

**The Campbell Family With Allied
Families**

by

**Eleanor Harrison Saunders
additions and revisions**

by

Christine Parker Ogg

This version has been scanned from a typed version by Nick Wallingford (nickw@beekeeping.co.nz) While some minor fixups have been made, there may well be errors – both spelling and fact (!) to consider!

The images are included. There is another version (smaller) without the image pages...

Note that this version goes only up to page 144 of the original 201 pages – that is all my sister Joan Wallingford Mickler supplied to me...

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY
WITH ALLIED FAMILIES

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PREFACE

CAMPBELL

It is the sincere wish of the compiler of this history
that the material submitted to you---the recorded legacy
of your metorious lineage--will inspire you to respect
and treasure your heritage more than ever before.

We CAMPBELLS have just cause to be proud of our FAMILY
HISTORY AND THE TRADITIONS OF OUR ANCESTRY as I shall

reveal to you in the following pages of collected data.

The writer humbly but PROUDLY gives you these facts con-
cerning your family---The Campbells.

CAMPBELL

ORIGIN OF THE NAME

The traditional origin of the name CAMPBELL dates back to the year A.D. 400. From history we know that the Romans, under Julius Ceasar, over-ran Britain and Caldonia, Scotland, 55 B.C. They were never to go any farther than the foot of the Grampian Mountains in Scotland and there they met the Clan Diamird or "Black Clan". The story says that the Chief of the Clan of Diamird, or "Black Clan", had a son named Colin. Colin obtained permission from his father to take a selected group of the clansmen and attack the Roman camp at night. He did so, and put them to the sword. Each clansman brought back a trophy from the Roman camp. Colin brought back the camp bell, which the Romans used for signals instead of bugles. By this act, Colin won the name of Colin Camp-bell. When Colin was made Chief at the death of the old Chief Diamird, he changed the name Diamird to Clan Campbell, which is still the clan name of the most powerful clan in Scotland.

Many Campbells maintain that their history goes back to the 5th (fifth) century Gael named Camuel, so called because of his crooked mouth. Official records date them to the 13th century. One branch of the clan started with McDuibhne in 646 when the Scottish Crown dubbed his progenitor to the Campbells of Lockow. The Campbells of Argyll were founded by Carlean Mar of Colin the Great in 1275.

The Campbells won special recognition during the India Mutiny of 1857 when a band of Scots were marching to the besieged fort. The fort defenders, hearing the skirls of the Highlanders' bagpipes, cried in relief, "The Campbells are coming!", a name now given to one of the best known pieces of bagpipe music.

THE CAMPBELL COAT OF ARMS

Coats of Arms were originally used for purposes of identification on the field of battle as well as in civil life. The Coat of Arms depicted here is the most widely used of all the Campbell Coats of Arms. It has been used for years. The hereditary insignia of the Campbell family stands for splendid honor, noble lineage, and true aristocracy.

DESCRIPTION OF CAMPBELL COAT OF ARMS

<u>Heraldry Language</u>	<u>English Description</u>
Arms:	A shield
Quarterly, first and fourth	the first and fourth quarters
gyrenny of eight, or, and sable	gold and black
second and third, Argent	second and third silver
a lymphod, sail furled, all sable	a black ship
flag and pennants flying, gules	with red flags
Crest: A boar's head	centered above the shield
couped or	facing to the right, cut straight across at the neck, gold
Mottoes: Ne obliviscaris (Latin)	Lest you forget
Vix ea nostro voco (Latin)	I scarce call these deeds of our ancestors ours



Campbell

POLK

A complete history of the Campbell family could not be written apart or separate from the history of the Polk Family. It is with the descendants of the union of the Polk and Campbell families that this history is concerned.

Polk is a very aristocratic name. Of the Scottish and Irish nobility, none is more illustrious than the Polks'. They began life in Scotland in or about A.D. 1075 and for nearly three hundred years the name Pollot (or as one source gives the spelling, Pollock) fills the brightest pages of Scottish history. They have won renown as rulers, subjects, and as soldiers. The name has been verified by the land grants in Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls for Somerset, where the name is spelled Pollot at first.

Robert Bruce Polk descended from the great Robert Bruce and the ascent is accounted for to the reign of Malcolm III of Scotland, the first ancestor being Fulbert.

Robert Bruce Polk was born in Ireland, where he inherited estates. He was the second son of Sir Robert Polk. He, Robert Bruce Polk, was a Captain in Cromwell's Army, where he served under Colonel Porter. Upon the death of Colonel Porter, Robert Bruce Polk married the colonel's widow, Magdalene Tasker Porter.

The tradition is, wherever you meet a Polk, that Magdalene was the daughter of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose seat was Bloomfield Castle. Magdalene was related to the Duke of Wellington and was a lady of great importance.

After the Restoration, when Charles II came to the throne and the Regicides and other officers who supported Cromwell were being persecuted, Captain Robert Bruce Polk emigrated to America between 1672 and 1686 with his wife and seven sons and two daughters. They landed at Dames Quarters, Somerset County, Maryland. ^{1/} In

1687 an original land grant was made to Robert Bruce Polk for "Polk's Folly". Children of Robert Bruce Polk, born in Donegal, Ireland about 1636 and Magdalene Tasker Porter Polk, born about 1642, died 1726, are given below. He died about 1702 in Somerset County, Maryland. His will is dated 1699; her will is dated 1726.

I. "Robert Bruce Polk, from Ireland, landed at Dames Quarters County, Maryland, between 1672 and 1786. (Also ancestor of President James K. Polk.) Married Magdalene Tasker Porter, daughter of Colonel Tasker, of "Castle Hill" on River Dale, Ireland, a Chancellor."
THE ABRIDGED COMPENDIUM OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY, by Frederic Virkens
Volumn 1 - 1968, published by Genealogical Publishing Company

COPY OF THE WILL OF ROBERT POLK¹

"In the name of God Almighty, this sixth day of May
in the year of our Lord, 1699, I Robert Polk, of
Somerset County, etc---

- I. I leave my son, Robert Polk, a parcel of
land called Low Ridge; being a part of a
tract of Forlorn Hope: formerly belonging
to August Standforth
2. I leave to my son, David Polk, the remainder of
tract of land called Forlorn Hope and one
hundred acres of land called Polk's Folly.
3. I leave to my beloved wife, Magdalene Polk, my
home and plantation during her natural life.
4. Another third of my goods to my daughter,
Martha.
5. Another third equally divided between sons,
David and Joseph and purchased tract of land for
Joseph and David should give Joseph four
pounds of tobacco for land left to David---
cattle also, left Joseph and Joseph must live
with Magdalene for the duration of her life.
6. I leave my son, James, an orphan boy, named Little.
7. I leave my son, Ephraim, the choice of which I
may have at my death.
8. I give unto my sons, John and William Polk,
to each of them----- pounds.

I constitute and appoint my son, David Polk, and my wife,
Magdalene Polk, to be executors of my will. I constitute and
appoint my sons Ephraim and James, to be co-executors of
this will.

Robert Po I ke

Pro. 8th day of Aug. 1702
W. Richard Knight
Mary English
Richard Whitely

1. Liber II---Folio 416-418, date 1699, Hall of History
Annapolis, Maryland.

William Polk inherited White Hall, the home of Robert, on the Eastern shore of Maryland.

Susan Ruth Polk married David Reese and from recent records it seems that she was the daughter of Robert Polk, Jr., son of Robert Bruce Polk, the immigrant. The "will" will prove whether she is the daughter or not unless she was provided for before her father's death, and not mentioned. The other Susan Polk was Susanna (not Susan) who married Benjamin Alexander. She was the daughter of William Polk II, and Margaret Taylor Polk, who died in North Carolina. William Polk II was the son of Robert Bruce Polk, Sr., and the brother of Robert, Jr.

Magdalene Tasker Porter Polk outlived her husband, Robert Bruce Polk. She is credited to be the only woman in American Annals who made a will, giving her beautiful estate of Morning Hall in Ireland to her son Joseph Polk. Included is her will. The original is on file. in Princess Ann, Somerset County, Maryland. The spelling and wording are copied exactly as written.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF MAGDALON POLLOCK (Polk)

In the name of God, Amen. I, Magdalon Pollock, being weak and sick of body, yet of perfect mind and memory prsis be to Almighty God make and ordain this, my last will and Testament in manner and form as follows:

First, I give my Sou1 unto the hands of Almighty God, hoping through the merits of my Savior, Jesus Christ, to receive full pard of all my sins and my body, I commit to the earth from whence it was taken to be buried in Christian burial at the descretion of my Executor hereafter named.

Item: I give and bequeath a tract of land calling "Inong", (?) (Morning?) lying in the kingdom of Ireland and in the Barrendy of Rofe and County of Donegal! and in the parish of Lifford to my son, Joseph Pollock and to the heirs of his body forever with all the rest of my moveable estate and him to be hole Executor of this my last will and Testament by me made, hereby revoking all other wills and Testaments by me made either by word or writing in testimony wherof I set my hand and seal this 7th day of April, 1726.

Magdolon X Polk

(her mark)

Sealed, signed and delivered in Sight and Presents of us,
David Polk, William Pollett, Magdalon Pollett

March 20, 1727. Then came David Polk, William Pollett, Subscribing Evadences to the within will, who made oath upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that they see the within named Magdalon Polk, Sign, and Seal the within instrument as her last will and Testament and that they heard her declare the same to be so and that at the time of her doing so she was of sound disposing mind and memory. Sworn before me the day and year written above.

In. Stunstall, Deputy Clerk of
Somerset County

The exec. hath not got letters of Adm. on this estate nor doth he so design.

Recorded in Liber C.C.--No. 2 Folio
124 Geo. Plater Reger #4

1. Recorded in Liber E.B. No 9. Folio 117

Test---Esme Bayly---Reger, wills

FIRST GENERATION POLK LINE

Robert Bruce Polk, born in Donegal, Ireland about 1636.
Died in Somerset County, Maryland, 1709.
His will dated 1699.

Married: Magdalon Tasker Porter, born in Ireland about 1642.
Died in Maryland in 1726.

CHILDREN:

- I. John Polk, born in Ireland in 1662, died 1707.
Married: (I) Jane Knox
(2) Joanna Knox Hugg.

Had three children. His son William married
Priscilla Roberts, who later married Clarkson.

2. William Polk, Sr. * (or first) born in Ireland, 1664.
Died 1740.
Married: (I) Nancy Knox Owens
(2) Widow Gray.

Had ten children.

3. David Polk, born in Ireland, died after 1699. He is
mentioned in his father's will.
Married: _____ Mutter. Had nine children.

4. Ann Polk, born in Ireland, died before 1699. Is not
mentioned in her father's will.
Married: (I) Francis Roberts
(2) John Renshaw, Jr. (or Kneshaw)

Had two children.

5. Ephraim Polk, born in Ireland in 1671.
Died 1718 in Somerset County, Maryland.
Married: Elizabeth Williams.

Had five children.

6. Robert Polk, born in Ireland, 1675, died 1726.
Married: Grace Guillett. Had five children. One.
daughter, Susan Ruth Polk, who married
David Reese, signer of the Mecklenburg
Declaration, who died in North Carolina.

* The POLK-CAMPBELL line of descent.

7. James Polk, born in Ireland 1677, died 1727.
Married: Mary Williams. Had several children.
8. Martha Polk, born in Ireland 1679.
Married: (1) Thomas Pollitt
(Parlet?) (2) Richard Tull.
9. Joseph Polk, born in Ireland about 1681, died 1752.
Married: _____ Wright, daughter of Thomas Wright.

SECOND GENERATION POLK LINE

William Polk, I, born in Donegal, Ireland, 1664
Died 1740

Married: (I) Widow Nancy Knox Owens

CHILDREN:

1. William Polk, 11*, born circa 1690, Somerset County,
Maryland. About 1753 went to
Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.
Died 1754.

Married: Margaret Taylor in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
Died 1765

Had ten children.

2. Elizabeth Polk, born about 1695.
Married: John Williams
3. Charles Polk, born 1703, died 1752.
Married: Christine Matson

Married: C2) Widow Gray

4. James Polk, born 1719, died 1770.
Married: (I) Betsy Cotterman (or Otterman)
(2) Mary Cotterman (sisters)
5. David Polk, 'born 1721, died 1778
Married: Betty Gillis
6. Jane Polk, born 1723
Married: James Strawbridge. I/

William Polk, I, mentions step-son, Allen Gray in his will. William Polk did not mention sons William Ft and Charles in his will. They objected to their father's second marriage and left home. William It moved to Carlisle, Pennsylvania where he married Margaret Taylor. After a short sojourn in Carlisle they moved to Mecklenburg, North Carolina. Charles became the "Indian Trader" building a home at the North Bend of the Potomac River. They evidently had asked for their inheritance and departed. 2/

-
1. Above marriages from "Polk Family and Kinsmen."
 2. "Polk Family and Kinsmen."

THIRD GENERATION POLK LINE

William Polk II, born circa 1690.

Died in 1754 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

Married: Margaret Taylor of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. She died in 1765 at the home of her daughter, Deborah McCleary, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Margaret Taylor was the sister of James Taylor who married Hannah Williams, daughter of Lewis Williams.

CHILDREN:

1. William Polk III, born between 1725 and 1727, died between 1788 and 1805. Had two wives, names unknown. Some historians say his first wife was a Spratt, but we have no proof. One was said to have been an Olmsted, (Amsted), but no proof.
2. James Polk, born 1728
3. Thomas Polk, (General), born 1730, died 1794.
Married: Susannah Spratt, daughter of Thomas Spratt.
4. Charles Polk, (Captain), born July 29, 1732, died March 10, 1821
Married: -(1) Mary Clark (1744-1776)
(2) Philipina Helms (1764-1849)
5. Deborah Polk, born 1733, died Sept. 1811. Married: Samuel McCleary. Had one child who died in infancy.
6. Susannah Polk, born 1735, died 1813.
Married: Benjamin Alexander (1730-1807)
7. John Polk, born 1739, died April 1830 in York County, South Carolina
Married: Eleanor Shelby, died in October, 1830 in York County, South Carolina. She was a sister to Reese Shelby, Sr.
8. Margaret Polk*, born 1742, died 1803.
Married: Robert McRee
9. Mary Polk, born circa 1745, died 1814.
Married: Ezra Alexander, another Signer. Mary and Ezra are buried in the Ezekiel Polk grave yard near Pineville, North Carolina. Ezekiel and Ezra were bosom friends and atheists.
10. Ezekiel Polk, (Colonel), born Dec. ;1747, _died Aug. 31, 1824. *

The POLK-CAMPBELL line of descent.

Married: (1) Mary Jane Wilson, buried in the Polk grave yard in Pineville, North Carolina.

(2) _____

(3) Sophia Neely Leanard
Ezekiel was the grandfather of James K. Polk, our eleventh President. Ezekiel died in Tennessee.

SOME PERTINENT FACTS CONCERNING OTHER MEMBERS OF THE
POLK FAMILY

THOMAS POLK, born in 1732 in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, died January 26, 1794. He was a great grandson of Robert Bruce Polk, and was the son of William Polk. and Margaret Taylor Polk and a brother to Margaret Polk who married Robert McRee.

Thomas married Susan Spratt. He was an American Revolutionary leader, serving at Brandywine and Valley Forge. He was a delegate of the Continental Congress in 1786, and was the Justice of the Peace, Commissioner and first Treasurer of Charlotte, North Carolina. He was a leader in the Mecklenburg Resolves which was the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in May 20, 1775. In 1791 he was host to President Washington at his home in Charlotte, North Carolina. Commissioned Colonel in the Revolutionary War serving with the 4th Regiment, The Continental Line April 16, 1776, and resigned June 17, 1778. His son William (1758-1834) was also a Revolutionary officer and served at Brandywine, Germantown, Valley Forge, Guilford Courthouse and at Eutaw Springs. He also managed Jackson's campaign in North Carolina.

	N.C.	PI	N.C.
Thomas Polk			Polk
Col.		Col.	
Appear as shown on a record of the Board of Field Officers of the North Carolina Brigade by order of Col. Jethro Sumner, commandant to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lt. Col. Alston of the Third and Col. Martin of the Second Battalion of the said state.		Appears as shown below on return of the North Carolina Brigade Commanded by Gen. McIntosh Revolutionary War, returned dated Dec. 20, 1777, Battalion Fourth Regiment North Carolina Continental Line. Colonel Polk's commissioned officers present:	
Col. Thomas Polk		Field Officers	
President		Cols. L. Col. (mg. 1 Com. officer	
Members:		Cpts.3, Lt. 3, Insign 3	
L.CoI. J. Thaxton Mebane		Staff Officers	
Lyle		Chaplain	
Davis		Adjutant I	
Major J. Armstrong		9 Master	
(Camp Whitemarsh Nov. 23, 1777)		Pay Master I	
		Surgeon mate	
		Non-coms	
		Sergeants 17	
		Drummers 6	

PI 4 N.C.
Polk
(Lt. John Polk)
Appears on a list of officers
killed and wounded at Eutaw
Springs in South Carolina.
The 8th of Sept. 1781, belonging
to the American army copied from
orderly book of Issac Rowell
of North Carolina Rev. War.

List dated
not dated
Remarks

In the arrangement from the
army.

This list seems to be an
uncertified copy of an
original record,

No. of record
28--545M

J. C. Chandler, copyist

PI 4 N.C. Thomas Polk
Co. Reg. Col.
Abstract of the muster Roll of the
North Carolina line of the army of
the United States in the Revolutionary
War, showing the names
alphabetically, dates of commissions
and enlistments, periods of service
on occurrences of such officers as
served to the end of the War or
were reduced under the Resolves of
Congress of the 3rd or 21st October,
1780, and such non-commissioned
officers, muscians, and privates who
enlisted for the War and continued
for the same so far as same can be
ascertained by said rolls.
Revolutionary War dated

State of North Carolina ()
Wake County ()

Superior Court of
Law Spring Term 1833

On this the 4th day of April personally appeared before me, Robert Strange, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the State and County aforesaid in open court, William Polk of the State and County aforesaid, aged seventy-five years on the 9th day of July next ensuing, who being first duly sworn according to the law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed June 7th, 1832.

That he entered into the service of the State of South Carolina in the War of the Revolution in the capacity of a Second Lieutenant in the month of April 1775 in the company company (sic) commanded by Ezekiel Polk, Capt., in the third Regiment of the South Carolina State Troops of mounted infantry commanded by Col. Wm. Thompson, Major (James) Mason. The company rendezvoused in what is now York District, South Carolina and marched thence to Ninety Six, thence to Dorchester, thence to Granby where we were joined by the Militia of South Carolina. These assembled to oppose the Tories entrenched at Ninety Six and marched thence to Ninety Six where we pursued the Tories to a place called the Great Cane Break, where an engagement took place in which action this declarant was on the 22nd day of December 1775, wounded in the left shoulder. With this wound, he was confined for a space of 8 or 9 months. And immediately after his recovery, to wit, on the 26th of November 1776,, he was appointed a Major in the 9th North Carolina Regiment upon continental establishment, in the war of the Revolution---he having held his commission of Lieutenant in the South Carolina State Troops from April 1775 to the said 26th November 1776; that having been commissioned as Major, I joined my regiment at Halifax, North Carolina. In the month of April 1777, he having in the interim been on duty by the command of General Moore at Charleston, South Carolina and Willington, North Carolina.

The Colonel of the 9th Regiment was John Williams and the Lieutenant Colonel John Luttrell. The command of the Regiment by reason of the absence of Col and Lieut. Col. dissolved upon this declarant - and he marched with the regiment to Georgetown, then in the State of Maryland, now District of Columbia, where they were inoculated with the smallpox. From thence after their recovery from the smallpox, they marched to Trenton, New Jersey, where they joined the Grand Army under General Washington and marched thence with the Grand Army to meet the enemy at the head of the Elbe. That he was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; in the latter of which he was wounded by a musket ball in the cheek. He continued with the army until it went into winter quarters

at Valley Forge, where he remained until the Regiments were reduced when he, with other officers, returned to North Carolina to superintend the recruiting service for the purpose of filling up the Regiments. The particular length of his service, he cannot now recollect - nor precise day of its termination. But upon the further reduction of the Regiments which he thinks took place in the spring or summer of 1779 when he was put out of the service. For the precise length of his service as a Major on continental establishment, he refers to the (?) certificate of William Hill, Secretary of State as the best evidence now in his power to command and as affording a more precise data than his own memory now affords. After the termination of his service on Continental account in the year 1779, he continued out of service except as an occasional volunteer with the militia, until the fall or winter of 1780 the day and the month not now recollected when he received a commission of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant from John Rutledge, the Governor of South Carolina, in the State Troops of that state and had the command of the 4th and then the third regiments of that state. That he first mustered his regiment under the command of General Thomas Sumpter at Broad River in South Carolina. The first active service rendered under his new commission was in an attack upon a block house near Granby on the Congaree which was captured by his own and Col. Wade Hamptons Regiments; that he was at the siege and reduction of Forts Motte and Brandyburg and at the battle of Eutaw Springs, where he had a horse killed under him. And subsequently at the reduction of Wadboo Fort - and at the battle of Quinby, making the whole of his service as a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in the South Carolina State Troops a period of 10 months - making his entire service as an officer in the different grades of Lieutenant, Major, and Lieutenant Col of five years

and two months - (?) occasional service as a volunteer in the Militia between the fall of 1779 and the date of his commission as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1780. On one of which occasion he served as a volunteer aid to General Caswell at the battle of Gates defeat at or near Camden. This declarant is not informed whether there is preserved a roster of the officers of the State Troops of South Carolina, but for his services as Lieutenant Colonel in the State Troops of that State, he would refer to the declaration on file in the Pension Office of Isaac Alexander, Archibald Whalen (?), Jonas Clark and William Hutchison who served under him.

Sworn to and subscribed in open court

Signed

Wm. Polk

Add

Died Jan. 14, 1834

This declarant's name is not on the pension roll of any state and he thereby relinquishes all claims to a pension except the present.

The following interrogations were propounded by the court - which have their respective answers annexed;

Q. Where and in what year were you born?

A. In Mecklenburg. County, North Carolina - 9th day of July 1758.

Q. Have you any record of your age?

A. I have none but arrive at it from information from my parents in their life time.

Q. Where were you living at the time you were called into service and where have you lived since the Revolutionary war and where do you live now?

A. I lived in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina in Mecklenburg until 1783, when I moved to Davidson County, Tenn., where I resided three years. Returned to Mecklenburg County and continued to reside there until 1799 since which I have resided in the county of Wake - on the margin of the city of Raleigh where I now live.

Q. How were you called into the service?

A. By commission - 1st as a second Lieutenant next as a Major - then as Lieutenant Colonel. - -

Q. Did you ever receive a Commission and if so, by whom was it signed and what has become of it?

A. I received my first commission as a Lieutenant from the public authorities of South Carolina, and does not now recollect by whom it was signed. I received my commission as a Major in like manner by appointment of the General Assembly or Legislature of North Carolina and do not recollect by whom it was signed - the state not having been organized under its present constitution -and I received my commission as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant from John Rutledge, Governor of South Carolina by whom it was signed and I lost the two first at Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, my papers having been seized by the British and my last commission as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant I have lost, how, where or when I do not know.

I knew in the service: General Washington, LaFayette, Gates, - and many others and Col. Parker of Virginia, Williams, Howard, Smallwood of Maryland and many others - Wm. Pickney, Meyers of North Carolina and the whole field of officers of the North Carolina line.

Wm. Polk

Sworn to and subscribed in
open court

_____Esquires

And the said court doth hereby declare their opinion that the
above applicant was a Revolutionary soldier and served as he
states.

Robert Sharp

One of the Judges of Superior Court of Law
and Equity in and for the State of North
Carolina

I, John C. Stidman, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County do
hereby certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings
of the said court in the matter of the application of William Polk
for a pension.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto _____ hand and seal of
office this 5 April 1833.

John C. Stidman, Clerk

The foregoing obtained from General Services Administration, Washington D.
C. Application for War Service Pension - Superior Court - Tenn.

This William Polk was the son of Colonel Thomas and Susan Spratt Polk,
and the nephew to Captain Ezekiel Polk.

September 20, 1936

William Polk-S.3706
BA-J/AY

Elma T. Havemann
742 18th Avenue East
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Madam:

The data which follow were obtained from pension claim, S. 3706, based upon the service of William Polk in the War of the Revolution.

William Polk was born July 9, 1758 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, names of his parents not given. *Col. John Polk - Sarah Spurr Polk*

While living in said Mecklenburg County, William Polk entered the service sometime in April, 1775, as Second Lieutenant in Captain Eschiel Polk's company, Colonel William Thompson's Third South Carolina Regiment of Mounted Infantry, he was wounded at the battle of Great Cane Brake in the left shoulder, which rendered him unfit for service for eight or nine months. He was appointed, November 23, 1775, Major in Colonel John Williams's Ninth North Carolina Regiment, was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, where wounded in the cheek by a musket ball, wintered at Valley Forge and served until the spring or summer of 1778. He served as Aide to General Caswell at the battle of Gates' Defeat, and in the fall or winter of 1780, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of South Carolina troops, was in an attack on a block house near Granby on the Congaree, at the Sieges of Orangeburgh, Fort Mifflin, Fort Mifflin and in the battles of Quinby and Eutaw Springs. Length of his entire service five years and two months.

He moved from Mecklenburg County, North Carolina,

in 1793 to Davidson County, Tennessee, there about three years and returned to Mecklenburg County, and in 1799 moved to Wake County, North Carolina.

William Polk was allowed pension on his application executed April 4, 1833, at which time he was living near Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina. He died January 14, 1854.

The papers in this claim contain no reference to wife or children, nor is it stated that Eskeiel Polk referred to herein was a relative. — *Almon*

In order to obtain the name and address of person paid the last payment of pension of William Polk, you should apply to The Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, Records Division, Washington, D.C., and give the following—

William Polk
Certificate # 12369
Issued April 34, 1833
Rate \$300.00 per annum
Commenced March 4, 1831
Act of June 7, 1833
North Carolina Agency.

Very truly yours

A. D. MILLER
Executive Assistant
to the Administrator

Ezekiel, ninth child of William Polk II and Margaret Taylor Polk was born 1747, died 1824. Married:

- He was a prominent man in the Mecklenburg Declaration and was a signer. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, Colonel of Militia soon after the war, and Sheriff of Mecklenburg County. Before the Revolution, he was Sheriff of Tryon County, North Carolina.

1. Thomas born Feb. 5, 1770, married Abigail Irwin,
Lecia Leanard
2. Matilda born Feb. 5, 1770, married John Campbell,
Philip Jenkins
3. Samuel born July 5, 1772, married Jane Knox
4. John 1774
5. William born Sept. 10, 1776, married Elizabeth Dodd
6. Clarissa born December 25, 1782, married Thomas McDeal
7. Mary born April 6, 1785, married Thomas J. Hardeman
8. Louisa born 1787, married Charles Neely
Clifton Collier

9. Charles, born October 27, 1813
10. Benigra, born July 30, 1816, married William Henry Wood

II. Edwin, born May 6, 1818, married Octavia Rowena Jones
12. Eugenia married Alexander Nelson

COLONEL EZEKEIL POLK

Colonel Ezekiel Polk, born December 7, 1747 in Pennsylvania, died August 31, 1824. Married (1) Miss Mary Jane Wilson, (daughter of Samuel Wilson, Sr., and his wife Margaret, daughter of Patrick Jack, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, died before 1790 in Maury County, Tennessee). Married (2) wife's name unknown, (3) Sophia Neely Leanard.

Colonel Ezekiel Polk served as an officer in the North Carolina Revolutionary Army, June 1775. Captain of 2nd Company in Regiment commanded by Colonel Thompson, July 28, 1775, returned home in York County, and became active in Militia as Lt. Colonel, 1775 York County, South Carolina; Lt. Colonel of 12th Regiment of South Carolina Militia. After Cromwells' retreat from Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Polk did not return to York County, South Carolina, where his property had been confiscated, but made his home in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Lt. Colonel, South Carolina Militia Volunteers, 10th Regiment.

Ezekiel Polk, South Carolina, Captain 3rd South Carolina (Ranger), 17th June, 1775; deserted with his company to the enemy in August, 1775, but returned in November, 1775, and was permitted to command a company to January, 1776 under Colonel Richardson; he subsequently served as Lieutenant-Colonel of South Carolina Militia. Died 1824.

References: Will Book II, Page 9, Hardeman Company, Tenn.
Tennessee State Library and Archives
HISTORICAL REGISTER OF OFFICERS OF THE
CONTINENTAL ARMY DURING THE WAR OF THE
REVOLUTION, April 1775 - December. 1783, by
Francis B. Heitman, 1914. Page 444.

"SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF COL EZEKIEL POLK Born
December 7, 1747, died August 31, 1824 Age 76
years, 8 months, 24 days.

Epitaph written by himself in the 74th year of
his life----

Here lies the dust of old E.P. One
instance of mortality
Pennsylvania born: Carolina bred In
Tennessee, died on his bed.
His youthful days he spent in pleasure: His
latter days in gathering treasure. From
superstition lived quite free And
practiced strict mortality. To holy cheats
was never willing To give one solitary
shilling. He can forsee and far foreseeing
He equals most men in seeing That Church
and State will join
Their power; and misery on this earth shower. And
Methodists with their camp bawling will be the
cause of this down falling. An era not destined
to see it Waits for poor posterity.
First fruits and titles are odious things.
And so are Bishops, Priests, and Kings!"

The above copied from the tomb of Ezekiel Polk by a great,
great, granddaughter, Mrs. Leila Hardeman Worchester of San
Antonio, Texas.

V A L L E Y F O R G E	
G. O.—	<p>IT is with the utmost concern that the Genl observes the continual Straggling of Sold^{rs} on the march, who rob Orchards & commit other disorders & that many Officers pay little or no Attention to prevent a practice attended with such mischievous consequences notwithstanding the orders relative thereto, The Off^{rs} are reminded that it is their duty & the Genl expects that for the future they know precisely the number of Men in their Divisions or Platoons, & where the time will admit of it, take a List of their names previous to their marching, that on a march they frequently review their Division to see if it be in order & no man missing. The Genl has reason to think that many Officers neglect to call Rolls of their Companies daily agreeable to former orders & that many cannot properly account for their absent men, This is a neglect of the most dangerous Tendency & if continued the Army will soon be greatly reduc'd, The Genl therefore calls upon all Officers in the most pressing manner as they regard the Salvation of their Country & their duty to have the rolls call'd night & morn^g & pay the most unremitting Attention to prevent a loss of their men—</p> <p>The Genl is inform'd that a vast number of Men are sent off with the Baggage as guards to it, The Brig^{ds} & Off^{rs} commanding Brigades are without delay to send proper Off^{rs} to Reading or wherever the Waggons may be</p>

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VALLEY FORGE ORDERLY BOOK OF GENERAL GEORGE WEEBON
The New York Times and Arno Press - Reprint 1971

O R D E R L Y B O O K	
	<p>to reduce those Guards & bring with the greatest Dispatch to the Army the greater part of them & those the best men with the best Arms leaving only so many Officers & Men as are absolutely necessary, to guard the Baggage—and to prevent the committing of disorders that as few Officers & Men as possible are left with the baggage—Some Off^{rs} are also to be sent to Phil^a to bring all Sold^{rs} who may be found there The Off^{rs} will also see that all Sold^{rs} who serve as waiters be arm'd & do duty as Sold^{rs} on any Emergency, particularly that the fire of so many Men be not lost in time of Action—The Waggons are to be kept ready to move on the shortest notice—</p>
	<p>G. O.—</p> <p><i>H^l Qu^{rs} 21 Sept 77 —</i></p> <p><i>M Genl to march</i> GREESE <i>Brig^d</i> NASH <i>Field</i> COL. LAWSON, Lt COL. BAZANLEY <i>B. Maj^r</i> BARBER <i>for Pursuit</i> MAJOR LYON</p> <p>THE Honb^l Congress have been pleas'd to appoint the Count Pulaski to the Command of the American Light Dragoons with the rank of Brig^d Genl Some diligent Officers are to be immediately sent to all the Houses within 4 or 5 Miles of the Camp, to find & bring on all Stragglers to their respective Corps, The Brig^{ds} will see this done, The Maj^r & Brig^d Genl will see that their Commissaries have</p>

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ORDERLY BOOK

Head quarters, 8th Oct. 1777.

G. O.

Maj^r General tomorrow L^d STIRLING
 Brigadier
 Field Officers
 Brigade Maj^r NICHOLS

THE Brigade Majors are to give in Returns tomorrow of the number of mens arms and Accoutrements wanting in the Regiments of each Brigade that they may be compleated immediately: also Returns of the tin Canisters.

The mens pouches to be greas'd once a week.

The Commanding Officers of Regiments are ordered to select the best men for makeing Mocasins, and set them about it immediately.

The Commissary's are to take care of the hides &c^t

Thomas Farndon to be executed tomorrow at 12 oCl: Sixty men from each Brigade to parade at the Park at that time.

Head quarters 9th Oct. 77

G. O.

Maj^r General Tomorrow STEPHENS
 Brigadier WAYNE
 Field Officers LIEUT. COL^d SWIFT & LIEUT. COL^d ROSS
 Dr. for Picquet MAJ^r FORCE

BY General Orders of 13th Sep^r, a distribution of Tents was thus directed: One Soldiers Tent for the Field officers of each Regiment, one for Every four Commission'd officers and one to every eight privates. The Commanding officers of

O R D E R L Y B O O K	
<p>Park of artillery and waggons of that Whing in the order of the Divisions— The left down the Road in which Genl Greene is incamped in this order</p> <p>Genl MCDUGALL Genl GREENE Genl STEPHENS —</p> <p>Waggons in the order of the Division's The left Whing to march by the Right— The N. Carolina Brigade to march with Genl MCDougalls Division and be considered as a part of it, during the absence of Genl Varnums Brigade. The horse are to be divided half marching at the head of each Column — The leading Divisions will beat a march when they move to be followed by the other divisions in their order — Genl Irvins Brigade to Follow the Right Whing and Genl Smallwoods division the left Whing—</p>	
<p>Head Quarters November 21 1777</p> <p>Major General Tennesse GREENE Brigadier IRVINE Field Officers Col: BROADHEAD, Lt Col: JONES Brigade Major MULLINS</p> <p>ACH Division is to open a road in- to the best and nearest Main Road leading into the Country, by which the Waggons and Troops may move with the greatest Ease and Dispatch. The Commander in Chief relies upon the officers</p>	

V A L L E Y F O R G E	
<p>commanding Divisions, to see this necessary Work performed — The Waggons are to be drawn up regularly in the best order for moving and every Night the Horses are to be tied to the Waggons, and geered every morning by Day light — The Division and Brigade Q: Masters are to be provided Straw for the troops taking none that is not threshed but the Men will collect what Leaves they can for the same End —</p> <p>The General Court Martial of which Genl Sullivan is President is to set Tomorrow at the Presidents Quarters for the trial of Major Genl Stephen upon the Charges exhibited against him. The Delay that may arise from the Appointment of New Members, and the Impracticability of changing the Genl officers without introducing those who already have been on the Court of Inquiry relative to the same Charges renders it necessary that the Trial should be before the same Court —</p>	
<p>Head Quarters November 31 1777</p> <p>Major Genl Tennesse MCDUGALL Brigadier SCOTT Field Officers Col: MARSHALL, Lt Col: BUTLER Field Officer for Picket BRIGADE MAJOR MCGOWEN</p> <p>THE Officers and Men are by no Means to be absent from Camp. Provisions for to day and Tomorrow are to be drawn and cooked immediately and every Thing held in readiness for</p>	

V A L L E Y F O R G E

Head Quarters V: F: January 1st 1778.

Parole Relster Countersign Salem, Amboy.

Major Genl. for tomorrow	DE KALE
Brigadier	PATTERSON
Brigadier	CLURE
Brigade Major	CLURE

AS this day begins the New Year the General orders a Gill of Spirits to be delivered to each non Commiss^d Officer and Soldier and the Irregular and partial distribution of this article has been a great deal complained off he orders that no Spirits be Issued to any part of the Troops in future but in consequence of a Gen^l or Special order from Head Quarters. A Deviation from this will be at the risque and peril of the Issuing Commissary. The Commanding Officers of each Regiment to give in a return at orderly time tomorrow of the number of Taylors in their Regiments he Commands and no new Cloathing to be made for the use of any Reg^t but by a pattern which will be furnished them. Col^l Cook is appointed presid^t in room of Col^l Scambil.

5th North Carolina Regiment of 1776

COMMANDERS: Colonel Jethro Sumner April 15, 1776-
January 9, 1779.
Lieutenant Colonel Henry Dixon January 9,
1779-June 20, 1779.
Lieutenant Colonel Robert McLane June 7,
1779-1780.

3rd North Carolina Regiment of 1780 This unit had a history the same as the 1st North Carolina Regiment of 1780 (which see).

3rd North Carolina Regiment of 1781 This regiment had a history very similar to the 2nd North Carolina Regiment of 1781 (which see).

4th North Carolina Regiment of 1776 This regiment was also created in April, 1776 and accepted into the Continental service on May 7, 1776. It served within the state during 1776, then was reorganized and sent to join the Main Army. On May 29, 1778 the understrength regiment's enlisted men were incorporated into the more senior three North Carolina regiments and the officers of the 4th North Carolina together with those of the 5th and 6th Regiments were sent back to the state with instructions to recruit four battalions of Continentals who were to serve for only nine months. From this date the regiment ceased to exist as an actual formation.

4th North Carolina Regiment of 1779 This was a temporary regiment created in the spring of 1779 using mostly furloughed Continentals who had been persuaded to return for nine months and a few militia who volunteered for sixteen months. The corps disappeared at the end of 1779.

4th North Carolina Regiment of 1782 On February 6, 1782 the North Carolina Line was reorganized on paper as four regiments. This paper reorganization actually exerted little influence on North Carolina units in the field. There were actually elements of three regiments in the field at this time, but the 4th Regiment never existed at all except on paper.

5th North Carolina Regiment of 1776 This regiment had a history identical to the 4th North Carolina Regiment (which see).

Tennent's diary: "Wednesday 9th. Left here about 7, met a Company of militia and harangued them. They signed the Association and generally promised to meet Mr. Drayton in the Fork. After the meeting I gained over in private the most obstinate. Mr. Kershaw now came to us. Major James Mason came through from 96, and gave many melancholy accounts. Having agreed upon our route, we separated and I rode four miles to Mr. Beard's on the Bank of the Saluda, a romantic situation Col. Richardson accompanies me".

"Thursday August 10th." * * * "Reached Capt. Woodward's of the Rangers after Sun Down, an honest man who informed that his company had universally signed".

Andrew Marvell, Member of Council, to Drayton: "I have mentioned your request respecting the vacancies in the Regulars, and the blank commissions are forwarded to Thomson by this conveyance."

Tennent's diary: ~~September 12th. Reached the Fork of the Saluda.~~
came. We find that he has laid under some mistake as to his duty".†

Col. Thomson and the five companies of Captains Wise, Kershaw, Goodwyn, Richardson and Woodward, duly met at the appointed place, "Fleechill's old field", where they were soon joined by Maj. Mayson from the Congarees, and by the companies of Captains Imhoff and Heatly. From this camp Col. Thomson moved, by order of Mr. Drayton, to the "Ridge" on September 8th. In the meantime Messrs Drayton and Tennent continued their progress into the up-country, and the

* "Charleston, August 12th."

†He had been charged with treachery.

extracts here given from various documents, will show how the work continued:

Drayton's letter to the Council of Safety, from Lawson's Fork, August 21, 1775: "I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 11th and 13th instant. They came to hand last night, forwarded by Col. Thomson."

"I believe Mr. Charleton expected to hold the lieutenant's commission together with that of surgeon's mate. I had forgot the resolution of Congress respecting one person holding two commissions; but I have acquainted Col. Thomson with the affair, who, without doubt, will transmit the explanation you expect.

"I am happy that you approve of my putting off the election at Saxe Gotha; and also that you have directed me to appoint elections for those places where none had been held. In my last of the 16th from King's Creek, I had the honor to acquaint you, that neither of the districts in the Fork, between Broad and Saluda rivers had held any election. For the lower district* I have already acquainted you with the day of election".

"The commissions for the volunteer companies are not come to hand, but I suppose they are with Col. Thomson, who, in all probability, will continue in his new camp until my arrival there."

"Things wearing so unfavorable an appearance, Colonel Richardson, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Tennent and myself unanimously thought it absolutely expedient, ~~to order the militia to be armed with bayonets and~~ rangers immediately to lie on the back of these peo-

*The "lower district" was in Orangeburgh District.

ple. And Mr. Tennent and myself have given directions accordingly, not doubting but that the necessity of the case will induce you to approve the measure.

~~and that the necessity of the case will induce you to approve the measure.~~
for his past conduct, attributing it to a mistake touching the station of the rangers, which he had thought, had been by the Congress fixed to the back country and frontiers. He has been since active in our favor as a person of influence in his part of the country on the back of Fletchall; his brother is a man of great influence in Mecklenburgh, and ready to march to our assistance when called upon; and already Fletchall ~~has been since active in our favor as a person of influence in his part of the country on the back of Fletchall; his brother is a man of great influence in Mecklenburgh, and ready to march to our assistance when called upon; and already Fletchall~~ has been since active in our favor as a person of influence in his part of the country on the back of Fletchall; his brother is a man of great influence in Mecklenburgh, and ready to march to our assistance when called upon; and already Fletchall

~~has been since active in our favor as a person of influence in his part of the country on the back of Fletchall; his brother is a man of great influence in Mecklenburgh, and ready to march to our assistance when called upon; and already Fletchall~~
the friends of both to us; to quash Fletchall's expectation from the Captain, and to have a troop of rangers on the back of Fletchall's people to watch their motions, we all thought it absolutely necessary to direct the raising of this additional troop, as we apprehended ~~the raising of this additional troop, as we apprehended~~ that you would have been disposed to do so. I have conducted as a resignation of his commission, and that you had already disposed of it. In short, we have given ~~the raising of this additional troop, as we apprehended~~ with all due submission, as I believe will render him more obedient to orders, than he has been."

"Within twelve days, I purpose to be at Colonel Thomson's camp, where I think it will be advisable that I should remain till I shall see every spark of insurrection extinguished; but in regard to this, I shall regulate myself by your orders on the subject which I hope to receive by the time I arrive at the camp".

The following is a copy of a letter from Maj. Andrew Williamson, of the Ninety-Six militia, ~~the following is a copy of a letter from Maj. Andrew Williamson, of the Ninety-Six militia,~~

Col. Thomson left seven companies at Ninety-Six with orders to march farther back into the country, but not to go within fifteen miles of the Indian country, and after that, to repair to their homes in order to recruit themselves and their horses, and finally to join him in camp at Amelia on the 24th of October.

Nothing more now remaining for Mr. Drayton to do, he returned to Charlestown, but a portion of the armed force was left in the fork to watch the movements of the Tories; and on Nov. 2nd Col. Richardson wrote the following, from his camp near McLaurin's, to the Council of Safety: "I am now joined by Col. Thomas with about two hundred, Col. Neel as many, Col. Lyles about one hundred, together with Col. Thomson's regiments of rangers and militia, with my own, may make in the whole about 2,500; and I received,

~~from the Council of Safety, Col. Neel's regiment, with 250~~
hundred. An army, if it was a favorable time of the year might go or do anything required, which I hope we shall. I hear of their moving about, but yet have made no opposition."

Everything appearing quiet some of the troops went to their homes, but scarcely had they reached them before the troubles in Ninety-Six District broke out afresh. Capt. Robert Cunningham, a man of wealth and influence in the District, having refused to be bound by the treaty, was arrested and taken to Charlestown. Immediately his brother Patrick raised a party, and attempted to overtake the officers having him in charge, for the purpose of rescuing him. Failing in this they seized upon some powder which the Council of Safety was just then sending through their District to the Cherokee Indians, and made prisoners of the guard of twenty rangers and the officers.

The following affidavit, to be found on page 97 of

present our thanks to the officers and soldiers of the corps of rangers who were under your command.

"You are now to repair immediately to Col. Richardson's camp. We are satisfied of your zeal and attachment in the cause of the colonies, and particularly we confide that you will persevere in your endeavors to promote harmony within your sphere, and to discountenance every kind and degree of dissention, the bane of public service. We wish you health and success.

"By order of the Council of Safety.

"Henry Laurens, President.

"Major James Mayson."

On Dec. 12th, Col. Richardson wrote, from "Camp Great Survey, Duncan's Creek", to Henry Laurens: "The eighth instant I wrote and made public a kind of declaration, of which I herewith inclose a copy, which I hope may in some measure meet with your approbation, upon which they have come in, many of them, and delivered up their arms, all of whom, where they have not been capital offenders, I dismiss with soft words and cheerful countenances, and admonish them to use their interest with their friends and neighbors, which seems to have a good effect. Our army which is now formidable strikes terror, and the opposite party have hitherto fled before us, keeping fifteen or twenty miles distant. We often are told they will give battle, but yet have not attempted it, and do hope we shall by the measures pursuing so weaken their party that most will abandon them, and they will not be able to make head with any great body, and the salutary measures prove the best conquest. Should their behavior be otherwise we shall deal with them accordingly. We have several prisoners, amongst whom are Col. Fletchall, Capt. Richard

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Pearis, Capt. Shuburg, and several others of the first magnitude. By the capture of Col. Fletchall (who was hid in a cave,* and taken by Col. Thomson and rangers, and the volunteer companies who were sent out on that and some other service) papers have fallen into my hands which the Council of Safety will be glad to see, but which I cannot venture to send by this conveyance; but shall transmit by the officer of the guard, with the prisoners, which I intend to dispatch to-morrow. Our army is about three thousand of different corps, viz: my own regiment, Col. Thomson's, and volunteer light horse. Col. Thomas, Col. Neel, ~~and~~ and Lieut. Col. Martin of the North Carolina regiment, upon the continental establishment, who voluntarily stepped out on this occasion, as ~~on this occasion~~ * * * * * "This minute, while I am writing, Capts. Plumer and Smith with thirty men surrendered themselves and arms."

On the 16th. Col. Richardson wrote, from "Camp Liberty Hill", to Mr. Laurens: "I herewith send you the persons of Col. Thos. Fletchall, Capt. Richard Pearis, Capt. Jacob Fry, Capt. George Shuburg, John McWilliams, Philip Wells, James Davis, Capt. McDavid, alias Melhade, and Joseph Alexander. These being all adjudged by the officers and people here to be offenders of such a nature that from the active part they have taken, it would be dangerous for me to let either of them go." * * * * * "These unhappy people are in a great panic, still flying before us, and it is told that young Pearis and others have gone to bring the Indians down, in person; if it should be the case, it could not be in a better time, and if any such intentions, should be glad the whole would come while we are here."

*Some say in the hollow of a large cypress tree.—Drayton's Memoirs, Vol. II, page 129, foot note.

On the 22nd, Col. Richardson, from "Camp Raborn's Creek, Hollingsworth's Mill", wrote Mr. Laurens: "I thought to let you hear from us before now, but constant marching, and multiplicity of cares and business have prevented, and the more so, as I had not such things as I could wish to acquaint you with; but now, as we have got to the very extremity of the roads north-westward, take the liberty to inform you, that on Saturday last, the 16th instant, we were joined by Col. Rutherford, of Rowan, and Col. Graham, of Tryon counties, in North Carolina, with about five hundred men." * * * "On Wednesday, the 20th inst, I was joined by Maj. Andrew Williamson, Capt. Hammond, and a small party of Col. Ball's regiment, amounting in the whole to about eight hundred, so that our army is now formidable, between four and five thousand—a number most desirable to view—though we have had no occasion for more than my own regiment to have done the business. Notwithstanding, the number has a good effect, strikes terror, and shows what can be done on occasion—and, upon the whole, it may prove a happy event—we have been successful in disarming most of this unhappy people; they are coming in with fear and trembling, giving up their arms, with a sensible contrition for the errors they have been guilty of." * * * * *

"There is still a camp we cannot yet come up with, consisting of the principal aggressors, which were, by best information, camped on the Cherokee land. I detached yesterday about thirteen hundred horse and foot, about an equal number, under the command of ~~Cols. Thomson, Martin, Rutherford, and Graham~~ Major Williamson, and others, commanding all volunteers, which, I flatter myself, will render us a good account, as I don't expect them in till to-morrow, or perhaps some days hence." * * * * * "They

have had expectations of the Indians joining them, but by a letter from Mr. Wilkinson to Major Williamson, they will be disappointed in that, as he says all are peaceable there, and the Indians well satisfied, and say the Saluda people are devils, &c." * * *

* * * "We have at times got small parts of the ammunition they got, and delivered with their arms; and yesterday two barrels, say fifty pounds, and have a slight information of some more." * * *

* * * "I shall, therefore, crave your permission to discharge the North Carolinians, to make their way from hence through the upper parts by the Indian line to their own colony, which will scour that part, and Cols. Neel and Thomson through a middle direction to their different quarters." * * *

* * * "The spirit of discord will so far subside, that they will hardly raise any more commotions." * * *

* * * "P. S. This minute since, or while I was writing my name, a messenger from Col. Thomson and the detachments arrived with the agreeable account, that they had surprised and taken the camp of Cunningham, &c., and taken the greatest part prisoners, with all their ammunition, guns, wagons, and utensils. P. Cunningham had escaped, and some principals, but the most are taken, &c."

"On January 2nd, 1776, Col. Richardson sent, from the Congarees, to Henry Laurens, the following report:*

"Sir:—In my last I informed you of the detachments I had sent out, and in a postscript, of my intelligence of success. Our people surrounded their camp by daylight in the morning after a long march of near

* "Read also a letter from Col. Richardson, dated Congarees, 2d January, 1776."—Journal of the Council of Safety, Jan. 8th, 1776.

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twenty-five miles, and lying on their arms till day, they then attacked and took about one hundred and thirty prisoners, with baggage, arms, ammunition, &c., which completed the conquest of that flying party which had till then kept out of reach. They were encamped at a convenient place called the Brake of Canes on the Cherokee land; Patrick Cunningham escaped on a horse bare backed (and they say without breeches) telling every man to shift for himself.* None of our men were killed or wounded, except the ~~one who was wounded in the~~ ~~shoulder, and was in great danger.~~ Some five or six of the other party, I am told, were killed; happily the men were restrained or every man had died. The next day they returned to camp, the snow set in, and continued for thirty hours without intermission, which, with the hardship and fatigue the men had suffered before made them very uneasy, and seeing no more could be done they grew so uneasy it was out of my power to keep the troops together any longer. I, therefore, on Christmas-day dismissed the North Carolina troops, viz: Col. Rutherford, Col. Graham, Col. Martin and ~~Col. Rutherford, Col. Graham, Col. Martin and~~ country, I returned my cordial and hearty thanks, &c.; the same day Colonels Neel and Thomas, and Major Williamson with proper orders to pursue such measures in their different marches, as I was convinced would be necessary for the public service. I then as I found the service pretty well done and no possibility of detaining the men longer, the snow then lying on the earth in the smoothest places at least fifteen inches deep (most say two feet) I marched in the best manner we could downward. Eight days we

*He fled to Florida, where he spent a good portion of his time. (See Southern Quarterly Review for April 1847, Vol. XI, No. 22, page 464.)
†This expedition has been, by many, termed the "Snow Camp".

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NAME.	NAME.	APPOINTED.	REMARKS.
Paymaster	John James Haig*	At Sept. 10, 1777	
Surgeon	Alexander Rogers	July 14, 1775	
Captain	James C. ...	June 18, 1775	Promoted major.
"	John Caldwell†	" " "	His company claimed as vol- unteers.
"	Ely Kershaw	" " "	Killed by "Bloody Bill" Cun- ingham's forces, Nov. 1781.‡
"	Robert Goodwyn§	" " "	
"	James Kirkland	" " "	
"	Edw'd Richardson	" " "	Deserted to the enemy, 1776.
"	Thos. Woodward	" " "	Resigned Jan. 30, 1776.¶
"	John Purvis	" " "	Resigned Jan. 30, 1776.¶
"	John Lewis Peyer	" " "	
"	Joshua	August, 1775	
"	Charles Heattly	" " "	
"	Richard Winn	Mentioned 1879	
"	John Donaldson	" " "	
"	Frederick Warley	" " "	
"	James Warkley	" " "	
"	Richard Brown	October, 1776	
"	David Hopkins	" " "	
"	Robert Lytle	Mentioned 1777	
"	Thomas Taylor	" 1777	Resigned Oct. 1777
"	J. Casaway Smith	" 1778	
"	— Marshall	" 1778	
"	William Heattly, Jr.	" " "	
"	James Baker*	" " "	
"	John Buchanan*	" " "	
"	William Caldwell*	" " "	
"	Field Farrar*	" " "	
"	Alexander Keith*	" " "	Wounded at Savannah, 1779.
"	— Keith*	" " "	
"	Thomas Marshall*	" " "	
"	Richard Pollard*	" " "	
"	Oliver Towles*	" " "	
Lieutenant	John Lewis Peyer	June 18, 1775	
"	Joshua	" " "	
"	Charles Heattly	" " "	Promoted Captain.
"	Richard Winn	" " "	" "

*My—Complaints have been frequently made to us, of great inconvenience arising to the regiment and detachments of rangers, from your non-attendance in person or by a sufficient deputy. It has been alleged, that long continued sickness has rendered you incapable of performing your duty: If this be true, you ought to have appointed proper clerks, and to have acquainted us with the cause of your absence. We desire you will immediately take such measures as will tend to the public service, and prevent further complaints in your department.

By order of the Council of Safety.

Mr. Chevant.

Henry Laurens, President.

Journal of Council of Safety, Jan. 18th, 1776.

Journal of Council of Safety, Jan. 29, 1776: "To John Chevant, esq., Paymaster to the rangers, for pay of the officers, and 6 companies of that regiment, up to the 20th instant.....£11,571 12 11."

*John James Haig is appointed Our Pay Master.—Col. Thomson to Lieut. Col. Mayson, Sept. 15th, 1777.

He was maternal uncle of John Caldwell Calhoun.

†O'Neill's Annals of Newberry District.

§Gen. DeSousa's says, pamphlet, page 7, that Capt. Goodwyn resigned May 30, 1778, but Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, in his journal for April 20, 1780, states that "Captain Goodwyn, of 8d South Carolina", was on that day killed in the siege of Charleston.

¶Journal of Council of Safety, Jan. 30, 1776.

DeSousa's, page 10. *DeSousa's.

**O'Neill's Annals of Newberry District, page 243.

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(South Carolina)
by A. S. Salley, Jr. Published in 1898

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THE HISTORY OF

discretion." One of these books is now in possession of Judge A. C. Haskell, of Columbia, who has very kindly allowed it to be copied for use in this work. The book is bound in soft brown leather, is about eight by ten inches in size, contains about ninety unruled pages, very closely written in the style of script that generally prevailed at the time of the American Revolution. The following is a carefully made copy of the original:

1st Regiment	2nd Regiment	Rangers
1st: Colonel Mr. Gadsden: 6 per Day	Colonel 2nd Regt: Wm: Moultrie	1st: Colonel of Rangers Colonel Thomson
Lt: Col: Isaac Huger	Lt: Col: Isaac Motte	James Mayson Ma-
Owen Roberts, Major	Alexr: McIntosh Major	
Captains Chas: Hart: Pluckney... Barnead Elliott... Francis Markin... Wm: Cattel... Peter: Horry... Daniel Horry... Adam: Melton... Thomas Lynch... Wm: Scott... John Barnwell...	Captains Nicks: Evelyn... Jas: Melton... Isaac: Harker... Thos: Pluckney... Francis Huger... Wm: Mason... Edmund: Hyman... Roger Saunders... Ben: Cattel... Chas: Motte...	Captains Samuel W... [Redacted]... [Redacted]... [Redacted]... [Redacted]... [Redacted]... [Redacted]... [Redacted]... [Redacted]... [Redacted]...
Lieutenants Anthony Ashby... James Ladsen... John Vanderhoof... John Mount... Thomas Elliott... Wm: Oliphant... Glyn Drayton... Joseph Inor... Robert Armstrong... John Blake...	Lieutenants Alexr: McQueen... Jas: Perzmann... Richard Shubrick... Richard Fuller... Richd: Shingleton... Jas: Allen Walter... Ben: Dickenson... Wm: Charnock... Thos: Lawrence... Thos: Moultrie...	Lieutenants Jas: Lewis Pyre Inhoff... Chas: Heatley... Allen Cameron... Richd: Wyron Winn... John Donaldson... Hugh Middleton... Lewis: Datarson... Francis Royaklin... Samuel Watson...
Pay Master: Thos: Evans	Pay Master: Jas: Sandif: Dart	pay Master: Jas: Chesnut

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Col: Pluckney } Mr: Laurens } Wm: Ben: Drayton } Wm: Williamson }
Col: Laurens } Mr: Brevton } Thos: Heywood } Thos: Bee }
Col: Parsons } Ben: Elliott } John Huger } Thos: Ferguson }
Andw: Middleton }

On the 24th June, I received my Commission from the above named Council of Safety with the following orders.

THE HISTORY OF ORANGEBURG COUNTY 1704-1782
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by A. S. Salley, Jr. Published in 1898

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In the Council of Safety.

21st June 1775./

Co William Thomson Esq^r.

Lient: Col: Commandant of the Regiment of
Rangers or to the commanding officers for the time
being.

Sir,

You are hereby directed forthwith to Issue Orders for levying in this and the adjacent Colonies proper men not exceeding thirty in each Company to serve for six months certain and not longer than three Years in the Regiment of Rangers under your command observing the Articles agreed upon in Provincial Congress, for Ordering and governing the Forces in this Colony. And it is recommended to all the good People of this and the neighboring Colonies to give you and the officers under your command all necessary aid and assistance therein.

Signed by the above Council.

True Copy.

Amelia 24th June 1775./

Sir,

Inclos'd is a Copy of orders I rec^d from the Council of Safty. You will observe the contents and give orders accordingly to the four upper Companies

Viz: ~~the four upper Companies of the Regiment of Rangers~~

you will also order an Encampment in the most convenient place near Reedy River and that each Captⁿ as soon as he has enlisted Ten men to send them to the Camp in order to learn their Exercise and be in readiness with a good Horse, and Rifle, and other necessities.

directed

To Major James Mason.

sign'd

Wm Thomson

True Copy

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the Horses had yesterday. we did not return to
Camp until one o Clock this morning.

I rem^t with great Esteem

Hon^d Sir

Yrs &c.

W: T.

Henry Laurens Esq^r

Camp at Congarees 6th Sept^r 1775./

Sir,

Since I wrote you from Camp Amelia the 2nd
Inst I received your favour of the 31st Ult^a which
gives me great satisfaction. You may depend that I
will as soon as possible exert myself for raising Volun-
teer Comp^ys & inform you of my progress therein.

I find it impossible at present on account of our
marching to make a proper return of my whole
regim^t but will endeavour to do it as soon as I meet the
Hon^{ble} Mr Drayton I had issued orders previous to the
rec^t of you Letter for all returns to be dated and
signed by the Command^r officer of each Company but
the omission of Capt^y Wise's was owing to his not be-
ing present at the time it was given in, nor did he
join the Reg^t before yesterday his reason for not join-
ing before he says was owing to orders he received
from the Hon^{ble} the Council of Safety.

You may rest assured that I will to the best of my
ability follow your own and Mr Drayton's Instructions
& will give him all the Military aid in my Power
when he shall think fit to demand it. I shall careful-
ly review all your former instructions & give such or-
ders with regard to the Post of Fort Charlotte & for
the safety of our associated Friends at Augusta as
long as I may think the most prudent at this alarm-
ing time. I am extremely obliged to you for consent-

ing to my leaving the Camps as I requested, which I shall do, when I can with propriety do it, but at present I have not the least thoughts of it.

~~Mr. Drayton, in a letter to me, dated the 1st of June, 1782, informed me that he had received a letter from Capt. Hendrick, dated the 28th of May, 1782, in which he informed him that he had taken Capt. Hendrick & several others of Col. Fletchall's party had stop'd him & 5 of the Cherokee Indians from coming down here at about Ten Miles distant from this, & hoped that we would come to their Assistance, the Companies were immediately ordered to go & rescue them & take Hendricks & his Associates Prisoners. I arrived there just about night & took Capt. Hendricks, but the others escaped after he was taken & before any of the Companies came up to the House they were in.~~

I order'd the Prisoner under a Guard to the Camp—where he is now in confinement. Capt Paris with the Indians came along with us there this morning. I had a Talk with these Indians & informed them that Mr Drayton had desired me to conduct them to the ridge, as he expected I should see them before he did; they said they were tired of marching & would rather remain here untill Mr Drayton came to them. They gave me the talk from the Nation & desired me to send it to him directly which I have done.

I propose marching to morrow morning early for the Ridge where I expect to be with the Companies on Friday Evening.

I should have done it today had not the Horses been

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fatigued Yesterday. We did not return before one of
the Clock this morn:

I remⁿ with great esteem
Yrs- &c

W: T.

omitted 2nd Sept^r

Camp Amelia

To the Hon^{ble} W^m Henry Drayton:

Your orders I rec^d late last night, shall putt them
in execution Immediately. I shall march from this
Camp tomorrow morning I shall do my best endeav-
ours to take as many of the Militia with me as possi-
ble, tho I am afraid shall not be able to procure the
Complim^t you mentioned. The Water's being high
oblige me to go by the Congarees where I shall be
detained one Day in procuring Provisions & other ne-
cessaries, as it was not in my Power to provide the
same in this Place the Rivers being full the Waggon
were not able to pass. I has disp^d your orders to Col:
Richardson & your Letter to the Council of Safety.

We have pretty certain accounts of the defeat of
Gage. 9000 of his Men are said to have been slain &
himself is dead of the wounds he rec^d . . . there is a
Gent^l lately arrived at Chas: Town from Virginia
with 5 Letters, whose accounts agrees exactly I remⁿ

Sir,

Y^r Most Obed^t Serv^t

W: T.

The Hon^{ble} W^m Henry Drayton,

Camp at Fairchilds Branch.

6th Sept^r 1775.

Dr: Sir,

Since I had the pleasure of writing to You
under the 6th Inst: p^r Mr Weatherford an Express to

From "Makers of Sewanne" by Noultrie Guerry

The Polks were soldiers by tradition and profession. Robert Pollock, the Scot, served under Cromwell before moving to Maryland in 1689. He shortened his name to Polk. One of his descendants was President James K. Polk. A grandson, Colonel Thomas Polk, moved to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina and was the leading spirit in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on May 20, 1775.

His son, William Polk, was a major in the Continental Army at the age of 18. William Polk was the father, by a second marriage, of Leonidas Polk. His father secured for him the appointment to West Point in 1823. He was the roommate of Albert Sidney Johnson, who wrote of him, "At West Point, he was a boy of fine presence, fine form, graceful bearing, ready for anything, generous, consistent."

The Polks, although leading and most respected citizens, were not church members or religious---unless a sense of honor be called religion. Leonidas shared in the prevalent indifference.

Leonidas found a tract which had been placed in the barracks. Something in it appealed to his strong sense of duty and convinced his skeptical mind. He called upon the Chaplain and after a long conversation, he decided to be baptized. Certain questions arose---should he kneel in Chapel and when? "Better begin at once," answered the Chaplain.

The next morning, there was in that Chapel a sight not supposed to be possible---a single kneeling cadet! And he joined in the general confession aloud! The Chaplain was told repeatedly by officers and men that no one in the whole corps could have been chosen whose example would have had such effect on his comrades.

After forty days preparation Polk was baptized in the presence of the entire cadet corps and the faculty. Dr. McIlvaine, Chaplain, spoke these words to the cadet.

"Pray your Master and Savior to take you out of the world rather than allow you to bring reproach on the cause you have now professed."

"Amen," said Polk in a voice not soon forgotten.

Cadets and faculty, asking Polk to introduce them, came in such numbers to the Chaplain, that he was kept busy holding meetings of instruction and prayer. For a long time, thereafter West Point became noted for its profound religious tradition.

In his senior year, Polk announced his intentions of entering the ministry. Colonel Polk respected his son but he thought Leonidas had better travel a while after graduation

until this mad notion should pass off. The young graduate enjoyed traveling through the Eastern states and Canada. Resigning his commission, he entered the Virginia Seminary November 1828. A friend of Colonel Polk's met him in Washington not long after and asked him where Leonidas was stationed.

"Stationed!" cried the Colonel, "Why, by thunder, Sir, he's over there in Alexandria in the Seminary!"

After graduation, he ministered for two years in Monumental Church in Richmond. He was instrumental in causing the conversion and of baptizing his brother, Hamilton, shortly before his brother's death.

It was not long before the church singled out Rev. Leonidas Polk and called him to be missionary Bishop of the Southwest; embracing Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Louisiana, in September 1841, called Leonidas Polk to be her Bishop. He accepted and moved his family to Leighton, sixty miles from New Orleans, where he bought a plantation. Bishop Polk is described at this time as six feet in height---cast in the ideal mold of a soldier with a certain tone of command. One advice he gave to his ministers:

"Live the gospel and you will preach it."

The war experiences of General Polk are written fully by his son. In his 2nd volume of his biography we are told that he had frequent interviews with Grant, during periods of truce, for the exchange of prisoners and the care of the wounded and dead on both sides. Once the General had his clothes blown off him by the exploding cannon 10 feet away.

In May 1864, General Polk, ever the minister as well as the soldier, complied with the request of General Hood, and General Joseph E. Johnson, and General Hardee and baptized them in their tents behind the lines of battle.

On June 14, 1864, General Leonidas Polk was killed in the line of duty.

LEONIDAS POLK - 1806 - 1864 from Webster's Biographical Dictionary

William's son, Leonidas, was a Clergyman and Confederate Army Commander: U.S.M.A.--West Point--1827; resigned commission 1827 and studied Theology; appointed Protestant Episcopal Missionary Bishop of the Southwest - 1838 and Bishop of Louisiana 1841; founder of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee in 1860; entered Confederate Army as Major General in 1861; in command of Mississippi River Defense 1861-1862; Lt. General Oct. 1862; fought at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Murfreesboro; killed at Pine Mountain, June 14, 1864.

BISHOP LEONIDAS POLK

The Texas Churchman - April 1949

Leonidas Polk was born in Tennessee in 1806. He was destined for a military career and entered West Point. Here he had a profound religious experience, was baptized and carried out his determination to enter the Episcopal ministry in face of violent parental opposition. In 1833, he moved to Columbia, Tennessee, from his first charge in Richmond and settled down to the comfortable existence of a well-to-do clergyman in a charming southern city. From this idyllic existence, he went in 1839 to become amazingly, a missionary Bishop in an area so wild, so desolate, and so vast that only an heroic nature could have risen to the challenge.

From 1839 to 1841 he was Missionary Diocesan to Alabama, Mississippi, the Indian Territory, Louisiana and Texas. During this time he made three visitations from one end of the immense area to the other; preaching, baptizing, marrying, burying, confirming as he went. In 1841 he was elected Bishop of Louisiana, but in the generosity of his heart, agreed to continue overseeing Alabama and Texas until the former became organized as Diocese.

Bishop Polk was a man of large personal fortune and the example set by him and his wife in their responsibility for the Christianization and humanization of the Negroes of their plantation was a lesson in applied Christianity for all slave owners. The later loss of his entire fortune and a series of personal tragedies seem never to have broken his gallant spirit. Actually, it was at this very time that he initiated the movement to found the University.

His episcopacy continued to the outbreak of the war between the States, when his military training and rare gifts cost the Church dearly. At the outbreak of the war, in 1861 he reluctantly left his ecclesiastical duties, accepting the call to arms and enlisting for what he believed to be temporary service---with rank of Lieutenant General. But he was never to return to the service of the Church, for he was killed June 14, 1864, leaving a diocese bereft and desolate.

JAMES K. POLK

"Polk is Mr. Truman's nomination for the most neglected President in our history." He was our first dark-horse candidate, Mr. Truman points out. "Polk said plainly that he would not run for a second term. He promised to fulfill all his commitments within his first four years."

No President ever had a more hostile congress. Calhoun and Webster were in the senate. They never gave him a moments peace. Yet, despite this, no President until our time, succeeded in putting on the books so many vital general laws. He completed the annexation of Texas, solved the touchy Oregon-Canada problem, settled long-standing tariff disputes and established a new efficient treasury system..

When he got in to border troubles with Mexico, Polk made himself unpopular by offering to pay \$45,000,000 for the disputed area. Even after the War, Polk saw to it that we paid Mexico for what we had won. In Polk's administration we added one million square miles of new territory, including New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Under Polk we became a MAJOR NATION."

From "Harry Truman Picks Our Four Most Underrated Presidents" by
John and June Robbins

POLK----- FAMOUS OF THE LINE

From "HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF TEXAS AS TOLD BY COUNTY NAMES." by
Z.T. Fulmore - 1915

James Knox Polk was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. His parents moved to Tennessee in 1806 where he was reared and educated. In 1814, he entered the University of North Carolina at Chappel Hill and was graduated from that institution in 1818. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1820. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. In 1825 he was elected to the United States Congress and was a member of the body for fourteen years. For two years he was Speaker of the Lower House.

On the expiration of his Congressional term he became the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of Tennessee and was elected by the twenty-five hundred majority. He made two more efforts for re-election but was defeated both times. In May 1844 he was nominated for the President at the Convention held at Baltimore and was elected. His administration was a successful one. The annexation of Texas and the Mexican War soon followed, resulting in a treaty of peace area of the United States to the Pacific Ocean.

He declined a renomination after his term of returned to his home in Nashville, Tennessee, where he died and was buried, June 15, 1849.

JAMES K. POLK, SON OF SAMUEL, SON OF EZEKIEL, SON OF WILLIAM
From DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY Vol. III,
Edited by Dumas Malone

James K. Polk accompanied his wife to the Presbyterian Church but "his opinion and predilection" were in favor of the Methodists with whom he united before his death.

He graduated from the University of North Carolina with first honors in Math and the Classics. He returned to Tennessee and began to study Law at Colombia, Maury County. He served two years in the Legislature. He enjoyed the friendship of Andrew Jackson. On January 1, 1824 James K. Polk and Miss Sarah Childress were married.

He was not quite fifty years old when he was inaugurated on March 4, 1845. His life was serious and laborious. He regarded time wasted when spent in mere pleasure. Naturally secretive, he often gave offense by his enigmatical silence.

JAMES K. POLK

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS AND THE MEXICAN WAR

From HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF TEXAS Page 210
by Z. T. Fulmore

President Polk's message to Congress December 2, 1845, accurately and clearly stated the case of the United States:

"Texas has declared her independence and maintained it by her arms for more than nine years. She has had an organized government in successful operation during this time. Her separate existence as an independent state has been recognized by the United States and the principal powers of Europe. Treaties of commerce and navigation have been concluded by different nations and it has been manifest to the whole world that any further attempt on the part of Mexico to conquer or overthrow her government will be in vain."

POLK, THOMAS, (N.C.) Colonel North Carolina Regiment., 21st December, 1775; Colonel 4th North Carolina, 16th April, 1776; resigned 28th June, 1778; Brigadier-General North Carolina Militia, 1781 to close of war. Died 1793.

POLK, CHARLES, born July 29, 1732, died March 10, 1821. Married (1) Mary Clark (1744-1776); (2) Philipina Helms (1764-1849). Lieutenant 4th North Carolina, 25th April, 1777 to.

POLK, WILLIAM, (N.C) Major 9th North Carolina, 27th November, 1776; wounded at Germantown, 4th October, 1777; retired 1st, June, 1778; Colonel North Carolina Militia and State troops, 1779-1781. Died 4th January, 1834.

POLK, WILLIAM, (S.C.) Lieutenant South Carolina State troops;. killed at Eutaw Springs, 8th, September 1781.

Foregoing references from:

DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, edited by Dumas Malone
HISTORICAL REGISTER OF OFFICERS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY
DURING THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, April 1775 - December 1783 by
Francis B. Heitman, 1914. pp.
WEBSTER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

POLK FAMILY

The Progenitor of the Polk family is John Pollock, a gentleman of landed property near Glasgow, which he left to join the colony often mentioned in these pages in the North of Ireland. His son was Robert Pollock, who married Magdalen Tasker Porter, the daughter of Colonel Tasker, who was Robert Pollock's commander in Oliver Cromwell's Army and the widow of his friend and fellow officer, Colonel Porter.

When the great Protector passed away and Charles II, came to the throne, Robert Pollock, like so many adherents of the Protector, decided to emigrate. In 1659 he "took ship" and sailed away from Ireland to the new country. He landed in Maryland and was accompanied by his wife and children. It is about this date that "Polk" was evolved from Pollock, and thereafter all his descendants so write the name. That Robert Pollock died in Maryland and that the use of Polk had become fixed, is evident as his widow signs herself, Magdalen Tasker Polk.

His eldest son, John Polk, married Joanna Knox and had William and Nancy Polk.

William Polk, son of John, son of Robert, married Priscilla Roberts and had six children, namely:

(1) Charles Polk; (2) Susan Polk, (who married an Alexander): (3) John Polk: (4) Ezekial Polk, who married first Miss Wilson and second Mrs. Leanard, widow of Major Leanard, who was Sophia Neely: (5) Thomas Polk; (6) Margaret Polk, who married _____ McRee. .

Of these--(1) Charles Polk, son of William Polk and Priscilla Roberts, no record is given: (2) Susan Polk, daughter of William Polk and Priscilla Roberts Polk, of her no record is given: (4) Ezekial Polk, son of William Polk and Priscilla Roberts Polk, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. He served in, the Revolution commanding a company, and was an important member of the colonies. He married twice, and had eleven children. His first wife was Miss (Mary) Wilson, and it is probable that his children, William and Louise Polk, were by this wife. He married second Mrs. Leanard, widow of Major Leanard, of the United States Army. She was before her marriage Sophia Neely. She had eight children by Ezekial Polk.

Ezekial Polk's children were: William Polk, Louisa Polk, Mary Polk, Charles Perry Polk, Benigna Polk, Eugenia Polk, Clarissa Polk, Samuel Polk, Matilda Polk, Thomas Polk, and Edwin Polk. There is no authority for giving them in this order of birth as their names have been found in several different documents.

William Polk, son of Ezekial Polk, probably by his first wife, Miss

Mary Wilson, married Elizabeth Dodd and had Clarissa Polk who married a Taylor, Oliva Polk who married D. D. Berry; Thomas Polk, Joseph Polk, Caroline Polk, who married John Wirt; Jackson Polk, Mary Polk who married _____ Howard; Laura Polk who married first _____ Manly, and second _____ Taylor.

Louisa Polk, daughter of Ezekial Polk, married Captain Charles Neely and had two sons, Colonel Rufus Polk Neely and Colonel J. J. Neely, both gallant officers in the Confederate Army. (John H. Wheeler gives this Louisa Polk as having married first _____ McNeely, and second D. D. Collier, but he must have confused her with some other Louisa Polk.)

Mary Polk, daughter of Ezekial Polk, married Captain Thomas Jones Hardeman, and left children, namely: Monroe Hardeman, Mary Fentress Hardeman, Leonidas Hardeman, and William Hardeman.

Charles Perry Polk, son of Ezekial Polk, married and had children, namely: Charles E. Polk, Eugenia Polk, Perry Polk, Ann C. Polk, James Knox Polk, (not the President.)

Eugenia Polk, daughter of Ezekial Polk, married William Wood and left a daughter, Benegna Wood, who married and had children.

Clarissa Polk, daughter of Ezekial Polk, married Captain Thomas McNeal and had several children, namely: Jane McNeal who married _____ Brown; Clara McNeal who married _____ Fulton; Mary McNeal who married Mark K. Roberts.

Eugenia Polk, daughter of Ezekial Polk, married Alexander Nelson and had children, namely: Sarah, Ada, Sophia, Charles, William and Hugh Nelson. Alexander Nelson died in Bolivar, Tennessee, and the widow Eugenia Polk Nelson, resided in Corinth, Mississippi until her death.

Matilda Polk, daughter of Ezekial Polk, married John Campbell.

Thomas Polk, son of Ezekial Polk, of him no record is given.

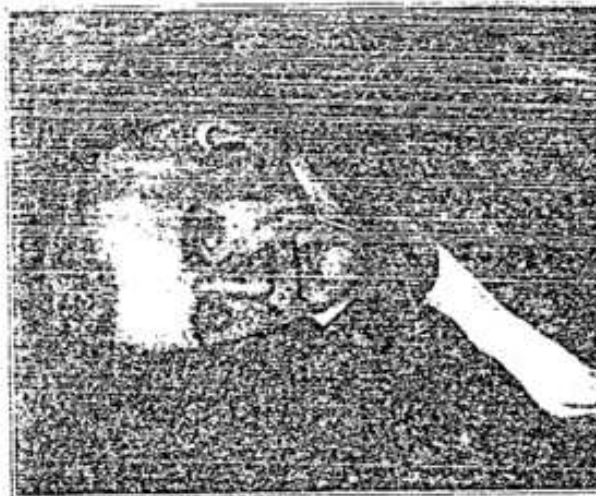
Edwin Polk, son of Ezekial Polk, was Speaker of the Tennessee Senate at the time of his death in 1850. He married Octavia Jones, daughter of General Calvin Jones. Their daughter, Octavia Polk, married T. F. Brooks.

Samuel Polk, son of Ezekial Polk and his first wife, Mary Wilson, married Jane Knox; a daughter of Captain James Knox of the Revolution. They had ten children, one of whom was James Knox Polk, born November 2, 1795; died June 15, 1849, was President of the United States.

The children of Samuel Polk and Jane Knox Polk were: James Knox Polk; Maria Polk; Marshall T. Polk; Eliza Polk; Franklin Polk; Samuel Polk, second: John Polk; Ophelia Polk; Naomi Polk, and William Polk. Of these



Mrs. James Knox Polk



Governor James Knox Polk

Marie Polk married walker and had Samuel walker; J. Knox walker; Marshall walker; Andrew walker; Jane walker, who married a Burnett;
 - Mary walker, who married a Pickett; Sarah walker, who married a Green; James walker, unmarried, and Annie walker, who married a Phillips. Eliza Polk married a Caldwell, of Richmond, and had two children, Samuel Caldwell and James Caldwell. Naomi Polk married a Harris and had four children, Maria Harris, Malvina Harris, Laura Harris, and Amelia Harris. Ophelia Polk married a Hayes and had two children, Jenny Hayes and Naomi Hayes. William Polk married and had three children, James K. Polk, second, William Polk and Tasker Polk. Franklin Polk died without issue. John Polk died without issue.. Samuel Polk . died without issue. Marshall T. Polk had two children, Eunice and Marshall Tate Polk, second..

PRESIDENT POLK

President James Knox Polk was born in North Carolina November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of Samuel Polk and Jane Knox Polk. When he was eleven years of age, 1806, the family moved to what is now Maury County, Tennessee. He went, however, for his education to the University of North Carolina, where he attained a remarkable record. He graduated there in 1818, was admitted to the Bar in Tennessee in 1820, and was elected to Congress in 1825. In 1835 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, which state he served ably and successfully. In 1844 he was elected President of the United States. He married Miss Sarah Childress, but left no children. He died June 14, 1849 and is buried in Nashville. He left no children.

Thomas Polk, son of William Polk and Priscilla Roberta Polk, was born about 1732, and died in Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1793. He was a very prominent man in the colonies. He was Colonel of the County and he represented Mecklenburg in the Colonial Legislature. He was a member of the Assembly in 1771 and in 1775 from Mecklenburg. When the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was passed he was selected to read it to the people from the steps of the house in which the Assembly met. He was appointed by the Provincial Congress in 1775 Colonel of the Second Battalion of Minute Men. He was appointed Brigadier General in 1771. He died in Charlotte in 1793. He married Susan Spratt and had four sons: Ezekial Polk, Charles Polk, William Polk, and James Polk, and a daughter. Of these the daughter married a Brevard. Ezekial Polk was a member of the Convention which passed the famous declaration of May 20, 1775. He served in the Revolution. No record is given of his marriage. Charles Polk married

Alexander and had a son, Thomas Independence Polk, because of the date of his birth May 20, who married Sarah Moore, and had Horace Moore Polk and Charles Polk, Second; of James Polk, the fourth son, no record is given. One son was killed at Cane Creek and James may have been the one.

WILLIAM POLK

William Polk, son of General Thomas Polk and Susan Spratt, who is called Colonel William Polk, was also a very prominent man in Revolutionary history. Wheeler gives much space to his biography. He was born July 9, 1758, in Mecklenburg County, as given by his application for a pension, and he died January 14, 1834.

He was a gallant officer of the Revolution. He was a spectator though not a member of the Assembly which at Charlotte in 1775 made the famous Declaration of Independence. He removed from Mecklenburg County to Raleigh late in life, and he died there January 14, 1834. He entered, though only seventeen years of age, the Revolution in April, 1775, as a Second Lieutenant of the Company commanded by Captain Ezekiel Polk, who was his uncle, Third Regiment of South Carolina State Troops of Mounted Infantry. Colonel William Thompson commanding. He was badly wounded at Eutaw, or Cane Creek, where his brother was killed. In 1776 he was elected by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, Major of the Ninth North Carolina Battalion. He served at Brandywine and Germantown, where he was wounded in the cheek. He went into the famous winter quarters at Valley Forge. In 1780 Governor John Rutledge, of South Carolina, appointed him Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth and then the Third South Carolina. He married, for his first wife, Griselda Gilchrist, daughter of Judge Thomas Gilchrist and his wife who was Martha Jones, a daughter of Robin Jones. They had two children, Thomas Gilchrist Polk, born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, February 22, 1790, and William J. Polk. Thomas Gilchrist Polk is called General Polk. He married Eloise Trotter and they had Jane who married Dr. _____ Bouchelle; Mary who was the first wife of George Davis of Wilmington. William, Richard, Emily and Thomas Gilchrist Polk, Second; William J. Polk, son of Colonel William Polk and his first wife, Griselda Gilchrist Polk., is called Doctor William J. Polk. He married his cousin, Mary Lunsford Long, daughter of Lunsford Long, son of Nicholas Long, who was Commissary General of the North Carolina forces in the Revolution, and his wife, who was Rebecca Edwards Jones Long, who was a daughter of Allen Jones, who was a son of Robin Jones. Dr. William J. Polk and his wife, Mary Lunsford Long Polk, had children, one of whom was General Lucius Eugene Polk, of the Confederate States Army who was born in Salisbury, North Carolina July 10, 1833.

Colonel William Polk married for his second wife Sarah Hawkins and had children, namely; Bishop Leonidas Polk, Mary who married George E. Badger; Rufus Knox Polk, Alexander Hamilton Polk, George Washington Polk, Susan Polk, who married Kenneth Raynor, and Andrew J. Polk and others.

BISHOP POLK

Bishop Leonidas Polk was born April 10, 1806, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; was a son of William Polk by his second wife, Sarah Hawkins. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and graduated there in 1827. He served for several years in the United States army, then feeling a strong inclination to the church, gave up his military life to become a minister in the Episcopal Church. He rose rapidly in his work and at the breaking out of the War Between the States, he was Bishop of Louisiana. The war re-awakened his martial spirit, however, and he offered his sword and his service to the Confederate States. He was commissioned a Major General and served with courage and distinction. He was killed in battle June 14, 1864.

He married in Raleigh, North Carolina, Frances Deveraux and had children namely: Hamilton Polk, who married a Miss Buck; Katherine Polk who married William Gale; Frances Polk who married P. Skipworth; Sally Polk, who married a Blake, of South Carolina; Susan Polk who married Dr. Joseph Jones; Lilly Polk who married William Huger; William Mecklenburg Polk who married a Miss Lyon, and Lucia Polk, who married Ed Chapman.

William Mecklenburg Polk, the last son of Bishop Leonidas Polk, was born in Ashwood, Maury County, Tennessee, August 15, 1844. He was given the name Mecklenburg in memory of the County where so many of his family lived and for the famous Declaration of Independence of Mecklenburg, with which so many members of his family played important parts. He married Ida A. Lyon, of Alabama. He served with gallantry in the Confederate Army. His son is Frank Lyon Polk, of the Department of State.

Miss Daisy Polk recently married a French nobleman-and General, Count de Buyer-Mimeure, whose Army title however is General Marie Joseph Louis Robert deBuyer.

In marrying a Frenchman of title she followed the example of her kinswoman Antionette Polk, niece of President Polk, and a heroine of the War Between the States, who married the Marquis de Charette. Her grandson, the present Marquis de Charette, is serving in the French Army.

The preceding narratives' regarding members of the POLK FAMILY were taken from NOTABLE SOUTHERN FAMILIES, compiled by Zella Armstrong Six Volumes in Three - Volumes I-II. Published by the Genealogical Publishing Company, Incorporated, Baltimore, Maryland - 1974. Pages 173-179.

FOURTH GENERATION POLK-MCREE LINE

Margaret Polk, born 1742
died 1803

Married: Robert McRee, son of William McRee of Mecklenburg,
North Carolina
died 1803

CHILDREN:

1. Deborah McRee*
Married: William Campbell

Children:

Jane Campbell

Robert Campbell*
William Campbell
John Campbell

Andrew Monroe Campbell

Harriet Campbell
Margaret Campbell
Deborah Campbell
Mary Campbell

2. James McRee
Married: Rebecca Bevard

Sarah Clay McRee
Adam McRee
James McRee
Eugene McRee
Julia McRee
Rebecca McRee
William McRee
Mary A. McRee
Robert McRee
Margaret McRee

3. Dinah McRee
Married David Hart

Children:

Mary Hart
Isabella Hart
David Hart
William Hart
Margaret Hart

4 . T h o m a s M c R e e
Married _____

Children:

Will McRee
Margaret McRee
Robert McRee

5 . R a c h e l M c R e e
Married: William Vance

Children:

James L. Vance
Robert W. Vance

6 . W i l l i - a m M c R e e
died in infancy

7 . M a r y . M c R e e Married:
William Barnett

Children:

Mary Barnett
William Barnett

8 . H a r r i e t M c R e e Married:
William Robert Taylor

Children:

Robert-Taylor
John Taylor
Mary Taylor

9 . M a r g a r e t M c R e e
Married: James Spratt

Children:

Thomas Spratt
Margaret Spratt
James Spratt
Martha Spratt
Leonidas Spratt
Elizabeth Spratt
Susan Spratt
Robert Spratt

10. Susan McRee, married (1) John Barnett, (2) Thomas Smart

Children: Susan

Margaret

Jack

Jane

Robert

these

Ann

which

William

(it is unknown which of
children by Barnett and
by Smart.)

11. William McRee, married _____

Children: David Margaret

Richard

Josephine

Robert Banks

James William

MACRAE

Among the long list of alternate spellings of this Scottish name are MacRay, MacRath, MacCrea, and MacReigh. The name is a 'personal' one like MacBeth and not a patronymic like MacDonald (son of Donald). The Gaelic form is Macrath which means "son of grace", or in some cases "prosperity". The ending word "rath" is common in old Breton names.

The stronghold of the early branch of the family was Eilandondan Castle of Scotland and in recent times this was restored by the late Colonel Macrae-Gilstrap. Going back to ancient records we find Macrathap. Molegan (Macrath son of Molegan), of Dumfriesshire, Scotland "rendered homage and had his lands restored to him" in the year 1296. From this we must assume that for some reason the person in question had been deprived of his land but there is nothing in the records which indicates the reason for this.

Other records reveal the fact that in the year 1684, a John Robert McCrie, in the Parish of Casfern, Scotland, was summoned and charged in court for being a disorderly person and a non-conformist. He was fined a sum of money (not indicated in the record), but having no cash assets was forced to give up a portion of his livestock.

In Ireland the name is more commonly found as MacGrath or MacRaith. Today the name "Rae" is numerous in the counties Antrim and Down, which are located north in the country and it is generally believed that "Rae" is of Scottish origin.

The most significant coat-of-arms granted to the name is recorded as having a shield with a silver (argent) background on which appears a red horizontal band (fesse) dividing three stars and a lion rampant also colored red (gules).

THE MCREE FAMILY

Very little has been learned of the McRee family. Will Book E, Page I, 1803, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina listed Margaret Polk McRee (widow of Robert McRee) mentions James, Thomas, and William. Also, David Hart (who married Dinah McRee) and William Campbell as Executors.

Alexander McRee of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, 1797 (Deed) was apparently the brother of William McRee, the Sheriff, circa 1790. Robert McRee may be the father of both Alexander and William.

Will of Robert McRee---wife, Martha

William

Alexander

Mentions a daughter but she was not named

Wife and Richard McRee were Executors

Witnesses were James Kennedy, John McRee and Richard McRee

Book B, Page 72, October 17, 1788

William McRee

Wife: Dinah

Sons: Andrew and John

Witnesses were John Allison, William McRee, John McCord and Thomas Henderson

Book G, Page 103, November 6, 1832

Abstract Will of James Vance (son of Rachel McRee Vance and William Vance)

No wife or children named

To:

Aunt Margaret Spratt

Uncle James P. McRee

Cousin Mary M. Campbell

Cousin Jane C. Campbell

Cousin Harriet B. Yates

Cousin William J. Campbell

Cousin John D. Campbell

Cousin Andrew M. Campbell

Cousin Margaret T. Walker

Cousin Robert R. Taylor

Cousin John D. Smith

Cousin Robert M. Campbell

Two notes due to William Campbell, Deceased, my former guardian, with interest to his heirs and one hundred fifty dollars due me from the estate to William Campbell.

Tombstone to be erected to my father, William Vance, and brother, Robert W. Vance, and one to my head.

James L. Vance

Joseph Smith, Executor

will of William Vance, Book F, Page 207 1817
William Campbell and Hugh L. Harris, Executors.
(Father of James L. Vance)

In the Steele Creek Presbyterian Churchyard in Mecklenburg
County, North Carolina:

James L. Vance 23 years 1809 November 30, 1832
Rachel Vance 32 years 1783 March 18, 1815
wife of William Vance 32 years 1785 February 25, 1817
David Vance 1736 - 1800
Coat-of-Arms on this grave: "Sola Juvat Virtu"
Deer's head two wolves on either side of crest
Crest three stars with stripe

Also in the Churchyard of Historic Steele Creek Presbyterian
Church, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

William McRee age 75 Died October 30, 1789 born 1714

Dinah McRee age 81 Died March 23, 1798 born 1717

Family letters, some of which are included in this
history, made mention of "Aunt Susannah Barnett Smart"
(Sister of Deborah McRee Campbell), Leonidas Spratt (nephew
of Deborah McRee Campbell), and "Uncle James McRee and
Rebecca, his wife". (Brother and sister-in-law of Deborah
McRee Campbell).

- It is known that the youngest of the McRees, James and
his wife, Rebecca, went to Tennessee from Mecklenburg County,
North Carolina with his sister Deborah McRee Campbell and her
husband, William Campbell. James McRee and family moved to
Arkansas in 1853. The James McRees and the William Campbells
lived in Fayette County, Tennessee, about fifteen miles apart for
some years.

FIFTH GENERATION MCREE-CAMPBELL LINE

Deborah McRee, born: Mecklenburg County, North Carolina
died: 1814

Married: William Campbell, son of Robert Campbell on Feb. 3, 1790
 born: 1761 in North Carolina
 died: October 10, 1832

CHILDREN:

- I. Jane Campbell
 born:
 died:
Married: Woodbin
2. Robert Campbell*
 born: 1796 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina
 died: May 10, 1864 in Ripley, Tennessee
Married: CI) wife's name unknown
 (2) Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Caldwell Montgomery
3. William Campbell
 born:
 died: prior to 1857
Married: Margaret Farris, November 8, 1849
4. Harriet Campbell
 born: June 13, 1804 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina
 died:
Married: (1) Weston B. Yates 1830 in North Carolina
 (2) Dr. Jonathon Burford in Tennessee
 died: 1849
5. John Campbell
 born: 1812
 died: prior to 1857
Married:
6. Andrew Monroe Campbell
 born: 1812, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina
 died: 1886
Married: Mary J. Neely, September 11, 1837
7. Margaret Campbell
 born:
 died:
Married: Walker

8. Deborah Campbell

born:

died:

Married: Smith

9. Mary Campbell

born:

died:

Married: Walker

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY

Our family records state that three brothers of the Campbell family came to America from Scotland about 1740 or earlier. One brother stopped in Penn's Colony, the other two located in North Carolina, then a province of Great Britain. They lived in what is known today as Mecklenburg County; the present city of Charlotte at that time being the chief town of the state.

The Christian names of these brothers has not been learned by the writer. One Genealogist has proposed that Robert was one of the two North Carolina settlers. The Progenitor of the line of Campbells depicted in this history was of the North Carolina Campbells.

We have the record of the birth of a son, William Campbell, who was born about 1759 or 60 in the Province of North Carolina about three miles from the present city of Charlotte. The name of the mother of William Campbell has not been found by the writer. Family history states the William Campbell and John Campbell fought in the same command in the Revolutionary war. One source records that William and his father were in the war together; another source has it that William and his brother, John, were patriots at Kings Mountain together. So far, in this research, William and John are the only members of the early line to be identified as belonging to this Campbell family. It is conjectured (without positive proof) that William Campbell was the son of Robert Campbell. (One John Campbell married Matilda Polk, daughter of Ezekiel Polk---no proof that this is the John Campbell mentioned above.)

In the HISTORY OF ROCKY RIVER CHURCH by Thomas Hugh Spence, 1954 we find: William Campbell is listed as a Revolutionary Soldier. Other facts regarding his service will be recorded here later.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL AND DEBORAH POLK MCREE

William Campbell and Deborah Polk McRee, daughter of Margaret Polk McRee and Robert McRee, were married in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

A copy of their marriage bond follows:

"State of North Carolina
Mecklenburg County

Know all men by these presents, that we, William Campbell and William McRee, are held and bound to his excellency Alex---Martin, Esquire, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief and his successors in the sum of five hundred pounds for the true payment of which we bind ourselves and each of our heirs, Executors, and Administrators, Jointly and Severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated this third day of February A.D. 1790.

The condition of the above obligation is such that the above bounden, William Campbell, hath this day and date--presents---
-pray-----license to Holy Rites of Matrimony between him and Deborah McRee. Now, if there shall---appear
. any lawful cause to obstruct the marriage this obligation to be void or else to remain in force and virtue.

Signed and sealed

William Campbell
William McRee"

The children born of the marriage between William Campbell and Deborah McRee Campbell were: Margaret, Deborah, Jane, Mary, Harriet, William J., Robert, Andrew Monroe, and twin, John. The latter two were only one and one half years old when their mother, Deborah, died. They were reared by their sisters.

From Historic Steele Creek Presbyterian Churchyard; we

find: "Deborah, wife of William Campbell, and child
November 19, 1834 Age 26 years (This presumably means
age of child for Deborah was married in 1790 and was at
least sixteen years of age at that time.)

William Campbell Age 71 years October 10, 1834
Born 1761."

"Mecklenburg County
North Carolina
Minute Docket Book 3, Page 32
Term February 1833

Estate of William Campbell, deceased
by William J. Campbell
Notes and accounts returned 1824 to 1834

Stephen D. Namson	A. Walker
Two on David McRee	John D. Smith
James McRee	James Porter
Augustus Alexander	John D. Campbell
John F. Wilkinson	Stephen and Jon McRum (McRee?)"

The amounts of money were left off.

The census of 1830 for Mecklenburg County, North Carolina shows:

Captain William Campbell
1 male 15-20
1 male 20-30
1 male 60-70 (William Campbell)
2 female 20-30
1 female 30-40
His wife was deceased, born 1760

A copy of the application for a pension for his service in the Revolutionary war follows:

"State of Tennessee
Fayette County

In Open Court

The Honorable Jon C. Cooper, County Judge of Fayette County, Tennessee, present and presiding.

On this the 7th day of July 1857, before the Honorable County Court of Fayette County, Tennessee, personally appeared Robert M. Campbell, aged about 59 years, a resident of Haywood County, Tennessee, who being duly sworn according to law, in order to obtain benefit of the Act of Congress passed 7th, June 1832 and says he is one of the heirs at law and children of William Campbell, deceased, who was a private in the Company commanded by Read or Polk, in the Regiment Commanded by Col. _____ in the War of the Revolution.

That his father as he believes entered the service at Mecklenburg, North Carolina about the _____ day of ____ AD 1782 to the close of the war.

That he was in the following engagements, to wit: Guilford Courthouse, Hanging Rock. That he served under the following officers in addition to the above named, to wit: _____ That he has no documentary evidence of his service. That he left no widow; she having died on the ____ day of _____ 1814: That the following are the only surviving children of said soldier _____ to wit: Robert M. Campbell, Deborah P. Smith, Margaret T. Walker, Harriet B. Burford, Jane C. Woodbin, and A.M. Campbell.

That the witness' mother married William Campbell in the state of North Carolina about the day _____ AD 1790 and that her maiden name was McRee. That his father died at _____ on the 10th day of October 1832. There is no private or public record of their said marriage in existence.

And he does hereby appoint Tucker and Lloyd of the City of Washington, D.C., his true and lawful attorneys to prosecute his claims to receive the certificate----- and do all the other acts and things necessary and proper in the premices.

Signed,
R. M. Campbell

Nebush
C.W. Reeves
James W. Black

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the day and year signed aboved mentioned and I do hereby certify that I know said deponent Robert M. Campbell and believe him to be as is stated above; that he is of the age above stated; and that I am not interested in the above claim.

Witness my hand and seal of said court affixed by order of said court now in session.

William H. Robinson Clark (Clerk?)

(It will be noted that Robert M. Campbell, son of William Campbell, and Deborah P. McRee Campbell, filed in behalf of the surviving children of William Campbell, deceased. The law creating the Revolutionary War Pension was not passed until June 7, 1832. His father died in October 1832 and had not filed for the pension.)

From the Treasurer's and Comptroller's papers, Revolutionary Vouchers

William Campbell, Salisbury District.

State of North Carolina
Salisbury District _____ No. 274 (?) Agreeable to an act of General Assembly Papede (?) in Wake County the 14th of July, 173_(?) William Campbell was allowed fourteen pounds, three shillings, and six pence for a public claim, by the lower board of auditors.

December 20, 17 __

David Wilson, Auditor
Whitt Carthey

By order
Richard Trotter

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION ON ROCKY RIVER
By Thomas Hugh Spence, Jr. Concord, North Carolina
Cabarrus Co. Page 177

Patriots and Soldiers of the Revolutionary Period---
Reverend Hezekiah James Balch, Pastor.

Rocky River and Poplar Tent Churches prayed openly
for the safety of the "Black Boys" while they were in
hiding. The list of soldiers follows:

William Alexander	Andrew Campbell
Thomas Allen	Charles Campbell
Robert Anderson	<u>William Campbell</u>
James Andrew	John Carothers
William Andrew	William Harris
John Bigger (Constable)	Joshua Headly (Black Boy)
Robert Bigger	Samuel Hanie
John Black	Thomas Irwin
James Bradshaw	Alexander Simmons
James Burns	Valentine Kirkpatrick
Chas. Coldwell (Constable)	John McAnulty, (Capt.)
David Coldwell (Capt.)	Robert Carothers
John Caldwell	Benj. Cochran (Black Boy)
Robert Caldwell	John Cochran
Nathaniel Johnston	
(and others not included by writer)	

From the deeds of Haywood County, Tennessee, Book R, Page 456
we find:

January 7, 1851 --Isaac H. McCord to Thomas J. and
Samuel Montgomery; States this land formerly deeded to
William Campbell by the state of Tennessee.
January 7, 1823.

A note found with this history reads:

"Right----I have this Deed. T.J.
Papa Jack's father."

WILLIAM CAMPBELL AND DEBORAH MCREE CAMPBELL

CHILDREN AND DESCENDANTS

I. JANE CAMPBELL WOODBIN

Jane accompanied her brother, Andrew Monroe Campbell and members of the Campbell family from Mecklenburg County, North Carolina to Tennessee around about 1839. No other fact has been found about her except a casual mention of her in a letter (included elsewhere in this history - written by her brother, Andrew Monroe Campbell from Tennessee. In this letter, he describes her as "fat and hearty as ever!", a reference she would undoubtedly have resented!) From Tennessee, Jane came to Texas with the Andrew Monroe Campbell family and others in 1853.

2. MARY CAMPBELL WALKER

The writer has not discovered any mention of Mary except in the letter noted above in which it is stated that she had never been well since she left North Carolina to go to live in Tennessee; mention also being made that she, John, William, and Jane were living together in Tennessee. She died prior to 1857.

3. HARRIET B. YATES BURFORD

Harriet was born June 13, 1804 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. She was married to Weston B. Yates in North Carolina in 1830. Her son, Weston Yates, was born in 1831 or 1832. She, as stated elsewhere in this history, accompanied Andrew Monroe Campbell and other relatives to Tennessee. After her husband, Weston Yates' death, she married Dr. Johathon Burford in Tennessee. A family Bible gives the following:

Births:

Jonathon Burford, born February 2, 1796
Nancy Chaffin, his wife, born August II, 1800
Jesse Sydenham Burford, born January 22, 1819
Rebecca Clark Burford, born July 19, 1820
William Edward Burford, born February 8, 1822
Francis Marion Burford, born November 26, 1823
Carolina Burford, born May 23, 1825
Elizabeth Burford, born January 12, 1827
Nancy Stirling Burford, born March 10, 1829
Phebe Burford born January 22, 1831
Louisa Virginia Burford, born February 23, 1833
Jonathon David Burford, born May 10, 1835
Sally Burford, born September 26, 1838

The following recorded births are the children of
Jonathon Burford and Harriet B. Yates Burford.

Andrew Campbell Burford, born May 28, 1840
Mary Debra Burford, born May 18, 1842
Robert Phillip Burford, born April 19, 1844
Harriet Jane Burford, born October 24, 1848

Deaths:

Jonathon Burford departed this life the 12th of
March, 1849

Nancy Burford, wife of Jonathon, departed this
life September 27, 1838. In hope of a blissful
immortality beyond the grave.

William Edward Burford died on board ship, Elban
Brooks, on the Pacific Ocean, October 30, 1850.

Caroline Burford departed this life on the 15th of
January 1861

Louisa Virginia Burford departed this life on the 22nd
of May, 1855. Born on Friday and died Fridays Harriet
Jane Taylor departed this life on the 15th of June,
1855.

"For his second wife, Dr. Jonathon Burford wedded
Mrs. Harriet B. Yates. Their youngest child, Harriet,
died in infancy. The three who attained maturity and became
residents of Texas were: Andrew Campbell Burford, familiarly
known as "Step" Burford, R. Phillip Burford, and Mrs. Mary
Burford Mathews.

Dr. Jonathon Burford lived in Tennessee where he passed the
remainder of his life. There he became owner of a sub-
stantial estate and a larger number of slaves. He not
only served effectively and earnestly as a physician, but
also, became a clergyman of the Methodist Church, so that
he was able to minister to the physical as well as the
spiritual needs of his fellowmen."

Harriet B. Yates Burford became a widow again in 1849 when
Dr. Burford died in Tennessee. She and her family came to
Texas with her brother, Andrew Monroe Campbell, etc.,
about 1853. She settled near Columbus or Weimar, Texas,
where she reared her large family. She died February 12,
1880, and is buried near Columbus or Weimar, Texas,
probably in what is known as the Osage Cemetery.

These notes were supplied by Mrs. James Hopkins, of
Garwood, Texas

4. WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL

William J. Campbell came with the Campbells to Tennessee from North Carolina. As stated before, William, John, Mary, and Jane lived together in Tennessee, probably until William's marriage to Miss Margaret Farris in November 1849. William's serious illness while in Tennessee was reported in the above mentioned letter. No other information has been found in regard to William J. Campbell. He died prior to 1857.

5. ROBERT MONROE CAMPBELL*

Robert Monroe Campbell was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina in 1796. He died near Ripley, Tennessee, on May 10, 1864. He had accompanied Andrew Monroe Campbell, his brother, and others from North Carolina to Tennessee about 1839. He came to Texas with the family and settled near Columbus, Texas in a small community called "Brushy", about eight miles north of Columbus, near New Ulm and Fayetteville.

Robert Monroe Campbell married twice. I do not know the date of his marriage nor the name of his first wife. The marriage took place before 1830. There were several children born to this union, possibly three or four. The only child of Robert Monroe Campbell and his first wife that we have any record of is Richard Springs Campbell, born in Tennessee, November 19, 1830. He is a half brother to Andrew Monroe Campbell (our ancestor). Richard most likely came to Texas with his father and others in 1851. At any rate records show that he was "Plantation Manager" for a Madam Posey; that he went back to Tennessee to volunteer for service in the Civil War. He served four years in the war, and after Lee's surrender he rode his mule from Virginia to Texas to rejoin his wife who had preceded him to Texas with her parents. He had married Miss Elizabeth Gillis on July 17, 1861. They settled in Tyler County, near Woodville, Texas. From the conclusion of the Civil War until around 1905 or 1906, Richard Springs Campbell lived without knowledge of the whereabouts of any of his Campbell relatives in Texas.

One day in 1905 or 1906 a stranger from Weimar, Texas, happened to talk with Richard Springs Campbell. On learning that Richard Springs was named Campbell, the man mentioned his knowing some Campbells in Weimar. Richard Springs showed him a "tin-type" picture of his father holding the twins, John and Andrew. The man at once identified the group as the Campbells

who lived in Weimar! The result, a trip to Weimar was taken soon by Richard Springs Campbell and he was re-united with his Campbell relatives. Records have it that at this time he was an old man with a long, flowing white beard. He was reported to have been called "Uncle Dick" by his newly found relatives in Weimar. In 1914 William Leonidas Campbell of Anderson, Texas, son of Andrew Monroe Campbell (Robert Monroe Campbell's brother), wrote a letter in which he stated that in 1905 a cousin of his, R. S. Campbell, living in Tyler County, had spent some time with him on a visit. This is very likely the same visit in which he contacted his kin at Weimar, Texas.

Richard Springs Campbell was a great favorite of his grandsons, sons of his daughter, Addie McRee Campbell Pate. One of his grandsons tells of the time he heard Richard Springs offer another man a knife. He told him, "A fellow gave me this knife on one condition. That if I ever met a man uglier than I am that I'd give the knife to him. Here, it's yours!"

Richard Springs Campbell died in 1916 at the home of his daughter, Addie McRee Campbell Pate in Woodville, Texas.

The children of Richard Springs Campbell and Elizabeth A. Gillis Campbell were as follows:

I. Richard William Campbell, born July 2, 1862. Died December 5, 1889. Married Nancy Anderson. (This could be the Robert mentioned in the obituary) They had one child: Uranus who married Alfred Bundy and had one child, Claudy, who married Ted Wood.

2. Addie McRee Campbell, married William. J. Pate, December 5, 1895. Two children: Robert M. Pate, killed in action in France, November 2, 1918. Woodville Veterans of Foreign Wars Post bears his name. James Leroy, married Grace Coppage. (He served 18 months in France and Germany) Their children: Robert Jackson who married Gradelyn Jordan and had Robert Jackson and James Laurence.

3. W. J. Campbell, born 1869, died 1873

4. Ralph Erskine, married M.Y. (Dutch) Tolar and had children: Elba Gettys who married Cooper Pope and had Deatna, 1914-1928; Dewilda who married Frank Grimes and had Larry and Lynette; Elizabeth married Ross Charlton and had a son who was killed in the service; Jeff, who married Esma Poindexter and had no children.

5. Florence, who married a Mr. Keeth.

Octogenarian Passes Away.

Richard Springs Campbell Passes Away at the extreme age of eighty-four years.

After an illness extending over a period of about live weeks, and which he bore with patience and fortitude, Richard S. Campbell quietly passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. J. Pate, Sunday morning, Feb. 28th, 't the advanced age of eighty-four years, Jhree months and seven days. Richard Springs Campbell was born near Raleigh, North Carolina Nov. 19, 1830. At an early age, he moved with his parents to Tennessee. At the age of twenty-one, he came t6 Galveston in 1851, and traveled afoot overland to Fayette county where he entered the employ of a widow, Mrs. Posey, as overseer of a large plantation until the winter of 1960. Leaving there he went to Arkansas, near the foot hills of the Ozarks; where he was married to Miss Lizzie Gettys in the spring of 1861. To this union was horn six children, two of whom died in infancy, four reaching manhood and womanhood. Robert deceased, and Ralph a prosperous farmer -living near Colmesneil; Mrs. Florence Keeth deceased, and Mrs Addie Pate, wife of W. J. Pate of Woodville. On April 12th, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K., 36th Trans-Ark. Reg., Price's division, where he participated in all principal battles fought west of the Mississippi, with much honor to himself and his country. In the fall of 1861, while in the army, he joined the Missionary Baptist church and lived a consistent member all his life.¹ He also joined the Masons at the age of twenty-one and was an honored member of that noble order.

After the war, he like thousands of others, returned to his anxious wife to begin life over again. They traveled overland to Tyler county,

landing here in the winter of 1865, their worldly pos sessions consisting of an old wounded army mule and an Enfield' Rifle. He settled about one mile west of Woodville, and two years later moved six miles west of town where he lived for thirty I years, where his wife died. Since then he .has-resided with Mrs. W. J. Pate.

Mr. Campbell was well known and liked by everyone who knew him. 'He was a consistent Chris. fiat]; of ten expressing his abiding faith in God's will; a faithful husband and father, a brave soldier and a noble citizen. He leaves many friends and relatives to mourn his death. he was --tenderly—laid, to, rest with Masonic honors beside his wife in the Anderson cemetery. near his old home three miles west Of town last Monday.

"This paper extends its sympathy to the bereaved relatives and friends.,

Card of Thanks.

To those who so kindly assisted us in the long illness and death of our father, we thank you sincerely and pray God's richest blessings upon each one of them.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pate.

When Robert Monroe Campbell married the second time, his wife was a widow with six children by her first husband. She was Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Caldwell Montgomery. Her children by her first marriage to Thomas Jefferson Montgomery were:

James William Montgomery	May 1, 1843 - July 10, 1861
John David Montgomery	January 15, 1845
Robert Samuel Montgomery	October 28, 1846 - October 8, 1862*
Thomas Ferdinand Montgomery	August 14, 1848
Willis Brown Montgomery	July 22, 1850 - July 19, 1851
Frances Ann Montgomery	September 29, 1852 - September 30, 1852

*Robert Samuel was killed on the battlefield at Perryville, Kentucky.

Robert Monroe Campbell was born 1796, died May 10, 1864 (age 68) in Ripley, Tennessee. Sarah Elizabeth Caldwell Montgomery Campbell, born November 13, 1821, died in 1888 or 1889. She is buried in the Osage Cemetery near Weimar, Texas. The children born to Robert Monroe Campbell and Sarah Elizabeth Caldwell Montgomery Campbell were:

- Kate Adeline Campbell
- Mary F. H. Campbell
- John Jones Campbell
- Andrew Monroe Campbell *
- Federic Caldwell Campbell
- Coron Lee Campbell

DECENDENTS OF

KATE ADELINE CAMPBELL

b. June 4, 1855

d. Jan. 17, 1936

JAMES HOWELL BLAIR

b. July 22, 1850

d. Mar. 4, 1923

Married Nov. 21, 1872

CHILDREN:

1. Elmer David
2. Hermina
3. Leona
4. Phillip Campbell
5. George
6. James Andrew
7. Sally Ann
8. Zack Willis
9. Burford Caldwell
10. Mollie Pearl

I. ELMER DAVID BLAIR

b. Mar. 4, 1874, Colorado County,
Texas

d. June 16, 1926

Married Nov. 28, 1895

FLORENCE N. GRAVES

b. Jan. 22, 1877,
Colorado County, Texas

d. Nov. 10, 1945

CHILDREN:

Lester Blair

b. Sept. 4, 1896, Colorado County, Texas

d. Sept. 16, 1900

Howard Graves Blair

b. Oct. 6, 1900

d.

(1) Ruth Walton

(2) Delphia Mays

2nd Marriage June 9, 1928

Children by first marriage: Clemmy Thoroughman

Howard Cameron Blair b.

June 17, 1926

St. Louis, Mo.

Children:

Clarice Blair

Karen Ruth Blair

Howard Cameron Blair, Jr.

Children by second marriage:

Gloria Jean Blair m. Kenneth R. Weaver

b. Jan. 17, 1931, Decatur, Texas

Children:

Vicki Lynn Weaver

Kenneth Dale Weaver

Mark Allen Weaver

Sally Weaver

ELMER DAVID BLAIR CHILDREN CONTINUED:

Susie Agnes Blair
b, Nov. 20, 1905
Colorado County, Texas
d,
Married Nov. 2, 1932

John J. Janak
b.
d.

Children:

John David Janak
b. Mar. 15, 1936

Marietta Pratt
b.

Married Aug. 17, 1957

Children: (both adopted as infants)

John Pratt Janak b.
Oct. 19, 1963

Katherine Camille (Katy) Janak
b. Apr. 23, 1966

Donald Ray Janak
b. July 6, 1937

Joan Eldridge
b.

Married July 28, 19

Children:

Ann Blair Janak b.
Jan. 25, 197F

Dorothy (twin to Donald)
b. July 6, 1937

Dick Morton
b.

Married Aug. I, 1959

Children:

Laura Jean Morton
b. June II, 1960

Richard Blair Morton
b. Aug., 14, 1961

Leigh Ann Morton b.
Oct. 29, 1964

2. HERMINA BLAIR

b.

d. Mar. 3, 1920

Married

HENRY MCMILLAN

b.

d.

Children:

Jesse McMillan

Laura McMillan

Harry McMillan

David McMillan

Leona McMillan

Raymond McMillan

Emmitt McMillan

3. LEONA BLAIR

b.

d. March 2, 1903. Never married. Died from appendicitis.

4. PHILIP. CAMPBELL BLAIR

b.

d. July 13, 1933

Married

EMMA VOUGHT

b.

d.

Children:

Annie Ruth Blair

Bernice Blair

John Philip Blair

Harold Blair

5. GEORGE BLAIR

b. June 27, 1881d.

Jan. 28, 1893

6. JAMES ANDREW BLAIR

b.

d. Nov. 22, 1951

Married

MATTIE MI LAM

b.

d.

Children:

Truman Blair

Weldon Blair

Mary Blair

7. SALLY ANN BLAIR

b. Jan. 18, 1885

Waller County, Texas

d.

Married Nov. 22, 1905

WALTER HOWARD MCCONNELL

b. Dec. 4, 1884

Waller County, Texas

d. Aug. 28, 1972, Houston, Texas

CHILDREN:

Byron O. McConnell

b. Jan. 31, 1911

Fields Store
Community,

Waller County

(1) Margaret Anderson

June 1, 1933, Houston, Texas

Divorced

(2) Laura Mae Cook

Sept. 18, 1949, Houston, Texas

b. Dec. 8, 1913

Stoneham, Grimes County

Children by first marriage:

Walter McConnell, II

b. Aug. 13, 1935, Houston, Texas m.

Dorothy Lynn Grant, Oct. 1960

Divorced

Genevieve McConnell

b. Jan. 30, 1938, Houston, Texas

Laura's children by previous marriage

Katherine Little

b. Jan. 5, 1943, Houston, Texas m.

Andrew W. Dunn, Sept. 5, 1964

David A. Little

b. Sept. 19, 1944, Houston, Texas

M. Terry (Platz) Wright, Aug. 10, 1970

Donna McConnell

b. Sept. 9, 1952, Houston, Texas

M. David W. Brubaker, June 2, 1973

Verna

b. Nov. 22, 1914

8. ZACK WILLIS BLAIR

b.

d. (since 1945)

(1) IDA SHELTON

(2) (name unknown)

CHILDREN:

Waddell

Vivian

9. BURFORD CALDWELL BLAIR

b.

d. Jan. 29, 1936

Married

ADDIE VAN HOUTEN

b.

d.

CHILDREN:

Mildred Blair

Burford Caldwell Blair (B.C.) died Mar. 14, 1978

Olene Blair

Marjorie Blair

Mavis Blair

Joyce Elaine Blair

Dorothy Blair

10. MOLLIE PEARL BLAIR

b.

d. July 26, 1941

never married

MARY F. H. (Mollie) CAMPBELL

b. Nov. 8, 1857

d. Jan. 15, 1919

Buried New Hope Cemetery

Waller County, Texas

J. D. (Zack) WILLIAMS

b.

d. Apr. 12, 1924

Married Oct. 24, 1878, Colorado County, Texas

CHILDREN:

- I. Sally
2. Richard
3. Sue
4. George Robert
5. Owen James
6. Leona
7. Hubert Edward

1. Sally

b.

d.

2. Richard

b.

d. died a small child Buried

Osage Cemetery Colorado

County, Texas

3. Sue

b. Dec 24

d. About 1953

Buried Rosewood Park Cemetery

Houston, Texas

4. George Robert

b. July 27, 1888 d.

5. Owen James b.

June 9, d.

6. Leona

b.

Waller County, Texas

d.

7	Hubert Edward b. Jan. 5, 1900 Waller County, Texas d. July 1, 1957 Buried Forest Park Cemetery Houston, Texas	married	Minnie Winkler at Colorado County, Texas
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Lucile Scot buried New Hope Cemetery, Waller County, Texas

JOHN JONES CAMPBELL

b. Mar. 30, 1861

d. d. Married May 19, 1892

AMY MCMILLAN

b.

Children:

Sarah Faye Campbell

Died at 3 years

Charles David Campbell

b.

Allyne Watson

b.

Married Dec. 24, 1936

Children:

Fay Jean Campbell

b.

Formerly Head Nurse John Sealy Hospital
Galveston, Texas. Now in Pediatrics at
St. Josephs Hospital, Houston, Texas

Thomas Campbell

b.

Married

Thomas is Superintendent of
Electronics and Electricity at
Baylor Company, Houston, Texas

Children:

2 daughters

Virginia Sue Campbell

b.

Works for Texas Employment Commission
Irving, Texas

John R. Campbell

b.

d. May , 1976

Nacogdoches,
Texas Married

Kathleen Weaver

b.

John was a Baptist minister for many years at
Nacogdoches, Texas

Children:

Charlene Campbell
b.

Jack Murray
b.

Married

Charlene teaches school in small town
out of Stephenville, Texas. Jack
teaches at Tarleton in Stephenville, Texas

Children:

I son



Grandpa Andrew Monroe Campbells house
in Waller County at Fields Store Community

DECENDENTS OF

ANDREW MUNROE CAMPBELL
b. March 20, 1861
d. Sept. 4, 1917

MARGARET ELIZABETH ROBINSON
b. Nov. 17, 1860
d. Nov. 30, 1907

Married Dec. 13, 1883

CHILDREN:

1. John Caldwell
2. Sarah Elizabeth
3. Cora Alice
4. Jesse Pearl
5. Robert. Earl
6. Margaret Lorena
7. Dorris Hayden
8. Gladys Mae

JOHN CALDWELL CAMPBELL
b. Aug. 24, 1884
Colorado County, Texas
d. Dec. 19, 1947
Houston, Harris County, Tex.
Married

LILLIE LESTER SPRABERRY
b. Oct. 18, 1891
Austin, Travis County, Texas
d. Oct. 30, 1945
Houston, Harris County, Texas

CHILDREN:

I. Eveard Caldwell Thelma Aline Burden
(E. C. Ed.).
b. June II, 1911 b. Aug. 22, 1914
Houston, Texas Houston, Texas
Married Aug. 29, 1930 Grandfield, La.

Oc4 Aer 5? 1-1 0

SON:

Richard Eugene (Gene) Campbell	Joyce Coleman
b. Aug. 30, 1931	B. Feb. 8, 1931
Houston, Texas	Baytown, Texas
Married Oct. 12, 1950	

CHILDREN:

Sharon Yvone Campbell	D. L. Golden
b. Jan. 5, 1953	

Gall Janice Campbell	E.E...Benningfield
b. Aug. 26, 1954	

Lanette Lynn
b. Sept. 29, 1956

Children of John C. and Lillie S. Campbell Cont'd.

2. Lee Olen Campbell	Dorothy Helen Pix
b. Apr. 12, 1916	b. October 31, 1920
Waller, Texas	Houston, Texas
Married March 19, 1940	d. Oct. 15, 1980
Houston, Texas	

Children:

David L. Campbell
b. April 4, 1946 d.
April 8, 1946
Houston, Texas

Ronald Lee Campbell	Linda M. Kitzmiller
b. March 19, 1942	b. Sept. 9, 1949
Houston, Texas	Sugarland, Texas

Children:

Brian Lee Campbell b. July 12, 1968
Houston, Texas

Craig Scott Campbell
b. Sept. 20, 1971
Houston, Texas

3. Addice Campbell	Leldon Knight
b. Feb. 23, 1921	b.
Houston, Texas	
Married	
d. April 2, 1944	d. April 2, 1944
(Drowning accident at Galveston, Texas)	

Child: Nancy Jean Knight	Kenneth Jones
b. Feb. 12, 1941	(Divorced)

Children: Johnnie Jones
Lisa Jones
Chris Jones

2nd marriage William McLemore

2. SARAH ELIZABETH CAMPBELL (Bessie)
b. May 26, 1887

d. Jan. 16, 1926
Houston, Texas
b. Fields Store Cemetery
Waller County, Texas
Married:

HENRY WARREN OGG, JR.
b. Oct. 23, 1881
Waller County, Texas
d. Oct. 26, 1940
Houston, Texas
b. Fields Store Cemetery
Waller County, Texas

Children:

Ernest Warren Ogg	Maudene DeLeon
b. Apr. 27, 1909	b. Octo. 15, 1910
Houston, Texas	Houston, Texas
Married Apr. 27, 1936	
Houston, Texas	

Children:

Maudene Elaine Ogg	Willard Woodrow (Sonny) Reams
b. Sept. 23, 1942	b.
Houston, Texas	
Married April 7, 1961	
Houston, Texas	

Children:

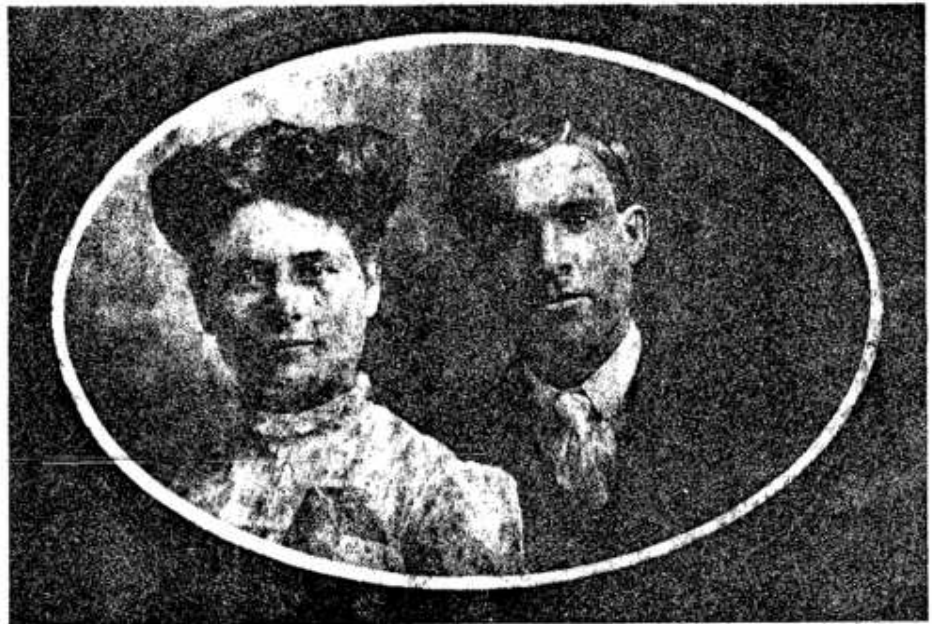
Debra Lea Reams
b. Aug. 22, 1964
Houston, Texas

Michael Warren Reams
b. Mar. 13, 1974
Houston, Texas

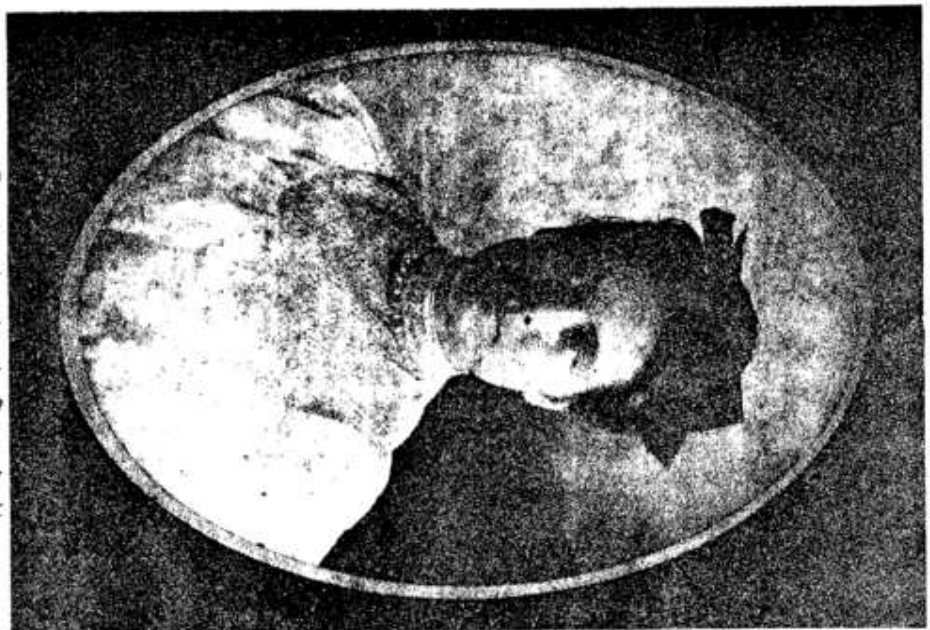
Rebecca Ann Reams b. Aug. 12, 1975 Houston, Texas

Ann Elizabeth Ogg	Richard Orland Mize
b. Sept. 15, 1946	b.
Houston, Texas	
Married Sept. 14, 1968	
Houston, Texas	

Children: (see following page)



Sarah Elizabeth Campbell - Henry Warren Ogg, Jr.



Sarah Elizabeth Campbell

Jr.

Children: (Ann Ogg and Richard Mize)

Amy Lucille Mize b.
Aug. 27, 1972
Houston, Texas

Molly Bail Mize
b. Nov. 1, 1974
Houston, Texas

2. Andrew. Lee Ogg Alice Gladys Shindler
b. Mar. 16, 1911 b. July 23, 1913
Houston, Texas Humble, Harris County, Texas
Married Jan. 21, 1933
Houston, Texas

Son:

Andrew Lee Ogg, Jr. Darlene Kay Priem
b. Sept. 8, 1943 b.
Houston, Texas Elkhart, Indiana
Married May 25, 1963
Bryan, Texas
Divorced May, 1977

. Children:

Martin Andrew Ogg ID:
July 2, 1964
Houston, Texas

Nicole Ogg
b. Apr. 14, 1970
Memphis, Tennessee

3. Leo Elmer Ogg Annie Christine Parker
b. Aug. 18, 1914 b. Sept. 2, 1919
Houston, Texas Houston, Texas

d. Jan. 23, 1971
Marble Falls,
Burnet County,
Married Texas
October 14, 1939
Houston, Texas

Children:

Beverly Joyce Ogg Johnny Burrell Fenley
b. Aug. 17, 1942 b. May 3, 1940
Houston, Texas
Married August 3, 1963
Bryan, Texas

Children:

Stephanie D'Anne Fenley
b. Aug. 14, 1967
Irving, Texas

Rhonda Gail Fenley
b. July 22, 1969
Irving, Texas

John Brian Fenley b. June 16, 1971
Irving, Texas

Donald Leo Ogg Mary Louise Beach
b. Sept. 24, 1943 b. Dec. 20, 1961
Houston, Texas
Married Jan. II, 1981
Bryan, Texas

Carol Lillian Ogg Samuel Jewett Enloe, Jr.
b. Dec. 8, 1946 b. July 26, 1940
Houston, Texas
Married August 22, 1964
Bryan, Texas

Carol Lillian Ogg and Samuel J. Enloe

Children:

Travis Scott Enloe b.
October 28, 1969
Bryan, Texas

Bruce Eric Enloe b. July 5, 1971 Bryan,
Texas

Sarah Ellen Enloe
b. May 1, 1973
Bryan, Texas

Darla-Jean Ogg	John Garrett Weatherford, 111
b. Nov. 11, 1949	b. Feb. 10, 1947
Navasota, Grimes	Calcasieu Parish,
County, Texas	Lake Charles, Louisiana
Married Dec. 23, 1972	
Bryan, Texas	

.Children:

John Garrett Weatherford, IV (Garry) b.
April 29, 1980
Bryan, Texas

James Robert Ogg	Suzan Elaine Feist
b. July 28, 1954	b. July 16, 1955
Bryan, Texas	
Married Aug. 18, 1973	
Marble Falls, Texas	

Children:

Scott David Ogg b.
Feb. 10, 1979
Austin, Texas

4. Doris Corinne Ogg John Roland Wallingford
 b. March 9, 1921 b. Sept. 18, 1913
 Houston, Texas Waller County, Texas
 Married February 5, 1938 d. Dec. 3, 1980
 Houston, Texas

Children:

Joan Yvonne Wallingford b. Louis Jacob Mickler
 Oct. 25, 1939 b. April 2, 1938
 Houston, Texas ,Houston, Texas
 Married July 3, 1958
 Houston, Texas

Children:

Kristi Yvonne Mickler b.
 July 29, 1959
 Houston, Texas

Louis Jeffrey Mickler b.
 July 29, 1960
 Houston, Texas

John Roland Wallingford Sharon Kay Mallet b.
 Aug. 17, 1941 b. Nov. 1,
 New Orleans, La.
 Married December 5, 1964 Divorced 1979

Children:

Lisa Michelle Wallingford
 b. Sept. 8, 1967
 Houston, Texas

Ann Nicole Wallingford
 b. Sept. 28, 1970
 Houston, Texas

John Roland Wallingford
 b. May 16, 1972
 Houston, Texas

Karen Ann Wallingford Phil Gerun Moore
b. Oct. 6, 1942 b. Jan. 3, 1940
Houston, Texas Port Arthur, Texas,
Married Sept. 2, 1961
Houston, Texas

Children:

Janet Lynette Moore

b. March 11, 1963

Houston, Texas

Keith Gardner Moore b.
Nov. 9, 1964
Houston, Texas

Leanne Moore
b. Nov. 5, 1969
Houston, Texas

Nicholas Wallingford Daphne Matilda Dasburg
b. May 4, 1951 b.
Houston, Texas
Married January 27, 1975 Divorced

Carl Wayne Wallingford Tracy Bloomfield
b. July 15, 1953 b. Feb. 15,
Houston, Texas
Married June 7, 1974
Houston, Texas

Children:

5. Marjorie Elizabeth Ogg Richard Ray Courtney
b. Oct. 10, 1925 Houston, b. April 16, 1913
Texas Married July 17, Oakalla, Texas
1943 Oceanside,
California

Children:

Margie Lynne Courtney (1) Robert Ernest Butcher
b. Mar. 23, 1947
Houston, Texas
Married Aug. 8, 1964
Houston, Texas Divorced

Children:

Robert Ernest Butcher, Jr.
b. April 2, 1965
Houston, Texas

Cheryl Lynne Butcher b.
March 2, 1967
Houston, Texas

Charles Ray Butcher
b. Aug. 30, 1968
Houston, Texas

(2) Henry Sustaita

d. March II, 1979

Nancy Jane Courtney Michael Lynn Wilson b.
b. Dec. 29, 1949 Houston, Dec. 3, 1945
Texas Married March Memphis, Tennessee
8, 1969 Houston,
Texas

Children:

Michael Gabriel Wilson
b. Dec. 11, 1972
Houston, Texas

3. CORA ALICE CAMPBELL

b. Feb. I, 1890

d. Dec. 15, 1969

Married

LONNIE SPRABERRY

b.

c.

Children:

Cleo Alice Spraberry

b.

d. d. Married

George Riley Hudson

b.

Children:

William Riley

b.

Warren Munroe

b.

Milton Duane

b.

Barbara Alice

b.

Nancy Jane

b.

Milton (Ma)

b.

Iva Arnold

b.

Married

Children:

Shirley Elizabeth

b.

Judy Corine

b.

Lonnie Kay

b.

Lois Arlene Spraberry

b.

d. d. Married

James C. Dodson

b.

Children:

Sylvia Joann

b.

James Sydney

b.

Cecil Spraberry

(lived to be about 3 years old)

Emmitt Ray Spraberry

b.

CI) Johnny

b.

Married

Divorced

C2) Wanda Peacock

b.

Married Dec. 24, 1951

Children:

Johnnie Charles Spraberry

b.

Married

Children:

John David Spraberry

b.

Christian Charles Spraberry

b.

4 & 5 JESSE PEARL AND ROBERT EARL CAMPBELL (twins) b.
July 1, 1894

Robert Earl died in infancy
Jesse Pearl lived to be about 5 years old

Both buried in Waller County, Texas

6. MARGARET LORINA CAMPBELL	CLAUDE ROBERSON
b. Jan. 1, 1897	b.
d. Dec. 2, 1966	d.
Married	

Children:

Gladys Orethea Roberson	Dean Scruggs
b.	b.

Married

Children:

Marilyn Drieth Scruggs
b.

Margaret Lorina Roberson	James Huval
b.	b.

Married

Children:

2 daughters

1 son

Irma Roberson	Clarence Sproll
b.	b.

Married

Children:

Cathy

Johnny Clyde Roberson b

Married:

Children:

3 daughters 1
son

Neva Roberson
b

Chastain

Married

Children:

2 daughters

7. DORRIS HAYDEN CAMPBELL b.
Jan. 6, 1910
d. Dec. 27, 1943
Married

GERTRUDE HOSEA
b.

Children:

Thelma Campbell
b. Aug. 24, 1922
Houston, Texas
Married

Thomas Truxton Reynolds
b.

Children:

Thomas Reynolds b.
Jan. 4, 1943
Houston, Texas
Married

LaVerne Parson

Children:

Renee Reynolds
Rhonda Reynolds

Larry Reynolds
b.
Houston, Texas

Carol

Children:

Christie Reynolds
Richard Larry Reynolds

Gail Reynolds
b.
Houston, Texas

Garry Sorrels

Children:

Gay Lynn Sorrels
Penny Sorrels
David Sorrels

Craig Reynolds
b.
Houston, Texas

Josie

Plays baseball for the Houston Astros

Dorris Creagor Campbell
b. April 6, 1924
Houston, Texas
Married

Nettie Horton

Children:

Gary Wayne Campbell
b. Nov. 11, 1949
Houston, Texas

Terry Campbell
b. Oct. 20, 1951
Houston, Texas

Gary Gilbert

Children:

Shelly Gilbert
Melinda Gilbert

Paul Campbell
b. Nov. 5, 1953
Conroe, Texas

Lorrie

Tim Campbell
b. Sept. 21, 1968

Tina Campbell
b. Sept. 21, 1968

Marvin Wayne Campbell
b. April 24, 1933
Houston, Texas

Lynn Kuykendall

Children:

Randy Wayne Campbell
b. Aug. 9, 19
Houston, Texas

Martha

Children:

Jenny Campbell
Angie Campbell

Glenn Campbell
b.

Debbie McDaniel

Houston, Texas

Children:

Wayne Campbell

Keith Campbell
b.

Teresa

Houston, Texas

Becky Campbell
b. Feb. 4, 19 Houston, Texas

Andrew Campbell

Houston; Texas

8. GLADYS MAE CAMPBELL

b. Dec. 15, 1904

Waller County, Texas

EUGENE GUSTA SCROGGINS

b. Mar. 18, 1899

Madison County, Texas

Married Jan. 23, 1921 Reid's Prairie Baptist Church
Waller County, Texas

Children:

Evelyn Marie Scroggins
b. Nov. 6, 1922

Carl Smith Richardson
b.

Married July 13, 1946 League City, Texas

Children:

Jack Dillard Richardson
b. July 15, 1947

Carla Sue Richardson
b. Mar. 1, 1951

Van Ellis Scroggins
b. Apr. 27, 1925

Coral Jan Yolland
b.

Married Mar. 6, 1948

Children:

Van Edward Scroggins Dorothy Jordan
b. Aug. 27, 1950 b.
d. Apr. 26, 1976

Killed in a crop
dusting accident
Katy, Texas

Married June 9, 1971

Children:

Stacie Michelle Scroggins
b. Jan. 16, 1974

Robble Lynn Scroggins Michiel Yarbrough'
b. April 8, 1953 b,

Married June 20, 1975

FEDERIC CALDWELL CAMPBELL
b. Aug. II, 1864, Dancyville, Tenn.
d. Apr. 22, 1943, Oakland, Texas b.
Osage Cemetary, Weimer, Texas

ELIZABETH (Kate.) MOORE m. June, 1884

Children:

(I) Hallie
b. Mar. 26, 1886
d.

Luther Lee Graves, Dec. 25, 1906

Children:

Frank Lee
b. Nov. 27, 1907

Marie Bussey m. Nov. 11, 1930

Children:

Frank Lee, Jr.
b. Jan. 19, 1933

Milton Caldwell
b. Sep. 24, 1910

(I) Loraine Gillie (no children)
(2) Maudene Jones m. Mar.27, 1943

Children:

Milton Earl, b. Jan. 23, 1944
Sherra Jean, b. Nov. 5, 1948
m. J. W. Dolan

Raymond Earl
b. May 8, 1925

(I) Cleo Loraine Jewett

Children:

Judith Rae, b. July 19, 1946

(2) Mrs. Phyllis Seely Fisher

m. Oct. 6, 1961

Children:

Bruce Fisher (her son by previous
marriage)

(2) Annie Laura
b. Feb. 5, 1888
d.

John Oscar Sanders m. Mar. 29, 1908

Children:

Melva Irene
b. July II, 1911
d. Aug. 20, 1912 (swallowed a safety pin)

(3) Elmer David C11 Maggie Phillips m. June , 1917
b. Sept. 23, 1893 Divorced
d. Aug. 9, 1960

Children:

Warren Franklin Irene Arnie
b. Nov. 6, 1920

C2I Eva McKinley m. May 15, 1938

(4) Irene _ Robert Miles m. Mar. 5, 1919
b. Aug. 22, 1891

Children:

Joseph Duve Leona Wick

Children: 4 sons

Robert Monroe Campbell and family returned to Tennessee where he died and is buried. His widow came back to Texas when her youngest child, Federic C. Campbell, was about seven years of age. In route to Weimar, Texas, they spent several days in Galveston, Texas at the home of Robert Monroe Campbell's brother, Andrew Monroe Campbell, who had moved to Galveston from Columbus when he remarried. The Robert Monroe Campbell family, the widow and children, resided for many years near Weimar, Texas, where Sarah Elizabeth had a brother and sister.

For a time after her father died in 1917 Gladys made her home with an older sister, Bessie and her husband, Henry Ogg. It was during this time that handsome Gusta Scroggins came courting in his shiny Model T. Ford. While he was inside visiting Gladys her two young nephews, Ernest, about 12, and Andrew, about 10, began to inspect the new automobile and to their delight discovered Gusta had left a box of candy, intended for his beloved, on the front seat of the car. Soon boyish taste buds got the better of them and they decided to sample the content of the box.

Years later Ernest laughingly confessed: "Heck! We knew the punishment for eating two pieces would be as bad as eating more, so we ate the whole thing!"

He had no comments to make on the punishment that followed.

A Perpetual Scholarship Fund has been established with the College of Agriculture at Texas A&M University in memory of Van Edward Scroggins, by his parents Mr. and Mrs. Van Ellis Scroggins of Katy, Texas. A 1972 graduate of the University with a degree in Agronomy, Van Edward was killed in a crop dusting accident on April 26, 1976, near Katy, Texas. He was the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Gusta Scroggins of Webster, Texas.

REID'S PRAIRIE BAPTIST CHURCH

On August 24, 1890, Brothers J. J. McConnell, T. J. Danford, J. M. Shelton, A. W. McAlpine, A. M. Campbell, J. M. Milam, J. W. Robertson, and A. J. Andrews and Sisters M. E. McConnell, Susan Danford, Sallie McAlpine, M. E. Campbell, L. C. Milam, Elizabeth Robertson, W. E. Andrews, Cynthia Ray, T. A. Sanders and Susan McAlpine met in the schoolhouse, which was on the north side of Reid's Prairie, for the purpose of organizing a Baptist Church. They elected to call it Reid's Prairie Baptist Church. Rev. J. N. Clayton, missionary for the Evergreen Association, served as preacher and moderator for this first meeting. During this meeting Rev. Clayton was called as pastor of the newly formed church. He accepted the call for one (1) year and served for the next three (3) in that capacity. The first deacon to serve this church was J. J. McConnell. Brothers J. J. McConnell and T. J. Danford were elected as messengers to carry the petitionary letter to the Evergreen Association. The first protracted meeting to be held by Reid's Prairie Baptist Church was held at this time. On October 25-, 1890, Brother T. J. Danford reported that the church had been received by the Evergreen Association. In April, 1896, the members organized the Sunday School department of the church.

On July 8, 1894, a special meeting was called for the purpose of starting a building program. Brother D. A. McAlpine donated a lot of land next to the school property facing the Navasota Stage Road. The gift of land was accepted unanimously by the church. The building was completed on the inside between September, 1897 and July, 1898. The building was to be constructed of pine lumber and face the road. At

the meeting of March 11, 1899, it was announced that the church building was free of debt.

When the road was black-topped and moved to run in back of the church house, the front doors and back windows were changed so that the road was once more in front of the church. In 1947 when electricity was introduced in the area, the building was, wired and lights installed. The next building achievement came in 1952 when the Sunday School wings were added to the original building. The new floor was laid in the spring of 1962. The windows were also replaced at this time. The latest addition to the church building were the Sunday School rooms which were completed this past summer.

Through the years, there has been two periods for which records are not available. One period of nine years and two shorter periods. A check of the records show that in the seventy-five (75) year history of the church nineteen (19) pastors served the church with four (4) of them serving again at later dates. Today, seventy (70) years after the erection of the church house, it is still in use. The building serves as a center of worship for a church of thirty-six (36) resident members.

worship services are held twice each Sunday.

August 1960

NOTE: This material apparently was compiled and distributed on the Seventieth Anniversary of the founding of the Reid's Prairie Paptist Church. This is the same church in which both Aunt Gladys and Uncle Gus Scroggins were saved, then later were married there. Aunt Gladys has indicated the Charter members who were her relatives. Father, A. M. Campbell; Uncle, J. M. Milam; Grandfather, J. W. Robertson; Mother, (Mrs.)' M.-E. Campbell; Aunt Lou, (Mrs.) L. C. Milam; Grandmother, (Mrs.) Elizabeth Robertson.

Submitted by Gladys Scroggins

REBECCA PARKS CALDWELL
(Great-grandmother of Sarah Elizabeth Caldwell M. Campbell)

by Ann Calhoun McMath Roy
Rockford Chapter (DAR), Rockford, Illinois

The Revolutionary War produced heroines of every description--- there were those whose names and deeds school children can immediately identify, those whose heroism is only known to history "buffs", and those whose sacrifice and deeds of valor are recognized only by their decedents.

Found in the latter category is the name of Rebecca Parks Caldwell---a woman of indomitable courage, daring, and boldness. It has often been written that a person's past holds the key to that person's future---so It was with Rebecca.

Rebecca Parks (Parque) was born in 1707 in County Antrim, Ireland, the daughter of a Huguenot refugee, Jacques Parque (James Parks). At the age of sixteen she was married to John Walkup^s--a marriage arranged by her father and the groom, a man thirty six years her senior. Four months after the wedding Rebecca was left a penniless widow and childless.

In 1724, Rebecca Parks married William Caldwell, the eldest son of John Caldwell, the patriarch of a fiercely independent Scotch-Irish family of staunch Presbyterian faith, whose ancestors were originally Huguenots, escaping from France and settling near Solway Firth in Scotland.

Rebecca's husband, William Caldwell, was an educated man, having been sent to Scotland at an early age to attend school. He was also a man with immense pride in his heritage; his children were reared with a knowledge of family tradition. William also possessed tremendous physical strength as well as charm and attractiveness. He was the antithesis of quiet, decorous, introspective Rebecca, but their marriage was one of strength and kindness, and it was to survive the most difficult of times in the New World.

On December 10, 1727, the Caldwell family, led by John and his wife, Margaret, and consisting among others, William and Rebecca, landed at New Castle, Delaware, moving immediately to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where the family set up residence among other Scotch-Irish of Presbyterian allegiance. In 1728, a son, John was born to William and Rebecca, followed in 1730 by a daughter, Sarah, and in 1734 by a second daughter, Margaret. In 1739, John Caldwell having applied for and been granted permission to establish a Presbyterian church on the western frontier of Virginia by Governor William Gooch of that colony. William and Rebecca Caldwell and their children moved with John Caldwell and his

associates, numbering approximately 200, to Cub Creek, Brunswick County, Virginia, forming the "Caldwell Settlement." Here Rebecca's second son, James, was born in 1739, followed by David, 1741, Martha, 1743, Eleanor, 1746, William, 1748, Elizabeth, 1750, Ann, 1756, and finally the last child, Rebecca. A family friend, the Reverend Patrick Henry, uncle of the Virginia orator and patriot, baptized Elizabeth, and probably Ann and Rebecca as well.

Busy making a home for their eleven children, Rebecca could be described as typical of women on the edge of civilization; however, though quiet and reserved in demeanor, Rebecca was a thorough disciplinarian and teacher. Left alone much of the time due to her husband's duties as one of the founders and first Justices of Lunenburg County (formed from Brunswick County in 1746), Virginia, his obligations to the Lunenburg County Rangers as officer-in-charge, and his oath to the religious faith which had "spurred" his father to be involved in the founding of the first Presbyterian Church in Virginia south of the James River. Rebecca reared their brood to have abiding faith in the principles of Christianity as described by John Knox, and to each she imparted the skills of reading and writing. She also taught indirectly by actions that justice, Independence, fortitude, and inventiveness were principles by which civilized man lived (her grandson, John Caldwell Calhoun, believed these principles inherently). These traits of character were to prove invaluable to Rebecca and her children during the Revolutionary War.

After thirty five years, during which the marriage of William and Rebecca Caldwell was strengthened by the arrival of their children, advantages, and adversity, William died at his home in Lunenburg County, a large landowner and a man of immense importance in the southwestern area of Virginia. His will, dated December 22, 1758, and probated April 17, 1761 in Lunenburg County, is found to be both equitable and unprejudiced. He had been a good husband and provider, a loving father, and a respectful and considerate son.

The children of William and Rebecca all grew to adulthood and all married--a rather remarkable feat if one considers the infant mortality rate during that period of history. John, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Gallman. Sarah became the first wife of Dr. James Martin of Camden, South Carolina. Margaret married her cousin John Ritchie, James took as his wife Elizabeth Forest. David married first, Sarah Martin, second, Nancy Carey, third a Miss Forrest. Martha became the second wife of Patrick Calhoun of Abbeville District, South Carolina (and the mother of the future Congressman, Senator, Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Vice President of the United States---John Caldwell Calhoun). Eleanor became the spouse of John Moore, William exchanged marriage vows with Elizabeth Williams. Elizabeth was the faithful wife of Major Robert Gilliam. Ann married William Lesley, and the youngest child, Rebecca, became the wife of Josiah East.

In 1770, the widow, Rebecca Caldwell, and members of her large family, moved to Mill Creek in the Newberry District of South Carolina (Old 96th District). It has been conjectured that the marriage of Martha Caldwell to Patrick Calhoun, a surveyor, Justice, Judge, militia officer, and a gentleman of great political ability influenced this move. It is known

that John Caldwell, the first son of Rebecca, was a distinguished surveyor and had worked for Patrick Calhoun surveying the western portion of South Carolina and that he had become most enthusiastic over the advantages of living in this section of the colony. Whatever the reason, Rebecca came to South Carolina a wealthy widow who was able to have built for her a most comfortable home which was staffed by servants. Here Rebecca lived in peace and contentment, enjoying her children and grandchildren. She was described as being small stature topped by greying hair, having not a beautiful face, but one which could be called intelligent and arresting, brown wide spaced eyes, high forehead and cheekbones, a mouth given to smiles, and a chin showing determination and courage---both of which she was to need as the Revolutionary War began in South Carolina and she saw three of her sons, three sons-in-law, and several grandsons march off to war. A fourth son-in-law gained fame while serving in the South Carolina Provincial Congress. Of Rebecca's sons in the service of America, John, a Captain in the 3rd South Carolina Regiment, and his wife were murdered by Tories in the yard of their home; James was grievously wounded in battle at Cowpens; and William was taken prisoner by the British at Fort Howe, Georgia.

The years that followed the opening shots of the Revolutionary War were ones of severe privations and loss, no less so in South Carolina than elsewhere. The forays of the Tories against the citizenry of South Carolina led to bloody encounters between the rival armies.

In 1782, James Creswell, a young rebel soldier of proclaimed passionate animosity towards the British, was visiting the home of Rebecca Caldwell,

The Tories had been seeking Creswell for some time and only shortly before had missed capturing him. Having heard that he was in the vicinity of the Caldwell Plantation, a company of Tory soldiers began their approach toward the house. Fortunately a trusted servant learned of the Tories advance and arrived at the house some few minutes before the soldiers. As soon as Rebecca Caldwell heard of their approach, and knowing that Creswell would be killed if caught, she, with ingenuity and courage, gave orders that her daughter Elizabeth was to hide and that Creswell was to dress himself in some of Elizabeth's clothes. At the same time, Rebecca ordered that her horse and that of Elizabeth be saddled and brought to the front of the house. Creswell, now dressed as a woman, with a bonnet pulled down over his face and slouching as best he could to diminish his size, walked with Rebecca from the porch of the house to the horses. Rebecca informed the Tories, who by this time surrounded her home, that she and her daughter were on their way to visit a sick neighbor and that they "must hurry!" They both mounted their horses, with help from the servant, and rode as quickly as possible away leaving the Tories to search for their quarry. When the Tories finally discovered the hidden Elizabeth and realized that once again Creswell had "slipped through their fingers," with the help of a 75-yearold great-grandmother, they destroyed a large portion of Rebecca's

household furnishings and drove off her stock. The house itself would have been destroyed by fire except for the quick actions of Rebecca's servants who saved it. It is recorded that one Tory later swore that he thought the girl with the old woman "took 'mighty' long steps as she went to her horse!"

Rebecca Caldwell's moment of valor and decision in saving the life of a Revolutionary soldier, by helping him to escape from the British, established for all time that she would be recognized as a loyal patriot. It was not enough that she gave her sons and grandsons to be soldiers, but she placed her own life in jeopardy by helping James Creswell. Rebecca had met danger and difficulties in the past with firmness and fearlessness so once again these traits of character stood her in good stead as she displayed courage and intrepidity in the face of danger.

This woman who had seen so much of Colonial and Revolutionary history lived, though infirmed, until 1806. Rebecca Parks Caldwell died in Newberry County, South Carolina at the age of ninety-nine years. Her will written October 4, 1799 was probated June 2, 1806, and although today her initials written on the will look quaint, they are inscribed confidently and with determination---personal characteristics which Rebecca Parks Caldwell displayed through all her life.

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Taken from the DAR Magazine, November 1974 Issue.

CUDJO

By Sarah M. Taylor

(Lt. William Caldwell, grandfather of Sarah Elizabeth Caldwell Campbell)

The soft evening breeze rustled the tall pines' needles, ruffled the long streamers of Spanish moss like a mother's caressing hand on her child's curly hair, then carried its whispered message of far-away news to the lower level of swamp growth and turbid, dark waters. It began to absorb the beads of sweat from the face and upper body of the burly black man seated at the base of a big pine. Lazily the man raised a hand, broad in its spread, to dislodge the persistent mosquitoes from his wet forehead, at the same time stretching his massive legs and thighs along the needle covered ground, curling the bare toes in relaxation. Myriads of mosquitoes buzzed their nightly chorus and he slapped at these lighting and sucking on his hard muscled shoulders and arms. It had been a long day.

Now as he watched the moon send its spreading paths through the dense trees he could, in this aloneness, bring his mind once more to focus on his constant problem---how, could he, black Cudjo, rescue his beloved Marse William from his imprisonment? A plan was forming in his thoughts, each day a small progress was made, but could he, a lonely slave, bring it to fulfillment?

In his mind he relived the many past months since his master, Lieutenant William Caldwell, had been taken prisoner at the fall to the British of Fort McIntosh. This was a small Continental stockade, one hundred feet square, with a bastion at each corner and a blockhouse at the center, garrisoned by sixty Continentals, and located on the Santilla River about halfway between the present town of Waycross and Jesup, Georgia. Only when provisions and ammunition were near exhaustion, and no hope of reinforcements could be expected, had Captain Winn, the commanding officer in charge, acceded to the English demand for surrender. Under the terms of the capitulation Lieutenant Caldwell of the Carolina Regiment and a fellow lieutenant were taken as hostages, and the other prisoners were paroled, not to bear arms again until an exchange could be effected. Caldwell's faithful body servant, Cudjo, was permitted to accompany him.

Under guard of a detachment of Redcoats the two hostages and Cudjo left the stockade.

"I am Lieutenant James Creighton in his Majesty, George III's service" the commander of the detachment introduced himself. "I will not ask for your paroles in as much as we have you well outnumbered and are heading for Fort San Marcos at Saint Augustine, from which no prisoner has yet been known to escape. Let us be on our way," and they began their journey through the Georgia swamps.

During this brief conversation Cudjo sat quietly in his saddle, filled with misgiving as to his own fate. He thought, "they'll put Marse Willum in the prison but what they gonna do wif me? I ain't never been far from him since we was litty bitty boys. What'll I do effen they seprate us?"

The custom was well established among the Colonial planters and other well-to-do slave owners, of allotting, soon after infancy, to each of their children, a slave of like sex and comparable age, to serve as playmate in very early childhood and as valet-body servant or maid as they grew in years. More often than not these chosen young negroes were taught the rudiments of reading and writing, while living as they did with the "white folks" they acquired many of the niceties of a cultured society. They slept at night on cot or pallet within call of the white master, ran errands, assisted in bathing, robing or disrobing, sharing in great measure the daily living. From such close association with their young "massa" or "missy" a deep and abiding affection often developed. This practice continued from the Colonial era until the abolition of slavery following the War Between the States. The actual love existing between many body-servants or maids and their owners, lasting throughout their life spans, is hard of understanding by later generations. The possible dissolution of this constant closeness and personal interdependence was the cause of Cudjo's fear. His master, big in stature as himself, was his ideal and idol.

The journey to the fortress had been neither eventful nor too uncomfortable. As they neared their destination Lieutenant Caldwell had given his servant what meager information he himself knew of the impregnability of this prison to which they were being taken.

"Cudjo, this fort to which we're going was begun in 1672 by the Spanish and was some twenty years in the building. Its walls are sixteen feet thick, of coquina rock quarried from the pits across the bay on Anatasia Island. The battlements are protected by four watch towers and many cannons and the base of its walls by a deep moat--- (you know what that is), from fifteen to forty feet in width, opening to the sea and crossed by one lone and well guarded drawbridge. I can see no hope for the success of any escape attempt." Cudjo took this warning to heart.

The slave, as close to his master as he was permitted to get, watched his expression at their first view of the forbidding pile of stone and could read intense discouragement on the loved face.

Upon reaching the drawbridge the party was greeted by the officer in charge. "What have we here, Lieutenant Creighton? It looks as though your hunting expedition was successful."

"A little, sir," replied Creighton. "We met , one might say, in the Georgia swamps, when our brave men captured Fort McIntosh. This is Lieutenant William Caldwell, South Carolina Regiment, and Lieutenant Milton of the Georgia Brigade. And this is Lieutenant Caldwell's man-servant. I wouldn't leave him in the swamp but brought him along. As you can readily see his mount, which I appropriated for myself, and the lieutenant's are fine peices of horseflesh. What are your wishes for the slave?"

"Oh, let him go free. He can join those negroes and Indians there on the edge of the swamp. He can't do us any harm there, and we've too many mouths to feed already in the fort---supplies are slow in coming through."

Cudjo was permitted to bid his master a brief farewell, then turned disconsolately towards the encampment he could see in the near distance, his one backward glance giving him the saddening view of his master entering the grim prison.

Over the Intervening months the huge negro had become well known to the Indians who lived their usual life on the fringes of the white man's community. They hunted and fished, finding a ready market at the fort for any small surplus in exchange for cheap trade goods. The camp also included some negroes---escaped slaves from Georgia or Florida, a few freedmen, and fewer still, servants of Cudjo's standing. The negroes also hunted for the fort and in addition supplied wood to its cooks and for the small fires maintained against the dampness of the nights as the clammy mists came from the nearby swamp.

Cudjo, despite having spent his years as a house slave, with little or no manual work required, soon took advantage of his great strength. Securing an ax, his piles of cut wood provided him with a passport to within the prison walls. In addition he brought into action an up-to-then little used talent learned in his "white folks" kitchen where his mother was head cook. Scrounging sugar, and other scarce ingredients, he began to offer to the fort's personnel small cakes and a variety of sweetmeats. The soldiers vied with one another for his products, happy to relieve the monotony of their army fare.

As day followed day, the figure of the great negro, his pleasant greeting, his slow, vague smile and soft speech became so commonplace that he could wander at will through the fortress, never accosted or questioned, except as a friend. He consistently used every ruse he could think of to establish his reputation as a strong but slow-witted and harmless man.

Thinking this all over as he lazed against the pine tree Cudjo concluded that the time had now come when he felt a degree of safety in making first contact with his master, whose cell he had located on an upper level of the fort some two-thirds up a long stone stairway leading to the battlements. Thus far he had carefully avoided any recognition of himself by his loved "Massa." He wished their first meeting to take place at a time chosen by himself when observation by a Britisher would be at a minimum.

This occasion presented itself in the dark of a late afternoon when general visibility was diminished by shadows from the stone walls. With his back to the barred cell window, Cudjo gave a low, distinctive whistle, for years the recognition signal between these two. At once came a low whistle in response.

"Marse willum," whispered Cudjo, "keep down low from the window so nobody see we's talkin'. How is you doin'?"

"Cudjo, you scamp, how welcome your voice is to me! Where have you been all this long time? How are you? Where is Lieutenant Milton?"

"I'ss fine, suh, but I doan know nothin' about Mr. Milton-- ain't seed him atall, but I'ss makin' us a plan to git you out of hyar. Is you lost any of them pounds you was carrying round afore them nasty Redcoats got you and brung you hyar?"

"Yes, I've lost a lot of weight---rations are low in the fort and meals slim. why do you ask that especial question?"

"Cain't take time now to tell you, suh; must go from hyar afore they sees me. I wants you to jest bout starve yo'self and lose more of them pounds. Do dat. I'll talk to you again soon as I kin when it's safe. Don't let nobody know wese talked togedder. Bye, suh."

With that Cudjo began descent of the long flight of steps, humming rather loudly to himself as was often his custom when dispensing his wares. A few steps from the bottom he was met by a guard on the way up. What a narrow margin there had been between the conversation at the cell window and this meeting! But he managed to keep his humming from ceasing abruptly enough to cause comment.

"wait, Cudjo. Aren't you pretty late in leaving today?"

"Jest on my way out now, suh. Been awatchin' some birds on the battle-ments 'fore they went to the forest for they sleep. Pretty things they is."

"Yeah. What you got left to sell?"

"Just a couple litty cakes, suh. You want?"

The sweets and money changed hands and the men went their separate ways. Cudjo breathing deeply with relief over his narrow escape from detection.

Thereafter, always on the alert against discovery, Cudjo would stop momentarily beside William's barred window whenever an opportunity presented itself.

"How you is today, Massa?" he would whisper as he stood to the side of the grating, his back to the stone wall. "Is you gittin' thinner? My plans is amaking."

"Yes, you rapsCALLION," would answer the prisoner. "Soon I'll be a living skeleton. I'm starving myself and getting weak as a day old hound-dog. They don't let me have any exercise, either, and these are cramped quarters."

"Keep it up, suh. Time's agittin' close."

"What is your plan, -Cudjo?"

"Ain't atellin', suh, but you watch out for the first dark, rainy night."

"Marse willum might talk in he sleep," thought Cudjo. He was. wise enough to keep his ideas to himself.

Early October brought a dark night with a drizzle of rain to obscure any moving object. A brisk wind to distort small sounds provided the background necessary for Cudjo's project. Bits of gray moss from the nearby forest and ashes blown from the open cook fires of the fort whipped around corners of the masonry, the calls of the guards to one another were picked up and carried aloft into the misty sky. Every soldier not on duty sought refuge wherever available within the confines of the fortress.

Cudjo, too, secluded himself in a sheltered nook close to the stone stairway leading to William's cell, the gate guard not noting

his failure to depart upon the sounding of retreat, the signal that all outsiders must leave the fort. The garrison settled to its night's rest with rustlings, and imprecations against the weather. Lanterns were extinguished in the soldiers' quarters. Cudjo stole up the steps and gave his low whistle, then whispered just loud enough to be heard over the sounds of the rain and wind, "Come quick, Massa willum, time to go."

Not waiting for a response he grasped two adjoining window bars in his strong hands, and with the exertion of every muscle in his powerful arms and shoulders, inch by slow inch, he forced them apart and somewhat loose from their surrounding masonry. His efforts caused the sweat to pour from his body to mingle with the rain drops, until he was as drenched as a sailor at sea just rescued from a fall overboard.

William was by then standing at the window, leaning weakly on the sill. In compliance with Cudjo's behest his master's starvation had been thorough. Had there been light enough to reveal his condition, anyone acquainted with him previously, would have been horrified, as was Cudjo, at this transformation into the skeleton facing his rescuer.

"Laws a murcy, Massa, you is so thin you almost ain't hyar! What the sojers say? They think you sick and cain't eat?" Lacking strength, William's answer was a simple, "Yes. Help me out, Cudjo, for I've very little strength."

With black hands under the armpits, and William's own slight twistings, the servant drew his master through the opening between the bars, but when freed from the cell Cudjo found him too feeble to support himself. Taking the emaciated form gently into his loving arms the servant ascended the long flight of stairs, keeping closely to the wall and taking each wet step with the caution of an Indian stalking his quarry in the forest. A fall now would be catastrophic to both rescuer and erstwhile prisoner. This was the beginning of the most dangerous portion of the journey to freedom, All could end should a soldier wander their way. Cudjo had checked the time for changing the guards in the watch towers and was safe in that quarter.

The last of the stairs negotiated safely, the shadowy figure with human load slunk around corners to the west wall of the bastion, every contour of the wall and foot of ground memorized by the black man as he had wandered over the fort selling his sweets and delivering his cut firewood. His arms numbed from carrying their burden, for

even the skeletal frame of William was a weight far beyond that of an average man, at last Cudjo leaned against the rock of the wall, set his master on his feet, then they both sank to the stone floor in total exhaustion.

Cudjo had accomplished the supposedly impossible, thus far!

"Breathe quiet, Massa, quiet as you kin," cautioned the slave, and gradually the gasps of laboring lungs being refilled with air subsided.

"Where are we?" asked the lieutenant, his voice weak and low from fear of discovery and lack of strength.

"Well, I'll tell you, suh. Them is good Injuns and black folks I'se been livin' and sociatin' with. The Injuns has been round here a long time and knows lots about this old fort and so does I. We'se on the roof and there's four watch towers and guards in each of 'em, so we'se got to be quiet and sneaky, but we sure cain't get losted, and when we gits to my spot, some Injuns goin' to be there to help us. Now effen youse rested 'nough you lean on me and we'll go fast as we kin for we'se got to be 'way and hid afore the sojers misses you."

The complete darkness enveloping them forced them to feel their way with hands against the wall wet from the rain, the necessity for all haste possible and the pitiable weakness of the Lieutenant, gave to their passage a nightmarish quality-. Exhaustion was fast . overcoming the weakened William, even assisted as he was by Cudjo. Determination alone provided William with the strength to reach Cudjo's carefully chosen spot, a portion of the battlement at some distance from the western guard tower. The rain had decreased to a thin drizzle, the wind swirled with eerie sounds around corners, a pale moon gave a diluted light through the clouds racing overhead. The black man, reaching under his tattered shirt drew forth, from its coils around his body, a long sturdy length of rope, knotted at intervals some two feet apart, and with a double saddle loop at one end. The other end Cudjo fastened securely to the nearest cannon mounting, then carefully placed one of the loops over each of William's legs, drawing the rope up to the crotch.

He whispered, "The Injuns give me this rope, Massa, and heppes me fix the saddle for you and the knots for me so's I'll know when you's nearing the water. Now w'se really for true gotter be quiet as a

fox atter the chickens lessen the guard hears us. I'm goin' to hep you over the wall and let you down easy like. Don't you worry--- Injuns in a dugout is awaitin' right down there in that there moat that I knows all about now, to help us git away. I'll be comin' down soon's you Jerks the rope to tell me its free and loose."

Carefully over the wall went william, helped by his faithful servant whose great strength was again called for as he lowered his master foot by foot. His big, bare feet planted for support against the battlement made no sound, but when half the distance to the water william's foot struck an unseen projection with a resultant rasping sound, Cudjo and his burden froze in their places.

"Who goes there?" came a challenge from the guard in the tower. The black man crouched his huge form in the shadow, scarcely daring to take a breath. He could see the guard, gun at the ready, leaning from the tower's small window, head cocked to the side as he listened for a repetition of the noise, "I said, who goes there?" he called again. No response but the wail of the wind, and deciding that his ears had deceived him, or some small object blown by the gale had caused the grating sound, he returned to the comparative comfort of his nook in the tower.

Now Cudjo was a bit more hasty with his rope-work and was soon rewarded by a pull from the other end. Hastily, but silently, he lowered himself over the battlement and began his own descent. Reaching hands guided him into the dugout which moved quickly and noiselessly along the moat, keeping to the shadow thrown by the wall,

"Now, Marse willum, Don't you fret. These is good friends of mine. They' gonna take us to a Island away back in the swamp where there's a shelter they calls a chickee. It's a sort of headquarters for they fishermen, There's rations for us there and we kin hole up 'till you gits some strength back. I'se goin' to take keer of you good. I couldn't stay on in the camp anyways 'cause soon as the Redcoats finds them bars broke aside, and the rope ahangin' over the wall, and you gone, they'll figger I hepped you get away, Least-ways that's what I'm athinktn!"

"You are quite right, Cudjo", said william feebly. "You have engineered this escape in a most masterly manner. I am entirely in your hands from now on. Please thank these kind men and promise them a reward. Now, I'm going to leave everything to you and get some sleep."

"You do jest that, suh. Don't you worry bout payin^g 'em, 'cause I'se a'ready done lots o' things for 'em to settle our bill."

The rain had now ceased entirely. The two Indians poled the dugout through the darkness until they reached the swamp, following a route known only to themselves, and soon were surrounded by a morass of trees, low growth, vines and shallow water. The promised island was reached within an hour. There they helped Cudjo lay his master on the chickee floor. This hut consisted of a raised platform of small logs covered by a roof of overlapping palmetto fronds, some hanging like an elongated fringe over the edges and comprising the only protection against the elements of the otherwise open sides. Here William snuggled safely to sleep beneath his blanket to begin his restoration to health.

A few days later their two Indian friends stopped by on a hunting expedition. Cudjo understood their guttural lingo of mixed Indian, Spanish and English enough to interpret the news for William's benefit.

A great furor had been raised by the British over their prisoner's escape and disappearance, together with that of his servant. A thorough search of the camp and interrogation of Indians and negroes produced not a single lead to follow in the quest for the refugees. The broken bars and dangling rope provided the solution of the means of escape but belief was growing that both men had perished in the waters of the moat and their bodies been carried to the sea. The Indians were confident that the hue and cry would soon die as none of the few members of the camp having knowledge of the escape or present whereabouts of the two men would betray them. Cudjo had chosen his helpers and laid his ground work well.

After their capture the servant had managed to keep some of his master's and his clothing. The friendly Indians provided them with food. These essentials of living coupled with total rest and freedom from anxiety, permitted William to regain a measure of his strength so steadily that within a few weeks he was ready to undertake the journey home. The British had not confiscated his money and he was able, through Cudjo's intercession, to persuade one of the Indians to give him a contraband gun with a small amount of ammunition, in exchange for some coins to be made into a necklace. This Indian also agreed to use his dugout and guide them northward through the swampy and strange land.

Upon reaching the backwoods country of Georgia travel was slow but sure for them nor did they encounter any British patrols.

At last the wanderers reached their goal, the forest road bordering the Caldwell plantation, Mill Creek, near Newberry, South Carolina, weary, hungry, dirty, unshaven. The house could be seen in the near distance and William warned Cudjo, "We shall go to the rear door and you represent me as a man from the ranks of the South Carolina Regiment with news of Lieutenant Caldwell. To see me in my present condition, without warning, would be too great a shock to my mother. I will even disguise my voice. Cudjo, there is no use in my trying to thank you. You know my appreciation. Without you and your good planning I'd probably be dead by now in that cursed prison and my mother would never have seen her son again, nor 'would my fiancée, Miss Williams. We are all deeply in your debt."

"I doesn't want no thanks, Marse Willum. We's always been togedder and we's jest goint' to keep on bein' togedder--- That's all I wants. Whas dat? I hears a horse acomin'."

The horse, a young filly, ridden by a young woman, spied the men in the road, started to wheel back, the saddle turned, the rider fell and the beast ran off;

William approached her and asked, "Are you hurt?"

"Since you do not require my help I will then go catch your horse," he said not offering her assistance lest his approach, too close, frighten her.

Cudjo looked at his master for instructions. William shook his head slightly in the negative. They knew this young lady well, Miss Elizabeth Williams, but she failed to recognize in this gaunt, disheveled and dirty soldier, her fiancé.

'Very soon William was back with the horse, adjusted the saddle and helped the girl to mount,

"Who lives in that plantation house over there?" asked William.

"The widow Rebecca Caldwell," she replied. "I am going there to enquire if news has come of her son who is a prisoner of the British at Fort San Marcos in Florida." She added, "Come with me if you would like to request assistance of some sort."

The trio approached the house and upon arriving at the portico were greeted by Mrs. Caldwell, erect and dignified in her gray bombazine with its white collar and cuffs, a garnet brooch at her throat, who looked with pity at the bedraggled creatures facing her. The two men stood somewhat behind the young lady and Cudjo could discern her puzzlement in the expression of the older woman. Did she recognize something about the tall, thin white man---his eyes, his nose perhaps? The rest of his face was masked by unkept beard and grime, his hair long and shaggy, his clothing tattered and soiled. Nor was Cudjo's own appearance any more prepossessing.

"What man is this?" Mrs. Caldwell asked Elizabeth.

"I do not know. I trust not a Hessian, one of those horrible British mercenaries. My horse threw me back on the road, and he was of assistance to me, and sounded rather cultured in speech. I may have misjudged him, but offered him help from you if it were needed."

"Scuse me, Missy," spoke Cudjo. "Dis man say he knows about a Marse willum Caldwell. He say he alright and he'll tell you bout but kin we clean up some and have some vittles afore he talks to you?"

"Sambo", she called to her houseboy, standing with undisguised curiosity in the doorway, "give these men ample food, then take the white man up to Mr. William's room. Help him with his needs---a bath and shave and whatever clothes of your master's you can find for his use. There might be something in the old press which would be a better fit than Mr. William's more recent clothes. Direct the colored man to the quarters and tell Big George to outfit him. Don't take an undue length of time, either of you, for you must know my eagerness for news of my son after all these long months of silence. "You may", to the colored man, "when you are fed and have cleaned up, accompany the gentleman to the morning room. I will have questions to ask of you also."

Within the hour, two rehabilitated wanderers presented themselves to Mrs. Caldwell and her visitor. "William, my beloved son," exclaimed his mother in a choked voice. "I had a strange feeling of familiarity when I first saw you, despite your thinness, but your disguise was almost complete. I thank God for your return, as does Elizabeth." After an embrace fraught with deep affection she gave him a slight shove in the direction of his fiancée who with steps as eager as his own came into his outstretched arms. "Is it not wonderful that Elizabeth is here to welcome you home? She has ridden over from her plantation every few days, all these

long months, hoping for some news of you and to keep me company in our mutual anxiety."

Finally, with Elizabeth close at his side, their faces alight with the joy of their reunion, William came back to earth.

"I've a long tale to tell you two. Let us make ourselves comfortable. Cudjo, you've earned a share in this story-telling. Bring that hassock a bit closer, you are a tired man and Miss Rebecca will not mind you resting on it."

Faithful Cudjo took his seat, at some distance from his "white folks", with a smile in his eyes and a sigh of contentment. He had brought his loved Marse William safely home, and they were still together, to share whatever lay ahead for them, beginning with the happiness of his master's marriage to Miss Elizabeth.

ADDENDUM

Upon his return home to Newberry District, South Carolina, instead of rejoining his company, Lt. Caldwell was made a scout and ranger, being particularly well-fitted for this duty by his accurate knowledge of the country, gained before the war in his profession as a surveyor. His sister, Martha, had married Patrick Calhoun, whose father, Colonel Calhoun, had been sent by George Washington before the war to survey South Carolina and lay it off in districts, and William and his brother, John, had assisted him.

Following service as a scout he joined the company of a younger brother, James Caldwell, and took part in the campaign ending in the Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina. Soon after this battle he was again detailed as a scout and continued this dangerous service until the close of the war, having many escapes from capture and death. In 1789 he was elected County Court Judge, and in 1804 senator for Newberry District. He died in 1814.

This information is likewise taken from letters of Elizabeth Ann Caldwell Higgins in Caroliniana Library, Columbia, South Carolina.

Authors Note: The foregoing is taken from letters written by my great-grandmother, Elizabeth Ann Caldwell Higgins, daughter of William Caldwell and Elizabeth Ann Williams Caldwell of the story. The original letters are in the Caroliniana Library, Columbia, South Carolina, in the Higgins file.

"White Hall August 21, 1775.

"Dear Sir:—I just now received a letter from Col. Thompson and Major Mayson, dated the 10th inst., at the Congarees, informing me that they learn of a body of men going from our regiment and headed by some of the disaffected about Stephen's Creek, to attack Augusta. They desire me to give you every intelligence for the defence of Fort Charlotte, that you may be on your guard. I have heard nothing as yet of the above report, but you may depend upon it that if ever they make such an attempt they will have Fort Charlotte in their view.

"I would take the liberty to advise you, if you should hear anything of the above report—that Captain Taylor would order some of his Company to reinforce the post.

"I think it would not be amiss to send one of your men, you can put the most confidence in, to watch the motion of the disaffected about Stephen's Creek, and the Pine-a-wood House. If I learn any thing from this quarter you may depend upon me letting you know immediately—the privater this is kept the better. I this moment send an express from the Council of Safety to Mr. Hammond. Excuse me taking the liberty of dictating to you. I am, dear sir,

"Your most obedient humble servt.,

"A. Williamson.

Extracts from a letter written by Mr. Drayton, "At Mr. Hammond's, near Augusta, Aug. 30, 1775":

"By various accounts that I received on the road yesterday afternoon, last night, and this morning, it appears to be a fact that Kirkland* is actually in arms

*Moses Kirkland, of the fork between Broad and Saluda rivers, who had been elected a captain in the Rangers, but had turned traitor.

to attack Augusta and Fort Charlotte. The King's men as they are called were summoned to meet yesterday at a place about twenty miles from hence; they separated last night, and I am informed they will meet again in two or three days. They have been very diligent in obtaining arms. Cunningham and Brown are of the party.

"In this situation of affairs, by virtue of your letter of the eleventh instant, I have ordered out three companies near this place to assemble immediately, and who will be joined by one hundred men from Augusta. I have ordered Major Williamson to march with three hundred men to Harden's Ford on Savannah River about thirty miles above this place. I have also ordered Col. Thomson to march his Rangers, and as near three hundred militia as he can, and take post at the Ridge; and Col. Richardson, with three hundred men, to take post near the mouth of Ehorree, to be a check on Fletchall's people, in case they should show any intention of assisting Kirkland".

Mr. Tennent's diary of about the same date says: "This evening our little detachment of 200 men marched about eight miles to Foxes Creek, having news that Major Williamson was on his way to 96. and Col. Thomson in full march with the Rangers and Militia to join them".

The following is an order issued by Mr. Tennent to ~~the 3rd regiment, and some militiamen, at Fort Charlotte:~~

"Long Canes, September 1775.

"Sir:—This is to direct you to employ six workmen to build platforms for fighting the cannon and small arms in the Fort you at present command, and as ex-

peditionally as possible, to put it into the repair directed by orders from Major Mason, bearing date August 6th, 1775, now in your possession. You are to employ the men under your command to assist the workmen in the labor. You are also ordered to mount two of the best four-pounders on high wheels, that they be fit for either field or fort service, as need may require—shafts and collars being provided for them that they may be easily drawn with horses. For these you are to provide two ammunition boxes, cartridges, fuses, and all that may be needful for a march, and so fitted as to fasten on the carriages. Take great care that no man enter the Fort on any pretence, that you do not know and in whom you cannot place confidence. Be much upon your guard against surprise, especially in the night; for this purpose, as often as convenient, order out advanced sentinels and patrols. You are to clear away the standing corn to some distance from the Fort, and insist that the corn which is left be bladed and topped, nor leave any cover that may hide an enemy. In case of an alarm, and when the approach of an enemy is no longer dubious, you are to fire three cannon towards the thickest settlements as a signal; communicating timely notice of the same to the volunteer and other companies of militia that they may understand it, which companies are hereby ordered immediately to assemble and march under the command of their respective officers to your relief, or so to annoy the enemy as the service may require. And, whereas, there is a great scarcity of ammunition among the militia, and an attack from Indians is to be apprehended, you are directed to give out 150 lbs. weight of the powder, and lead in proportion, under your care to the captains of the volunteer and other militia companies in the upper part of this district, who have associated, taking a receipt from

them, and directing them so to dispose it among their men, as that it may be returned upon demand when it shall be apprehended that the danger is over. But when a supply of fresh powder shall be sent up by the Council of Safety, you are to exchange the fresh powder pound for pound for the old powder that you have already given out to as many as offer the same for an exchange. You are also ordered to dismiss your horses for the present, and not hazard your men by a grass guard; but the horses are not to be sent to such a distance as that they cannot be commanded within the space of a day and a half."

From "St. Mathew's Parish, Sept. 10, 1775", Mr. Tennent wrote the following to the "*Council of Safety in Savannah*": "Being on my return from the frontiers of South Carolina, where the Honorable Mr. Drayton and myself were sent by the Council of Safety of our Province, I think it my duty to acquaint you that there exists in those parts a most dangerous conspiracy against the lives and liberties of these Colonies. Encouraged by Government and by the Tories in your town and in Charlestown they have gone to great lengths. They do not hesitate to boast that they are furnished with ammunition and that even artillery are at their service any day. This I have by a trusty friend from Cunningham's mouth. I have great reason to think that they are mistaken when they boast of many thousands ready to come down at the Governor's signal—but that they have some hundreds actually enlisted, if not under pay, I make not the least doubt. That they depend upon the Cherokee nation to join their camp when it forms, and have great hopes of the Creeks, they do not pretend to keep any longer a secret. I am in possession of an affidavit by which it appears that the malcontents on the frontiers

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In the midst of all of these preparations for war, Col. Thomson was obliged to turn his attention to a matter of discipline in his regiment, for, from the Journal of the Council of Safety, for January 23rd, we learn that on that day Colonel Thomson "applied for a warrant to hold a general court martial", which was granted. From the Journal of the Council of Safety for January 29th we learn that William Morris was tried by this court-martial for mutiny, and that he was convicted, and sentenced by the court-martial to receive two hundred and fifty lashes and be sent a prisoner on board the ship Prosper. This sentence was approved by the Council, except as to sending Morris on board the Prosper.

At this time Col. Thomson's regiment was very much divided up. About one hundred of his men were on duty in Charlestown; [redacted] company, was stationed at Fort Charlotte;† Capt. Purvis,

van's Island, and are now discharged, £118 00 0."—Journal of Council of Safety, Jan. 23, 1776.

*Journal of Council of Safety, Jan. 25, 1776.

[redacted] pay-bills of his company of rangers from September 25th, 1775, Jan. 20th, 1776, £3525 11 8."—Journal of Council of Safety, Jan. 25, 1776.

"We desire you will augment the number of militia now on duty in Fort Charlotte to the full number of militia and rangers which are there at present, and put them under the command of an officer in whom you can confide." "When this order is carried into effect, [redacted] raw the rangers and march to Charlestown; we therefore recommend it to immediate execution."

.
[redacted] sent to us an account for work done at the Fort by certain Carpenters, in which the charges appear to be extremely high, and the Captain has nothing to say in support of them, and declares himself a bad judge of such matters; the amount moreover is neither certified nor attested. We therefore take the liberty of enclosing it under this cover, and we desire you will cause a proper inquiry to be made, and give us the useful information."—Council of Safety to Maj. Williamson, Jan. 25, 1776.

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with his company, was stationed at Dorchester;* and perhaps other detachments were serving elsewhere, but from the headings of the letters in Col. Thomson's order book we are led to conclude that his headquarters during the spring of 1776, were about the Ten Mile House. The following is a copy of one of Col. Thomson's orders during this period of preparation for a British attack:

"March 17, 1776.

"To Capt. Robert Goodwin, *Congarees*.

"Dear Sir:—I expect to see you at Nelson's Ferry by Friday next, or Saturday at farthest, with your old Company and all your new recruits. If you will call on me Thursday or Friday, I will go to Nelson's Ferry. Please to order Lieut. Liles to recruit men for Capt. Donaldson.* as he is in his Company. I hope your Company will be full very soon.

"I am, dear sir, your humble sert.,

"Wm. Thomson."

On the first of June advices were received in Charlestown that a fleet was at anchor off Charlestown bar. The next day orders were sent to the country troops to repair to the defense of Charlestown. Col. Thom-

"In the Council of Safety, 1

Jan. 30th, 1776.

"Sir, [redacted] shall have put into that post as many militia men as will replace Capt. Caldwell's company, he is to march to Charles-Town, with that company, and report his arrival to the Congress or this board.

"By order,

"Henry Laurens, President.

"Col. Thomson."

*See letter to Capt. Purvis, dated Jan. 30, 1776.—*Journal of Council of Safety, Jan. 31, 1776.*

"Read a return of the gunpowder and other stores at Dorchester, received from Capt. Purvis, dated 1st Inst."—*Journal of Council of Safety, Feb. 3, 1776.*

left Savannah in September and marched toward St. Augustine; but two days thereafter Gen. Lee received an express from Congress ordering him to the northward with the Virginia and North Carolina troops. This put an end to the expedition, and Major Mayson returned to the Congarees with his detachment in October, and at once gave his men furloughs for thirty days, for recuperating.

On October the 6th we find, by his own order book, that Col. Thomson was in camp at the Congarees with 161 officers and privates, with the detachment that had been sent to East Florida not yet returned, though it did return a few days later.

Scarcely had the detachment under Major Mayson returned from Georgia, when Col. Thomson was ordered to send off another detachment to assist the Georgians. This detachment, consisting of two captains, three lieutenants, three sergeants and ninety-three privates, marched from the camp at Congarees on October 14th, 1776, [redacted] with orders from Col. Thomson to cross the Savannah just below Augusta and proceed to Fort Barrington on the Altamaha. A second detachment, of seven privates and a sergeant, under command of Lieut. Beames, marched, on October 18th, [redacted] and took orders to Capt. Caldwell instructing him to execute his orders, and then to join the regiment wherever it should then be.

On the 28th of December, a detachment under Capt. Richard Winn was ordered to Georgia to relieve [redacted]

The next service required of the 3rd regiment was to go to Georgia, in 1777, under General Robert Howe, who then commanded the troops in South Carolina and Georgia. Gen. Howe, in February, 1777, received

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this day be it as it will, I shall march for Ninety six
early tomorrow morning.

I am

Dr Sir,

Yr most obed^t Serv^t

W. T.

~~ORANGEBURG COUNTY~~ 12. May 1776.—Fort Lyttelton
Camp near the 10 Mile house

Sir

Yours of the 7th Instant is now before me &
note the contents, Your Letter by Captain Purvis did
not come to my hand before the Prisoners you sent
were tried, received their Sentence & pardoned by His
Excellency the President. The reason of their being
discharged I am entirely a stranger to—I am told
Capt. Purvis applied to Colonel Gadsden to deliver
them their attestations & said it was by your desire—

Your first Letter did not reach me untill lately—I
herewith inclose you a Roster of the officers as they
now are to do Duty & Lieut Caldwell will deliver You
a list of Your Men now at Head Quarters— The Pay
Master will write you with regard to Your Mens Pay—
I should have wrote you more fully but as Your
Brother can inform You any thing further, I shall not
add, save that I am

Sir

Yours &c

His Excellency John Rutledge Esq^r }
President & Commander in Chief of } in Charles Town
the Colony of So Carolina

Camp near the Ten Mile house 7th May 1776.

Sir

Having been informed a few days ago that Mr

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great deal of sickness amongst them will make it difficult to collect them together & I am afraid will not be effected so soon as you may want them or I could wish for & my not being in a condition to exert myself will be some hinderance. God knows when I shall be able to leave my room, but never-theless I shall give all necessary orders to collect them as quick as possible

I remain

Sir

Yours &c

W. T.

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ward—

Amelia 18th October 1776

Sir

By a Letter which I received from General Howe since I wrote You last, I have reason to think the remainder of my Regiment will be ordered towards Georgia should occasion require it, but should it be otherwise, I hope as soon as You have executed Your orders there You will join me with your detachment either at the Congarees or where you shall hear the Regiment is — I have ordered Lieut. Beames to join you immediately & to take with him a sufficient number of Men to complete the detachment

I still continue confined to my room very sick, but hope to be soon better, when I may perhaps write you further— I wish you success & a Safe return to Camp — I remain

Sirs Yours &c

W. T.

to Captain Winn.

~~Extract from the original letter of Wm. Moultrie to Capt. Winn~~
Camp near Nelson's Ferry 28th Decem 1777*

Sir

I have sent Capt. Richard Winn & 2 Subalterns with 2 Serjeants & 50 Rank & File to relieve the Detachment under Your Command with directions to follow such orders as you or the Commanding officer in Georgia may give him, after which You are to proceed with Your said Detachment to the place of Encampment here where I shall be very glad to see you — Your several Letters did not come to hand untill three days after General Howe arrived in Town & then it was the first time that I heard from you since you left the Congarees — probably you could never meet with an opportunity to write me before however be that as it may I am very glad to hear that you & the other officers were all well, I wish you & them a happy new Year & a safe arrival in Camp—

I remain with great regard

Sir

Yours &c

W. T.

Major Morgan Conner

In Charles Town

Amelia 2^d January 1777

to Lieut. Maskall.

Sir

Please to receive under cover hereof a Monthly Return of my Regiment up to the 1st Instant, as also one for General Howe, which I beg you will deliver to him — there are some of my officers, I am informed, who will not take Continental Commissions — I expect to be in Town in the course of four or five days,

*1776.

Caldwell Family Bible published by E. Duyckinck, Collins & Co.
T. & J. Swords, Peter A. Mesier, Samuel A. Burtus, T. A. Ronalds,
and G. & R. Waite, 1815, now in the possession of F. D. Coppin, Box
3074, Waco, Texas 76807.

Submitted by Agnes Blair Janak (Mrs. John J. Jr.), 4036 Lovers
Lane, Dallas, Texas 75225.

J. M. Caldwell, Jr., and Frances, his wife, were married Dec. 9, 1818..
Eliza Ann Caldwell, born January 7, 1820
Sarah Elizabeth Caldwell, born November 3, 1821; died Sept. 14, 1889.
Ferdinand Eugeneus Caldwell, born October 23, 1823.
William Patrick Caldwell, born June 29, 1825; died Nov. 5, 1852.
Frances Caldwell died Oct. 2, 1852.
James M. Caldwell died August 13, 1853.
Willie Caldwell Montgomery, born October 23, 1893.

Montgomery-Campbell Bible in possession of Mrs. J. O. Sanders,
Weimer, Texas. Date and publisher not available.

Submitted by Agnes Blair Janak (Mrs. John J. Jr.), 4036 Lovers
Lane, Dallas, Texas 75225.

BIRTHS

Thomas Jefferson Montgomery, born June 24, 1820
Sarah Elizabeth Montgomery, born November 3, 1821
James William Montgomery, born May 1, 1843 John
David Montgomery, born January 15, 1845 Robert
Samuel Montgomery, born Oct. 28, 1846 Eliza A.
Campbell, born June 4, 1855
Mary F. H. Campbell, born Nov. 8, 1857 (Mollie)
John J. & Andrew M. Campbell, born March 20, 1861
Coron Lee Campbell, born July 3, 1862
Federic C. Campbell, born August 11, 1864
Thomas Ferdinand Montgomery, born August 14, 1848
Willis Brown Montgomery, born July 22, 1850
Francis Ann Elizabeth Montgomery, born Sept. 29, 1852

DEATHS

Willis Brown Montgomery departed this life July 19, 1851
Francis Ann Elizabeth Montgomery departed this life Sept. 30, 1852
James W. Montgomery departed this life July 10, 1861
Thomas Jefferson Montgomery departed this life Feb. 10, 1853
Robert Samuel Montgomery departed this life on the battlefield
at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862
Robert M. Campbell departed this life May 10, 1864, 68 years
Coron Lee Campbell departed this life August 14, 1863
Federic C. Campbell, April 22, 1943

Montgomery-Campbell Bible

Marriages

Thomas Jefferson Montgomery and Sarah Elizabeth his wife was
married 22nd June 1842
James H. Blair and Katie A. Campbell was married November the
21st 1872
Thomas T. Montgomery and Cornelia Robins was married Dec. 19th
1872
John D. Montgomery and Susie E. Williams was married
November 17, 1869
J. D. Willis and Mollie Campbell was married October 24, 1878
A. M. Campbell and Maggie Robertson was married Dec. 13th, 1883
J. J. Campbell and Amy McMillan marriage May 19, 1892
Federic C. Campbell and Elizabeth H. Moore, June 1884

Blair Family Bible Published by Peter J. Yalty, Dallas, Texas,
Entered 1890, now in the possession of and submitted by Agnes
Blair Janak (Mrs. John J. Janak, Jr.), 4036 Lovers Lane, Dallas

Elmer D. Blair, born Mar. 4, 1874, Colorado County, Texas
Married November 28, 1895, died June 16, 1926
Florence N. (Graves), born Jan. 22, 1877, Colorado County, Texas
Married November 28, 1895, died Nov. 10, 1945
Lester Blair, born Sept. 4, 1896, Colorado County, Texas
died Sept. 16, 1900
Howard G. Blair, born Oct. 6, 1900, Colorado County, Texas
Married June 9, 1928
Susie Agnes, born Nov. 20, 1905, Colorado County, Texas
Married Nov. 2, 1932
Howard Cameron Blair, born June 17, 1926, St. Louis, Mo.
Gloria Jean Blair, born Jan. 27, 1931, Decatur, Texas
Jas. Howe! Blair, born July 22, 1850
Kate Adline Campbell, born June 4, 1855, died Jan. 17, 1936
were married Nov. 22, 1872
F. E. Caldwell, born Oct. 23, 1823 and died Oct. 23, 1903
J. D. Montgomery, born Jan. 15, 1845
T. F. Montgomery, born August 14, 1848
Mary Caldwell Jones, born Sep. 24, 1857

Blair Family Bible: Original Family Record pages torn from Bible in the possession of Mrs. John J. Janak, Jr. (Agnes Blair) date and name of publishers not available.

Submitted by Agnes Blair Janak, 4036 Lovers Lane, Dallas, Texas, 75225

BIRTHS

George W. Blair was born Jan. 12, 1828
Ann H. Blair was born Dec. 13, 1821
Mary H. Blair, daughter of Geo.. W. and Ann H. Blair was born
June 3, 1849
James Howel Blair was born July 22, 1850
Ann Lewis Blair was born Nov. 12, 1852
Alfred Blair was born June 22, 1793
Mildred G. Blair was born May, 7, 1793
Colbert T. Blair was born May, 26, 1816
Caroline Blair was born March 6, 1818
Rebecca C. Blair was born Sept. 26, 1820
Mary M. Blair was born January 12, 1822
David B. Blair was born Sept. I, 1823 G.
W. Blair was born Jan. 12, 1828 Elizabeth
Blair was born Aug. 24, 1830 Abner Blair
was born March II, 1833 Bryan W. Blair
was born March 4, 1845 George O. Blair
was born Oct. 21, 1846 A. A. Blair was
born May 9, 1848

Daniel Burford was born November 5, 1782
Betsy C. Burford was born February 19, 1785
William T. Burford was born February 20, 1787
David Burford was born November 23, 1790
Mildred Burford was born May 7, 1793
Johathan Burford was born February 2, 1796
Hiram Burford was born Sept. 18, 1798
Philip G. G. and Mary Burford was born February 4, 1800
Mahala H. C. Burford was born Jan. II, 1802 and died
the 10th of Nov. 1802
Rebecca H. H. C. Burford was born May the 26th 1805

DEATHS

Mary H. Blair died July 14, 1849
Ann H. Blair died Nov. 12, 1852
Ann Lewis Blair died Sept. 22, 1853
George W. Blair died November 3, 1857
Mildred G. Blair died Oct. 15, 1867
C...Blair...1867

MARRIAGES

George W. Blair and Ann H. Lewis were married July 6, 1848

"Fayette County, Tenn.
May 24, 1841
(postmarked Dancyville, Tenn.
May 25)

To Mrs. Susannah (Barnett) Smart
Charlotte, North Carolina

Aunt Susannah Smart
Dear Madam:

I have seated myself the first time to address a few lines to ^{you,} knowing that from the friendship that you always showed towards us in Carolina, that you would be glad to hear from us in this western country. I have thought for some time that ^I would write to you. I have full neglected it until the present. Brothers William and John; sisters, Mary and Jane are all living together. They have all suffered with sickness since they have come to this country. Brother William has had a severe attack of cold settled on his lungs. He lay two months; we thought he had something like consumption, but has recovered again. Brother John is confined at this time with a rather singular disease. The Doctors don't call it by name. He has large kernels in the glands of his throat and had them there sometime before he was confined. He has constant fever for three or four weeks but he is beginning to recover again and ^I think will get well again. Sister Mary has never been well since she left the old country. She took sick there the fall we left and has never enjoyed good health since nor am I afraid she never will. She has had a bad cough at this time. Sister Jane is as fat and hearty as you ever saw her. Brother Robert and his family are well. John D. Smith and Robert Walker, also. I suppose you have heard before this that Sister Harriet was married; she and her family are well. I have enjoyed first rate health ever since ^I came to this country. ^I have had no sickness at all in my family. We have a fat country here to live in if we will only use industry we can make double what we would there or triple. Uncle James McRee and Aunt Rebecca was up to see us a few days ago. They are all well. He lives about fifteen miles from us in the same county I live in. This has been a very wet, cold, backward spring. Crops look more sorry than usual for this time of the year but I hope they will come out now as today is very warm. You can tell Stephen Smith that I went fishing the other day on a lake on Hatch River and caught more fish than I could carry home in a meal bag, principally perch and trout fish. I went boating

on the Mississippi River to New Orleans this last winter. I came very near meeting with some of my old friends---Charlotte. friends---Julius Alexander and Osborn left a day or two before I got there so old Ben Coen (Cowan) informed me. I wish you to answer this if you are able. Give my love to all inquiring friends. Mary and Jane join me in sending you our love---to you, Aunt Patsy, and all the rest. Tell Leonidas Spratt if you see him that I have the finest son he ever saw and I called it for him.

Yours till death

A. M. Campbell

I have wrote several letters to Stephen Smith and Uncle Spratt's people and they won't answer, therefore, I can't say much about them."

This letter was written from Tennessee by Andrew Monroe Campbell, (Robert's brother) to his Aunt Susan, who was his mother's sister. It gives the children of William Campbell of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, who was born about 1755 or 60 and died before 1833.

William Campbell married Deborah McRee on February 3, 1790. She was the daughter of Robert McRee and Margaret Polk who was the sister to General Thomas Polk, Captain William Polk, III, Captain Charles Polk, Colonel Ezekiel Polk, Debra, John, Susan, and Mary Polk.

The settlement of William's estate can be found in Minute Docket Book III; Page 32 in Mecklenburg County Court House. He did not leave a will.

The census of Mecklenburg County gives the following:

Capt. William Campbell, 1 male 15-20; 1 male 20-30; 1 male 60-70; 2 females 20-30; 1 female 30-40. Deborah, his wife died in 1814.