1840 in Richmond County Georgia.

Notes for Joseph B. Ramsey:

Appears in the U.S. Census of Georgia, 1870, Richmond County, address, 1 W. Augusta.

Served the Confederate army in the 20th Georgia Infantry Company K, rising to rank of sergeant.

Notes for Elizabeth Zinn:

Daughter of Jacob Zinn?

- 44 ii. Edward W. Ramsey, born Abt. 1819 in Beech Island, S.C.; died 10 February 1847 in At Sea.
45 iii. Barbara M. Ramsey, born Abt. 1821.

19. **Mary Holmes⁴ Bowers** (Mary Galphin³ Holmes, Barbara² GalphinII, Rose (Mulatto¹ Slave)) was born 1820 in Beech Island, S.C., and died 1889 in Beech Island, S.C.. She married **Alfred N. Dicks** in Beech Island, S.C., son of John Dicks and Lucy Stone.

Notes for Mary Holmes Bowers:

This grandchild of Barbara Galphin Holmes is a third child of Mary Holmes and Benjamin Bowers. Dates are

from cemetery stones, and a society page newspaper item in the Aiken Standard.

She married Alfred N. Dicks and lived in a beautiful ten room house now called Granville Plantation. Alfred N. and Mary Bowers Dicks had four children, Enoch E., Seth A., Mary Heyward, and Julia Rankin Dicks. Enoch and Seth served as Confederate soldiers. Enoch was an officer in the "Red Shirts" during the 1876 campaign to overthrow black Republican government. Mary, the last surviving member of the family to live in the old homeplace, a beautiful mansion now called Granville and extensively modernized, died in her home. Why is Enoch living in Augusta, Ga. in the 1870 Census?

Information in an advertisement in the real estate sales section of local newspapers stated the home was built in 1840 by Alfred Dicks, on land contained in a land grant received by his father John Dicks from the King. At the time of the ad it was said to be located in a section of other antebellum homes in Beech Island, 13 miles from the Aiken City limits on 45 acres of land.

Notes for Alfred N. Dicks:

Alfred N. Dicks and his wife, Mary Holmes Bowers, are buried in the Dicks Family Cemetery, which is just down the road from the Bowers Cemetery which holds the graves of Mary Bowers' family. The Dicks family had been in the area very early and John Dicks held land near George Galphin in early days.

The whole is marked by a large granite marker on which are inscribed the names of many Dicks family members, the entire family of John Dicks and Lucy Stone Dicks. Children include Elizabeth, William, Farmer, Milledge, and an unnamed infant son. Lucy's father, William Stone is also interred there.

A note on one side states with Alfred and Mary, "Their children are all buried here, Seth Dicks at Capers Chapel." The children are Enoch, Julia Rankin, and Mary Heyworth Dicks. No dates or ages are listed for the children.

The family appears in the following Edgefield District censuses, living along the Beech Island road.

1840 1 male 10-15, 1 male 20-30, 2 females 10-15, 1 female 15-20.

1850 Alfred V. Dicks age 33 male white Farmer Real Value 1000, born S.C.

Mary H. Dicks	30	f	white	
Jula (Julia) N. Dicks	8	f	white	S.C.
Enoch E. Dicks	6	m	white	S.C.
Seth A. Dicks	4	m	white	S.C.

1860 A.N (V).Dicks age 42 male white Farmer real 10,000, per30,000

Mary H.	40	F	white
Julia R.	18	F	white
Enoch E.	17	M	white
Seth A.	14	M	white
Mary H. Jr.	6	F	white

The ages of the Dicks children check with those listed on the family tombstone.

Children of Mary Bowers and Alfred Dicks are:

- 46 i. Julia Rankin⁵ Dicks, born 1842 in Beech Island, S.C.:
- 47 ii. Enoch E. Dicks, born 1843 in Beech Island, S.C..

Notes for Enoch E. Dicks:

Appears in the U.S.Census 1870, Geogria, Richmond County, Augusta P.O. Other records about Enoch have not been found as of May 2001. Probably he lived in Georgia.

Served in the South Carolina 1st Cavalry, Company C, was a sergeant. He is said to have ridden with the Red Shirts in overthrowing Reconstruction to put Wade Hampton into the governorship in 1876.

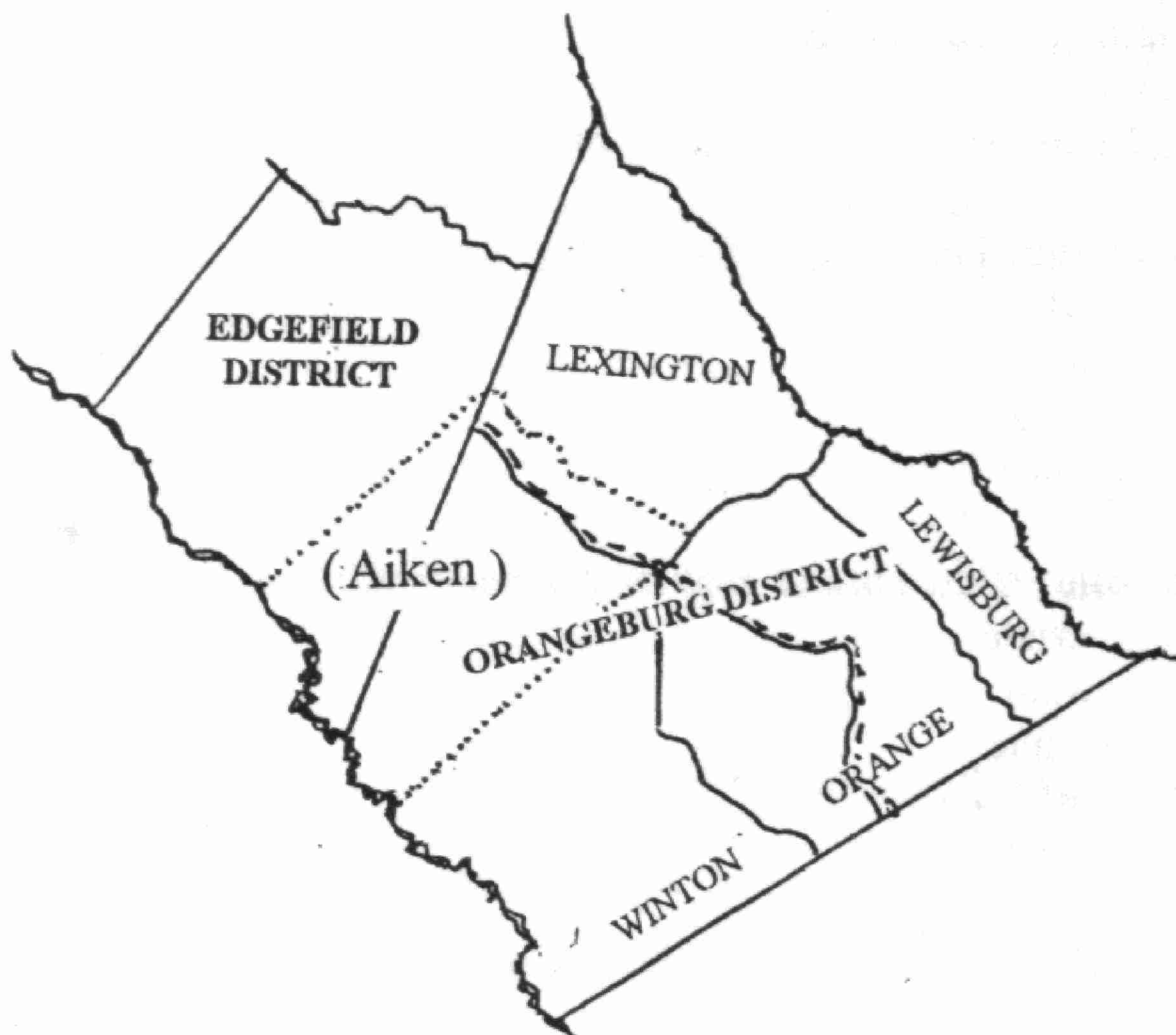
- 48 iii. Seth A. Dicks, born 11 July 1847 in Beech Island, S.C.; died 08 February 1922 in South Carolina. He married Ida May Blank Abt. 1875.

Notes for Seth A. Dicks:

Seth A. Dicks is listed on the Dicks family tombstone in the Dicks private cemetery along with his father, mother and siblings, but he was not buried there. Instead he lies buried in the Capers Chapel Cemetery with his wife, Ida Mae.

He served the Confederate Army in the South Carolina Seventh Infantry, Company K. He is said to have been a Red Shirt fighter, helping overthrow the Reconstruction and put Wade Hampton into the Governorship.

- 49 iv. Mary Heyworth Dicks, born 1854 in Beech Island, S.C..



1790 Census

Edgefield was part of the Ninety Six District. Orangeburg District had four counties, Lexington, Lewisburg, Orange, and Winton, but the census ignored these divisions, dividing the District into North and South, as shown by the dashed line on the map. This line was the old road in the forks of the Edisto River leading from Edgefield County to Orangeburg Court House, and down the North Edisto and Edisto to the Charleston District line.

Descendants of Metawney (Indian)

- Metawney (Indian) b: Abt. 1725 d: Abt. 1810
+George Galphin b: 1709 in Armagh, Ireland d: 01 December 1780 in Silver Bluff, SC m: Abt. 1750
2 George Galphin, Jr. b: Abt. 1750 d: Unknown
+Creek Woman
*2nd Wife of George Galphin, Jr.:
+Hannah slave m: Abt. 1776
3 Brian (Bryant) Galphin b: Bef. 1780 d: Bef. 1830
+unknown
4 George 3 Galphin b: 1805 in Barnwell District, S.C.
+Matilda Blank b: 1805
5 Sally Galphin b: Abt. 1832
5 Bryant 3 Galphin b: Abt. 1833
5 Milledge Galphin b: Abt. 1835
5 Louisa Galphin b: Abt. 1837
5 William Galphin b: Abt. 1839
5 Martha Galphin b: Abt. 1844
5 infant Galphin b: 1850
4 Bryant 2 Galphin
*Partner of George Galphin, Jr.:
+Clarissa Slave m: Abt. 1778
3 Sally Galphin b: Bef. 1780
+Unknown
2 Judith Galphin b: Abt. 1755 d: Abt. 1782 in Steel Creek, Barnwell District, SC
+William Dunbar b: 23 February 1751/52 in Belfast, North Ireland d: 07 November 1798 in Barnwell District,
South Carolina m: Abt. 1773 in Silver Bluff, S.C.
2 John Galphin b: Abt. 1760 d: Bef. 14 January 1801 in Burke County Georgia
+Delia Slave



Descendants of Metawney (Indian)

Generation No. 1

1. **Metawney² (Indian)** (head warrior of Coweta¹ Chigelly)¹ was born Abt. 1725¹, and died Abt. 1810¹. She met **George Galphin¹** Abt. 1750¹, son of Thomas Galphin and Barbara Rankin.

Notes for Metawney (Indian):

It is known that Metawney was the daughter of the Head Warrior of the Cowetas. Though the Galphin descendant who entered this note did not seem to have a real date for this relationship, it might be suggested that she was the daughter of Chigelly, who was leader of the Lower Creeks in the 1740s. Galphin gained great influence from this marriage, and his sons George and John also became very influential among the Lower Creeks, especially since their sponsor seemed to be Escochabey, The Young Lieutenant, who took over as Head Warrior of the Cowetas. It is suggested that he was Metawney's brother and under clan law would be the trainer and sponsor of the two sons of his sister.

Notes for George Galphin:

See Will of George Galphin with three codicils, Old Estate Book, 14-25, Probate Court Abbeville County Courthouse, Abbeville, S.C. Full copy of will, codicils, inventory, and report of executor taken from microfilm at the S.C.State Archives. Copy in this text as an appendix.

Death listed in "The Galphin Family Bible family pages" from the Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia. Thomas Galphin and his two wives as well as his children are on this bible entry. Copy in this text as an appendix.

All records state that Galphin entered Charlestown as a poor immigrant in 1737 and immediately joined in the lucrative Indian Trade. By 1741 he was recognized as a trader working in Lower Creek towns along the Chattahoochee River with four assistant traders and a string of twenty-five pack horses. Listed in the collections of the Georgia Historical Society, II, pages 123, 124. In all notations he was listed as an associate of Brown and Rae, the wealthy and powerful company of Augusta which had a monopoly on the lucrative trade.

Children of Metawney (Indian) and George Galphin are:

- + 2 i. George³ Galphin, Jr., born Abt. 1750; died Unknown.
- 3 ii. Judith Galphin¹, born Abt. 1755¹; died Abt. 1782 in Steel Creek, Barnwell District, SC¹. She married William Dunbar Abt. 1773 in Silver Bluff, S.C..

Notes for Judith Galphin:

Because I do not know the age of the Creek children, I am not sure about when they might have married but in the DeHuff files, it is speculated that Judith was married to William before 1778.

As of 10 October 2000 -- Found in the book "Articles from Old Newspapers of Georgia": Thomas Galphin: "In the issue of August 7, 1801, Thomas Galphin of Steel Creek says, "In reply to advertisement by Jeremiah Miller charging that Galphin had illegally taken into his possession certain negroes that were the property of Miller as Administrator of William Dunbar estate, having been taken on the night of May 26th last, Galphin said that the negroes belonged to his father, George Galphin, of Silver Bluff, and that he, Thomas, is the only acting executor of his father's will; that the negroes came into the possession of Dunbar (Now Deceased) by his first marriage to Judith, sister of said Thomas Galphin, and daughter of George, and that Jeremiah Miller has lately married Dunbar's third wife and widow, so that he is not in any way entitled to those negroes."

This is the first hint I have found that Judith was married to William Dunbar. Other hints have said her husband was a "John Holmes", no evidence, or that it was she who was married to Simeon Cushman. Now it seems that the truth of the matter is, she was married to young William Dunbar, who became George Galphin's assistant Indian Superintendent because he was George's son-in-law.

It is believed that Judith did not bear living children, but she probably acted as surrogate mother to the young children of her father-in-law. James' young sons were: Robert Dunbar, Samuel Dunbar, and Andrew Dunbar. Robert and Samuel are mentioned in several places in the Thomas Galphin Will, Samuel helped with the inventory. Both were paid for labor.

Census Records of Dunbar families in the 1800 and 1810 Barnwell.

1800

Robert Dunbar 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 free 41 slaves.

Samuel Dunbar 2 2 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 free 10 slaves.

1810

Robert Dunbar 2 2 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 7 free 11 slaves.

Samuel Dunbar 1 1 1 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 free 18 slaves.

George R. Dunbar 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 free 10 slaves

Andrew Dunbar 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 free 7 slaves.

William Dunbar was buried in the family cemetery at his home near the Savannah River above Old Ellenton. His tombstone stated "Died 7th of November 1798 in the 46th year, 9th month and 16th day of his age." The tombstone disappeared before the removal of graves in 1952.

Samuel, Robert and Andrew lived on adjoining lands, part of which became the town of Ellenton when the Charleston and Western Railroad crossed this land. Samuel, as the oldest survivor, took over much of the estate of his much older brother and was forced in a lawsuit to give up much of the place to Lucy and Harriet, although the mills once operated by William had become worthless.

Family legend says that George Robison Dunbar lived in the oldest house in the Barnwell area, a cypress pole house which burned in 1891. This house is said to have been built by John Galphin in 1765. It is odd that John, who was much younger than his sister Judith and brother George would have built a house as a child. The same legend also state that George bought the house on Steel Creek from "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." Since John Galphin died about 1800 and was said by Thomas Galphin to have died without leaving wife or offspring, this is an error.

Notes for William Dunbar:

William Dunbar became a resident of Orangeburgh District before the Revolutionary War. It is believed he came to South Carolina in answer to George Galphin's advertisements back in Belfast for settlers to come to Galphin's Queensborough settlement. He was living at Silver Bluff and keeping the Trading Post accounts for Galphin in 1772 and 1773. From 1776 to 1778 he was official assistant to George Galphin, superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Colonial Government. He married Judith Galphin during this time, though that fact is never mentioned in any documents of George Galphin. She is mentioned in his will as already living on her own place, just below Silver Bluff, which Galphin deeded to Judith at the same time he deeded other lands with houses to his six primary heirs.

He owned about 4,000 acres in Barnwell district, on Steel Creek, and another 2,000 acres on Upper Three Runs. Perhaps some of this acreage came to Judith as her inheritance from George Galphin. She was supposed to also inherit about 20 slaves, and numerous cattle. In the 1790 census of Orangeburgh District, he is listed as Dunbar, William, two males sixteen and over, three males under sixteen, one white female, no other free persons, and seventeen slaves.

This is his second wife, Betsy Robison, whom he married about 1785. They already had their own son, George, named for her father. He, George Robison (Robinson), on 7 May 1785 gave his new grandson, George Robinson Dunbar, a silver spoon as a promise to deliver to the baby's father, William Dunbar, twenty heiffer yearlings marked with a swallow fork and under keel in one ear and an upper keel and under keel in the other ear and branded with a triangle. On 14 July 1785 he also deeded as a gift a negro wench named Rose and another stock of cattle with her brand, same as above. Betsy had a girl, Lucy, after 1790. Then she died shortly, and William remarried, his third wife being the widow Sarah Platt Middleton. They signed their marriage settlement 7 July 1794. The settlement between Wm. Dunbar and Sarah protected her ownership of six slaves, ten head of black cattle, one horse and one mare, nine head of goats, household furniture, all to become the heritage of any child of said Sarah and William Dunbar and to his heirs forever.

Of the census listing, there are one man over sixteen, three boys under sixteen. These are William's three young brothers including Samuel, Robert and Anderew, and his own son young George Robison Dunbar who was William's only surviving son.

William served in the Fourth General Assembly in 1782 for the District of Orangeburg between the Savannah River and the North Fork of the Edisto. In May of 1785 he was paid two sums, 265 pounds sterling with interest of 18:11"0 and another 135 pounds sterling with interest of 9:9:0 for his salary as assistant to George Galphin, Esquire, Superintendant of Indian Affairs. He also served from the same area in the Sixth and Seventh General Assemblies, 1785-1786 and 1787-1788. In 1788 he voted in the state convention to ratify the federal Constitution and represented Winton County in the Tenth General Assembly 1792-1794. In 1781-1782 he served 260 days in the militia. He was tax enquirer and collector for the district in 1783.

He died in 1798 and very soon his widow Sarah, third wife married Jeremiah Miller. Thomas Galphin was totally dissatisfied with the uses to which Miller put the property that had come to Dunbar from sister Judith, which should have gone to her three Dunbar sons. Thomas reclaimed the slaves which George Galphin had willed to Judith. William was buried at Steel Creek. The land where he lived as well as that of brothers Robert and Andrew was a part of what became the town of Ellenton. This railroad townsite is now lost on the Savannah River Plant. Many Dunbar graves were moved to other locations by the Corps of Engineers in the early 1950s.

His will, if any existed, has not been found, but probably Samuel Dunbar and Thomas Galphin saw to it that the property did not fall into the hands of Jeremiah Miller, who apparently moved to Georgia after Thomas reclaimed the slaves of sister Judith. Samuel Dunbar married Sarah Duncan and had a son, Samuel Galphin Dunbar, who was inadvertently omitted from the will of his grandfather, but the error was corrected and he was included in the division of the extensive property of his grandfather Duncan.

- 4 iii. John Galphin¹, born Abt. 1760¹; died Bef. 14 January 1801 in Burke County Georgia¹. He married Delia Slave.

Notes for John Galphin:

I have very little data about John -- no birth date, no marriage data, no Creek Name. He was probably only slightly older than Thomas and Martha, because he is listed in George's will as needing to finish his education. Thomas was 17 and Martha 15 when their father died.

In the "Index to the Headright and bounty grants of Georgia, 1756-1909" John Galphin was granted 287 1/2 acres in 1787 in Washington County. This might be the same grant next given to his brother George II in the same list in 1790. John was also granted 15,000 acres in Washington County with his brother in 1790. He was also granted 100 acres in St. George Parish (Burke County, probably next to Ogeechee Old Town) in 1771, while his father was still alive. On the deed of this grant, Robert Forsyth is one of the guardians who is named to protect this property for the young son of George Galphin. It was this piece of land confiscated illegally by Forsyth for his son.

From the general name card file of the GDAH, notes a letter addressed to John Galphin by Commissioners appointed by the state of Georgia to treat with the Creek Indians at the Treaty at Shoulder Bone, letter dated 15 August 1786. In the House Journal, 1786, page 20. In 1790 he was chosen by the Lower Creeks as one of their representatives to witness the survey of the new land cession.

GDAH Copy of a newspaper article, application for letters of Administration of the estate of John Galphin, Burke County, 30 June 1801.

GDAH Copy of a newspaper article, Sheriff's sale, item #3, 3 slaves of John Galphin, July 1801 to satisfy debts owed by his estate. Newspaper of August. Estate papers are not available because they were in the Jefferson County Courthouse at Louisville which burned three times before the Civil War years.

GDAH 2 letters from the Augusta Chronicle of 1807, notes a controversy between John Forsyth of Burke County Georgia and Thomas Galphin of Steel Creek, S.C., Forsyth has occupied land now claimed by Forsyth, claimed by Thomas Galphin because John, his brother, was given the land by their

father George Galphin to belong to John or his issue after death, but John his brother died unmarried and without issue, so the land must be returned to George Galphin's administrator, Thomas Galphin. This land was part of Ogeechee Old Town/Galphinton.

In the letters and records of Creek Agent Benjamin Hawkins, it is evident that Hawkins did not like or trust John Galphin, treating him as if he were a hostile Indian. Family tradition in notes by various Galphin family researchers call John "a trouble-maker." It is apparent that he had taken up the ways of his mother's people in those troublesome days after the Revolutionary War.

Generation No. 2

2. George³ Galphin, Jr. (Metawney² (Indian), head warrior of Coweta¹ Chigelly)¹ was born Abt. 1750¹, and died Unknown¹. He married (1) **Creek Woman**. He met (2) **Hannah slave** Abt. 1776. He met (3) **Clarissa Slave** Abt. 1778.

Notes for George Galphin, Jr.:

George must have had a Creek name but I have not yet found it. His uncle, probably Escochabey, and father George did a good job training him as a diplomat. He worked at managing his father's business at Ogeechee Old Town and Coweta, and he also worked for the Safety Committee of South Carolina and then for General Pickens as agent to the Creeks. He must have had a Creek family in addition to his mulatto family back at Silver Bluff. In "Index to the Headright and Bounty Grants of Georgia, 1756-1909" on page 217, George Galphin is listed as taking a grant of 287 1/2 acres in Washington County in 1790, and then, in partnership with his Creek brother John, 15,000 acres in the same county in 1794.

In the 1790 U.S. Census of Orangeburg District, Barnwell, George Galphin appears as 0 0 0 5 (all other free people) 15 slaves. This is probably George, and four children. Hannah and Clarissa were among the slaves. He does not appear in any other census. Brother John died in 1800, sister Judith (Dunbar) had already died about 1782, and in January 2001 I have not yet found data proving the time of death of George II but it seems likely he died before 1800. I have not yet found evidence that he freed the two slave women who bore his children but hope to do so.

George Galphin is listed as a Private, in Captain Patrick Carr's Company, Burke County Rangers, Col. James Mackay's Regiment, Georgia Militia, Sept 16, 1782. (Brother Thomas is also listed in this company.)

Various white men were surprised at how much skill and influence he had among the Creeks. He was a friend of Alexander McGillivray and of Timothy Barnard, diplomats among the Creek people. He was not as friendly to the Georgia State Government as was Timothy Barnard who became assistant Indian Agent to Benjamin Hawkins under Washington and Jefferson but then Barnard was a white man.

Child of George Galphin and Hannah slave is:

- + 5 i. Brian (Bryant)⁴ Galphin, born Bef. 1780; died Bef. 1830.

Child of George Galphin and Clarissa Slave is:

- 6 i. Sally⁴ Galphin, born Bef. 1780. She married Unknown.

Notes for Sally Galphin:

Sally was freed in the same codicil of her grandfather's will as Brian, and was also to receive cattle and 200 acres. I have not found her with a family in the census because as a free person she would have taken the name of her husband and vanished into the population.

Generation No. 3

5. **Brian (Bryant)⁴ Galphin** (George³, Metawney² (Indian), head warrior of Coweta¹ Chigelly) was born Bef. 1780, and died Bef. 1830. He married **unknown**.

Notes for Brian (Bryant) Galphin:

He is freed in a codicil to his grandfather's will, as is his half-sister Sally. His mother is listed as slave Hannah, Sally's mother is listed as slave Clarissa. He was to receive cattle and a 200 acre farm along with his freedom, as was his sister Sally. The family is not found in the 1810 census.

He is found with his family in the 1820 U.S. Census of Barnwell District S.C.:

5 in Agriculture, and under Free Colored Persons, 1 male under 14, 1 male between 14-26, 1 male between 26-45, and 2 females under 14, and 1 female 26-45. They owned no slaves.

Brian's father had owned 15 slaves in 1790, after the settling of George 1's will. It is not known what happened to these slaves because the settlement of George 2's estate has not yet been found, October 2000.

Children of Brian Galphin and unknown are:

- + 7 i. George 3⁵ Galphin, born 1805 in Barnwell District, S.C..
- 8 ii. Bryant 2 Galphin.

Generation No. 4

7. **George 3⁵ Galphin** (Brian (Bryant)⁴, George³, Metawney² (Indian), head warrior of Coweta¹ Chigelly) was born 1805 in Barnwell District, S.C.. He married **Matilda Blank**.

Notes for George 3 Galphin:

This George Galphin, Mulatto, is listed in the 1850 Barnwell Census with his wife and children. The farm is #366, the family #634.

Their neighbors include the family of William Bing, listed as Black, wife Francis Bing, Mulatto, possibly George's sister. They have six children including their oldest daughter, Martha. Nearby is the black family of Jonathan Rannels who might also be relatives. They have a daughter named Georgiana. Other neighbors are Stallings and Weathersbee.

In the book issued by the engineers of the Savannah River Site which cleared graves and markers from all located cemeteries on the large acreage commandeered by the government to build the Savannah River Plant, there appears the name Bryant Golphin at grave number 241 in the Canaan Fair Church Cemetery, #34 in SRS records. The report states "this was an active church cemetery consisting of two hundred and seventy-five graves plus two additional graves located when a more thorough search was made during removal operations." The contents of two graves were moved to Runs Baptist Church Cemetery. The remainder were relocated to New Canaan Fair Cemetery near Williston, S.C.

Golphin graves located were as follows with the new assigned numbers:

Nancy Golphin	no date	no marker	description	#24	no remarks
Bryant Golphin	"	"		#23	"
Matilda Golphin	"	"		#79	"
Grover Golphin	"	"		#78	"
Mohala Golphin	"	"		#76	"

It cannot be proven now just who the Bryant and Matilda are who lie buried here, but it is likely that they are the people from the 1850 census. There are Stallings and Weathersbee in many surrounding graves.

Other Golphins buried in Canaan Fair Cemetery are:

Mary Bell Golphin	11-22-1930	precast	head,foot	#54
W.M. Golphin	1-31-1912	marble	head,foot	#46
Ellen Golphin	5-15-1924	marble	head,foot	#47

Ida Golphin	3-31-1909	marble	head, foot	#48
Wm. H. Golphin jr.	3-26-1909	marble	head, foot	#50
Matilda Golphin	6-23-1940	precast	head, foot	#65
Rose Golfin	4-3 -1917	precast	head, foot	#63
Rose Golfin	4-25-1917	precast	head, foot	#62
Elbert Golphin	5-12-1926	marble	head, foot	#28.

Children of George Galphin and Matilda Blank are:

- 9 i. Sally⁶ Galphin, born Abt. 1832.
- 10 ii. Bryant 3 Galphin, born Abt. 1833.
- 11 iii. Milledge Galphin, born Abt. 1835.
- 12 iv. Louisa Galphin, born Abt. 1837.
- 13 v. William Galphin, born Abt. 1839.
- 14 vi. Martha Galphin, born Abt. 1844.
- 15 vii. infant Galphin, born 1850.



Letter from George Galphin to Alexander McGillivray:

Cussitaws May 14th 1789

Dear Sir

I arrived here yesterday from Augusta concerning the Business of that State which is now entirely to be managed by the Commissioners appointed by the president of the New Federal Constitution--The Commissioners have met and are determined to remove every obstacle that may prove injurious towards Settling a peace in our Nation--I should have been here sooner but was detained by Delay of Gen'l Pickens tarrying too long in the Cherokee War--He had been to settle matters with them and is to have a meeting soon on the Same terms--I have inclosed to you a Copy of the Talk for your Satisfaction, and I hope it will Convince you that it is not Georgia, but the Commissioners of the New Constitution, which you have to treat with, who I am convinced will make a peace upon Satisfactory terms to you and the Nation.

My instructions from them is to acquaint you that, if as Head of the Nation Your attendance will be necessary; that you may rely no molestation or violence shall on any pretence whatsoever be offered to you, and every respect will be shown you that you can wish--What threats you heard is only from a Covey of Rascalls none of whom will be admitted there--When I arrived here I found Chiefs of all the towns about preparing for War except this town who told me they had Stopped all their people the Night before and that none of them Should move--They insisted to hear my Talk, which I gave them and as they find it comes from where you wish--they promised to Sett about stopping their people in every Town in the towns of the Creeks, and You I hope as Head of the Nation will take measures to effectuate the same in the upper, as you must be well Convinced if the terms now offered against us be refused that the whole Thirteen States will Combine against us, which if it Should happen, will prove injurious to the Welfare of our Nation--We now have, and I am Convinced, have the last Chance of Settling it on Amicable terms without Shedding innocent Blood which I think the Most Consistent with Humanity; and in Case you Should intend going Yourself, I must acquaint you, that you are to have a guard for the Safety of your person, from the Continental Commissioners which I think is Sufficient to remove all doubts to hinder your attendance--

I shall be glad to have your favorable answer by Return of the Bearer--I should be glad to have the pleasure of Seeing you Myself before I Return which I fear Canno expect as you had but just Returned from here--Should do myself the pleasure of Riding up to you but am very much tired and Unwell.

What I have undertaken is entirely for the Good of our Nation which I expect you have as much at heart as myself nothing more but Remain

Your obed't

(signed) Geo Galphin.

On the back of the above letter is the following note:

"George Galphine to Alex'der. M Gillivray

This Galphine is half Breed son of a Respectable Merchant by an Indian Woman--His Brother John was formerly employed by the Georgians on an Embassy but having been gained over to the side of the Nation by Mr. M Gillivray he remained in the Lower Creeks ever since."

Georgia Archives, Atlanta, Ga.

MANUMISSION BOOK
BARNWELL DISTRICT
1803 - 1845

This document is copied directly from copies provided by the South Carolina Archives at Columbia, S.C. This has been done because the original of the Manumission Book was not available for study. No error has been removed from the typed copy. Pages were cut and pasted to fit the size of this book.

Isabel Vandervelde

BARNWELL COUNTY

Judge of Probate.

MANUMISSION BOOK.

1803 - 1845

W.P.A. PROJECT 65-33-118

Sponsored by

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Supervised by

Dr. Anne K. Gregorie

and

Miss Flora B. Surles

Copied by

Miss Kate Woodward,

Barnwell, S.C.

1936.

State of South Carolina)

Barnwell District)

To all whom these presents shall come, I Andrew (a free negroe residing in the State and district aforesaid) do send greeting. Know ye that I the said Andrew for and in consideration of the Love, Goodwill and Affection which I have and do bear towards my Loving Wife (a black woman) named Maria and also her four children to wit, Jane, Sarah, William and Paul, all now the property of the late John Rutledge, decd. and conveyed by Bill of Sale (under and by virtue of a contract entered into between the said John Rutledge in his life time and the said Andrew) by his son Edward Rutledge, I the said Andrew for the causes and consideration before mentioned do by these presents, Emancipate, Set Free, and forever discharge my said Wife Maria and her children , that is to say, Jane, Sarah, William and Paul- from all and every manner of Slavery, bondage or service, to do, act, perform and enjoy all such privilege and advantage, as are allowed and permitted by the Laws now of force or that may hereafter be if force in this State concerning Free Negroes. And they/ the/ said Maria and her heirs, and the said Jane, William, Sarah and Paul, and their Heirs, are hereby freely and voluntarily Emancipated and for ever hereafter discharged and set free in manner and form aforesaid. They and myself having first appeared as is required by Law before a Justice of the Quorum to wit, Richard Tradaway, Esq. and five free holders to wit, Isaac Bush, John Bryant, Benjamin Foreman, Edward Bush, and Jacob Turner who upon due examination of the said woman Maria & her children, to ing their ability to get an honest livelihood, are of opinion that they are able and capable of supporting and maintaining themselves and that they are each of them of good character.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 22nd day of April in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and three of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America the Twenty Seventh.

Signed, Sealed and delivered)

in presence of)

Nicholas Powers

Andrew

his

X

mark

(Seal)

his

Jesse

X

McClendon

mark

South Carolina)

Barnwell District)

Personally appeared before me Nicholas Powers, who after being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, saith that he was present and saw the within named Andrew (a free Negro) make his mark to the within Deed and acknowledged and delivered the same for the uses and purposes therein xxxxxxxxx set forth, and that Jesse McClendon made his mark as a witness with this deponent to the due execution of the same.

Sworn to before me this)

22d April 1803)

Nicholas Powers

George Latham, J.P.

State South Carolina)
Barnwell District) We the underneath Subscribers do here
certify upon the examination of Andrew, the owner of certain Slave
named Maria & her four children to wit, Jane, Sarah, William &
Paul which said Andrew had of Edward Rutledge, satisfactory proof
being given & in our certain knowledge that the said Negroes are of
good characters & are capable of gaining a living by honest means.

Given under our hands this 13th day of April 1803.

Agreeable to the Act of 1800)
in such cases in presence of)
Richd. Tradaway, J.P.

Isaac Bush
Jno. Bryant
Benja. Foreman
Edward Bush
Jacob Turner

Recorded April 22d 1803- The Deed preceding the above Certificate,
was likewise Recorded on the same day.

Geo. Latham, Clerk Court.

The State of South Carolina)
Barnwell District) To all to whom these presents shall
come, I William Williams, of Burk County State of Georgia do send
Greeting Know ye that I the said Williams for and in considera-
tion of the sum of Five Hundred Dollars and as well also in con-
sideration of the good conduct and faithful services of a certain
Negro man named Moses now residing in Barnwell District and State
of South Carolina, who is about Forty years of age &

of a yellowish complexion, do hereby Emancipate, Set Free, and
forever discharge the said Negro Man Moses from all and every
manner of Slavery, Servitude, or Bondage of what kind so ever
without any manner of condition whatsoever, to do, Act, perform
all such such privileges and liberties as are allowed and
permitted by the Laws now of force, or that may hereafter be
of force in this State concerning free Negroes: And he the
said Moses in and by virtue of these presents is hereby de-
clared to be freely and voluntarily Emancipated, and for ever
hereafter discharged and set free in manner and form before re-
cited. And I the said William Williams, and the said Negro
Moses, having appeared as is required by before a Justice of the
Quorum to wit, Richard Tradaway, Esq. and give free holders to
wit, Isaac Bush, Edward Berkley, Jacob Turner, John Williams
and John Bryant, who upon due examination of the said negro
Moses, touching his ability to gain an honest livelihood are
of opinion that he the said Moses is able and capable of sup-
porting and maintaining himself and that he is of good character
and name. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and seal this Third day of June, One Thousand and Eight hundred
and three, and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United
States of America, The Twenty Seventh.

Signed, Sealed and delivered)
in presence of)

William Williams, (Seal)

his
Zadock E. X Williams
mark
Martin Chester.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Personally appeared before me Martin Chester
who being duly sworn saith that he was present and saw the within
William Williams sign, seal, and as his act and deed, deliver the
within Deed of Emancipation for the uses and purposes therein
mentioned, and that he with Zadock M. Williams in the presence of
each other, witnessed the due execution of the same.

Sworn before me this)

3d June 1803)

George Latham, J.P.

Martin Chester

Recorded June 3d 1803.

South Carolina YC 28th 1803.

Agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly passed
in the year of our Lord 1801, We do hereby certify upon the
examination on oath of William Williams,
the owner of a certain Slave named Moses of a a yellowish
complexion, about Forty Years of Age, Satisfactory Proof has
been given to us that the said Moses is of good character &
is capable of gaining a livelihood by hones means. Given under
our hands the day and date above written.

Richard Tradaway, J.P.

Isaac Bush
Edward Buckley
Jacob Turner
John Williams
Jno. Bryant

Recorded June 3 1803.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Know all men by these presents that I
Isaac Bourdeaux of Greenfield in the District of Barnwell,
Planter, in consideration of Ten Shillings to me in hand, paid
at and before the Sealing and delivery of these presents, have
Manumitted, enfranchised and Set Free, and by these presents

do Manumit, engranchise and Set Free, My Negro Woman Slave
named Philly, to hold and enjoy Such Manumission, enfran-
chisement or freedom, unto the said woman Philly forever,
without any restriction or reservation and Subject to no
condition, proviso or power of me the said Isaac Bourdeaux,
or of my assigns, but freed and absolutely discharged of
and from all the Bonds of Servitude, Subjection and Slavery.

In Witness whereof I the said Isaac Bourdeaux have
hereunto set my hand and seal this Twelfth Day of April in
the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Six and in
the thirtieth year of American Independence.

Isaac Bourdeaux, (Seal)

Sealed and Delivered)
In the presence of)
Stephen Wright,)
Jos. Harley.)

We do hereby Certify that upon the examination on Oath of Isaac Bourdeaux, the owner of a certain Slave named Philly, of the age of thirty years or thereabouts, Satisfactory proof has been given to us that the said Slave is not of a bad Character and is Capable of gaining a livelihood by honest Means Given under our hands this twelfth day of April Anodomini 1806.

Daniel Bourdeaux
Alex. Juhan
Stephen Wright
Tarlton Brown
Edmond Brown

State of South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Personally appeared before me Joseph
Harley who being duly sworn on his Said Oath Says and declares that
he was present and did see Isaac Bourdeaux acknowledge to Sign
and as his act and deed Seal and deliver the within Instrument
of Writing for the intents, uses and purposes therein mentioned
Sworn to before me this 14th April 1806)
Gaspar Trotti 2d.) Jos. Harley.

Recorded April 15, 1806.

/See a Certificate given by W.Wms Provost recorded in this Book
page 25 given to Lincoln Bourdeaux who was the Son of Philly,
and so Certified by me, Orsamus D. Allen.

State of South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Be it Known to all Whom it May
Concern, that I, George Bellinger of St. Bartholomews parish
planter, but Now in Spring Town in the District aforesaid
resident, have liberated and by these presents do liberate,
Emancipate and forever Set free, a girl of colour named Mary
Cecilia, the Same being My property at and before the Signing
& Sealing of these presents. And I do hereby relinquish
for myself, my Heirs & representatives forever, all Claim to
the Service, and all right of control over the person of the said
Mary Cecilia: And lastly I do hereby bind myself, my heirs &
representatives to Warrant and forever defend unto the said Mary
Cecilia her absolute and entire liberty & freedom so far as
the same may be consistent with the Laws of the State aforesaid
In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal
the Sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord 1810, and
in the Thirty-fifth of the Sovereignty and independence of the
United States of America.

George Bellinger, (Seal)

State of South Carolina)

Barnwell District.)

We the undersigned do hereby certify upon the examination, on oath, of George Bellinger, Owner of a certain female Slave, mentioned in the foregoing Deed of Emancipation by the name of Mary Cecilia (who in the appearance of her eyes, features & complexion is in our opinion is not distinguishable from a white person) Satisfactory proof has been given us, that the said Slave is not of bad character, and that she is Capable of getting her livelihood by honest means.

Witness our hands this 16th of October in the year of our Lord 1810.

Jas. Clayton, QU)

John S. Bellinger.)

Mathu. Goodwin)

Isham H. Clayton) Freeholders

John Touchstone)

Geo. Wilson)

Recorded the 17th. October 1810 paid.

State of South Carolina)

Barnwell District)

Be it known to all whom it may concern that I, George Bellinger, of St. Botholomews Parish planter, but now in Spring Town in District aforesaid resident, have liberated, and by these presents do liberate, emancipate & forever Set free a mulatto Girl named Sarah, the same being my property at & before the Signing & Sealing of these presents: And I do hereby relinquish for myself, my heirs & representatives forever all Claim to the Services as a Slave, and all right of control over the person as a Slave, of the Said Sarah. And lastly I do hereby bind myself my heirs & representatives to warrant & Defend unto the Said Sarah her absolute & entire liberty & freedom, so far as the same may be consistent with the Laws of the State aforesaid.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal this Sixteenth day of October in the year of Our Lord 1810, and in the thirty fifth year of the Sovereignty & Independence of the United States of America.

George Bellinger (Seal)

State of South Carolina)
Barnwell District)

We the undersigned do hereby Certify upon the examination on oath, of George Bellinger, owner of a Certain female Slave mentioned in the foregoing Deed of emancipation by the name of Sarah (who is a mulatto or half breed without any describable mark to discriminate her from other mulattoes) Satisfactory Pooof has been given us that the said Slave is not of bad character and that she is capable of geting her livlihood by honest means.

Witness our hands this 16th day of October in the Year of our Lord 1810.

Jas. Clayton, QU)

Freeholders.

(John S. Bellinger
(Mathu Goodwin
(Ishal H. Clayton
(John Touchstone
(Geb. Wilson

Recorded the 17th October 1810 ____

State of South Carolina)
Barnwell District)

Be it known to all whom it may concern, That I, Eliz P. Townsend of St. Bartholomews Parish, but now at Mr. Joseph Bellingers, in the District aforesaid, have liberated, and by these presents do liberate, emancipate and forever set Free a Negro Girl named Molly, but generally called Tote, the same being my property, at and before the signing and sealing of these presents. And I do hereby re-
linquish for myself and my heirs and representatives forever all claim to the services as a Slave, and all right of Control over the person as a Slave, of the said Molly - generally called Tote: And lastly I do hereby bind myself and my heirs and representatives to Warrant and defend unto the said Molly, generally called Tote, her absolute and entire Liberty and Freedom so far as the same may be consistent with the Laws of the State aforesaid.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and seal this seventeenth of November in the year of our Lord 1813 and in the Thirty Eighth of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

E.P. Townsend, (LS)

State of South Carolina)
Barnwell District)

We the undersigned do hereby Certify upon the examination, on oath of Mrs. E.P. Townsend owner of a certain Female Slave, mentioned in the foregoing Deed of Emancipation by the name of Molly generally called Tote (who is negroe Girl, without any describable marks to discrim-

discriminate her from other Negroes) Satisfactory proof has been given us, that the said Slave is not of bad character, and that she is capable of getting her livelihood by honest means. Witness our hands this Seventeenth of November in the Year of our Lord 1813.

Jos. Clayton, J Q U

(Joseph Bellinger
(Elijah Ford
(Daniel Matheny
Freeholders. (John Touchstone
(John Sutton

Recorded the 18th of November 1813. Fees Paid.

State of South Carolina, Barnwell District

Be it known to all whom it may concern that I, George Fisher, of the District aforesaid planter, have liberated and by these presents do liberate, emancipate and forever set free a Mulattoe boy named Henry, the same being my property at and before the signing of these presents. And I do hereby relinquish for myself, my heirs and legal representatives forever all claim the services as a Slave, and all right of Controul over the person as a Slave of the said Henry- And lastly I do bind myself and my heirs and legal representatives to warrant and forever defend unto the said Henry his absolute and entire liberty and freedom so far as the same may be consistent with the laws of the State aforesaid.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my

my hand and seal this Eleventh day of December, in the year 10 of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and thirteen and in the Thirty eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America

Signed and Sealed in presence of

Geo. Fisher, (Seal).

Jno Allen)

W. Owens)

State of South Carolina)

Barnwell District)

We the undersigned do hereby Certify upon the examination on oath of George Fisher, Owner of a Certain male slave named Henry about ten years of age, and is likely and well grown for that age, but without any describable marks to distinguish him from another Mulattoes, and who is the same that is mentioned in the above Deed of Emancipation; that Satisfactory Proof has been given us that the said Slave is not of a bad character and that he is capable of getting a livelihood by honest means.

Witness our Hands this Eleventh day of December Eighteen hundred & thirteen.

Killis Hallford QU)

Freeholders.

(Jno. Allen
(W. Owens
(Thos. Boutwell
(Malcom Bowers
(Robt. Googe

South Carolina)
Barnwell District.) William Owens, one of the Subscribing
Freeholders to the Within Deed of Emancipation
came this day before me, Killis Hallford, Esq. one of the
Justices assigned to keep

the peace in the district aforesaid and duly made oath that he ll
saw the within named George Fisher, sign and seal the within Deed
of Emancipation, and that he /also/ Saw the within named John
Allen together with himself, Sign the same as witnesses thereunto
And also this defendant further swears that he together with
the within named John Allen, Robert Gooze, Thomas Boutwell and
Malcom Bowers did sign the within Certificate as freeholders.
Sworn before me this eleventh day of December eighteen hundred &
thirteen.
Killis Hallford QU) W.Owens.

Recorded the 14th December 1813.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Know all men by these presents that I George
Bruton, Senior, of the place aforesaid have this Day for and in
consideration of Sertain Services Emancipated and Set free a
Sertain Negro Woman named Sarah of sd place. And I do hereby
relinquish all right, title & Claim or Demand on said Negro and
forever Warrant her freedom and do hereby bind myself, Heirs,
Executors and administrators and Assigns, to Warrant the same
forever. I do Also Nominate Aquilla Bruton to be the Gardean
of the sd Negro as given under my hand and Seal this twenty
first of Septem. One thousand Eight Hundred and fifteen. Singd
Seald and delivered in presence of us.
Jos Howell, Jr.)
L.Trotti.) George Bruton (L.S.)

we hereby certify upon examination on Oath of George Bruton
Senr. the owner of the above mentioned Slave named Sarah,
satisfactory proof has been given to us that she is not of a
bad character and is capable of of gaining a livelihood
by Honest means.

Barnwell Sept. 12, 1815. Chas.Milhous, Q U
Jos.Howell, Jr.
L.Trotti
James D.Erwin
William Concy
John Tucker, Jun.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Personally appeared before me Joseph Howell, Jr.
who being duly sworn on his said Oath says and he declares that he
was present and did see George Bruton, Sen. assign as his Act and deed
Seal and deliver the within instrument of wrighting unto Aquilla
Bruton for the use of the said Negro woman Sarah for the use and
interest therein mentioned. Also the deponent says that he did see
Laurance Trotti assign with him as witness to the same.
Sworn to before me)
this 6th day of October 1815.) Jos. Howell, Jr.
Chas. Milhous, Q U

Recorded the 9th October 1815.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Know all men by these presents that Wee
Aquilly Bruton Benjamin Bruton and George Bruton and Elizabeth
Bruton of the State aforesaid heave this day

for and in consideration of Sertean Servisses Emancipated and
set free a Sertain negro man named Jim of said District and wee
do hereby relinquish all right, title and claim or demand on said
negro Jim and forever warrant his Freedom and do hereby bind
ourselves our Heirs, Executors and administrators and Assigns to
Warrant and forever defend the same and we do also Nominate Aquilla
Bruton to be the guardean of the sd Negro as given under Our
hands and Seal this Sixth day of October in the Year of our Lord
One thousand Eight hundred and fifteen Sign, Sealed and
delivered in the
presence of) Aquila Bruton (L.S.)
Test, Jos. Howell, Junr.) her
Jos. Maxwell) Elizabeth X Bruton (L.S.)
mark

Bn. Bruton (L.S.)
Geo. Bruton (L.S.)

We hereby certify upon the examinations on Oaths of Aquilly
Bruton and Benjamin Bruton and George Bruton and Elizabeth
the owners of the within mentioned Slave named Jim Satis-
factory proof has been given to us that he is not of a bad
character and is capable of gaining a livelihood by honest
means.

Barnwell October 6th. 1815.

Chas. Milhous, Q U
Jos. Howell, Jr.
Jos. Maxwell
Charles McClellan
William Correy
his
Josiah X Horn
mark

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Personally appeared before me Charles
Milhous J.Q. of the said District Mr. Joseph Howell who
being duly Sworn on his said oath says and declares that he
was present and did see Aquilly Bruton, Benjamin Bruton &
George Bruton & Elizabeth Bruton Assign as their act and deed
Seal and deliver the within instrument unto Aquilly Bruton for
the use of the said negro Jim for and Interest therein mention-
ed also the diponent says that he did see Jospeh Maxwell assign
with him as witness to the same.
Sworn to before me this)
6th day of October 1815.) Jos. Howell, Jr.

Chas. Milhous, Q. U

Recorded 9th October 1815.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Know all men by these presants that I,
Benjamin Bowers of the State aforesaid for and in considera-
tion of the sum of Five hundred dollars, to me in hand paid
by my servant Vinter, have bargained and sold and by these pre-
sants do Bargain and Sell unto the Said Vinter his freedom,
Liberty and time for him freely to make use of as he may think
proper from this forward and I do hereby bind myself, my Heirs
Executors, administrators and assigns to warrant and defend the
liberties and freedom above mentioned to the said Vinter from my-
self my heirs, Executors and Assigns and from all
persons whomsoever may lawfully claim the same as Witness my
hand and Seal this the 9th day of August 1817 in presence of
John M. Turner)
Henry Meyer) Benjamin Bowers

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) We whose names are underneath Subscribed
Summoned in differently for the purpose of Examining to the
character and abilities of a certain Negro Slave called Vinter
who is set free by deed from Benjamin Bowers- And we do hereby
certify upon the examination of the Said bowers the owner of
Said Slave Vinter which appears to be about fifty five or six
years old, and of good character and is capable
of gaining a livelihood by honest means Certify by us this 9th
day of August 1817.

John Heard, J.Q.

Thomas Morris
Benjamin foreman
John Newman
John M. Turner
Henry Myer

South Carolina)
Barnwell District)

Personally came before me John Heard, one of the
Justices of the Quorum of said District, John M. Turner, who being
sworn agreeable to Law, deposeth and saith that he was personally
present and Saw Benjamin Bowers Subscribe his name to the Within

Deed for the purposes within. Mentioned and that Henry Meyers was a Subscribing Witness together with himself, to the Same.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of August 1817.

John Heard, J.Q.

John M. Turner

Recorded the 4th November 1817.

The State of South Carolina) To all to whom these presents shall
Barnwell district .) come I free Moses of Barnwell
District State of South Carolina do send Greeting-
Know ye that I, the said Moses, for and in consideration of the
sum of one thousand dollars and as well also in consideration
of the good conduct and faithful Services of two certain Slaves
named Betty and Sarah now residing in barnwell district and
State of South Carolina Betty, who is about fifty years
of age and Sarah about Sixteen years old and both of a yellowish
complexion do hereby emancipate, set free and forever discharge
the said Negroes Betty and Sarah from all and every manner of

Slavery, Servitude or Bondage of what kind soever without any
manner of conditions whatsoever; to do act, perform and enjoy
all such priviledges and liberties as are allowed and permitted
by the laws now of force or that may hereafter be of force in
this State, concerning Free Negroes and that the said Betty and
Sarah, in and by virtue of these presents are hereby declared to
be freely and Voluntarily emancipated and forever hereafter dis-
charged and set free in manner and form before resited and I
the said Free Moses and the said negroes Betty and Sally having
appeared as is required by law, before a Justice of the Quorum
to wit, Samuel J. Bailey, Esq. and five free Holders, to wit
James Wilson, Richd. Hankinson, Wm. Turner, Stephen Newman & Jno.
Hanes, who upon due examination of the said negroes Betty and
Sarah, touching their ability to gain an honest livelihood
are of opinion that the said Betty and Sarah are able and capable
of supporting and maintaining themselves and that they are of
good character and name.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal 19th
day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventeen and of
the sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America
the forty first. Signed, Sealed and delivered in presence of
us. Richard Hankinson

James Wilson

his
Free X Moses
mark.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly
passed in the year of our Lord 1801-

We hereby certify upon the examination on oath of Free moses
the owner of two certain Slaves named Betty and Sarah; Betty a
woman of yellowish complexion corpulent habit and about fifty
years of age Sarah a girl of yellow complexion, stout habit
and sixteen years old, Satisfactory proof has been given to us
that the said slaves are not of bad character and are capable of
gaining a livelihood by honest means - Given under our hand
the 19th of November 1817)

Samuel P. Bailey J. Q.

James Wilson
Richard Hankinson
William Turner
Stephen Newman
John Haynes

Recorded the 6th February 1815

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) I, John Heard, one of the Justices of the
Quorum of the State and District aforesaid. And Thomas Hankinson,
Thomas B. Newman, Patrick M. Newman, James McElmurray and Bush
H. Griffin, being free holders of the State and District aforesaid,
being convened together this day for the purpose of emancipat-
ing A negro fellow call Dick the property of Andrew McElmurray,
Senr. of the District and State aforesaid, and the said fellow
now being produced before us and the said Andrew McElmurray
Senr. being examined upon oath by us concerning the said
Negro fellow Dicks Character, and his ability to gain a livelihood
in an honest way and it being made appear before us, that the
said Slave (Dick) is of good character and is capable of gaining
a lively in an honest way. We do hereby Certify upon the examina-
tion on oath of Andrew McElmurray the owner of a certain Slave named
Dick, respecting his Character and Satisfactory proof has been
given to us that the said Slave Dick is of a good Character and is
capable of gaining a livelihood by honest means. Certified
by us this 29th January 1820.

John Heard, J. Q.
Jos. McElmurray
Patrick M. Newman
his
Thomas X Hankinson
mark
Thomas B. Newman
Bush H. Griffin

State of South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Know all Men by these presents that I,
Andrew McElmurray, Senr. of the State and District aforesaid,
have granted, bargained, Sold and released and by these presents
do bargain, Sell and release to his Negro fellow Dick His
freedom for the sum of Four hundred and ninety five dollars to
me paid in hand by my Negro Fellow Slave called Dick. For which
Sum above mentioned I do hereby Emancipate my said Slave named
Dick free from this forward from me and

my heirs and assigns for ever. And I do hereby bind myself
My heirs Executors and Administrators to warrant and defend
the Emancipation of the said fellow Dick to himself from me
and my heirs and against every other person or persons lawfully
claiming or to claim the same Negro fellow Slave Dick now
emancipated by me as witness my hand this 29th day of January,
1820

In presence of
John Heard, J.Q.

Andrew McElmurray

Patrick M. Newman.

Recorded 3d April 1820.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) KNOW ALL men by these presents that I,
Stephen P. Floyd of the above State and District aforesaid
Have for and in consideration of the Sum of Five hundred dollars
to me in hand paid have bargained and Sold unto Jacob Floyd
of the State and District aforesaid his own time during life
and also do hereby bind myself, my heirs, Executors, Adminis-
trators and assigns forever to warrant and forever defend unto
sd Jacob Floyd his time during life from any person whatsoever
claiming the Same.

In Witness whereof I have here unto Set my hand and Seal
this Tenth day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand
Eight hundred and Twenty and in the forty fifth year of the
Independence of the United States of America.

Signd Seald and delivered

in presence of)

Stephen P. Floyd (LS)

Gideon Sweat)

John Dunbar)

South Carolina) Personally appeared before me Daniel Phil-
Barnwell District) pot one of the Justices assigned to keep the
peace for said District Gideon A Sweat, who made oath as the
Law directs, sayeth that he was personally present and Saw
Stephen P. Floyd Sign the within Bill of Sale for the pur-

pose within mentioned also Saw John Dunbar sign his name as an
Evidence at the Same time with himself.

Sworn to before me this 10th

Gideon A. Sweat

day of March, 1821.

Daniel Philpot.

J.P.

Recorded March 13, 1821.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Personally appeared Thomas Wimberly
before me Daniel Philpot, Esq. one of the Justices of the
Peace for the district and State aforesaid, who after being
duly sworn deposeth and saith, That I was well acquainted
with Molly Coley and her daughter Nancy, the former about
forty years old. She was always considered a free woman
and would have passed among a Number of People as a white
woman. The latter I have good reason to believe was the issue
of Molly, having known her when she was an infant, nursed and
raised by her mother, who died about the first of March last
past, Leaving four children to my knowledge named Sucky, Polly,
Lavina, and William so called. All which have resided in
the Neighborhood of Silver Bluff for ten or twelve years past
and was was considered generally as free children, and passed
as such.

Sworn to before me)
October 4th. 1822)
D. Philpot, J.P.)

Thomas Wimberly.

Recorded the 5th of September 1823.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Personally appeared Jacob Foreman Senr.
before me Daniel Philpot, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace
for the district and State aforesaid, who after being duly
sworn, deposeth and saith That Polly Coley, deceased, about
fourteen years ago, was a free woman of a Height, mixture
of colour although with some persons she passed as a white
person of whom was a female child called Nancy Coley, which
child I believe to have been her issue from the circumstances
of having known the aforesaid Polly, say Forty Years ago
or more, and of her suckling and nursing the aforesaid Nancy
and raising her as her own daughter. The Deponent further
deposes and saith that the said daughter Nancy Coley has re-
sided in this District and the adjoining County ever since she
was born and that she died

died about one year ago, leaving a family of children of
what number I do not recollect, nor the names, except the two
following, viz: Sucky, the oldest, and Billy, which to the best
of deponent's knowledge have resided in the district aforesaid
for seven or eight years last past, and have always passed for
free children as the offsprings of the aforesaid Nany Coley,

Sworn to before me this)
14th day of October, 1822.)
D. Philpot, J.P.

his
Jacob X Foreman, Senr.
mark

Recorded the 5th. of September 1823.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Personally appeared Elisha Chavous before
me Daniel Philpot, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace, for the
district and State aforesaid, who after being duly sworn, de-
poseth and saith, that I knew Nancy Coley and her Mother, Polly
Coley. The former was a free woman, a little mixed in colour
who resided at the first of my knowledge of her in the district
near Crackers Neck about the close of the Revolutionary War.
The aforesaid Nancy was raised by the said Polly as her Daughter
and has always been considered generally a free woman and
treated as such. The aforesaid Nancy died at Silver Bluff about
the last of February or first of March last past, leaving four
Children to my knowledge, one of which is named Suckey, another
Polly, and to the best of my recollection and the other two
I do not recollect their names.
Sworn to before me) his
this October 14th 1822) Elish X Chavous,
D. Philpot, J. P mark

Recorded the 5th September 1823.

South Carolina
Barnwell County) Personally appeared John Chavous, before me,
Daniel Philpot, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace
for the District and State aforesaid, who, after being
duly sworn deposeth and saith, that I have known Nancy Coley and
her children, who have resided in the neighborhood of Silver
Bluff and the adjoining County for about twenty years last past,
The said Nancy died about the last of February last, And was a
free woman of colour, leaving four children to my knowledge,
which were always considered
considered as her issue and raised by her as such. The
names of three of the said children were to the best of my
knowledge and recollection called Suckey, Polly and Billy.
Sworn to before me) John Chavous
October 14th 1822.)
D. Philpot, J.P.

Recorded the 5th September 1823.

State of South Carolina)
Charleston District) To all to whom these presents may concern
These are to certify that John Davis of St. Stephens Parish, Santee
in the district aforesaid, left several children by a free Indian
Woman named Sarah, the eldest of which was named Ann, who married
one Tilley a white man, the said Ann Tilley went from this State
about the year 1781 or 1782 to St. Augustine, and returned here
after the peace of the American War, and went and resided near
Augusta, in Georgia.

Given under my hand and seal at Santee in St. Stephen Parish
this twenty sixth day of March, in the Year of our Lord one
thousand Seven hundred and ninety nine.

John Palmer, J.Q. (Seal)

Recorded the 24th of June, 1825.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Before me Wm. Provost, one of the
Justices of Quorum, Mr. Gideon Nobles, who being sworn saith on his
oath that he knew the Mother of Sarah Tilly to be an Indian
woman the deponent further says that it is about forty years
since he first got acquainted with Ann Tilly who he believes
was the mother of the within named Sarah.

Sworn to this 21st)
May 1825)

his
Gideon X Noble
mark

Wm. Provost, J.Q.

Recorded 24th of June, 1825.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) SFF

Sarah Tilly being sworn says that she is
about fifty one or two years of age, that she was born in this
State on Santee River, about thirty miles from Charleston, that
her father's name was Tilly, but of him she has no recollection
he having died while she was quite young, that she has how-
ever always understood that he was a free white man, that her
Mother's name was Ann Davis, the daughter of a free Indian
woman called Sarah, she has no recollection of her Grandfather,
but recollects her Grandmother well. she was called Sarah Davis
and she has understood that her Grandfather's name was John
Davis, a free man.

Sworn to this 24th)
June, 1825.)
A. Patterson, Q U)

Sarah Tilly

The above named Sarah Tilly further says on oath that James
Tilly about thirty four years of age, Elizabeth the wife of
Samuel Rodes, Susan Tilly, about twenty five years of age,
Mary Tilly about twenty two years of age, Daniel Tilly about
twenty years of age, Charles Tilly about Sixteen years of age,
and Ann Tilly about thirteen years of age are her Children.

Sworn to A. Patterson,)
Q. U.)

Sarah Tilly.

Recorded the 24th of June, 1825.

These original papers were delivered to Sarah Tilley

State of South Carolina)
Barnwell District) May 5th 3rd. 1828

Information of the reverent Elizabeth MackClary towards the free parents of Nancy Scott & Candis Scott, I Elizabeth MackClary do certify as may follow, as I was acquainted with the mother of these said two Girls ever since Fanny Scott was quite a girl, and did never hear of any of them ever being traded or sold for Slaves and do know that they was born free and still remain so, and as for the Great Grand Mother of Nancy Scott and Candis Scott, I was acquainted with her for forty years or upwards and she was a clear blooded woman as was always thought to be so and was thought greatly of in the neighborhood at Large and there was never anything said about any of them being traded or Sold as Slaves during my knowledge, but always passed as free born people

State of South Carolina) Personally appeared before me
Barnwell District) Elizabeth MackClary and after being
duly sworn sayeth on her oath she was acquainted with those
persons that is here above assigned and that to the best of her
knowledge can certify.
Sworn to before me) her
this 3rd day of May 1828.) Elizabeth X MackClary
Ulrich Myer, J.P. mark

Recorded the 29th of May 1828.

Fees paid hereon See page 25 /

State of South Carolina 10th January 1794

This is to certify that I Benjamin Roads, of the parish of All Saints in the State of South Carolina, do emancipate forever a Mulatto child named Samuel son of a negro woman named Patt, belonging to Plowden Weston, Esquire, of the State aforesaid planter, which said mulatto child I have purchased from the said Plowden and for which I have a Bill of sale in my hands. As witness my hand and seal this tenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four. Benje. Roads (L.S.)

Witness: Chas. Weston.)
John H. Weston.)

Charleston District. Personally appeared Mr. John Holybush Weston, who being duly sworn made oath that he was present and saw Benj. Roads sign, seal and as his act and deed deliver the within written Deed, for the uses and purposes therein set forth and that he the Deponent, with Charles Weston, signed their names as witnesses thereto.

Sworn to the 21st day of January 1794

Before

Stephen Ravenel, J.P.

Recorded 21st Janury 1794.

Secretarys Office)

Charleston.

) A true copy taken from Book of Miscellaneous
EEE, page 165 - this 18th day of December 1820

And examined by

Benj. Elfe, Jr.

Actg. Secty. of State.

Recorded 15th of April 1837. Fees paid.

South Carolina)

Barnwell District)

I, William Provost, do hereby Certify unto all whom it may concern, that Lincoln Bourdeaux, a free man of colour, has served a faithful apprenticeship at the Wheelwright business, he can also do very good Blacksmith work, Turns tolerably well and also does very good carriage Painting; there was never any Indentures passed between his Father and myself as we were sufficiently bound each to the other by our Honour; whoever may feel disposed to employ said Lincoln will find him mild in his manner, easy to control, faithful in his work, slow, but steady. With all the respt. bear a good character.

Given under my hand and Seal, this Eighteenth day of August, 1827.

Wm. Provost, Q. U.

Recorded the 26th of April 1841. The original Certificate given by Mr. Provost, being nearly wore out.

Orsamus D. Allen, Clk.

I certify that the above named Lincoln Bourdeaux was the son of Mr. Isaac Bourdeaux, gotten on the body of his Negro Woman Phillis, whom he emancipated, see her freedom recorded on this Book, page 4, the 12th day of April, 1806.

Orsamus D. Allen.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) Personally appeared before me Anderson
Morgan, one of the Magistrates of said District, Elizabeth
Newgent and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty
God and says that she has been acquainted Sarah Scott from
her infancy and that she is the daughter of Fanny Scott.
Sworn to before me this 20th March 1844.

Anderson Morgan,
Magistrate.

her
Elizabeth X Newgent
mark

Recorded the 10th of June, 1845.

(See page 23)

I do hereby certify that Nancy Carter is the daughter of Sucky
Carter, deceased, and am of opinion that she is of Indian
decent. June 14th 1845.

M.M. Jarrell.

Recorded the 17th. of June, 1845

I do hereby certify of my own knowledge that Nancy and
Harriet Carter are the children of Sucky Carter, deceased,
who died and was buried on my plantation and left in my charge
those two girls, then small children, until their friends
could take them away- June 14th. 1845.

J.G. Brown.

Recorded 17th June 1845

I hereby certify that I knew Sucky Carter, the Mother of Nancy
Carter; that she lived a number of years on my plantation, that
she was always considered to be of Indian blood, and that her
appearance indicated it. 15 June 1845.

Fred J. Hay.

Recorded the 17th June 1845.

June 15th 1845.

Dear Sir:

If you will refer to your Book you will see that through
the bearer Nancy Carters brothers Jas & Sam Carter and her
Sisters Sally and Mary were liberated as apprentices from Mr.
Preston Harley and others, on the grounds that they were of
Indian decent, and that she is a Sister to the above I am
willing to be qualified. I can not cite you to the precise
time but it was whilst Petigrue was Solicitor and Huger pre-

sided as Judge. But to the best of my recollection it was either in the Fall of 1818 or Spring 1819 that Allen and Brownlee assisted me in bringing the above persons before the Court when they got their discharge.

Respectfully your Obt. Servt.

Wm. Provost.

Recorded the 17th of June, 1845.

I do certify that I knew the mother of Sally Carter- that she lived a number of years on my plantation- that she was always considered to be of Indian blood and that her appearance indicated it.

Fredk. J. Hay

Lower 3 Runs 18th Jany. 1845.

Recorded the 20th of June, 1845.

I do hereby certify that Sally the bearer hereof is the daughter of Sucky Carter, deceased, and is not subject to the Tax law of the State. June 18th. 1845.

J. G. Brown.

Recorded the 20th of June, 1845.

South Carolina)
Barnwell District) We whose names are hereunto subscribed, Certify that we are well acquainted with Maddison Smith, a young Mulatto Man at this time about Twenty five or Thirty years old about five feet Six or eight inches high, well made and delicately featured for a Mulatto, of the Ordinary or rather under the Common Size of mankind, his hair and colour much like the half breed or Common Mulatto, and that the most of us who have subscribed this Certificate have been acquainted with him from early infancy and some of us from the time of his birth and that he is the son of a free white woman, without the smallest tincture of Mulatto or Negro blood in her Veins or composition, by the name of Mary Smith, a Single Woman, that she resides in the neighborhood of Barnwell Court House, and that the aforesaid Maddison Smith was the offspring or gotten by a Negro fellow belonging to Capt. James Collins, formerly a resident of the same neighborhood called Taff.

That the said Maddison Smith is therefore entitled to many of the privileges belonging to a white man, that he can contract a bargain for himself, that he can sue and be sued without a Guardian, that he is not subject to the Patrol Laws as Relates to Negroes and other mulattoes whose Mothers are Slaves, as all offsprings by law takes of the condition of the Mother and not that of the father. Consequently if the Mother is free the child is free also.

We however recommending the said Maddison Smith always to demean himself to the white population in an humble and distant manner as other Mulattoes do whose condition is Slavery and which condition would naturally be attributed to him by all Strangers from his appearance, and good and modest unassuming conduct on his part, might save him from much trouble and abuse from persons who did not know him.

Given under our Hands at Barnwell Court House the 3rd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1841.

Charles Davis.
Elig. Davis.
J.A.Snelling
L.D.Snelling

Orsamus D.Allen
John Sanders, Sen.
his
Chas. X Nix
mark
B.M.Cave
John Joiner
Git Nix his
Bartholomew X Groles
mark
Jackson Sanders
John Free
John Kellog
James Saunders, Jun.
L.Obannon
his
Charles X Still, Jr.
mark
H.D.Duncan.

"Maddison Smith's Certificate of Freedom"

NB: The foregoing "Certificate of Freedom" of Maddison Smith is copied from the original paper, having all the signatures in the hand writing of each person, never having been recorded, but is the original paper attached to the Book of Manumission herein copied, and just loose leaf.

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN
THE 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, AND 1850
U.S. CENSUSES OF
BARNWELL DISTRICT

**FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR
IN EARLY
BARNWELL DISTRICT SOUTH CAROLINA**

As in other parts of South Carolina, there were many free people of color before the Revolutionary War, but because there were no local courts or census records, it is difficult to trace them for genealogical purposes. Therefore this report is based on the 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, and the 1850 United States Censuses of Barnwell District.

The District was first a part of old Orangeburg District and called Winton, but it soon became a large District in itself. After the Civil War territory was first cut away to form Aiken County in 1871 and later Bamberg County in 1897, and then Allendale County in 1919. Of great local concern was the cutting out of a federal preserve of about 22 by 20 miles for the building and operation of the Savannah River Plant by the Atomic Energy Commission. This SRP area contained many old churches and plantations as well as several town sites of interest in this study. Luckily all graves which could be located were moved en masse to easily investigated locations outside the Plant area. The Corps of Engineers kept exact records which are available from the SRP Archaeology Office.

In the 1790 District Census the officials did not enumerate the number of households headed by "All Other Free People." These could be African-American or Native American or mixed blood residents. There are 129 individuals in a total of 27 such households as follows:

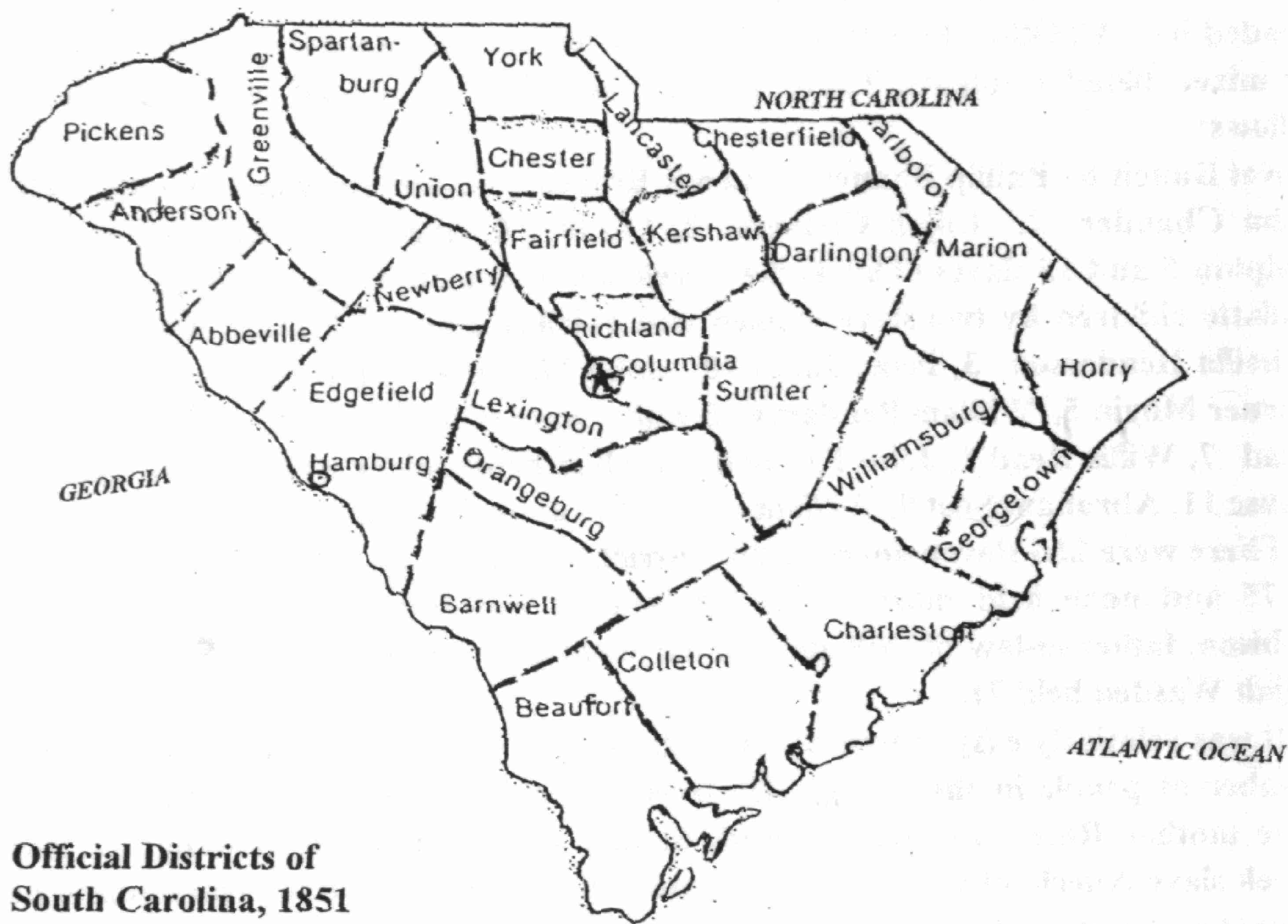
Lovet Bunch 8, Phillip Bonner 7, Lewis Braveboy 5, Joel Brown, one with a white family. John Chander 2, Elijah Chavers 8, Lazarus Chavers 6, Lettice Chavers 6. George Galphin 5 and 15 slaves (This is the Creek son of Indian Trader George Galphin, with his mulatto children by two slave women and possibly other children.) Abraham Harmon 3, Priscilla Henderson 3, Isaac Jones 10, John Morris 4, James Newness 5 with 5 slaves, Turner Mogin 5, William Pendarvis 5 with 1 slave, Charity Read 2, Cloe Read 3, Hardy Read 7, Willis Read 1, John Reynolds a white householder with 2, John Rouse 2, Peter Rouse 11, Abraham Scot 9, William Scot 2, Abraham Williams 4, Joseph Williams 4.

There were 256 slaveholders in the district. 17 held 11 to 20, 10 held 21 to 50, 3 held 51 to 75 and none held more. Thomas Galphin was listed in Edgefield District. George Robison, father-in-law of William Dunbar owned 56 slaves, John C. Smith owned 75, and Elijah Wasden held 71.

It was relatively easy to free slaves at this time. Men like George Galphin could free any number of people in their wills. He freed his mulatto daughter Barbara whose mulatto slave mother Rose was already dead, he also free his half-Creek daughter Rose by his Creek slave Nitechucky but does not mention the mother. He freed two mulatto daughters, Rachal and Betsey, by his slave Sapho, but he did not free Sapho. He also freed his two mulatto or more properly mestizo grandchildren, Brian and Sally, fathered by his Creek son George with two different African-American slave women whom he does not free but gives to his son.

Many other planters freed slaves in their wills. The law was that such a manumission became true immediately upon the death of the legatee. But such freed slaves were never to be given the full rights of a citizen because they had been born slaves. Freed people had limited rights. However, Federal law ruled that all persons born in the United States entered

the nation holding the status of the mother, not the father as in English law. Under this rule, if a white mother bore a mulatto or half Indian child, that child held full rights as a citizen. But South Carolina felt that too many freed slaves were entering the population so in 1820 the legislature passed a law tightening manumission. Slaves could no longer be freed by will and each manumission of any slave had to be passed on by the state legislature with the presentation of several legal documents containing recommendations by five freeholders who knew the slave and could vouch for the slave's character as well as the ability to be self-supporting in a legitimate occupation. A legal white guardian had to be appointed to deal with legal documents the freed slave might wish to put forward such as deeds, mortgages, and other legalities.



**Official Districts of
South Carolina, 1851**

THE 1800 CENSUS

There are 2,841 white males, 2,734 white females, 111 free persons of color, and 1690 slaves for a total population of 7,376. There are 103 free people, called negroes, but they could be Indians or mixed blood. In this census it is clear that there is a large "neighborhood" of free householders, who live in or around the area known as Back Swamp or Big Back Swamp. In this community are the following:

Isaac Bing 5, William Bing 4, Alston Bradley 4, Lewis Braveboy 1, Phillip Dunbar 3, Billy Russel 3, Charity Rouse 6, Stephen Scott 3, William Scott 3, William Scott Jr. 5. (Though not listed, and possibly living near Thomas Galphin, the mixed blood family of George Galphin Jr. lived in this neighborhood.)

Other free negro householders were: Venus — 3, Amurettah — 3, Isham Carter 8, Nancy Berry 3, Annes Chevis 5, (other spellings of this name— Chavas, Chavous, Chavers). Hannah Chavas 10, Charity Read 3, Cloe Read 3, Sarah Reed 2, Cornelius Rouse 15.

A number of free people were listed in white households as follows: with James Brown 3, with Richard Dillen 1, with James Fruse 1, with John McElmurray 1, with James Sweat 2, with Michel Swicord 2, with James Wilson 1.

There were 224 households with 10 or less slaves, 22 with 11 to 20 slaves, 11 with 21 to 50 slaves, 0 with 51 to 75 slaves, and just 1 with 75 to 100 slaves, this being Thomas Galphin who holds 89 slaves in this census. None held over 100 slaves.

It is believed that Thomas, the primary heir in his father's will, accumulated this large number of slaves because four of the other major heirs died without legal issue. In their father's will, all of their heritages were to return to Thomas if they had no legal offspring. Creek George had 15 slaves in the 1790 census but is no longer present in 1800. Either he died or he disposed of his slaves to Thomas in lieu of paying off the great debt engendered by their business called "Galphin, Holmes, and Company."

Creek Judith, married to William Dunbar, died without issue, leaving about 10 slaves to be returned to Thomas. Creek John died in early 1800 with no legal wife or offspring so the slaves given him under the will, probably about 10, should have been returned to Thomas, unless John had sold them all. Thomas' sister, Martha, who was married to Georgia Governor John Milledge, died without living offspring, though not until 1811. Probably her ten slaves would come back to Thomas later. Of all the offspring mentioned in George Galphin's long and intricate will, only Thomas Galphin and his mulatto sister, Barbara Galphin Holmes produced living children who married legally and produced living, legal offspring.

The 1810 Census

The 1810 Barnwell Census recorded 4,096 free white males, 3,860 free white females, 158 free persons of color, and 4,153 slaves, totaling 12,280 people.

Perhaps it was at the discretion of the head census marshal, but in the 1810 census there are no listings for any free households. It is as if the Census taker grouped free persons of color with the nearest white neighbor who might possibly be their employer, especially if the white neighbor was a planter.

In the census the following white citizens had free negroes listed in their households: with Mathew Alexander 15, with Isaac Boudreaux 2, with John Bush Jr. 3, with Barnett Cohen 1, Robert Dunbar 7, with George Fisher 1, with Thomas Galphin 16, with Richard Hankinson 2, with William Harden 11, with James Harley 11, with Joseph Harley 3, with Margaret Johnson 1, with Andrew McMurry 10, with Charles Milhous 1, with Thomas Newman 25, with Ruth Stallands 1, with Luke Toole 25, with Abraham Wilson 11, with James Wilson.

Among the slaveholders 203 own 10 or under, 38 own 11 to 20, 23 own 21 to 50, 5 own 51 to 75, 3 own 76 to 100, and one man owns over 100 slaves. Thomas Galphin holds 82. J. Bellinger owns 110.

The Hagood families held many slaves with Gideon Hagood holding 15 slaves in 1800, 40 in 1810 and 63 in 1820. James Hagood held 6 slave in 1810 and 25 in 1820. Johnson Hagood Sr. held 71 slaves in 1810 and 63 in 1820.

The 1820 Census

The 1820 Barnwell District Census listed 4,263 free white males, 4,047 free white females, 3,161 male slaves, 3,112 female slaves, 157 free colored males, and 95 free colored females, totalling 14,835 people.

The free colored persons household were:

Adiston Bradley with one female slave, two free males, and nine free females

Isaac Bush had 1 white male and 1 free male.

Charles Boatright had a white household with 2 free males and one free female

George Braton had 2 free males and 2 free females.

John Brayboy was a single free male between 14 and 26.

Stephen Bush was a white householder with 13 slaves and one free male.

Jim Bush was a household of 7 males and 2 females.

Samuel J. Bailey was a white slaveholder with 2 free man, whose name, D. Triplett is wrtten into the line.

John Buffey is one free male with one free female.

Edward Bush is a white slaveholder tihe one free male and one free female.

Nancy Coley heads a household of a free male child, 2 female children and 3 adult females.

Stephen Coleman heads 4 free males and 2 free females

There is one free male in the slaveholding white household of Jack E. Cartapher. Shadrack Coker had on free male in his white shaveholding household.

Milly Chavis is a free houselder with 2 males and 4 females.

Betsy Chavis has a household of 5 free boys and 6 free females.

Zedekiah Chavis is one free man living with one free woman.

Peter Chisom is in a household of 5 malels and 2 females.

Nicy Coleman has 2 boys and 2 females.

B.A.Cohen has 2 free colored females in his white slaveholding household.

Menece Aymwood's household has 2 free males and 5 free females.

James Dunbar has three free men and 1 freewoman in his white slaveholding household.

Siles Eaves has five free colored men in his white slaveholding household.

Jacob Foreman Sr. has 5 free men and 1 free woman in his white slaveholding household.

Benjamin Foreman has one free female in his white slaveholding household.

Elijah Ford has one free female in his white slaveholding household.

Bryan Golphin, the son of Creek George Galphin and a slave woman, heads a household of 3 free males and 3 free females.

John J. Gray has one free male in his white and slave household.

James Hazlin is a single free male living alone.

Zacharah Hawkin, Jr. has 3 free males in his white and slave household.

Elisha Hathcock has one free male among his white and slave household.

Susan Henry is a free householder of three females.

Cater Brown heads 4 free males and 5 free females.

Hestin Dae has four free males and one free female.

Nancy Jones is a free female with 2 slaves.

James Kelley, a white man, lives with 7 free males and 4 free females.

Baring McKenna heads a household of 9 free males.

James McElmurry's white slaveholding household has 10 free males.

Moses (no surname, probably the Free Moses from the Manumission Book) heads a household of one free male and 2 free females, daughter 14-26 and wife over 45.

John Newman's white slaveholding household has 4 free colored males.

Tabetha Nelson has 6 whites and 1 free colored male over 45, with a note saying his name is Dempsey.

David Studley's white family includes one free colored man.

Peter, no surname, is a free colored male living alone.

George Pelles has one free colored male over 45 living with his white family.

James Philpot has 1 free man, name M. Rance written on line, with his white and slave family.

William Provost has one free male in his white slaveholding household.

William Russell heads a free household of one male and 3 females.

Mary Russell heads a free household of 3 boys and 5 females.

Ruben Russell heads a free household of 3 males and 2 females.

David Rouse heads his own free household alone.

John Reynold, white, heads a household of 4 free males and 4 free females.

Jourdan Roundtree has 1 free male and 1 free female in his white slave-holding household.

Judy (labelled Free Colored) no surname, lives with 5 free colored males and 3 free females

Silas Stallings has 2 free males in his white/slave household.

John Smith has 2 free males in his white/slave household.

Stephen Scott heads a free household of 7 males and 2 females.

Elias Ford is the lone white in a household with 6 free males and 3 free females.

Polly Scott is listed as a free householder.

William Scott heads a free household of 3 males and 4 females.

Abraham Scott heads a free household of 1 male and 3 females.

Nancy Scott, a free female shares her household with 1 free boy under 14.

Dennis Scott, has a free male over 45 in his white household.

Hezekiah Tool holds 2 slaves and 2 free colored females labelled "free Isaac Tool"

.John Taylor's white slaveholding household has 1 free male under 14.

Mrs. Williams lives with one free colored male.

Zedock (free colored, no surname) heads a household of 5 free males and 2 free females.

(There is another household headed by a white woman, with 2 white males named for Barbary Zecock.)

The 1850 Barnwell Census

In this later census there are 6,2-1 white males, 6,088 white females for a total of 12,289. There are 163 free colored males and 148 free colored females, total 311. The slaves are not listed in this census, but are counted in a separate census with no names. Slaves are counted as male or female by age and listed under the name of their owner.

Free householders are listed as either B, for black or M for mulatto, the choice being at the visual discretion of the census taker:

Page 331, #78	Sally Dungee	20 F B	none	SC
	Eveline "	20 F B		
	Candly "	14 F B		
	Halie "	12 F B		
	David "	9 M B		
	Berry "	7 M B		
	Thos. "	4 M B		
	Isaac Bying	40 M B		
Page 350, #369	Madison Smith	40 M M	planter	SC (See Manumission Book)
	Barlace "	27 F M		
	Benjamin "	10 M M		
	Anderson "	1 M M		
	Rebecca "	11 F M		
Page 366, #631	Jonathan Rannels	50 M B		
	Jeff "	22 M B		
	Tom "	18 M B		
	Elizabeth "	15 F B		
	Rebecca "	13 F B		
	Georgiana "	11 F B		
	Sandy "	9 F B		
	Aleck "	7 M B		
	Jerry "	7 M B		
	Anderson "	2 M B		
Page 366, #633	William Bing	32 M B	planter	
	Francis "	35 F M	(probably Galphin descendant)	
	Martha "	13 F M		
	Marshall "	10 M B		
	Mary "	1 F B		
	Nancy "	5 F B		
	Hampton "	3 M B		
	Columbus "	1 M B		
Page 366, #634	George Galphin	45 M M	(born 1805)	
	Matilda "	45 F M		
	Sally "	18 F M	note name of relative	
	Bryant "	17 M M	"	
	Milledge "	15 M M	"	
	Louisa "	13 F M		

	William "	11 M M	
	Martha "	6 F M	
	(no first name) "	3/12 M M	
Page 395, #1089	James Bying	35 M B	planter
	Emily "	25 F B	
	Lucia "	20 F B	
	Angelia "	10 F B	
	Julia "	6 F B	
	Fanny "	4 F B	
Page 395, #1090	Len Charones	40 M M	planter
	Nancy "	35 F M	
	Frances "	18 F M	
	John "	15 M M	
	Eliza "	14 F M	
	Levi "	8 M M	
	(No first name) "	1 F M	
Page 395, #1091	Stephen Powell	38 M B	
	Cely "	30 F M	
Page 395, #1092	Betsy Bying	40 F M	
	Sally "	40 F M	
	Mike "	20 M M	
	Jack "	10 M M	
	Emma "	5 F M	
Page 395, #1099	Abram Scott	55 M B	Planter
	Mary "	40 F B	
	John "	22 M B	Planter
	Sophia "	18 F B	
	David "	14 M B	
	Abram "	10 M B	
	Sol "	8 M B	
	William "	6 M B	
	Mary "	5 F B	
	Grace "	4 F B	
	Susan "	10 F B	
Page 396, #1101	Eliza Alexander	65 F W	Planter
	Frances "	13 F W	
	James Braboy	30 M M	Raft hand
	Sarah "	17 F M	
Page 396, #1102	Jacky Braboy	55 M B	Raft hand
	Nancy "	41 F B	
	James "	20 M B	Raft hand
	Stephen "	19 M B	Raft hand
Page 396, #1103	George Braboy	30 M B	Raft hand
	Tildy "	20 F B	
	Conell "	3 F B	

Page 396, #1106	Caroline Scott	60 F B	
	Isaac "	16 M B	Planter
	Abram "	13 M B	
	Joseph "	11 M B	
	Alexander "	10 M B	
Page 396, #1107	William Scott	30 M B	Planter
	Benny "	27 M B	Planter
Page 396, #1110	John Coleman	26 M M	Raft hand
	Kitty "	25 F M	
Page 396, #1111	David Coleman	45 M M	Raft hand
	Suckey "	50 F M	
Page 396, #1114	James Williams	30 M W	Planter
	Stephen Scott	70 M M	
Page 396, #1120	Kenny Floyd	44 M B	Planter
	Tamar "	35 F B	
	Patsy "	14 F B	
	(no first name) "	3/12 F B	
Page 396, #1121	Albert Floyd	25 M B	Planter
	Sally "	18 F B	
Page 396, #1122	Allen Floyd	31 M B	Planter
Page 397, #1131	Wallinghby Bush	65 M B	Planter
	Sylvia "	27 F B	
	Billy "	19 M B	
	Robert "	12 M B	
	Capers "	18 M M	
	John "	8 M M	
	Sam "	6 M M	
	Joyce "	4 F M	
	Austin "	2 M M	
Page 397, #1132	Andrew Chrisohm	30 M M	Planter
	Betsy "	30 F M	
	Sarah "	9 F M	
	William "	6 M M	
	Mary "	3 F M	
	Frances "	56 F M	
	Jinny "	60 F B	
Page 397, #1133	Sarah Andrews	27 F B	Planter
	William "	20 M B	Planter
	Mary "	5 F M	
	Sarah "	1 F M	
	William "	30 M M	
Page 397, #1134	David Chavous	28 M M	Planter
	George "	65 M M	
Page 397, #1135	Zed Chavous	65 M M	Planter

Page 398, 1145	William Smith	14	M B	
Page 398, 1148	John McCullen	38	M M	Mechanic
Page 401, 1202	Bartlett Jones	30	M M	Planter
	Emily "	30	F M	
	Narcissa "	11	F M	
	William "	8	M M	
	Julia "	5	F M	
	Sarah "	6/12	F M	
Page 401, 1203	Berry Jones	26	M M	Planter
	Caroline "	26	F (white)	
	Eliza "	7	F (white)	
	Sarah "	2	F (white)	
	(no first name) "	8/12	F (white)	
Page 401, 1212	Samuel Rhodes	65	M M	Planter
	Eliza "	55	F B	
	Daniel "	24	M M	Planter
	Sarah "	22	F M	
	Charles "	20	M M	Planter
	Eliza "	18	F M	
Page 401, 1213	Gideon Hazel	26	M M	Planter
	Olivia "	17	F M	
	Asa "	13	M M	
	Pippin "	21	M B	
Page 402, 1221	Jack Hazele	39	M B	Planter
	Mary "	3	F B	
	Richard "	15	M B	
	Emeline "	14	F B	
	William "	13	M B	
	James "	10	M B	
	Edward "	8	M B	
	Joseph "	7	M B	
Page 402, 1224	James Till	60	M M	Raft hand
	Sol Runnels	30	M M	Raft hand
	Charles "	11	M M	
	James "	7	M M	
	Louis "	9	M M	
	Martha "	25	F M	
Page 402, 1225	Bery Kelly	35	M M	Raft hand
	Julia "	28	F M	
	Nancy "	10	F M	
	Celia "	8	F M	
	Eugenia "	6	F M	
Page 402, 1226	John Kelly	75	M M	Raft hand
	Kesiah "	68	F M	
Page 403, 1249	Daniel Buy	60	M M	Planter

Polly	"	50 F M	
Ann	"	18 F M	
Pigeon	"	13 F M	
Page 405, 1281	James Bing	44 M B	
Page 405, 1282	Frisey Rouse	40 F B	
Betsy	"	22 F B	
William	"	17 M B	Planter
James	"	15 M B	
Anaka	"	13 F B	
Demeyer	"	11 M B	
Ellen	"	9 F B	
Bob	"	7 M B	
Angeline	"	4 F B	
Benjamin	"	1 M B	
Page 407, 1309	David Hazle	35 M M	Planter
Rachel	"	25 F M	
Bob	"	10 M M	
Betty	"	6 F M	
Page 407, 1310	John Hazle	25 M M	
Nelly	"	14 F M	
Page 413, 1412	James Jones	50 M M	Mechanic
Mary	"	25 F M	
Hansel	"	16 M M	
Isaac	"	18 M M	
Savannah	"	2 F M	
Isaac	"	8/12 M M	
Page 413, 1413	Isaac Jones	60 M M	Planter
Helen	"	45 F M	
Nancy	"	18 F M	
Ophelia	"	14 F M	
Unity	"	17 F M	
Page 414, 1414	Madison ^e Boyd	25 M M	
Isaac	"	12 M M	
James	"	3 M M	
(no first name)	"	1 M M	
Indiana	"	1 F M	
Page 415, 1439	Marie Scott	48 F B	
Catharine	"	30 F M	
Ellen	"	10 F B	
Margaret	"	8 F B	
James	"	13 M M	
Brantly	"	11 M M	
Garrett	"	6 M M	
Page 424, 1592	Edward Petray	37 M M	
Louisa	"	25 F M	

Josephine "	7	F	M
Mary "	6	F	M
Adilla "	2	F	M
Adolphus "	1	M	M
Page 424, 1593 Jon. D. Large	40	M	M
Julia "	37	F	M
Robert "	8	M	M
John "	7	M	M
Octavia "	5	F	M
David D. "	12	M	M
Page 424, 1594 Rachel Beard	55	F	M
Elias "	8	M	M
Page 424, 1595 Milly Berry	60	F	M
William "	40	M	M
Jno. "	38	M	M
Page 424, 1596 Israel Berry	36	M	M
David "	34	M	M
Mary "	22	F	M
Page 424, 1597 Adaline Berry	30	F	M
Dozen "	28	F	M
Amanda "	21	F	M
Amelia "	19	F	M
Georgiana "	18	F	M
Martha "	10	F	M
Benj. "	8	M	M
Ann "	6	F	M
Jabez "	4	M	M
Eliza "	1	F	M
John "	15	M	M
Teuet "	7	M	M
Edward "	10	M	M
Thomas "	6	M	M
Page 424, 1598 Mary Carter	45	F	M
Nancy "	40	F	M
Page 424, 1599 Thomas Stone	45	M	M
Page 425, 1600 Sarah Doe	33	F	M
Rebecca "	20	F	M
Jno. "	16	M	M
Page 425, 1601 Sarah Desoomier	45	F	M
William "	13	M	M
Edward "	9	M	M
Aix Scott	38	M	M
Nancy "	45	F	M
Sarah "	23	F	M
Mary "	19	F	M

Planter

	Eliza "	21 F M	
	Carolina "	14 F M	
Page 425, 1602	David Scott	35 M M	Planter
	Jane "	33 F M	
	Martha "	13 F M	
	Eliza "	12 F M	
	Nancy "	10 F M	
	Polly "	7 F M	
	Eliza "	4 F M	
	Julius "	1 M M	
Page 441, 1859	Betsy Doe	38 F M	Planter
	Ned "	20 M M	
	Laurence "	18 M M	
	Hester "	16 F M	
	Wesley "	15 M M	
	Mary "	10 F M	
	Lizzy "	5 F M	
Page 446, 1959	Elanson Boutwell	60 M white	Planter
	Milly Murphy	45 F white	
	Sarah "	10 F M	
Page 457, 2133	Henry Carter	40 M white	Planter
	Betsy "	35 F white	
	Jane "	17 F M	
	Allen "	14 M M	
plus four other white children, surname Carter.			
Page 463, 2218	Jusnes Williamson	26 M M	Planter
	Sarah "	25 F M	
	Annabel "	4 F M	
	Winifred "	2 F M	
Page 463, 2219	Judy Doe	38 F M	Planter
	Sarah "	20 F M	
	Rebeca "	18 F M	
	John "	16 M M	
	Julia "	14 M M	
	Servility "	12 M M	
	Wilson "	9 M M	
	Culler "	8 M M	
	Mary "	6 F M	
	Cornelia "	4 F M	
	William "	2 M M	
Page 463, 2220	Louisa Doe	29 F M	Planter
	Hester "	12 F M	
Page 463, 2221	Esther Doe	45 F M	Planter
	Catherine "	4 F M	
	Emily "	2 F M	

Page 463, 2222 Edward Doe

Julia "

William "

Heddy "

Joseph "

21 M M

27 F M

6 M M

2 M M

1 M M

Planter

Page 463, 2223 Thraliessa Doe

Samuel "

Warren "

30 M M

8 M M

2 M M

Page 464, 2238 Sarah Flectins

William "

Jane "

George "

Anna "

35 F white

Planter

12 M white

10 F white

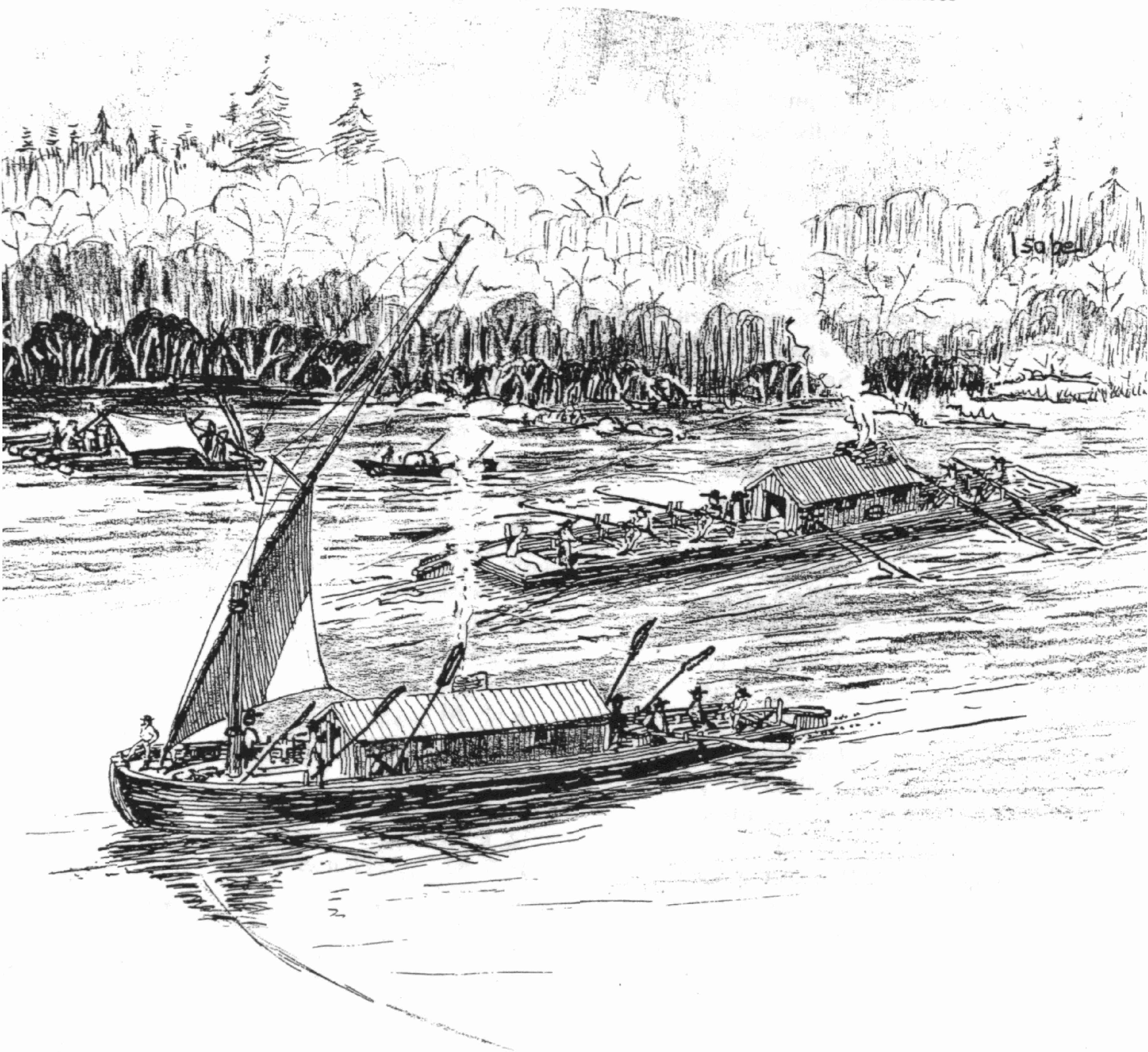
8 M M

5 F M

Page 475, 2429 Jack Carter

35 M M

Planter



INDEX OF INDIVIDUALS IN
THE GALPHIN GENEALOGY

INDEX OF SURNAMES IN
MANUMISSION BOOK AND
CENSUSES

Index of Individuals

- (Indian), Metawney: 18, 19, 22, 23
 ———, Ann: 8
 Blank, Ida May: 3, 17
 Blank, Matilda: 18, 23, 24
 Bowers, Aurelia: 3, 10
 Bowers, Benjamin: 3, 8, 10
 Bowers, George Galphin: 3, 10
 Bowers, Julia A.: 3, 10
 Bowers, Mary Holmes: 3, 11, 15, 16
 Boyles, Nancy: 2, 14
 Bryars, Lucinda Vaughn: 2, 14
 Bryars, Redberry: 14
 Chigelly, head warrior of Coweta: 19, 22, 23
 Coker, John: 3, 13
 Dicks, Alfred N.: 3, 15, 16
 Dicks, Enoch E.: 3, 16
 Dicks, John: 15
 Dicks, Julia Rankin: 3, 16
 Dicks, Mary Heyworth: 3, 17
 Dicks, Seth A.: 3, 17
 Duley, Thomas: 2, 8
 Dunbar, William: 18-20
 Dunn, Sarah: 6
 Fickling, Sarah Ann: 14
 Galphin, Barbara II: 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15
 Galphin, Brian (Bryant): 18, 22, 23
 Galphin, Bryant 2: 18, 23
 Galphin, Bryant 3: 18, 24
 Galphin, George: 2, 4, 18, 19
 Galphin, George 3: 18, 23, 24
 Galphin, George, Jr.: 18, 19, 22, 23
 Galphin, infant: 18, 24
 Galphin, John: 18, 21
 Galphin, Judith: 18, 19
 Galphin, Louisa: 18, 24
 Galphin, Martha: 18, 24
 Galphin, Milledge: 18, 24
 Galphin, Sally: 18, 22
 Galphin, Sally: 18, 24
 Galphin, Thomas: 4, 19
 Galphin, William: 18, 24
 Hand, Elizabeth H.: 2, 14
 Hand, Hannah: 2, 14
 Hand, Henry: 2, 14
 Hand, Mary V.: 2, 14
 Hand, possibly others: 2, 14
 Hand, Sarah: 2, 14
 Hand, Thomas H.: 2, 14
 Holmes, Bessie Shomo: 2, 14
 Holmes, Elizabeth: 2, 14
 Holmes, Emma L.: 2, 14
 Holmes, Frederick Bryars: 2, 14
 Holmes, George Galphin: 3, 6
 Holmes, George W.: 2, 14
 Holmes, George Wahington: 2, 7
 Holmes, Hanna Elizabeth: 2, 8
 Holmes, Henry A.: 2, 14
 Holmes, Hilary Herbert: 2, 14
 Holmes, Judith Ann: 3, 6, 11, 13
 Holmes, Laura G.: 2, 14
 Holmes, Martha Julia: 2, 8
 Holmes, Mary C.: 2, 14
 Holmes, Mary Elizabeth: 2, 8, 14
 Holmes, Mary Galphin: 2, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15
 Holmes, Origen (Dr.) Sibley: 2, 8, 14
 Holmes, Origen (Dr.) Sibley II: 2, 14
 Holmes, Pierce English: 2, 14
 Holmes, Sarah Margaret: 2, 7
 Holmes, Sarah Margaret: 2, 14
 Holmes, Thomas Galphin I: 2, 6, 7, 14
 Holmes, Thomas Galphin III: 2, 14
 Holmes, William: 2, 4, 6
 Holmes, William Ervin: 2, 8
 Holmes, Willie Boyles: 2, 14
 Howell, Josiah: 3, 13
 Hunter, John: 3, 11, 13
 Jr., Thomas Galphin Holmes: 2, 8, 14
 Lahiffe, Ann Holmes: 3, 14
 Lahiffe, Martha Galphin: 3, 13
 Lahiffe, Mary Holmes: 3, 14
 Lahiffe, Maurice: 3, 11-13
 Poag, James H.: 3, 13
 Ramsay, Ephraim: 14
 Ramsey, Barbara M.: 2, 15
 Ramsey, Edward W.: 2, 15
 Ramsey, Joseph B.: 2, 15
 Ramsey, Richard W.: 2, 14, 15
 Rankin, Barbara: 4, 19
 Slave), Rose (Mulatto: 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15
 Slave, Clarissa: 18, 22
 Slave, Delia: 18, 21
 slave, Hannah: 18, 22
 Sr., David Bowers: 8
 Stone, Lucy: 15
 unknown: 18, 23
 Unknown: 18, 22
 Weekly, George P.: 6
 Weekly, Mary Elizabeth: 2, 6, 7
 Williamson, Mary Anne: 14
 Wolecon, Mary: 6, 8
 Woman, Creek: 18, 22
 Wood, Barbara Rankin: 2, 10, 14, 15
 Wood, Elizabeth: 2, 6, 7
 Wood, Isaac: 6, 8
 Wood, Joseph: 2, 8, 10
 Zinn, Elizabeth: 2, 15

SURNAME INDEX FOR MANUMISSION BOOK AND CENSUSES

SLAVES WITHOUT SURNAMES

Amurettah: 50
Andrew: 27, 28
Betsey: 48
Betty: 37, 38
Dempsey: 53
Dick: 38
Henry: 33
Jane: 27, 28
Jim: 35
Judy: 53
Maria: 27, 28
Mary Alicia: 31
Molly: 32
Moses: 28, 29, 37, 38, 53
Nitechucky: 48
Patt: 43
Paul: 27, 28
Phillis (Philly): 29, 31, 44
Rachel: 48
Rose: 48
Samuel: 43
Sapho: 48
Sarah: 27, 28, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38
Venus: 50
Vinter: 36
William: 27, 28
Zedock: 53

A

Alexander, Eliza: 58
Alexander, Frances: 58
Alexander, Mathew: 51
Allen, Orsamus D.: 30, 44, 47
Andrews, Mary: 56
Andrews, Sarah: 56
Andrews, William: 56
Aymwood, Menece: 52

B

Bailey, J.: 37
Bailey, Samuel: 38, 52
Beard, Elias: 59
Beard, Rachel: 59
Bellinger, George: 31
Bellinger, John: 31, 32, 51
Bellinger, Joseph: 31, 32, 33
Berkley, Edward: 28, 29

Berry, Adaline: 59
Berry, Amanda: 59
Berry, Amelia: 59
Berry, Ann: 59
Berry, Benjamin: 59
Berry, David: 59
Berry, Dozen: 59
Berry, Edward: 59
Berry, Eliza: 59
Berry, Georgiana: 59
Berry, Israel: 59
Berry, Jabez: 59
Berry, John: 59
Berry, Martha: 59
Berry, Mary: 59
Berry, Milly: 59
Berry, Nancy: 50
Berry, Tenet: 59
Berry, Thomas: 59
Berry, William: 59
Bing, Columbus: 54
Bing, Francis: 54
Bing, Hampton: 54
Bing, Isaac: 50
Bing, James: 58
Bing, Marshall: 54
Bing, Martha: 54
Bing, Mary: 54
Bing, Nancy: 54
Bing, William: 50, 54
Boatright, Charles: 52
Bonner, Phillip: 48
Bourdeaux, Daniel: 30
Bourdeaux, Isaac: 29, 30, 51
Bourdeaux, Lincoln: 44
Boutwell, Elanson: 60
Boutwell, Thomas: 33, 34
Bowers, Benjamin: 36
Bowers, Malcom: 33, 34
Boyd, Indiana: 58
Boyd, Isaac: 58
Boyd, James: 58
Boyd, Madison: 58
Boyd, no first name: 58
Braboy, Connell: 55
Braboy, George: 55
Braboy, Jacky: 55
Braboy, James: 55
Braboy, Nancy: 55

Braboy, Sarah: 55
 Braboy, Stephen: 55
 Braboy, Tildy: 55
 Bradley, Alston: 50, 52
 Braveboy, Lewis: 48, 50
 Brayboy, John: 52
 Brown, Cater: 52
 Brown, Edmond: 30
 Brown, James: 50
 Brown, Joel: 48
 Brown, J.G.: 45, 46
 Brown, Tarleton: 30
 Bruton, Aquilla: 34, 35, 36
 Bruton, Elizabeth: 35, 36
 Bruton, George: 52
 Bruton, George Sr.: 34, 35, 36
 Bryant, John: 27, 28, 29
 Buffey, John: 52
 Bunch, Lovet: 58
 Bush, Austin: 56
 Bush, Billy: 56
 Bush, Capers: 56
 Bush, Edward: 27, 28, 29, 52
 Bush, Isaac: 27, 28, 29, 52
 Bush, Jim: 52
 Bush, John: 56
 Bush, John Jr.: 51
 Bush, Joyce: 56
 Bush, Robert: 56
 Bush, Sam: 56
 Bush, Stephen: 52
 Bush, Sylvia: 56
 Bush, Wallingby: 56
 Buy, Ann: 58
 Buy, Daniel: 57
 Buy, Pigeon: 58
 Buy, Polly: 58
 Bying, Angelia: 55
 Bying, Betsy: 55
 Bying, Emily: 55
 Bying, Emma: 55
 Bying, Isaac: 54
 Bying, Jack: 55
 Bying, James: 55
 Bying, Julia: 55
 Bying, Lucia: 55
 Bying, Mike: 55
 Bying, Sally: 55

C
 Cartapher, Jack E.: 52
 Carter, Allen: 60
 Carter, Betsy: 60
 Carter, Harriet: 45
 Carter, Henry: 60
 Carter, Isham: 50
 Carter, Jack: 60
 Carter, James: 45
 Carter, Jane: 60
 Carter, Mary: 45, 59
 Carter, Nancy: 45, 59
 Carter, Sally: 45
 Carter, Sucky: 45
 Cave, B.M.: 47
 Chander, John: 48
 Charones, Eliza: 55
 Charones, Frances: 55
 Charones, John: 55
 Charones, Len: 55
 Charones, Levi: 55
 Charones, Nancy: 55
 Charones, no first name: 55
 Chavas, Hannah: 50
 Chavers, Elizah: 48
 Chavers, Lazarus: 48
 Chavers, Lettice: 48
 Chavis, Annes: 50
 Chavis, Milly: 52
 Chavis, Zedekiah: 52
 Chavous, David: 56
 Chavous, Elisha: 41
 Chavous, George: 56
 Chavous, John: 41
 Chavous, Zed: 56
 Chester, Martin: 28, 29
 Chisom, Peter: 52
 Chrisohm, Andrew: 56
 Chrisohm, Betsy: 56
 Chrisohm, Frances: 56
 Chrisohm, Jenny: 56
 Chrisohm, Mary: 56
 Chrisohm, Sarah: 56
 Chrisohm, William: 56
 Clayton, Isham H.: 31, 32, 33

Cohen, Barnet (B.A.): 51, 52
 Coleman, David: 56
 Coleman, John: 56
 Coleman, Kitty: 56
 Coleman, Nicey: 52
 Coleman, Stephen: 52
 Coleman, Sucky: 56
 Coley, Lavina: 40
 Coley, Molly: 40, 41
 Coley, Nancy: 40, 41, 52
 Coley, Polly: 41
 Coley, Sucky: 40, 41
 Coley, William (Billy): 40, 41
 Collins, James: 46
 Concy, William: 34
 Correy, William: 35

D

Dae, Hestin: 52
 Davis, Charles: 47
 Davis, Elig.: 47
 Davis, John: 41, 42
 Desoomier, Edward: 59
 Desoomier, Sarah: 59
 Desoomier, William: 59
 Doe, Betsy: 60
 Doe, Catherine: 60
 Doe, Cornelia: 60
 Doe, Culler: 60
 Doe, Edward: 60
 Doe, Emily: 60
 Doe, Esther: 60
 Doe, Heddy: 60
 Doe, Hester: 60
 Doe, John: 60
 Doe, Joseph: 60
 Doe, Judy: 60
 Doe, Julia: 60
 Doe, Laurence: 60
 Doe, Lizzy: 60
 Doe, Louisa: 60
 Doe, Mary: 60
 Doe, Ned: 60
 Doe, Rebeca: 60
 Doe, Samuel: 60
 Doe, Sarah: 60
 Doe, Servility: 60

Doe, Thraliessa: 60
 Doe, Warren: 60
 Doe, Wesley: 60
 Doe, William: 60
 Doe, Wilson: 60
 Dunbar, John: 39
 Dunbar, James: 52
 Dunbar, Phillip: 50
 Dunbar, Robert: 51
 Dunbar, William: 48, 50
 Duncan, H.D.: 47
 Dungee, Berry: 54
 Dungee, Candly: 54
 Dungee, David: 54
 Dungee, Eveline: 54
 Dungee, Halie: 54
 Dungee, Sally: 54

E

Eaves, Siles: 52
 Elfe, Benjamin Jr.: 44
 Erwin, James D.: 35

F

Fisher, George: 33, 34, 51
 Flectins, Anna: 60
 Flectins, George: 60
 Flectins, Jane: 60
 Flectins, Sarah: 60
 Flectins, William: 60
 Floid, Jacob: 39
 Floyd, Albert: 56
 Floyd, Kenny: 56
 Floyd, no first name: 56
 Floyd, Patsy: 56
 Floyd, Sally: 56
 Floyd, Stephen: 39
 Floyd, Tamar: 56
 Ford, Elias: 53
 Ford, Elijah: 33
 Foreman, Benjamin: 36, 52
 Foreman, Jacob: 36, 52

G

Galphin, Barbara: 48
 Galphin, Brian: 48
 Galphin, Bryan: 52
 Galphin, Bryant: 54
 Galphin, George: 48, 50, 54
 Galphin, John: 50
 Galphin, Judith: 50
 Galphin, Louisa: 54
 Galphin, Martha: 50, 55
 Galphin, Matilda: 54
 Galphin, Milledge: 54
 Galphin, no first name: 54
 Galphin, Sally: 48, 54
 Galphin, Thomas: 48, 50
 Galphin, William: 55
 Goodwin, Mathew: 31, 32
 Googe, Robert: 33, 34
 Gray, John J.: 52
 Griffin, Bush H.: 38
 Groles, Bartholomew: 47

H

Hagood, Gideon: 51
 Hagood, James: 51
 Hagood, Johnson: 51
 Hanes, John (Haynes): 37, 38
 Hankinson, Richard: 37, 38, 51
 Hankinson, Thomas: 38
 Harden, William: 51
 Harley, James: 51
 Harley, Preston: 45
 Harmon, Abraham: 48
 Hathcock, Elisha: 52
 Hawkin, Zacharia Jr.: 52
 Hay, Fred J.: 45, 46
 Hazel, Asa: 57
 Hazel, Gideon: 57
 Hazel, Olivia: 57
 Hazel, Pippin: 57
 Hazele, Betty: 58
 Hazele, Bob: 58
 Hazele, David: 58
 Hazele, Edward: 57
 Hazele, Emeline: 57

Hazele, Jack: 57
 Hazele, James: 57
 Hazele, John: 58
 Hazele, Joseph: 57
 Hazele, Mary: 57
 Hazele, Nelly: 58
 Hazele, Rachel: 58
 Hazele, Richard: 57
 Hazele, Wilham: 57
 Hazlin, James: 52
 Heard, John: 36, 38, 39
 Henderson, Priscilla: 48
 Henry, _____: 33
 Henry, Susan: 52
 Horn, Josiah: 35
 Howell, Joseph Jr.: 34, 35, 36

J

Jarrell, M.M.: 45
 Johnson, Margaret: 51
 Joiner, John: 47
 Jones, Bartlett: 57
 Jones, Berry: 57
 Jones, Carolina: 57
 Jones, Eliza: 57
 Jones, Emily: 57
 Jones, Hansel: 58
 Jones, Helen: 58
 Jones, Isaac: 48, 58
 Jones, James: 58
 Jones, Julia: 57
 Jones, Mary: 58
 Jones, Nancy: 52, 58
 Jones, Narcissa: 57
 Jones, Ophelia: 58
 Jones, Sarah: 57
 Jones, Savannah: 58
 Jones, Unity: 58
 Jones, William: 57

K

Kelly, Bery: 57
 Kelly, Celia: 57
 Kelly, Eugenia: 57
 Kelly, James: 52
 Kelly, John: 57
 Kelly, Julia: 57

Kelly, Kesiah: 57

Kelly, Nancy: 57

L

Large, David D.: 59

Large, John: 59

Large, Jon.D.: 59

Large, Julia: 59

Large, Octavia: 59

Large, Robert: 59

Latham, George: 27, 28, 29

M

MackClary, Elizabeth: 43

Matheny, Daniel: 33

Maxwell, Joseph: 35, 36

McClellan, Charles: 35

McCullen, John: 57

McElmurray, Andrew: 38, 39

McElmurray, James: 38, 52

McElmurray, Joseph: 38

McLendon, Jesse: 27

McKenna, Baring: 52

McMurry, Andrew: 51

Meyer(Myer), Henry: 36

Milhous, Charles: 34, 35, 36, 37

Milledge, John: 50

Mogan, Turner: 48

Morgan, Anderson: 44

Morris, John: 48

Morris, Thomas: 36

Murphy, Milly: 60

Murphy, Sarah: 60

Myer, Ulrich: 43

N

Nelsen,

Newgent, Elizabeth: 45

Newman, John: 36, 37, 53

Newman, Patrick N.: 38, 39

Newman, Stephen: 37, 38

Newman, Thomas B.: 38, 51

Newness, James: 48

Nix, Charles: 47

Nix, Git: 47

Nobles, Gideon: 42

O

Obannion, L.: 47

Owens, William: 34

P

Palmer, John: 42

Patterson, A.: 42

Pelles, George: 53

Pendarvis, William: 48

Petray, Adolphus: 59

Petray, Edward: 58

Petray, Josephine: 59

Petray, Louisa: 58

Petray, Mary: 59

Petray, Odilla: 59

Philpot, Daniel: 39, 40, 41

Philpot, James: 53

Powell, Cely: 55

Powell, Stephen: 55

Powers, Nicholas: 27

Provost, William: 42, 44, 46, 53

R

Rance, M.: 53

Rannels, Aleck: 54

Rannels, Anderson: 54

Rannels, Elizabeth: 54

Rannels, Georgiana: 54

Rannels, Jeff: 54

Rannels, Jerry: 54

Rannels, Jonathan: 54

Rannels, Rebecca: 54

Rannels, Sandy: 54

Rannels, Tom: 54

Ravenal, Stepher: 44

Read, Charity: 48, 50

Read, Cloe: 48, 50

Read, Hardy: 48

Read, Sarah: 50

Read, Willis: 48

Reynolds, John: 48, 53

Rhodes, Daniel: 57

Rhodes, Charles: 57

Rhodes, Eliza: 57

Rhodes, Samuel: 57

Rhodes, Sarah: 57

Roads, Benjamin: 43, 44
 Rodes, Elizabeth: 42
 Rodes Rhodes), Samuel: 42, 57
 Robison, George: 48
 Roundtree, Jourdan: 53
 Rouse, Anaka: 58
 Rouse, Angeline: 58
 Rouse, Benjamin: 58
 Rouse, Betsy: 58
 Rouse, Bob: 58
 Rouse, Charity: 50
 Rouse, Charles: 57
 Rouse, Cornelius: 50
 Rouse, David: 53
 Rouse, Demeyer: 58
 Rouse, Ellen: 58
 Rouse, Frisey: 58
 Rouse, James: 57, 58
 Rouse, John: 48
 Rouse, Louis: 57
 Rouse, Martha: 57
 Rouse, Peter: 48
 Rouse, William: 58
 Runnels, Charles: 57
 Runnels, James: 57
 Runnels, Louis: 57
 Runnels, Martha: 57
 Runnels, Sol: 57
 Russell, Billy (William): 50, 53
 Russell, Mary: 53
 Russell, Ruben: 53
 Rutledge, Edward: 27, 28
 Rutledge, John: 27

S

Sanders, Jackson: 47
 Sanders, John: 47
 Scot, Abraham: 48, 53, 56
 Scot, William: 48, 50, 53
 Scott, Abram: 55
 Scott, Aix: 59
 Scott, Alexander: 56
 Scott, Benny: 56
 Scott, Brantley: 58
 Scott, Candis: 43
 Scott, Caroline: 56, 60

Scott, Catherine: 58
 Scott, David: 55, 60
 Scott, Dennis: 53
 Scott, Eliza: 60
 Scott, Ellen: 58
 Scott, Fanny: 45
 Scott, Garrett: 58
 Scott, Grace: 55
 Scott, Isaac: 56
 Scott, James: 58
 Scott, Jane: 60
 Scott, John: 55
 Scott, Joseph: 56
 Scott, Julius: 60
 Scott, Margaret: 58
 Scott, Marie: 58
 Scott, Martha: 60
 Scott, Mary: 55, 59
 Scott, Nancy: 43, 53, 59, 60
 Scott, Polly: 53, 60
 Scott, Sarah: 59, 60
 Scott, Sol: 55
 Scott, Sophia: 55
 Scott, Stephen: 60
 Scott, Susan: 55
 Scott, William Jr.: 55, 56, 60
 Smith, Anderson: 54
 Smith, Barlace: 54
 Smith, Benjamin: 54
 Smith, John: 53
 Smith, John C.: 48
 Smith, Maddison: 46, 47, 54
 Smith, Mary: 46
 Smith, Rebecca: 54
 Smith, William: 57
 Snelling, J.A.: 47
 Snelling, L.D.: 47
 Stallands, Ruth: 51
 Stallings, Silas: 53
 Still, Charles J.: 47
 Stone, Thomas: 59
 Sweat, Gideon: 39
 Sweat, James: 50
 Swicord, Michel: 50
 Sutton, John: 33

T

Taylor, John: 53
 Till, James: 57
 Tilly, Ann: 41, 42
 Tilly, Charles: 42
 Tilly, James: 42
 Tilly, Mary: 42
 Tilly, Sarah: 41, 42, 43
 Tilly, Susan: 42
 Tool, Hezekiah: 53
 Toole, Luke: 51
 Touchstone, John: 31, 32, 33
 Townsend, Eliz. P.: 32
 Treadway, Richard: 27, 28, 29
 Triplett, D.: 52
 Trotti, Gaspar: 30
 Trotti, L.: 34
 Trotti, Laurence: 35
 Tucker, John Jr.: 34
 Turner, Jacob: 27, 28, 29
 Turner, John M.: 34
 Turner, William: 37, 38

W

Wasden, Elijah: 48
 Weston, Charles: 43, 44
 Weston, John: 43, 44
 Weston, Plowden: 43
 Williams, Abraham, 48, 51
 Williams, James: 51, 56
 Williams, John: 28, 29
 Williams, Joseph: 48
 Williams, Mrs.: 53
 Williams, William: 28, 29, 30
 Williams, Zadock E.: 28, 29
 Williamson, Annabel: 60
 Williamson, Jusnes: 60
 Williamson, Sarah: 60
 Williamson, Winifred: 60
 Wilson, George: 31, 32
 Wilson, James: 37, 38, 50
 Wright, Stephen; 30

Z

Zedock, Barbary: 53

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Isabel Vandervelde is a native of South Dakota where she attended South Dakota State University. There she met and married Vance Vandervelde. They had three children, then moved to Aiken, South Carolina where Vance worked at the Savannah River Plant. They had three more children. Isabel taught art in local schools, set up a free-lance art studio, and began to write fiction. She returned to school, graduating from the University of South Carolina with a degree in Creative Writing. Later she earned an M.A. in Theatre at U.S.C. She sold an historical novel, short stories, articles, and poems, and has written plays and screen plays. Presently she concentrates on history and genealogy. She is the author of "AIKEN COUNTY", "THE BATTLE OF AIKEN", "AIKEN SCENES", and "CREATIVE COOKERY." She has also produced many prints based on original drawings and paintings, specializing in historic buildings.