

Biographical Sketches of the First Settlers to Georgia

By Jeannette Holland Austin

Preface

Most of these sketches are of the first settlers who came to the Colony of Georgia with James Edward Oglethorpe in February of 1733 and then went with him to found the town of Savannah. From Savannah, settlements were established on St. Simon's Island at Fort Frederica, Darien and Ebenezer. After a bloody battle on St. Simon's Island in 1742, Oglethorpe succeeded in dispatching the Spanish Armada back to Spain. This was a war won on the American Continent by General Oglethorpe and the troops were recalled to England. This meant a drastic change in economy as a number of settlers resided inside of the fort practising their various trades. The economy seemed to dwindle without the troops because there were reports from travelers beginning as early as 1748 or 1749 regarding those homes which had been abandoned. Finally, a fire torched part of the town. Thus, my interest in what happened to Oglethorpe's settlers after that caused an intensive study of local activities and genealogies. Generally speaking, some of those settlers received land grants beginning in 1752 (when the Charter was surrendered) and removed their families into McIntosh, Liberty and Glynn Counties. The settings were rustic and required personal sacrifice and diligence to survive in an agricultural society which forbid the use of slaves. While other States, such as South Carolina and Virginia, maintained large tobacco and rice plantations, Georgians resided in the backwoods to establish trade posts among the Creeks and Cherokees.

Jeannette Holland Austin

Biographical Sketches

Abbot, William, woodcutter of Goswell Street in London, resided in Frederica with his mother, Elizabeth Badwyn, and their servant, Richard Hart. Abbot was appointed second constable to replace succeeded Thomas Hirt in 1747-8, who died.

Adams, Robert, planter, Darien, having at least twenty slaves at the time of his death (Isaac, Satyra, Emey, Quibus, Abram, Chloe, Betty, Delia, Joe, Dick, Teena, July, Katey, Phebe, Jacob, Minnerva, Mamello and Guy) were bequeathed to his children, viz: Esther Adams in South Carolina; Rachel Smith in South Carolina; and Mary Brown, the wife of William Brown. Son: Robert Adams.

Addison, Edward, farmer, miller, porter, Third Bailiff and Magistrate of Frederica. Wife, Mary. Son, Edward. Daughters: Mary and Elizabeth. He was apparently among those who ran away to Charleston in 1742 and 1743 due to hardships.

Alexander, Adam was born 13 March 1738 in Inverness, Scotland, came to America and settled at Sunbury, Georgia where he was residing at the time of the American Revolution. He served as a Surgeon in the Continental Army, Georgia Troops. His second wife of Louisa F. Schmidt (1775-1846) and had by her two Children:

Adam Leopold Alexander born 29 January 1803 married Sarah Hillhouse Gilbert, the daughter of Felix Gilbert and wife, Miss Hillhouse, the granddaughter of David and Sarah (Porter) Hillhouse of Connecticut and Georgia.

Louisa Alexander born 1807 married Major Anthony Porter.

Allen, William, baker. This is one of the settlers with whom Thomas Hawkins frequently argued. Allen was originally from Carew Street in London, and came over with his wife, Elizabeth. John Wesley mentioned his name in his diary as a potential laborer to do the work of the gospel. However, the squabbles with Hawkins were a source of scandal, a faction for him, and a faction against him. The allies of Hawkins took his side, but the allies of Allen (Perkins and Moore, also persecuted by Hawkins) and claimed that Allen had taken Hawkins to court to pay for some clapboards and labor. Hawkins kept the case in court for several months, finally paying a portion of it, and Allen had to remand him to court to collect the remainder. Inasmuch as the stories told by both factions are opposite, one does have to note that Hawkins refused to pay others for work and goods delivered as well. When the matter could not be adequately resolved in the courts, both parties appealed to the Trustees, who refused to hear the matter, while rebuking Moore. (as Recorder) and Perkins for bringing an insignificant matter Thus, Allen quit the colony in 1741, going to Carolina.

Anderson, David was granted 100 acres of land October 1770 in St. Andrew's Parish, adjoining the lands of Mr. Joseph Goodby, running the length of his line. He owned forty Negro slaves.

Anderson, George, Captain, Mariner, a resident of Savannah, however, while traveling from New York to Georgia to go to Great Britain, he was taken ill on board ship, and died. Anderson removed to Georgia in 1763 and in September

of 1771 was granted 500 acres of land in St. Johns Parish, at the time having a wife, Deborah, and three children, also three Negro slaves. He married first, Deborah Grant (1736-1812.) His second wife was Elizabeth. (Last Will and Testament dated 9 April 1761, probated 3 November 1775, pp. 194-196, Will Book AA, Colonial Wills). Known son, George Anderson, Jr. was born in Savannah in 1767, died 1847, and was married in 1794 to Elizabeth (Clifford) Wayne.

Anderson, James was born 1710, and embarked for the Georgia Colony on October 20, 1735, arriving on January 10, 1736. He was a Joyner by trade and was granted Lot No. 235 in Savannah. He was also granted 500 acres of land southward of Thunderbolt April 18, 1743 by the Georgia Trustees. He also owned about 1000 acres of land in St. George's Parish. Wife: Mary. The family were members of the Christ Church Parish, however, resided in present-day Burke County on Rockey Creek. Early in 1742, James Anderson was appointed Co-adjutor in building of the Church for the Orphanage which Rev. Mr. Whitefield founded at Bethsaida, near Savannah. At the time of his death, Capt. Anderson was a skilled carpenter. He left his sons, William, David and James, each 300 acres on Rocky Creek in St. George's Parish. William, son, was to be bound out at the age of fifteen, for five years, in the trade of his choice.

Children:

David Anderson

James Anderson, carpenter, born in the Colony. In 1756, he hired two men and horses to chase several felons who had escaped from the prison in Savannah, about 120 miles out of Town. In 1797, he married Miss Martha Jones and they resided in Augusta, where he died November 14, 1802.

William Anderson, born about 1749, to be bound out in a trade

Mary Anderson

Tabitha Anderson.

Cynthia Anderson.

Ann Anderson.

Elizabeth Anderson.

Anderson, John, Esquire, a brother to James Anderson, Esquire, who came to America in 1736 with his brother.

Anderson, Richard was granted a Lot in Augusta on March 1763, it being 50 acres adjoining the land he had already purchased, and 500 acres ordered for Mr. John F. Williams.

Anderson, William was born in Dumfries, Scotland, and married Elizabeth. He lived in St. Johns Parish, Liberty County, planter. His brother was Robert Anderson, a blockmaker, "who served his time in Liverpool" in London.

Andrew, James, planter, died in 5 December 1770, buried Midway Cemetery. James Andrew was a member of the Puritan Dorchester settlement in Georgia who removed as a body from Massachusetts to South Carolina, and then to Georgia. He was a resident of the Midway community, and attended the Midway Church where, as was custom, the family owned their own pew. This pew was left to his wife, Esther. He also owned Lot No. 239 in Sunbury, which lot was deeded him on 2 January 1759 by Kenneth Baillie, John Elliott and Grey Elliott, the Trustees at Sunbury. Also, he owned a Lot at Newport Landing, which he bequeathed to his son, Thomas. His sons, John and Thomas equally divided his homeplace of 171-1/2 acres. Children:

John Andrew, born at Midway, Georgia in 1758, died 10 March 1830, was the first itinerant Methodist preacher in Georgia. He was left an orphan when young, and was raised in the home of the Pastor of Midway Church, Rev. Mr. Osgood. Served as a Private under General Samuel Elbert, Georgia Troops, during the Revolutionary War. He married 1st, in South Carolina, 10 February 1779, Ann Lambright and had a daughter, Ann, born 20 January 1780 who married Abram J. Roberts. He married the 2nd time on Colonels Island in Georgia, 20 September 1785, Mary Buer Andrews and had by her: Mary Buer Andrew b. 1786 married 1807 Samuel LeSeuer and Matilda Hull Andrew born 1792 married in 1809 George C. Spencer. He married the third time in Elbert County on 11 December 1791 to Mary Overton Cosby and had Children:

James Osgood Andrew, Charles Godfrey Andrew, Lucy Garland Andrew, Betsey Sidnor Andrew, Scynthia Fletcher Andrew, Caroline Wesley Andrew, Patsey Evelina Andrew, Judy Harvey Andrew, Hardy H. Andrew and William Harvie Andrew.

Thomas Andrew.

Arnsdorf, Johann Peter, shoemaker, living 13 March 1738/9, Saltzburgher. Children:

Dorothea Arnsdorf born 8 October 1757

John George Arnsdorf born 26 February 1759

Jonathan Arnsdorf born 6 April 1761, married Christiana Elizabeth, widow of Solomon Schrimph (died 1 November 1780) and daughter of John Cronberger and wife Lucia.

Arven, Francis, a Savannah merchant, originally from Spital Fields, Middlesex County (England). Wife: Hannah. At

the time of his estate, Grey Elliott of Savannah was to act as trustee for his daughter, Mary Arven, of Middlesex. Ash, Theodore died 17 February 1770, aged 17 years, was buried in the Colonial Cemetery in Savannah.

Auspourger, Samuel, a native of Berne, Switzerland, was born about 1699, became the surveyor of Frederica starting in October of 1738. He received 3 shillings per day for laying out the streets in Frederica and town lots. In 1739 Augspourger took a parcel of raw silk to London and exhibited it at the office of the Trustees, where silk-weavers of England viewed it and declared it to be "as fine as any Italian silk, and worth at least twenty shillings a pound." Left Georgia to go to London and Berne in July of 1739, and was still there in May of 1741.

Austin, Davis of the Town of Sunbury purchased a Lot for 5 pds., being the 2nd Plan of the Town of Sunbury from Joseph Way of Sunbury. (Liberty County Deed Book B, p. 14). Davis Austin died 1788 in Liberty County His wife, Mary Ann, was made administratrix of his estate, which appraised at \$391.15. By 1797, Mary Ann, the widow of Davis, had fallen to poor fortune, for the Sunbury lot was sold at public auction. At her death, Mary Ann Austin bequeathed \$500 to the Midway Church.

A son, Joseph Austin, born ca 1776 and was married to Sarah Ann Hinson on 15 October 1795. Joseph and Sarah Austin were both listed on the 1806 Liberty County Tax Digests, and again in 1815, in the district of Paul L. Wilkins. Sarah died in 1803, and Joseph died in 1830. After the death of Sarah, Joseph married Mary Soulegree on 18 September 1816 in Liberty County. Each wife made a Last Will and Testament, each mentioning Andrew B. (Bartholomew) A. Busby. The plantation was apparently near the Midway Church. They owned a good number of slaves, as Sarah Ann (Hinson) was invested in her own right of 23 negro slaves at the time of their marriage. There was a considerable estate left by Joseph Austin and his wife, Mary Ann in Liberty County, which included a large number of Negro slaves. The Last Will and Testament of Joseph Austin left his son, Joseph, "my young horse, Liverpool, dwelling house, etc. which was to be shared by his wife and her sister, Fanny Valley. " My wife has been amply provided " for by a marriage settlement between myself and herself. He bequeathed a number of Negro slaves to Abiel Winn, the son of Peter Farley Winn. To nephew, Bartholomew A. Busby, he left 105 acres, being part of an original tract of the estate of John Elliott, formerly owned by Robert Iverson. To daughter, Abigail King, wife of Reuben King, he bequeathed negro slaves.

Axon, Samuel Jacob was born 1751 in South Carolina, and came to Midway, Georgia. Died in Liberty County 1827. During the Revolutionary War he served as a Surgeon in the 1st South Carolina Regiment. He married 1st, Mary Ann Giradeau at Midway Church by whom he had three daughters. She died in 1799. He married 2nd, Ann Lambright Dicks in 1806 and had Saccharissa Axon who married Moses Jones.

Aycock, James, migrated from Virginia prior to 1773 when he was listed as a settler on the ceded lands in Wilkes County. His plantation consisted of some 600 acres which was divided between his sons at his death, as well as a number of Negro slaves. The land must have been located on the southside of the Broad River. In the inventory of his estate dated January 1778 (Wilkes County), listed due from John Bradford to William Aycock, about the year of 1745, one horse "lent in Virginia" and due from Henry Pope to William Aycock, about 1757, for a "Marche in Virginia". Children:

Agnes Pace Aycock Married Jarrad Groce of Lincoln County, having issue: Shepherd, Edmund Jarred, Lucy, Sally, Polly, Betsy, Patsy.

William Aycock born 1757 in Virginia.

Richard Aycock was Sheriff of Wilkes County in 1785. A petition dated 13 April 1793 in Wilkes County of Jesse Cox and his wife, Mary, administrators of the Estate of Richard Aycock, to be granted permission to sell 350 acres on Indian Creek. Issue: Burwell, Joel, Rebecca, Winney, Henry and Richard, Jr. James Aycock; John Aycock; Sherod Aycock.

Ayres, Thomas was from Southampton County, Virginia, but he and his wife, Mary, owned a plantation of 500 acres of land in South Carolina. When he died, Thomas specified that the land be sold and the proceeds used to school his children. He received a land grant of 250 acres (Columbia County) which he bequeathed to his son, Abraham. This tract was part of 500 acres whereon he lived. Children:

Abraham Ayres. His heirs lived in Washington County

Thomas Ayres was a resident of Greene County in 1794, but died in Baldwin County. He was married to Sarah (The City Gazette dated 27 March 1816, "Died 15th inst., Mrs. Sarah Ayres, wife of Thomas Ayres of Baldwin County, in her 56th year"

William Ayres was one of the appraisers of the estate of Daniel Payne, 1782, in Wilkes County. His widow, Frances, drew in the 1805 Land Lottery while a resident of Columbia County. Children: Mary McQuarters; Bridget Holliday; Elizabeth Booth; Thomas Ayres who Married Nancy Wade 23 July 1815 Wilkes County; Sarah Ayres; and Abraham Ayres who married Elizabeth Mills, the daughter of Alexander Mills of Newford Creek (Lincoln County).

Benjamin Ayres

Samuel Ayres fought in the Revolutionary War

Joshua Ayres

Bridget Ayres married James Danielly, according to various Columbia County deeds

Bacher, Balthasar, born 1715, carpenter, Saltsburgher, arrived in the colony on 2 December 1741. Wife, (1) Anna Marcia, born 1709. Resident of Ebenezer.

Bacher, Gabriel, husbandman and miner, Saltzburgher, arrived 28 December 1734. Wife, Marcia. Children: Apolonia and Marcia. Resident of Ebenezer.

Bacher, Matthias, born 1686, husbandman, Saltzburger, arrived 2 December 1741. Wife, Christina, born 1693. Resident of Ebenezer.

Bacon, Samuel was granted 500 acres in 1752 bounded east on lands possessed by Kenneth Baillie, all other sides vacant, at the head of the Midway River. His daughter, Elizabeth, died 25 October 1758, buried Midway Cemetery.

Bacon, Michael, born ca 1670, migrated from England to Pennsylvania, to Charlestown, Massachusetts then to Dorchester, South Carolina, were the founders of the movement in Liberty County, Georgia Michael died 1733. He married Joanna Way (b. ca 1673). Issue:

Sarah Bacon, b. May 4, 1702 Dorchester, S. C., d. August 29, 1769 Liberty County, Georgia, married Peter Goulding.

Samuel Bacon was granted in 1752, 500 acres of land on the Midway River, bounded by lands of Kenneth Baillee, Esquire. A son, Joseph, died 4 January 1762, buried Midway Cemetery.

William Bacon, received a Land Grant on October 7, 1766 of 71 acres in St. John's Parish.

Joseph Bacon, was born 1715, was a planter in St. John's Parish, Liberty County, wife, Mary. His Last Will and Testament dated 12 July 1764, probated 28 February 1765, gave wife, Mary, use of plantation and 150 adjoining acres, also five Negro slaves, I. E.

Cable, John, planter. Wife: Ann Barbary. Resident of Abercorn. Children:

Abraham Cable, left 100 acres of swamp land adjoining the lands of Hugh Ross.

Elizabeth Cable, left 100 acres of pine barren land.

Mary Cable, left 50 acres of land adjoining that of her brother.

Calwell, John, tallow chandler of Temple-Barin in London which he attempted to have as a trade in Frederica, but soon quit it. Tallow is animal fat. Tallow Chandlers engaged in tallow candle making and also in the trade of oils.

Traditionally, tallow chandlers operated separately from other chandlers. Beeswax candles were used in churches and noble houses, while tallow candles were used in other homes. Wife: Constance. Had two children by 1738, and another one by 1743. In Frederica, Calwell was tythingman and Third Bailiff. He served as a valiant soldier and was an engineer on an expedition with General Oglethorpe expedition into St. Augustine. He owned a number of storehouses in Frederica, exporting goods to Carolina, Pennsylvania and New York and enjoyed prosperity. Calwell built a large home in Frederica, described by Secretary William Stephens (1745) as the "best in town". Major William Horton and Mr. John Calwell were appointed Constables of Peace at Frederica in 1743. A letter from John Calwell dated 14 September 1746 gave an account of his improvements at Frederica, and asked for two town lots for two of his children, and a grant of 500 acres for himself. Two town lots granted his sons, provided they are old enough to cultivate the same, if they are 16 years old. That much more contiguous land to Frederica be granted Calwell as may make up 500 acres with the Lot he already owns. On 5 October 1753, Mrs. Constance Macintosh petitioned the Board in behalf of her son, Henry Calwell, setting forth that at the time the Magistrates of Frederica were suspended, the late Honourable Trustees were pleased to offer her late husband, John Calwell, deceased (who was one of them) a tract of land to the northward of the colony in consideration of his services, and on supposition, that he might at that time choose to leave Frederica; that her husband did look out for a tract of land, but he departing his life before he made an settlement thereon, she did sometime after settle a tract on the north east part of a place known by the name of Caldwells Point, and near the lands possessed by Mr. Daniel Demetre on the north side of the Sapola River in behalf of her son, Henry, which she sometime ago applied to this Board to have laid out, but had yet received no answer...She had been lately informed that Mr. Roderick Mackintosh had obtained a Warrant to lay out a Tract of five hundred acres of land on the said point, which she apprehended would interfere with the land she had already settled. The Board referred to the letter of Benjamin Martin dated 15 March 1746 in which the Trustees had resolved to grant to the late John Calwell, deceased, as much land as would make up, with what he then possessed (which was 50 acres), five hundred acres. The Board noted that this request appeared to be the same land, and inquiries were to be made.

Camp, William, was granted 300 acres in St. George Parish, July 1760

Campbell, Upheame, soldier and tailor in the regiment of General Oglethorpe. Leased the Campbell house.

Campher, Christian, laborer. Wife: Mary. Owned 45 acres of land in Christ Church Parish, known as Lot No. 10, Third

Tything Ansons Ward; Lots No. 41 and 42 in St. Gall, Christ Church Parish; and Lots No. 204 and 223 in Sunbury.
Children:

Jeremiah Campher.

Ann Nichols.

Camuse, Joseph, carpenter, born in Georgia, was the son of Jacob Camuse, Sr. Children:

Joseph Camuse

Elizabeth Camuse

Candler, William was born 1735 in Ireland, died 1787 in Richmond County, married Elizabeth Anthony, daughter of Joseph Anthony and his wife, Elizabeth Clark. He was a Colonel of a Regiment called "Regiment of Refugees of Richmond County" and was at the Siege of Augusta, Kings Mountain and Siege of Savannah. Children:

Mary Candler married Major Ignatius Few

Henry Candler married Miss Oliver

Joseph Candler.

William Candler married Miss Guthrie.

John Candler

Charles Candler, died young

Amelia Candler.

Falby Candler.

Elizabeth Candler married John A. Deveau.

Mark Anthony Candler

Daniel Candler born 1779 in Columbia County, died 1816, married Sarah Slaughter, daughter of Samuel Slaughter of Virginia.

Cannon, Daniel, carpenter from Saffron Hill, Second Bailiff, one of first settlers. Sons: Joseph and Daniel. In the ruins of his excavated house were found artifacts indicating the possible existence of a workshop for carpenters. Cannon left Frederica in 1740 for Charles Towne, where he died in 1743.

Carr, Mark. Colonel Carr owned several 500-acre tracts in Liberty County on the old site of Sunbury, Georgia and was probably buried in this cemetery. Only several markers are visible. Carr, Mark, Colonel was probably the single-most enterprising planters in Georgia. His first plantation was located on St. Simons Island and one of the few in that locale because of the constant danger of raids by the Spanish Indians. It as described in the Court of the Queen at Westminster on February 11, 1744 by Lt. Colonel Alexander Heron (in giving his report to the Trustees of the agricultural progress being made in the Colony): "...that all sorts of garden stuff grow extremely well, and particularly asparagus, all the year round without dunging the lands...That he himself (Col. Heron) occupied one field on St. Simons four years. That on three or four acres, he had 53 bushels of indian corn cleared, besides a third more at least spoil or lost at the time of the invasion (Spanish). That vines thrive extremely well and that he himself grated European vines on the wild ones on the island. And that in one year, there have been shoots of twenty seven feet from the grafting as big as his finger. That cotton grows on the land by one great necessity...that he has while mulberry trees which grow very well, but they are not the natural product of the country. That he thinks silk, wine oyl, and cotton may be raised very well there...that the wood of St. Simon's is chiefly Live Oak...."

Colonel Carr described his settlement problems in a letter to the Trustees dated May 12, 1752:

"In the beginning of the year 1739, General Oglethorpe put me in possession of 500 acres of land on the main to the south of Frederica called the Hermitage, and the year following a tract of the like quantity to my second son, Thomas, as called Carrsfield, on both of which I made very considerable improvements at a large expense, but in the year 1740 while I was in Virginia on his Majestys service, my whole improvements, with my stock, was destroyed by Spanish Indians and several of my people cutt off, and by a moderate computation, my loss was several hundred and 50 pounds. Soon after my return from Virginia, the General not thinking me safe there, granted me an island to the south of my former settlement which he called Blyth, wherein I likewise built two brick, with several outhouses, as well as made very large mprovements in cultivation, but by the withdrawing of the regiment these improvements not only became invaluable, but I was exposed and it became dangerous for me and my servants to remain upon it, and consequently, my money and time was in a great measure sunk. You obliged me to moved into a less exposed neighborhood and I was advised to fix on Midway River where you pleased to grant my son, Thomas, 500 acres of land and also another tract of like quantity to me which was granted to, but resigned by Charles Ratcliff. On these lands, I have made larger improvements than ny person in the neighborhood, but to my great disappointments two-thirds (as the Surveyor can inform you) proves unfitt for any manner of cultivation and must soon want land to plant, unless I can gett an addition. Therefore, I request that you will grant my son, William, who is now near twenty one

years of age, 500 acres of land on the north side of Newport River, about four miles southwest on the same neck where I am settled, and likewise that you would allow me to exchange the tract of land laid out for Lt. Archibald Don on Midway River which I have made appear to you I purchased from him, for the like quantity on Newport River adjoining the same. Gentlemen, as I presume that no person that ever was in Georgia has given better proof of his zeale and industry to improve the Colony that I have done, I need not assure you that I shall continue in it, and your obliging me with my request, I hope will enable me to retrieve the uncommon losses I have sustained, which has been much more than I can mention or chooses to trouble you with, as it is a truth well-known to you, I am. Your very obedient humble servant, Mark Carr. P. S. I lay no claim to the lands formerly granted to me or my son at Hermitage, Carrsfield, or Blyth, which I resign (to remove here I have requested), notwithstanding my improvements thereon." Colonel Carr did receive the above requested lands for himself and his sons, on the Newport River in Liberty County. In January of 1755 he was returned to the Legislature, representing Midway District, and in May of 1762, he was granted 220 acres in St. Andrews Parish. The Last Will and Testament of Colonel Mark Carr, St. Patrick's Parish, dated 8 June 1767, probated 4 December 1768 bequeathed his sons lands as follows: William, town lot in Frederica, No. 1 North; Thomas, Frederica town lot No. 21 North; Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth Rutherford, my island on northside of Midway River and tract on the main fronting on the island which I purchased of John Cabbage. His first wife was Elizabeth Rutherford, and second wife, Grace, who was a widow when she petitioned for land in April of 1772. 100 acres were granted to her and her two children, in St. John Parish, Liberty Georgia, adjoining the land of her son, William Carr (deceased) and Abraham Williams. She had three Negro slaves to work the 100 acres granted. Issue: William Carr of Sunbury; Thomas of the Midway River; Elizabeth who married Mr. Rutherford and was bequeathed by her father an island on the northside of the Midway River; and Judith. Thomas Carr petitioned the Georgia Council of the Governor for land on the Midway River in Liberty Georgia In 1748, and received it. In 1790 he was a Justice of the Inferior Court of Richmond Georgia, but by 1794, he was a resident of Camden Georgia.

Carr, William, was born ca 1732, Deceased by 1772, was a son of the affluent Colonel Mark Carr. He was granted 500 acres of land on the westside of Newport River, Liberty Georgia Apparently William Carr had substantial acreage on the North Newport River where he planted rice, cotton and other crops. William Carr, planter of New Newport leased to Samuel Stevens, planter of South Carolina, April 25, 1759, Sunbury, 500 acres on north branch of the Newport River in the District of Midway, bound south on lands of Colonel Mark Carr, for one year. William and Mary Carr of North Newport to Samuel Stevens, planter of South Carolina, Indenture of Release, April 26, 1759, Sunbury, the property is free of all manner of dowers, and especially the dower of Mary, the now wife of him, the said William Carr. On 12 May 1761 he sold to Grey Elliott, John Gordon and Francis Arthur for 726 pds., 3 shillings and 9 pence, three Negro men by the name of: Peter, Ceaser and Baalam; two Negro boys, George and Captain; six Negro women, Cloe, Jenny, Sue, Nannah, Hannah and Phillis; one Negro girl, Kate or Kale; 140 head of cattle and horses; 100 hogs; and 500 acres of land located on the North Newport River, bounded eastwardly by the land of Richard Hazzard land and westwardly by land of John Burnett.

Cawthorn, William Danby, 200 acres in St. Georges Parish, October 1759

Christe, Jo. Gotfred, labourer and taylor, Saltzburger, arrived February 1735/1736. Resident of Ebenezer.

Clark, Hugh, planter, buried in the town of Sunbury along side his deceased wife, and children. Brothers: William and Angus. Sister-in-law: Sarah Stephens, he left a tract of land on the St. Marys River. Daughter: Barbara.

Clark, Lawrence, Mariner, and his wife, Elizabeth. Elizabeth to have use of the house in Yamacraw facing the street "now occupied by William Saunders" during her widowhood. Brothers: Morris, Edmond and John in Great Britain.

Child: Matthew Clark

Clark, William, born 1725, came to the colony in 1735 along with the Scots from the Highlands (New Inverness) in the Prince of Wales, George Dunbar, Master. He resided among the Scots at Darien, then later at Savannah, but at the time of his death in 1796, was a resident of the Bahamas.

Clarke, Elijah, General, was born 1736 Edgecombe county, North Carolina, died 15 December 1799, Richmond County, Married 1760, in North Carolina, Hannah Arrington (1737-1827). The couple removed to Georgia to locate on the "ceded lands", in 1774 (Wilkes County). They are burned on their plantation in Lincoln County called Woburn. His fame took place as he served as a General during the American Revolution. Children:

John Clarke born 1766 North Carolina died 15 October 1832, Florida, married Mary Williamson, daughter of Colonel Micajah Williamson.

Gibson Clarke, born 1772, died 1820 married Susanna Clark and moved to Mississippi.

Elijah Clarke, Jr. married Margaret Long.

Nancy Clarke married Jesse Thompson.

Elizabeth Clarke married Benajah Smith.

Sarah Clarke married 1st, Col. Charles Williamson, son of Colonel Micajah Williamson, and 2nd, William J. Hobby.
Frances Clarke born 1781 married Edwin Mounger.

Susan Clarke, died young.

Clays of Beverley, England. Beverley Minister, in Beverley, England, considered to be East Riding of Yorkshire.

There is an interesting history of Beverley, which was founded about 700 A. D. During the 17th century, it was a town of the plague, which killed many persons. During the English Civil War when the people of Hull refused to open the gate to King Charles I, the king spent three weeks as a guest in a house at North Bar in Beverley. This is where William Cavendish defeated Thomas Fairfax to reclaim the town for the royalists and from this place launched another Siege of Hull. When the parliamentarians won the Civil War and established the Commonwealth of England, ale houses were shut down on Sundays and people no longer took in the theatres or horse races. This was when the Puritans visited the Church of England houses of worship and destroyed anything they thought to be idolatrous, however they did not visit Beverley Minster. The Quakers in Beverley were strongly oppressed by the Puritans. When Charles II came into power, the English Restoration was well received at Beverley and his royal coat of arms still hangs in the Minster. During the Georgian era (1714 to 1730), Beverley was the town of East Riding of Yorkshire. Clay, Joseph, son of Ralph Clay and his wife, Elizabeth Habersham of England, settler of Savannah. Clay was born in 1741 in Beverley, England, died 1805 in Savannah. He married Ann Legardiere (1745-1821). Left a son, Joseph. "He was a rarely intellectual man and made himself famous as a lawyer, statesman and clergyman." Clay & Woodruff, attorney, practised law in Savannah for many years. Later he was Judge of the U. S. District Court and a member of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of 1798. "In 1802 in the full tide of worldly fame and prosperity, he became a Baptist clergyman. A son, Thomas Savage Clay, died in Bryan County in 1848 on the family estate."

Joseph Clay died November 1803, aged 63. Had a son, Joseph. Children:

Joseph Clay married Mary Ann Savage.

Ann Clay married Thomas Cummings.

Elizabeth Clay married Thomas Young.

Betsey Clay married Dr. James Box Young.

Sarah Clay married William Wallace.

Kitty Clay married 1793, Joseph Stiles.

Clee, Samuel, merchant. He first resided in Savannah where he worked for Abraham Minis as an accountant. But in 1744 Minis charged Clee with embezzlement, but he was later acquitted.

Cocke, Zebulon was born 1734 in North Carolina, died Burke County, married Sarah (Perry) Field, and they removed to Burke County in 1764. Children:

Caleb Cocke.

Isaac Perry Cocke married Almeda Griffin, daughter of William Griffin and his wife, Mary Booker Barnett

John Cocke, born 1784 married Lydia Davis, daughter of Benjamin Davis and his wife, Elizabeth Daniel.

Coles, Joseph, Miller and Baker, arrived in the colony on 1 February 1733, aged 28, and was granted Lot No. 27 in Savannah. He was dead 4 March 1735. His wife, Anne (born 1700) remarried Thomas Salter on 9 September 1736 and resided with him on Lot No. 68. Her daughter, Anne, aged 13, was sent at the charge of the Trustees.

Cooper, Richard, of Carolina, petitioned for a grant of 500 acres near Abercorn, he having married the daughter of Joseph Barker. They suspected that it was a contrivance to settle the family there and to elude the resolutions of the board. 30 December 1743.

Corneck, James, plasterer, arrived in the colony 1 February 1732-3 and was granted Lot No. 188 in Savannah. Corneck (or Cornock) was one of the 1738 dissidents of Savannah who went to Carolina for awhile. Ultimately he returned to Savannah, working at the parsonage house in June of 1740. At the time of his death, his trade was that of a bricklayer.

Children:

John Corneck was bequeathed the old Savannah house and half lot.

Joseph Corneck to have the new house and other half of the lot situated on the East End of the half lot bequeathed to son, John.

Craus, Lemand, born 1700, labourer, Saltzburgher, arrived February 1735/6. Wife, Barbara, born 1702. Resident of Ebenezer .

Cross, Thomas, a soldier belonging to the Independent Company or Rangers, stationed on St. Simons Island. In December of 1738 he ran away, probably to Charlestown, but he returned because he was found in the colony in 1746. His wife, Judith Clark Cross, arrived in the colony on 29 June 1734. Cross was one of the soldiers who remained in Georgia after the regiment was disbanded, going to Savannah to become a bricklayer. Child: Eleanor Cross married Peter Sliterman.

Cross, William. Wife: Elizabeth. He was granted Lot No. 217 in Savannah, but the lot was swampy and overflowed. Upon the death of his wife, he bequeathed his estate to William Cross, the son of Benjamin Cross, his brother; then to Thomas James Doucott, the son of John Doucott, late of Annapholis Royall in Nova Scotia.

Currie, John died 27 September 1799, aged 37 years, buried Colonial Cemetery, Savannah.

Cuthbert, George was of Inverness, who arrived in the colony 10 January 1735-6 and settled at Darien. He was apparently appointed by Oglethorpe as a cattle hunter with six servants during 1738-1739. He bequeathed Mary, his wife, an annuity of 300 pounds Sterling for the rest of her life as well as a Negro woman named Rose and her child (to settle their Marriage Agreement). Others named were: James Chapman (cousin); Joseph Cuthbert, the second son of James Cuthbert of Savannah; and George Cuthbert, the eldest son of James Cuthbert. Savannah River Plantations (pp.147) mentions: "There was living in Georgia at this time a Scot, George Cuthbert, presumably a relative of Daniel Cuthbert. George Cuthbert had arrived in the Province in 1753 and had already acquired 650 acres of land and 29 slaves by 1763."

However, the emigration records show that George arrived in the colony in 1735/6. According to the probate of estate of George Cross (above), he left substantial money or properties. George purchased 500 acres of land from Frederick Augustine in May of 1765, as well as adjacent estates to form the nucleus of a working plantation which became known as the Drakies plantation. At George's death, Dr. James Cuthbert assumed the management of the Drakies, but he died two years later. This James lived at the Drakies Plantation. James, in his will, named his wife, Anne and their Children: George, Joseph, Elizabeth and Lewis Graeme Cuthbert. George was bequeathed Castle Hill in Inverness, Scotland, and all of the other estates owned by James in Great Britain. Joseph had to complete the administration of the estate of his uncle, George Cuthbert. The inventory was valued at over two thousand pounds. George was christened 7 November 1710 Parish of Inverness, in Inverness, Scotland, the son of John Cuthbert and his wife, Barbara Duff. He left Inverness, Scotland in 1735, arriving in Georgia 10 January 1736, along with the other Highlanders which Oglethorpe transported to the colony to fight the Spanish. He settled at Darien, the community first named New Inverness after the old Scottish home, a settlement serving as a vanguard to Florida. Cuthbert was an enterprising man. By 1738 he was described as a cattle hunter having six servants, at the annual expense of 174 pounds. Cuthbert died 14 April 1768, was from lower South Carolina where the name is yet extant and one of them was a brigade commander during the War of 1812. John and Seth John Cuthbert fought on the rebel side during the American Revolution at Savannah.

Cuthbert, Joseph, died at his Savannah plantation July 1791.

Daley, Benjamin, was born 1750 in South Carolina, served in the Georgia Militia, married 6 January 1774 in Effingham County, Susanna Garnett, the sister of Thomas Garnett. Children:

Elizabeth Daley born 22 December 1774 Effingham County.

Susanna Daley married Clayborne Beville, the son of Robert Beville.

Danielly, John, born 1743 in Church Hill, Maryland, died 1806 in Columbia County, intestate. He was granted 100 acres of land in St. Pauls Parish (Richmond County) in 1774, and later asked for 287-1/2 acres in Washington County. The land grant was part of 200 acres on Cane Creek, bounded by lands of Stapler and Telfair. A deed dated 5 August 1786 from John Danielly, John Curry, John Stapler and William Shields, for 50 pounds, conveyed this land to Thomas Stapler. On 19 May 1798, Thomas Stapler and his wife, Ruth, of Hancock County, conveyed 364 acres of land on Cane Creek to John Sanders, "it being part of a 300-acre tract granted to said Stapler and John Danielly." In 1790 he was granted 274 acres and 350 acres respectively in Washington County. Children:

Andrew Danielly, born ca 1765, died December 1822 in Warren County, Married 1st, on 29 February 1790 in Richmond County, Jane Harris, and 2nd, Rhoda. Children:

Rachel born ca 1788 Richmond County married 12 October 1809 in Warren County, Henry Chambliss.

Jane born 1794 in Hancock County, married 30 November 1814 in Warren County, Samuel Chambliss. She died 15 October 1867.

Arthur Danielly born Hancock County 1794, married 1st on 13 February 1819 in Hancock County, Jane Deveaux, and 2nd, on 2 January 1828, Jane Kinsey.

John Danielly born 1 April 1803 Warren County, died 8 April 1870 in Clay County, Alabama, married 1st on 11 March 1828, Martha Castleberry, and 2nd to Malinda Wood on 23 September 1845 in Monroe County.

Ann Danielly born ca 1804 in Warren County, married 31 March 1824, Ezra McCrary, in Warren county.

McDade Danielly, born 1801 in Warren county, married 20 August 1822 in Warren County, Pesaly W. Gibson. He died November of 1882 in Crawford County.

Francis Danielly, died 1821 in Baldwin County.

Arthur Danielly, died 1821 in Baldwin County, intestate.

Francis Danielly Married Elizabeth Ayres, the daughter of Thomas Ayres, the latter dying 1773 in Richmond County. Daniel born ca 1768, died after 1802, married Elizabeth Prather on 10 April 1788 in Richmond County.

Danmark, William was born in North Carolina, died in Warren County, County at the age of 102 years, married 1st, Miss Moye, 2nd, Emma Moye. Known Son:

Redden Danmark born 1770 in Screven County, died 1814, married Lavinia Wise, the daughter of William Wise.

Darling, Andrew, merchant, from Inverness, Scotland, the son of Elizabeth Darling. Wife: Jean. Sisters: Euphan, Mary, Katherine, Children:

Elizabeth Darling, bequeathed 500 acres and 150 acres in the Parish of St. David.

Kenneth Darling inherited two plantations, one purchased from Dr. John Irvine.

Dasher, Christian petitioned for 50 acre Lott in Abercorn, Lott No. 3 in village, being late George Thompson, deceased. 2 November 1745.

Davidson, Edward, young man, who has served his time with James Anderson, desired Freehold Lott in Savannah, No. 9, 4th Tything Ward in Lower New Ward.

Davis, John had a plantation at the head of the Midway River, adjoining that of Parmenus Way. To his son, John, he left 450 acres called the Hanie Swamp in St. Johns Parish; to William, five tracts located on the north side of the Midway River, containing 1,150 acres in all. Children:

John Davis

William Davis

Sarah Jones

Catherine Morecock

Rebecca Patterson

Theodora Davis

Davis, William, tanner, who came to Frederica with the first group of settlers, left in 1738. Later returned to Savannah in 1741.

Davison, Samuel, from Rupert Street in London, lived in Frederica with his wife, Susannah. Son, John, born 1735, daughter, Susannah, another child and a servant. In 1735 he was made Constable of Frederica and paid ten pounds per year, and in July of 1739 he was made Overseer of the Trust Servants in Frederica. From 1736 to 1740 he served as Searcher of Ships. He shared a joint house with the violate Thomas Hawkins, with whom he frequently argued, and when he tried to expand the home, Hawkins complained that his improvements threatened the visibility of his own home, then induced Oglethorpe to take his side and force Davison to stop the building. By October of 1741, after being refused further improvements, the Davison family moved into some stables, and finally removed to South Carolina. Davison, one point he worked on building a magazine for the fort as well as a wooden foot-bridge across the Savannah River (St. Simons Island). John Wesley wrote that Davison, although a Presbyterian, was one of his best parishioners. Davison was known to be very industrious, running an Ale House, and having a lot 6-7 mi. out of town which he cultivates, 20 hd of cattle, servants, 2-3 carts, and brick house at Frederica.

DeFeron, Joseph of Highgate. His will is written in French. He was a Captain in the service of His Majesty the King of Great Britain. To his wife he left 50 acres of land "that the Trustees have had the kindness to give me", for the rest of her life. If the King will not grant to his wife, then a legacy of 24 pounds per year to go to his mother, Madame de Feron through the revenue of the land.

Delegal, David was granted in May of 1771, 100 acres on the South Newport River, adjoining lands of John Jones and John Barger; also 450 acres on South Newport River, St. Andrews Parish, bounded on the south by lands of Roderick McIntosh. He was raised in the Province of Georgia, and had nine slaves at the time of Grant. In November of the same year he received 54 acres and 300 acres in St. Andrews Parish. At the onset of the Revolutionary War, David Delegal was faithful to Great Britain, therefore, in 1782, his estates were confiscated and he was declared guilty of Treason. David Delegal was issued Letters of Administration on the Estate of David Delegal, Sr., late of Chatham County, 12 February 1790.

The first fortification built by the British on the south end of St. Simons Island was erected near this sight in April, 1736, by soldiers of the South Carolina Independent Company under command of Lieutenant Philip Delegal. Before coming to St. Simons these soldiers had been stationed at Fort Frederick, near Port Royal, South Carolina. The

fortification erected here, know as Delegals Fort at Sea Point, commanded the entrance to the harbor, and was thusly located "so that all ships... must pass within shot of the point." In 1738, when a regiment of British soldiers was brought to St. Simons Island, Lieutenant Delegal and his soldiers were taken into the Regiment of General Oglethorpe. Then, Fort St. Simons was built taking the site of the old Delegal Fort. Most of the area covered by this fortification has been washed away. His original land grant included the Hampton Golf Club Resort. The grave of Philip Delegal is at the 13th hole of the Palmetto Golf Course.

Delegal, Philip, served as a faithful Captain of Fort Frederica under General Oglethorpe, and at the time of his death was a Captain in the Regiment of Invalids of Lieutenant General Parson, St. Peters Port, Island of Guernsey. December 19, 1751 he was granted 500 acres, adjoining that of his son. In 1755 he returned to the Legislature representing the Great and Little Ogeechee Districts, also elected a Member of the House. In 1757 he carried a bill to the Council to prevent any person from trading or encouraging Indians to come into Georgia. His first wife was Jane, because of a deed from James Tebeau and Susan, his wife, of Little Ogeechee District dated 5 June 1754 to Philip Delegal and his wife Januarye, of Little Ogeechee District, and Trustees Charles Watson and Noble Wimberly Jones of Savannah, the plantation of James Tebeau on the Little Ogeechee River, 300 acres, adjoining lands of Philip Delegal, James Dixey and Henry Bourquin, bounded on the southwest by Henry and Benedict Bourquin (brothers), and all other lands now or lately belonging to Walter Fleming. The land to be held in trust by Watson and Jones for the use of Philip Delegal during his natural life. Then, a life estate to go to Januarye, then to Philip Andrew Noble Delegal, the son of said Philip and Jane. When Capt. Delegal died in January of 1769, his wife, Eleanor, removed herself to reside at Philips Bluff, a plantation in South Carolina already deeded her by her husband. Issue:

Philip Delegal lived at Savannah. He received a land grant of 103-1/3 acres in Christ Church Parish on May 1, 1764. In March of 1771 he petitioned for an additional 150 acres of land on Racoon Hammocks, Christ Church Parish, but the grant was rejected. He was granted 200 acres north of Little Ogeechee, adjoining 64 acres already granted to him in Christ Church Parish. Colonial Deed Book C-1, p. 35, William Lee to Capt. Philip Delegal, Jr., receipt dated August 12, 1755, Savannah, for the sale of a negro woman named Aubah. Also, for negro man, Prrinces.

Edward Delegal, a Planter, resided in McIntosh County and died during December of 1771 in Chatham County. He was married to Mary, and they had the following Children: Marella Delegal and Mary Ann Delegal.

Sophia Delegal, resident of South Carolina.

Catherine Delegal married Hugh Campbell, a South Carolina Marina.

John Delegal, a South Carolina Mariner.

George Delegal, a Georgia Planter, granted a Lot at Hardwick of 200 acres on April 1755. He petitioned for land April 1771 for 250 acres in Christ Church Parish, adjoining lands of Honorable James Habersham, Esquire. Also, for 582 acres for the children of his deceased brother, Edward, Marella and Mary Ann Delegal, May of 1771. Served in The General Assembly of Georgia in 1771. Wife, Jane. Had three children. Colonial Deed Book C-1, p. 126-127, Richard Warren, schoolmaster, Little Ogeechee, to George Delegal, planter, of Little Ogeechee, Bill of Sale dated 17 October 1767, a black man formerly belonging to John Hunney Horn and lately to William Russell, planter of Edisto Island, South Carolina.

Deloney, John Baptist. Wife: Mary Ann Last Children:

John Baptist Deloney

Rosa Deloney, wife of John Young of Savannah, Mariner

Elizabeth Deloney

Demere, Raymond, Captain, a wealthy Huguenot and merchant, was born 1742 in Georgia, died 1 January 1829, married Ann, born 1744 in South Carolina, died 17 December 1808. He built his home near General Oglethorpes on St. Simons Island, calling it Harrington Hall. The home was "enclosed with hedges of cassina, and was conspicuous for its beauty and comfort." Later, he was granted 530 acres in St. Andrews Parish, July 1760. In his Last Will and Testament he named Betsy Demere, "but the porre little girl she is not my daughter but as she was born under my Roffe I was always willing for to do something for her so that I would not have her to be called a Bastard", 80 pounds Sterling. Nephew: Raymond Demere of Savannah, 200 pounds Sterling. Three grandchildren: Joseph, Lewis, John and Paul Demere. Children:

Raymond Demere. While visiting the plantation of Major Hardee on the Great Ogeechee River, Raymond was thrown from his horse and died half an hour later, May 1791.

Derizous, Daniel. An interesting note appears in his will. "As my wife Olive Derizous has eloped from me for about six years past I bequeath to her one shilling Sterling for poisoning me." Children:

Daniel Derizous
Elizabeth Derizous
Peter Derizous
Stephen Derizous
Michael Derizous

Detzner (or Tetzner), Embroisseus, locksmith from Westminster Market, part of the original Frederica settlement. His wife was Betty (Martha) who died before 1738. Their one son died before August 1741. Martha died before August 1745. In 1758 he was convicted and executed for murder.

DeVeaux, John of Little Ogeechee, was born ca 1704 in Berkeley, South Carolina, the son of Andrew (b. ca 1680 in Chateau De Veaux, France, died 1754 Pr. Andrews Parish, Charles Towne, South Carolina) and Magdalene Ann LeSade of France. He had the following children : Andrew; Magdalene; Israel; Margaret; James; John, and one other daughter. John married Sarah Sullivant 25 February 1737, probably in South Carolina and it was to her that he left the plantation consisting of 500 acres of land. Son, John was left 100 acres of land at the south end of Skidaway Island known as Balloons Bluff and 500 acres of a 950-acre tract of land called Silver Bluff at Great Ogeechee. Daughter, Januarye left, 450 acres. Children:

Elizabeth DeVeaux

John DeVeaux

Jane DeVeaux, wife of George Delegal

DeVeaux, Peter was born 1752 in Georgia, died 1826, married Martha Box. He was a member of the Provincial Congress.

Dick, John, Innkeeper, sutler, ranger. Had three children and a servant, resident of Frederica in September 1740, probably gone by August of 1744.

Dickenson, Paynter, mariner. His plantation consisted of 250 acres on Collins Creek, being on the north side of the Midway River. To his wife, Ann, he left a lot at Yamacraw. Children:

John Down Dickenson

Elizabeth Dickenson, wife of Samuel Nelms of Sunbury, merchant

Sarah Dickenson

Thomas Dickenson, inherited all of his town lots in Sunbury.

Dobee, Elisha, first a resident of Carolina and Savannah, then moving to Frederica in 1735-1736 to be clerk of the stores. John Wesley mentioned his name in his diary as a potential laborer for the gospel. His wife had remained in England, and in 1737, he wrote the Trustees asking that they send his family to him, but she refused to go, saying that her husband could not support her and the three children.

Dobinson, John, bricklayer by July of 1743, but did not stay long, as he left for Carolina.

Doleman, Charles, a fisherman. Quit the colony before July of 1743.

Dollar, John, born 1742, Captain of the Continental Artillery in the American Revolution, died at his plantation Antrim, near Sunbury on 9 October 1797.

Donaldson, Robert, planter. Wife: Christian. Sister, Margaret Jamieson of the County of Aberdeen in the Parish of Fivey in North Britain.

Dooly, John, born in North Carolina, son of Patrick Dooly. John migrated from South Carolina to take up the ceded lands of Georgia (Wilkes County) in 1762, bringing with him a wife, three sons and three orphan nephews. He was killed by the Tories in 1780. His brother, Thomas Dooly, Revolutionary War Soldier, was killed 22 July 1776 in a skirmish with the Indians. Early twentieth-century Georgia historian Otis Ashmore wrote that "of the many heroic men who illustrated that stormy period of the Revolution in Georgia that tried mens souls none deserves a more grateful remembrance by posterity than Col. John Dooly.". Almost all of the source material on Dooly came from a book by Hugh McCall, The History of Georgia (1816). The Battle of Kettle Creek distinguished John Dooly whom McCall described as a battlefield leader in the struggle for American Independence who lost a brother in an Indian attack

which was led by patriots to victory over the Tories and ultimately died at the hands of Tories in his own home, and thus was known as a folk lore hero.

Doors, James, planter, perukemaker. Wife, Martha. To his son, James, he left a town lot fronting on the bay in Savannah, No. 3, in Wilmington Tything, where he lived (lately purchased from James Mossman, Esq.; also 250 acres in Christ Church Parish lately purchased from Thomas Lee, bounded at the time of the grant in part by the land of John Goldwire. Issue:

James Doors

Dormer, James, Marchiner, had a brother, Richard Dormer of Cowndon near Coventry in Warwickshire (England) to whom he left Lot No. 4, Wilmington Tything Derby Ward in Savannah, a five-acre lot, No. 61, farm lot, No. 6 containing 45 acres southeast of Savannah, and all buildings. Should Richard die, then to go to Joseph Dormer of Cowndon, another brother.

Douglass, David. In 1736 he bought Savannah Lot No. 170 at an auction for fifty pounds (due to Ja. Muier for two years rent) "A factious man; & went to Carolina for fear of the Spaniards 30 August 1740." Wife, Mary. Last Will and Testament dated 2 March 1759, probated 19 December 1763, pp. 116-117, Will Book A, Colonial Wills

Dunbar, George, Captain, master of the Prince of Wales, from Scotland, gave invaluable service to the colony by transporting supplies and mail along coastal Georgia. Also, he sailed to and from England with passengers and cargo. His plantation failed, along with many others, during the hardship period of the colony. For awhile he resided in Frederica, near his sister, Priscilla, who Married Sir Patrick Houstoun.

Dunwoody, James was the son of John Dunwoody and his wife, Susanna Creswell (daughter of William Cresswell) of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was born 1741 in Chester County, Pennsylvania, died Liberty County in 1807, having migrated to Georgia in 1770. He married Esther (Dean) Splatt in 1774, the daughter of Abraham Dean and his wife, Ann Du Pont. Children:

James Dunwoody, Jr. married Elizabeth West Smith.

John Dunwoody married Jane Bullock.

Esther Dunwoody married Sen. John Elliott.

Eatton, Thomas, merchant. Nephews: John and Thomas Eatton, sons of Joseph Eatton, late of New Jersey, physician in physick, deceased), were bequeathed 270 pounds Sterling when they reach twenty-one years of age. To Elizabeth, wife of William Herbert of Georgia, planter, an annuity of 10 pounds Sterling for life, to be paid out of the rents of his dwelling house on Bay Street, which formerly belonged to Captain Isaac Martin. Newpews: John and Thomas Eatton; sister, Valeria, wife of Peter LeConte of New Jersey; sister, Sarah, wife of Richard Tole of New Jersey; the heirs of his sister, Lydia, Deceased, late wife of Captain John Wanton of Rhode Island; sister, Elizabeth, wife of Captain Thomas Richardson of Rhode Island; sister, Joanna, wife of Rev. Elihu Spencer of Pennsylvania; sister, Margaret, wife of John Baryan of New Jersey.

Egger, Margaret, spinster, Saltzburger, embarked 29 March 1738/9. Resident of Ebenezer.

Eincherrin, Gent., Saltzburger, arrived February 1735/6. Resident of Ebenezer.

Eischberger, David, Saltzburger, born 1711, died 29 August 1771, in the mill at Ebenezer, and was buried the next day at Zion.

Eisperger (Eischberger), Ruprecht, husbandman, Saltzburger, arrived 28 December 1734. He married Anna Marcia, who died 30 or 31 October 1768, aged 58 years. In 1736 his total crop consisted of 4 bushes of corn, 1 pound of beans and 6 pounds of potatoes. His wife had weak children, but on 23 September 1736 she gave birth to a healthy daughter. Ruprecht died 13 November 1762. Resident of Ebenezer.

Elliott, Grey, Merchant of Sunbury, leased to Thomas Goldsmith of Frederica, 26 April 1759, for 10 shillings, 610 acres located on the northside of the Midway River, bounded north by John Bennet, and south by the lands of Thomas Goldsmith, East by the marsh. The lease was for one year and also included the gardens and orchards.

Elliott, John, died Liberty County 1791. The widow of Colonel John Elliott of Liberty County married Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve.

Elliott, John, planter, was granted 500 acres in 1752, bounded east on land possessed by Isaac Lines and Andrew Collins, all other sides vacant, at the head of the Midway River. Owned lots in Sunbury. Children:

Ann Elliott.

John Elliott.

William Elliott.

Thomas Elliott.

Amantha Elliott

Ember, William, Mariner and Coxswain. Two chilren. Known to be an idle drunken man.

Emanuel, David came to Georgia ca 1768/1770 and settled in Burke County. Became Governor of Georgia in 1801. Died 1808.

Embree, Jesse born 1750 Wilkes county, died 1800 Oglethorpe County, Married in 1773 Nancy Embry (1755-1805), served as a Private on the Georgia Line during the American Revolution.

Emmanuel, David, planter, lived on Chevis Creek in St. George Parish. Children:

Amos Emmanuel of Screven County.

David Emmanuel.

Levi Emmanuel of Screven County.

Asa Emmanuel of Screven County.

Elizabeth Emmanuel.

Rebeckah Emmanuel.

Martha Emmanuel.

Ruth Emmanuel

Emmanuel, John left his brother, Levi, a tract of land containing 100 acres on Brier Creek; Amos, a tract of 150 acres of land on Rocky Comfort Creek; David, a suit of clothes; Asa, his watch; sisters, Elizabeth Nowland and Rebecca Walker, five shillings each; Martha Duehart, all of the money her husband, John owes, and a yearling heifer to her daughter, Ruth.

Eppinger, John, bricklayer, was born 8 May 1730, Werender, Wurtenburg. Migrated to London in 1749, then to America, arriving 15 October 1749, first settling in North Carolina, but then removed to Savannah. He owned the Eppinger Tavern. Died 1776. He married (1st) Barbara Mayers, the daughter of Jacob Mayers, born 10 July 1732 Wurtenburg, died Savannah, January 1776. Wife: Margaret, left two adjoining lots in Savannah where they lived and a 500-acre lot at Hampstead, formerly belonging to Hysler. Son, John, was left a half lot in Savannah and 300 acres in St. Matthews Parish. Daughters, Margaret, Hannah, Veneford and Sarah, 350 acres in St. Matthews parish and 50 acres at Acton, as well as four five-acre tracts in Christ Church Parish, being part of 80 acres, equally divided. Sons, John, James, George and Matthias to get 60 acres (part of aforesaid 80 acres), 150 acre-tract at Hampstead equally divided. Children:

John Eppinger born 21 July 1769 died 23 July 1823 married Hannah Elizabeth Cline.

Margaret Eppinger born in Wilmington, N. C., died 1793 married Balthazer Schaeffer 30 May 1772.

Hannah Eppinger (or Anna Magdalena), died young.

Veneford Eppinger (Winifred) born 1 July 1763 in Savannah married Joseph Roberts.

Sarah Eppinger married 1st, John Miller, 2nd, John Jones.

James Eppinger married Elizabeth Shandley.

George Eppinger.

Matthias Eppinger (or Matthew).

Ernst, Joseph, brazier, Saltzburger, arrived February 1735/6. His wife, Anna Marcie, and daughter, Susannah. Josef was part of the third transport, not a Saltzburgher, who was picked up enroute by von Reck. He was known to be an evil person, ignorant of spiritual matters, who caused disturbances in the colony. He was put in prison at Savannah, convicted, but his sentence was suspended. 27 January 1737 Mrs. Ernst gave birth to a daughter who was baptized in the morning. Resident of Ebenezer.

Ewen, William was born ca 1720, basket maker and an apprentice boy to Thomas Causton at the store in Savannah, arrived in the colony on 28 December 1734. He was one of the few settlers who tried to cultivate land on Skidaway Island, but had to leave it. He returned to Savannah by 1740 where John Bromfeild employed him to look after his private store, and that is where he remained until his death. Ewen apparently suffered the hardships same as the early colonists, but his industry and perseverance brought him a profitable existence. During the year of 1775 Ewen was chairman of the "Council of Safety", and went on to become Governor of Georgia in 1775. His term was short, because of his death. He bequeathed ten pounds Sterling to the poor of Christ Church Parish. Nephew: Richard Ewen, the son of his eldest brother, Richard Ewen; Jacob Waldhauer of Ebenezer (wife of my brother), tract of 350 acres of land and Town Lot No. 49 in Brunswick; Mary Jones, the daughter of Colonel Noble Jones of Savannah, one mourning ring; Priscilla Holman, wife of John Holman of South Carolina, one mourning ring; Mary Saunders, wife of William Saunders of Savannah, a mourning ring. Wife: Margaret, was left all the household goods and Negro slaves, plus garden lot in Savannah (No. 38), town lot in Ewensburgh, etc. Five hundred pounds Sterling was left to the charity school for boys of St. Andrews, Holborn, city of London, to raise a fund for the maintenance of the poor children, as in Christ Hospital.

Faulcon, Jacob, millwright, age 51 and his son, Jeremiah, age 17, both from Guildford, settled with the original Frederica settlement. Left for Carolina in December of 1740.

Farley, Benjamin, planter. Lived on a plantation of 362 acres located on the South Newport River. To his daughter, Mary, he bequeathed Town Lot No. 9, Laroche Tything District, in Savannah which he had previously purchased from John Joachim Zubly. Children:

Mary Farley.

Benjamin Farley

Faul, George, blacksmith. Wife: Rebecca. Lived on 100-acre tract, two miles below the town of Ebenezer, bounding northwest by the land of George Glaner. He died in the night before 5 November 1768, age 44 years. Resident of Ebenezer.

Fell, Isaac was married 10 March 17__ in Savannah, Elizabeth Susannah Shick, the daughter of John Shick and his wife, Margaret Ritter. He served in the Revolutionary War, stationed at Savannah when captured and conveyed to England.

Fellows, David, coxswain of cutter of General Oglethorpe, in Frederica by 1741. Had one child, a servant, and brother with whom he resided in a single hut. By 1743 Fellows had returned to London.

Few, William, Sr., was born 1714 in Kennett, Pennsylvania, died near Wrightsboro, Georgia, married in 1743 Mary Wheeler. Came to Georgia from North Carolina. Children:

Benjamin Few born 1744 Maryland, died 1805 in Alabama, married Rachel Wiley.

William Few, Jr., born 8 June 1748 in Maryland, died 16 July 1828 in Fishkill, New York, married Catherine Nicholson, the daughter of Commodore James Nicholson of New York.

James Few, born 1746, was murdered by the Tories during the Regular movement, married Sarah Wood.

Ignatius Few born 1750 Maryland, died 1810 married Mary Candler.

Hannah Few married Rhesa Howard.

Elizabeth Few married Colonel Greenberry Lee.

Few, William, a son of William Few, Sr., was born 1748 in Maryland, died 16 July 1828 at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Chrystie, in Fishkill, New York. He removed to Georgia before the American Revolution and went on to become a delegate of 1776 to the First Constitutional Convention of Georgia, later serving as a Legislator and member of the Executive Council. He also served in the campaigns against the Indians on the western frontier during the war, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. From 1780 to 1783 he served as a Delegate to the Continental Congress, and in 1788-89, to the Constitutional Convention which adopted the United States Constitution. From 1789-1793 he served as US Senator from Georgia. Having married in New York City, he moved there where he spent his last thirty years, becoming a member of the New York Legislature and being appointed by President Jefferson as Commissioner of Loans, which office he served until it was abolished. The last ten years of his life he was State Inspector of Prisons.

Fitch, John, planter. Wife: Anne. Cousin: Bryan Kelly. Nieces: Mary Ann, Mary and Ann Perinoue, daughters of Isaac

Perinoue, deceased. Brother: Tobias Fitch.

Floerl, John, labourer, Saltzburger, from Meminger, Germany, arrived February 1735/6. He succeeded in become a Collector and Assessor in the New World; also a Surveyor for Ebenezer 1758-1768, and was elected as one of the commissioners for erecting forts. He died 19 October 1770, age 60. Resident of Ebenezer . He married 1st, 15 January 1765, Harriet Elizabeth Brandner, born 1743, died 12 December 1773; 2nd, Dorothy Kieffer in 1774. His wife, Anna Marcia. Later he succeeded in becoming a planter in his own right, having 150 acres of land. He received a town lot in Ebenezer from his father-in-law, Matthias Brandner. Executors of his estate were directed to sell 100-acre tract which had been purchased from Hanne and Elizabeth Unself as well as the 100-acres of pine barren joining the land, cattle and horses of Thomas Soveitghofer. Children as follows:

Judith Floerl born 25 December 1765, died 10 October 1766

Mary (Margaret) Floerl born 19 September 1767 married John C. Waldhauer.

John Floerl born 3 September 1769, died 15 November 1773

Israel Floerl born 1771, dead in 1813, married Sarah Salome Waldhauer on 5 November 1800 who married second, Lewis Weitman. She was the daughter of Jacob C. Waldhauer and Mary V. Floerl

After the death of his second wife, John married Dorothea Keiffer on 23 February 1774.

Forrester, William, solder, ranger, snuffmaker. He originally came to Georgia as an indentured servant.

Foster, John and his wife, Elizabeth, resided on 150 acres (granted to Jesse Reeves by Governor Wright 2 August 1774 and 50 acres granted to Nathan Moat 21 March 1784 by Gov. Matthews), which was located on the road from Augusta to Brownsborough, bounded on the east by Nicholson, and on the south by Redmond, on the west by Theopolis Davis, and on the north by Downs.

Fox, Benjamin, planter, lived on a plantation containing about 2300 acres near Savannah. Brother: John Fox. Children: Benjamin Fox.

Ann Fox.

Elizabeth Fox.

Mary Fox.

Fox, David, Sr. of South Carolina, testified that he had a sufficient number of hands to cultivate land, and asked for 500 acres on north east side of Great Ogeechee River opposite to where Fort Argyle stood. 7 February 1753 . In October of 1759 he was granted 500 acres in Christ Church Parish. Wife: Catherine. Brothers: John and William Fox. Children:

William Fox

Joseph Fox.

John Fox.

David Fox

Sources: Last Wills and Testaments of John Fox, Sr., Joseph Fox, William Fox Sr. probated in Chatham County, Georgia and digitized on georgiapioneers.com

Freeman, Holman, Sr. of Virginia, removed his sons to Georgia to settle on the ceded lands (Wilkes County) in 1772. Children:

Holman Freeman, Jr. born in Virginia, married ca 1783 Peninah Walton, sister of Josiah Walton.

John Freeman born 1756 in Virginia, died Poplar Grove, Wilkes County, 7 January 1807. He married 1785 Catherine Carlton, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Carlton of Virginia and Wilkes County, Georgia.

James Freeman married Rhoda.

William Freeman married Sally. Resided at Augusta.

Garnett, Thomas was born 1750 Essex County, Virginia, died Chatham County, 1793, married 8 January 1772 at Ebenezer Jerusalem Church, Effingham County, Rachel Willson. Child:

John Garnett born 1776 married 1794 Mary Bostwick, daughter of Samuel Bostwick and his wife, Ann Mary Maner.

Germain, Michael came with the original group of settlers to Frederica, but soon died, leaving behind a wife, Joyce, and a son, John (born in Georgia). The widow Germain had remarried by December of 1736, to John Dalton of North Carolina, and in 1738 they gave birth to a daughter, Mary. Dalton was dead by 1738-1739, and Joyce returned to England (1739).

Germain, Michael, Mariner, born in 1720, arrived in Savannah 16 December 1733, in the company of his mother (the wife of Peter Germain) and sister, Mary Margaret Germain. His mother later married Mr. Peter Emory of Savannah. In 1769, Michael German, freeholder, Mariner, Savannah, deeded to William Russell of Savannah a Farm Lot in Jekyll Tything, No. 5, Letter B, southeast of Savannah, adjoining on one side a farm lot lately granted to the said William Russell... 44 acres and 141 pole, being part of the lands granted Germain by James Oglethorpe, one of the Trustees for establishing the Colony. He married Priscilla at Savannah and died at Savannah in 1769, his LWT dated 7/23/1753, probated 1/5/1769. To wife, Priscilla, he gave Town Lot No. 4, Jekyl Tything, Derby Ward, with the farm and garden lot. Also negroes, Piero, Sippia, and all the cattle branded "MSG Anchor". Mother, Ann Emery, to have use of one room in his house at Savannah. He died January of 1769. To his wife, Priscilla, he bequeathed Lot No. 4 in Jekyll Tithying Derby Ward. His mother, Ann Emery, was to have the use of a room in his house in Savannah; her children being Amy McGilvery, Joseph Germain and John Germain. Issue:

Michael Germain was born 1752, died 1806; his occupation was that of a silversmith. He Married Catherine Smith 26 June 1783. Catherine died at Goshen in March of 1790. Advertisements occurred in Savannah newspapers concerning his silver and gold articles for sale. In his Last Will and Testament he left a bequest to the Baptist Church, in trust for Mount Enon College. Among the bequests given was to Josiah Penfield (died 1828) who inspired the founding of Mercer University.

Germain, William, brother to Michael, lawyer, coxswain of a scout boat. His estate was administered by Sarah Germany 9 May 1796.

Germany, John was for many years resident of Augusta, 200 acres, Savannah River, 3 miles above mouth of Broad River and 70 miles above Augusta. 6 December 1753. Apparently, they owned other land, because on 13 October 1770, John Germany and his wife, Elizabeth of St. Pauls Parish, deed to Charles Pace for 5 shillings, 100 acres of land on the Savannah River, originally granted to Germany on 3 February 1767. John was born 1716/1717 in Ireland and died 16 February 1814 Charles Towne, South Carolina. John was a son of Henry Germany who was born ca 1685 in Ireland and had Children: James Germany died 1729/1730 Charles Towne, South Carolina; Robert Germany born 1711/1712 Ireland, died 1729/1730 Charles Towne, South Carolina; William Germany, died 1729/1730 Charles Towne, South Carolina; John Germany, born 1716/1717 Ireland, died 16 February 1814 Charles Towne, South Carolina; Samuel Germany died 1739/1730 Charles Towne, South Carolina; Joseph Germany died 1729/1730 Charles Towne, South Carolina; and Alexander Germany, died 1729/1730 Charles Towne, South Carolina.

John Germany married, Elizabeth, who was born 1733 St. Phillips Parish, Georgia, and died 11 January 1806 in Columbia County, Georgia. Children:

William Germany born 1758 St. Phillips Parish, Georgia, died 30 April 1819 Montgomery County, Alabama.

Mary Germany born ca 1760 St. Phillips Parish, Georgia, married Mr. Miller.

Sarah Germany born ca 1762 St. Phillips Parish, Georgia, married Mr. Garnett, according to fathers will.

John Germany, born ca 1764 St. Pauls Parish, Georgia, died 1820 Wilkinson County, Mississippi.

Ellender Germany born ca 1766 St. Pauls Parish, Georgia, died 1 May 1815 Columbia County, Georgia.

Joseph Germany born ca 1768 St. Pauls Parish, Georgia, died 1820 Columbia County, Georgia.

James Germany married Hannah Ligneaux 3 April 1794 in Columbia County.

Robert Germany born ca 1774 St. Pauls Parish, Georgia.

Samuel Germany born ca 1776 St. Pauls Parish, Georgia, died 1830 Pickens County, Alabama

Washington Germany born ca 1777 Columbia County, Georgia, died 6 March 1810 Jones County, Georgia.

Benjamin Germany born ca 1785 Columbia County, Georgia, died 1850 Wilkinson County, Mississippi 1810 Putnam County, Georgia.

Gibbons, John, planter, owned 500 acres on the South Newport River. He bequeathed his son, John, 200 acres in Christ Church Parish; sons, Thomas Gibbons and John Barton, a tract of land which he lived on as well as one hundred acres. There were at least seven children. Brother: William Gibbons. Known. Children:

Susannah Gibbons

John Gibbons.

Gibbons, William was probably one of the largest landowners in Christ Church Parish. To his son, Joseph, he left 1500 acres; William, 1562 acres and a water lot under the bluff or bank at Savannah to the east of Bull Street; John, 1000 acres of River Swamp (purchased from Richard Cox, Sr. by Alexander Inglis and Nathaniel Hall, his attorneys); Hannah, 500 acres on the southside of Newport River adjoining the public landing at Donnoms Mill; two hundred acres

of pineland (herefore granted to Andrew Way); town lot in Savannah (purchased of William Russell, Esq.; Sarah and Mary, 1000 acres lying on a branch of the Buffalo Swamp on the fourth side and near the Altamaha River; Ann, 500 acres on the Lake Swamp above Fort Barrington near the Altamaha River; and his wife was bequeathed the town lot and garden lot in Savannah (purchased from Charles Bowler). The lots at Yamacraw to be divided between: John, Anne, Sarah, Joseph, Mary. Children:

John Gibbons.

Hannah Gibbons.

Thomas Gibbons.

William Gibbons.

Joseph Gibbons.

Sarah Gibbons.

Mary Gibbons.

Gibbs, Isaac Sr. and Jr. petitioned for land 18 October 1743, setting forth that with 2 sons he settled Abercorn about 4 years ago, obtained 50 acre lot for the youngest, and now entreates a lot of 50 acres for is eldest son, particularly the Trust lot lying on the south side of the place called the Creek side. But he was gone by 1 January 1746, when Frederick Helvingstine petitioned stating that his father was in possession of a Lott at Ebenezer, but soon after died leaving his mother a widow and several childern, after which an unhappy difference began between his mother and the Rev. Mr. Bolzius, and which occasioned the family to leave Ebenezer to go to Pennsylvania. But for want of ready passage and having to say over Savannah for some time, changed their minds. They then petitioned for lands in Abercorn, which would be convenient for their trade as leather dressers. Granted the lott lately assigned by Isaac Gibbs, Sr. 1 January 1746.

Giovanoli, John, embarked August 1735, indentured as a Trust servant for 5 years. His wife, Marcia, also to be a Trust servant for 5 years. Sons brought with them were John and Seger. Resident of Ebenezer. Children:

John Giovanoli.

Seger Giovanoli.

David Giovanoli.

Nicholas Giovanoli.

Samuel Giovanoli.

Hannah Giovanoli.

Joseph Giovanoli.

Benjamin Giovanoli.

Jonathan Giovanoli.

Helena Giovanoli.

Glantz, Sebastian, husbandman, Saltzburger, arrived 28 December 1734. He was christened 1 January 1692

Evangelisch, Kirchheim Am Ries, Jagstkreis, Wuerttemberg, the son of Johann Glanz, and his wife, Johanna. Died without leaving possessions, 26 and 28 July 1736.

Glascok, William, Honorable, born 28 May 1730 in Richmond, Virginia, died January of 1793 and was buried on his plantation near Augusta. He married Elizabeth Elder, who was born 4 September 1712 Richmond County, Virginia, the daughter of William and Ann Elder. Elizabeth, died September of 1794. William was a son of Gregory and Alice Glascok (son of Thomas Glascok and wife, Sarah Stone), who was born 10 March 1700 in Richmond, Virginia, died 4 May 1752, married Alice. Their children were: Gregory, born 25 January 1732 Richmond, Virginia, aided 1790 Rowan, North Carolina; Jesse born 10 May 1733 North Farnham Parish, Old Rappahannock County, Virginia, died 1 April 1757 Richmond, Virginia; Travers born 1 October 1734 Richmond, Virginia, died 22 March 1784 Fauquier County, Virginia; John Glascok born 27 December 1738 Prince William County, Virginia, died 22 April 1765, possibly Adams County, Ohio.

Goff, Samuel, first a servant to Harry Buckley 1737-8, bedsteadmaker, ranger on Jekyll Island.

Goldsmith, Lieutenant. Mr. Doleman sold his interest in his lot to Goldsmith.

Goldwire, Benjamin of Christ Church Parish, Savannah, carpenter. His wife, Ann, was mentioned (along with their children) in the last will and testament of John Goldwire, Sr. For the remainder of her life, the widow resided on town

Lot No. One in Holland Tything Ward. Benjamin provided a modest living as his reflected in his estate. Children:
Benjamin Goldwire.

Mary Goldwire, wife of Peter Morel.

Amy Goldwire.

Joseph Goldwire.

John Goldwire.

Ann Goldwire

Goldwire, James was born 1747 Augusta, died Mt. Pleasant, Georgia, Married Sarah King, born 1749. Commanded a Company of Georgia Militia during the American Revolution from St. Matthews Parish (Effingham County). Son: John Goldwire, born 1779, died 1830 married 1809 Frances Offutt, daughter of Jesse Offutt and his wife, Obedience Jones, the daughter of John Jones and Susanna Strobhar.

Goldwire, John, Sr. was christened 9 March 1700 Saint Giles Cripplegate, London, England, the son of John and Mary Goldwire. Resident of Ebenezer. A ferry was to be begun at Augusta by Thomas Goodale June 1747, but he failed to keep his appointment, so John Goldwire, who was lately a Constable of that District, was appointed to keep the ferry. 4 April 1750. He owned extensive land holdings in Effingham County, as well as carriages, horses, cattle, and some mahogany tables which were mentioned in his estate. Over twenty seven slaves were mentioned, and divided between his children. The homeplace was Mt. Pleasant which consisted of three tracts of land totaling over 900 acres, some on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River. To his son, John, he bequeathed 300 acres in St. Matthews Parish near Buck Creek. To James, 200 acres and 600 acres, as well as three tracts at Mt. Pleasant "whereon I now live". Also, 400 acres and 500 acres in South Carolina on the Savannah River across from Mt. Pleasant. Daughter: Sarah King was to have the use of labor of ten slaves and 300 acres of land. Granddaughter: Sarah King. Ann Goldwire, widow at Savannah and her children, viz: Ann Goldwire, Benjamin Goldwire, Mary Morel. Children:

John Goldwire, Jr. married Elisabeth Moore 8 November 1769, Ebenezer.

Sarah Goldwire, wife of William King (Children: John King, Sarah King).

James Goldwire was born 25 May 1775 married Sarah Stewart, both of St. Matthews Parish, on 18 August 1772.

Goodall, James, planter, Halifax. Son, Pleasant Goodall, bequeathed a tract of land adjoining the land of William Macdaniels, which he lives on. Wife: Mary. Children:

Pleasant Goodall.

Clary Moore.

William Goodall.

Martha Goodall.

Sarah Goodall.

Francis Goodall.

Mary Goodall.

Elizabeth Goodall

Gordon, John, 100 acres in St. Georges Parish, May 1759

Graham, George, native of England, born 1765, died August 17, 1812, was naturalized as an American citizen in 1792. He was an eminent artist who settled in Georgia.

Graham, James, Savannah Merchant, was married to Miss Sarah Stuart, the daughter of Honorable John Stuart, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern District of North America in Charles Town, South Carolina in 1767. He and his wife lived in Georgia for a time, but were residents of London when Sarah died in September of 1774. He was a Member of the Georgia Council in 1763. Granted 2000 acres in St. John's Parish (Liberty Georgia); 1000 acres adjoining the lands of Governor Ellis on St. Simons Island, near the Indian line. He was attorney for James Wright, Esquire in 1771, and in 1772 in charge of building the Light House at Tybee, in Savannah. He died in Naples, Italy 2 October 1785, his Will being probated also in Savannah, Georgia in 1788.

Graham, John, Esquire, Honorable, came to Georgia with other Scottish settlers in 1733 or 1734, and this is about the time that Patrick Graham arrive. In a letter from John Graham to the Trustees dated January 22, 1735:

"I make bold to let you know what I have done. I have improved my town lots, I have built two houses...I am a tanner...but I could see myself in it if your honor would assist me with a tanner servant by trade and of honest character....John Graham."

The Canoochee River. During the year of 1768, John Graham became a Member of the Georgia Council. In 1770 he

was granted 50 acres of land in St. Andrews Parish, as well as 1500 acres in St. John's Parish on a swamp three miles from the land of James Taylor on Canoochee, near the Indian line. He had 42 slaves to work these lands. In December of 1770, he was granted 1500 acres of land four miles from land surveyed for Mr. Jesse Williams, in Christ Church Parish (had 43 slaves to work this land); 544 acres and 268 acres adjoining the 1500 acres in Christ Church Parish; 250 acres purchased from William McIntosh (died at Sapelo Island, William McIntosh of Mallow. Ga Gazette 1 May 1794) and John Caldwell; 250 acres on the Altamaha River; 100 acres adjoining the land he purchased from John Caldwell; and 1000 acres of land on Turkey Branch, on the southside of the Great Satilla River, four miles from Causton's Bluff, near the lands reserved for Brunswick. Active in his majesty's politics, he traveled back and forth to England, and it was while he was there that he died in the year of 1791.

Graham, Mungo, Lieutenant the 2nd Troop of Rangers, commanded by James Edward Powell under the direction of Oglethorpe who fought the Spanish and Indians in the Colony, recorded a deed in Colonial Deed Book C-I, planter, Christ Church Parish, to John Robinson, commander of the private sloop of war called The Trail now in Georgia, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., Indenture of Release dated 8 July 1758. "Whereas...did about April 1752 declare unto Patrick Graham, late of Savannah, deceased, in behalf of himself and one David Graham, two tracts of land...one tract of 500 acres for the said David, and 450 acres for Patrick, both known by the name of Redford, on Savannah Riber, all land then belonging to one, Samuel Baker, northwest on Pipe Makers Creek." His LWT proved 12/3/1766, Savannah, named Children: James Graham, Elizabeth Butler, Alice Fullilove, Mungo Fonlayson. Nephews: James Love and his wife.

Graham, Patrick, an Apothecary, born in Scotland, came to Georgia Colony on his own account and at his own expense. He was granted Lot No. 189 in Savannah. He left the Apothecary profession to become a planter, when, on May 19, 1736 he received a land grant of 100 acres. Later, in 1739, Mr. Thomas Christie, the Town Recorder at Savannah, allowed him two of the Trust (indentured) servants to help in farming. It was while attending Mrs. Ann Cuthbert, the widow of the late Capt. Cuthbert, from a dangerous fever (probably yellow fever), that he proposed marriage and they were later married on her late husband's plantation. (Mrs. Ann Cuthbert, widow of James Cuthbert), died August 1798 at The Cottage near Savannah.. William Stephens and Mr. Jones were the only two invited guests.

Brother: David, was bequeathed all of his lands in Redford in the Shire of Perth in North Britain. Mungo Graham was left a tract of land on Pipemakers Creek, containing 450 acres. Wife: Ann. Sister: Mary Graham, relict of John Grenly. Niece: Ann Graham, daughter of brother, Thomas Graham, deceased.

Colonial Deed Book C-1, p. 44, On July 15, 1752, Marmaduke Cannon, the only surviving son and heir of Richard Cannon, heretofore of Savannah, callico printer, deceased, carpenter of Edistoe, S. C., deeded to Patrick Graham of Joseph Town, a Savannah town lot, in Tything Ward with garden and lot, and 50 acres, which had been originally granted to Richard Cannon upon his settling in Georgia.

Colonial Deed Book C-1, p. 364-365, On April 26, 1756, Ann Graham, widow of Hon. Patrick Graham of Joseph Town, deceased, to Anne Houstoun, daughter of Sir Patrick Houstoun, Baronet, leases Town Lot in Savannah, No. 9, 3d Tything, Lower New Ward.

Colonial Deed Book C-1, p. 365-367, On April 27, 1756, Ann Graham, widow of Hon. Patrick Graham of Joseph Town, deceased, to Anne Houstoun, daughter of Sir Patrick Houstoun, Baronet, Indenture of Release, Town Lot in Savannah, No. 9, 3d Tything, Lower New Ward. "Whereas, the said Patrick Graham was in his lifetime lawfully seized in his demesne as of fee of and in one town lot....and whereas the said Patrick Graham did by his Last Will and Testament give until Anne Graham, the premises hereinbefore mentioned...."

Graham, William, native of Scotland, was in Liberty Georgia in 1778. He was a lumber manufacturer and died there October 27, 1818, aged 60 years.

Graves, John, Esq., born 1759, Clerk of the Superior Court of Liberty County, died September 1794, Sunbury.

Gray, George, planter, probably came from Jamaica, as one of the executors of his Will was William Gray, Esquire of Jamaica. He specified that the tract of land upon which he lived may not be sold for less than 2000 pounds Sterling,

and that the remainder of his estate was to be divided between his brothers and sisters. To Catherine Morrison, left a Negro wench called Betty.

Greenfeild, Charles, born 1716, arrived in 1732, the nephew of William Calvert.

Griffith, Daniel Rape, cordwainer of Featherstone Court in London, an original settler. Quit the colony 1736-1737.

Grill, Waldeburga, born 1723, single woman, arrived 2 December 1741. Resident of Ebenezer.

Griminger, Andrew (Andreas), laborer, Saltzburger, arrived February 1735/6. Wife, Sabina. Daughter, Catherina. He Refused Holy Communion in 1736, and wife near death. She died 18 March 1736. Their child was brought to Old Ebenezer for care. Resident of Ebenezer. Issue: Catherina Grimminger married John. Schneider 7 June 1758.

Gronau, Israel, catechist and minister, Saltzburger, arrived 12 March 1733/4. married 1 October 1734 Cath. Rhomorisine or Hannah Catherine, born November 1716, died 21 February 1776. Rev. Mr. Gronau died 11 January 1745, and his widow, Hannah Catherine married in 1747 to Rev. Henry Herman Lemcke, who came to Georgia on the Judith as a successor to Rev. Mr. Gronau. Israel and Hannah had two daughters:

Hannah Elizabeth Gronau married John Casper Wertsch 14 March 1758. She died 17 June 1769, aged 30 years and 10 months. Then John Casper Wertsch married (2nd) Elizabeth Kogler on 10 October 1769 and had one child, a daughter, Hannah (Joannah), born 21 August 1770 who married Mr. Ernst.

Frederick Mary Gronau married Rev. Christopher Frederick Triebner on 18 April 1769. Their children were: Christian Israel Wertsch born 22 November 1759, died 2 December 1759; Benajah Wertsch born 29 November 1761, died 25 June 1762 and Catherine Wertsch born 13 August 1763, died 16 August 1763.

Gruber, Peter, husbandman, b. 1700 Taxenbuch, Saltzburg, Berchtesgaden or vicinity, Austria. Arrived 12 March 1733/4, Saltzburger. Died 2 December 1740 Ebenezer, buried 4 December 1740, Savannah m. on 23 February 1736 at Ebenezer, Marcia Kraher (Mosshammer), the widow of Hans Mosshammer (died 2 September 1735) 23 February 1736 at Ebenezer. After the death of Peter Gruber, Marcie married for the third time, Charles Floerl. Marcie died 1767 Ebenezer. She was the daughter of Peter Kraher, b. ca 1694 Saalfelden, Germany and his wife, Barbara Rohrmoser, born 1696 Augsburg, Schwaben, Bavaria, died 16 Nov 1735. Children:

Peter born 17 September 1738 Ebenezer, died 23 September 1738.

John, born 1739 Ebenezer, died 23 September, Effingham County married 4 June 1765 Effingham County Miss Mary M. Kalcher from Lindau, Austria. In 1772 he received a Land Grant in Bulloch County. This land grant begins the long lineage of the Groover family in that area. He was deceased by 1802, as his widow, Mary Groover of Bulloch County on 2 January 1802 deeded 50 acres of land, being part of an original land grant to John Gruber, Sr. by King George III of Great Britain for \$225.00. Several of their children are listed in the Ebenezer Church data - William, minister, Joshua, Solomon and John. Issue:

John b. 4 March 1766, died 4 April 1836 Brooks County m. in 1790 Bulloch County Hannah Lastinger.

Solomon b. 25 January 1769 married 29 Nov 1798 Elizabeth Wise.

Joshua born August 1772.

Charles born 1775, died 1829 Bulloch County, married 1813 Sarah Reiser.

David born 1777, died 1845 Bulloch County married 17 May 1799 Bulloch County, Martha D. Shuffield (Her Will dated 29 January 1849, probated June 1853 Bulloch County, Georgia).

William, minister, born 30 December 1778, died 1854 Bulloch County, married Mrs. Salome (Gugle) Cooper.

Children:

John born 1811 m. 4 December 1832 Sarah Bowen and had issue: James Bulloch Groover who married 7 September 1864 Bulloch County, Sarah January Wilson, Elisha, William and John.

Edward born 1815 married Sarah; Harriett b. 1818.

William born 1820 married Elizabeth M. Lee 7 December 1848 Bulloch County

Easter M. born 1823 married 5 December 1844 Bulloch County, John D. McElvin.

Sarah A. born 1825 m. 18 May 1854 Bulloch County, Robert W. Roberts.

Charles A. born 1829 m. 9 Nov 1854 Bulloch County, Mary Ann Rushing; Eliza born 1840 m. 22 February 1874 Bulloch County Thomas Cone; David born 1843.

Elizabeth born 1780, married 20 May 1801 Henry Wise.

Grueber, Hans, husbandman, Saltzburger, died 3 Nov 1734. Arrived 12 March 1733/1734. Resident of Ebenezer .

Gruning, Abraham, laborer, Saltzburger, arrived 12 March 1733/4. Resident of Ebenezer.

Gwinnett, Button was christened 10 April 1735 Gloucester County, England, Married Ann Bourne 19 April 1757 in England, died 1780. They located in Savannah in 1765 as a general trader. In 1772 he was a farmer on St. Catharines Island, but became Governor of Georgia in 1777, Congressman and Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Gwinnett died as the result of wounds he received in a duel with the famous General Lachlan McIntosh on 15 May 1777. McIntosh and Gwinnett were political rivals, and when McIntosh was appointed Brigadier General of the Continental Army, the jealous Gwinnett began to interfere with his command. The famous dual occurred on the streets of Savannah. Both men were wounded, but Gwinnett died within three days. McIntosh recovered, was tried and acquitted. Children:

Ann Gwinnett born 1759 England.

Amelia Gwinnett born 1758 England.

Elizabeth Gwinnett born 1762 England, married Peter Belin of South Carolina.

Source: Last Will and Testament of Button Gwinnett probated in Chatham County, County and digitized on GeorgiaPioneers.com

Habersham, James, Methodist, was 25 years old when he arrived in Savannah with his friend, George Whitefield on 7 May 1738. He was christened 1713 at the Parish at Beverly, Yorkshire, England, son of James Habersham and his wife, Elizabeth Sisson. The senior Habersham was born 1687 Beverly, Yorkshire, England, and married in the same place Elizabeth Sisson, born 1690 and died 1722 at the family seat of Beverly. James, Sr. was the son of John Habersham, born 1650 at Beverly, died 1725 same place, and Married in 1686 Elizabeth Clay, born 1652 Halifax, England. John was the son of John Habersham born 1624 Beverly and his wife, Ann Bancroft, born 1626 Beverly. Whitefield and Habersham were shocked at the death rate and the number of children left destitute. They took their few remaining dollars, rented an empty house, hired a housekeeper, and gathered up the orphans. Thus, was the seed of Bethesda Orphans Home planted. Whitefield traveled as far north as Philadelphia seeking funds for the orphans, while Habersham superintended the affairs of the home. It was Habersham who chose the site for the new building, far in the forests away from the evils of the town. Later, Habersham, Married one of the older orphan girls, Mary Bolton, and still later, they moved from the orphanage. In 1740 James married Mary Bolton who was born 1718 in Philadelphia, but in January of 1741, they quit the colony, only to return later. He was made Secretary of the Province and was the President of the Council of the King, served as Governor for nineteen months, remaining loyal to England and King George. Habersham was greatly distressed when his three stalwart sons became leaders in demanding freedom from English rule. From 1750 to 1775 Habersham was one of the largest rice planters in Georgia, establishing a commercial house. He died 1775 at Savannah, Georgia. He lived on his plantation called Silk Hope which contained in all 3,423 acres in the District of Little Ogeechee, Christ Church Parish. His sons were bequeathed enormous tracts of land located on Little Ogeechee and on the south side of the Great Ogeechee River in St. Philips Parish. He owned Lot No. 6 in Savannah, Wilmington Tything Derby Ward; No. 7, No. 32 in Hardwicke, and a lot in Brunswick. To his son, John, he left a plantation called Dean Forest. Nephews were Joseph and James Clay, sons of Joseph Clay. Sister: Mary Bagwith of Yorkshire in Great Britain. Brother-in-law: Robert Bolton. Granddaughter: Mary, the daughter of his son, James. Also mentioned in the estate were: Jonathan Bryan, Miss Esther Rasberry, Lachlin McGillivray, Rudolph Pury, Alexander Wylly, Richard Fox, Philip Delegal, Sr., Elizabeth Deveau, William Gibbons, Jr., James Sunier, Peter Guirard, Henry Bourguine, Charles Watson, Noble Wimberly Jones, Charles Burnett, James Wright, Thomas Netherclift, William Thomas Harris, Daniel Demetre, John Giovanoli, Mordeai Sheftall, Thomas Burrington, Alexander Crighton, and Rev. Mr. George Whitefield (a friend of 33 years. Sons: John Habersham, born 1741 Savannah, Georgia. 3rd Son. He was a Major in the Continental Army, member of Continental Congress. Wife: Ann Sarah Camber. Buried Colonial Cemetery, Savannah.

Joseph Habersham was born 1745 in Savannah, Georgia, died 2 Jul 1799 in Savannah. He was the 2nd son. He served as a Lieutenant in the Continental Army, Postmaster under General Washington. Wife, Isabella Rae. Their son, Robert, acquired Lapithowly Plantation, later Deptford, which adjoined Caustons Bluff on the west. He also owned a large number of slaves, as well as rice mills in Yamacraw, and took over the commercial (rice) enterprises belonging to his father.

Hagin, Edward was born in South Carolina in 1755, probably a resident of Edgefield County, before removing to Georgia with other Quakers, to settle in Wrightsborough. On 30 August 1774, he was among those residents who signed a petition:

"Town of Wrightsborough

We, the Inhabitants of the Town of Wrightsborough and places adjacent, understanding that fourteen persons have drawn up several resolutions respecting the dispute between Great Britain and the Town of Boston, concerning the destroying of a quantity of tea, the Property of the East India Company, and have published them each the Act of the Province, And which we look upon as a great imposition, having no knowledge of them Till they passed; Therefore, we do, in this public manner, deny passing any Concerning them, and disapprove of them altogether, such proceeding as a few Acting for the while without the knowledge, we apprehend being contrary to the rights and privileges of every British subject."

"Notice of the Executive Council Thursday 30 September 1784: This day His Honour, the Governor, signed the following grants in Council, viz: Washington County - Edward Hagin, 287-1/2 acres (two)" Edward and his family removed to Wilkes County in 1786, which is another county where Quakers resided, however they deeded their 200 acres of land on Little River at the mouth of Kettle Creek to Charles Carroll. In 1787 Edward was a Captain of the 9th Company for the Washington County Militia; Coroner in 1790 and 1792. He removed to Clarke County by 1802, because of a deed from Roger Cagle for \$400.00, 124 acres located on Barbers Creek, land which was originally granted to Marbury. He fought in the Revolutionary War, being certified as one of the Georgia Troops. Elijah Clarke Certified him as a refugee soldier on 7 April 1784 for which he was granted 287-1/2 acres of land in Washington County. His Last Will and Testament in Clarke County dated 1805 named "all my children", however, various returns made on the estate, named among the legatees: Edward, Jr. and James. Children:

Daniel Hagin born ca 1788 married 1 June 1813 in Clarke County, Elizabeth Newsome. In the 1827 Georgia Land Lottery, Daniel drew as a soldier from Walton County. In the Georgia Militia Records, he is listed as a Lieutenant in Appling County from 1825 to 1830. From 1811 to 1821 he is listed in the Clarke County Tax Digests, and is last found on the 183 Coweta County Census.

James Hagin was listed on the 1813 Clarke County Tax Digest. He died 1814 when the Bond of Jesse Roberts and Thomas Moore was made in Clarke County. It is believed that James Hagin married Rachel Annis, born 8 December 1774, the daughter of Thomas and Alice Gayle of Virginia.

Edward Hagin, Jr., born 1782 in Wilkes County, died after 1850 in Coosa County, Alabama. He married first, on 8 January 1807 Sally Youngblood in Richmond County; and second, Heardy Porch on 29 October 1812, Clarke County. Children of James and Sally were:

Edward, born 26 August 1807 in Clarke County, died 4 July 1890 Paulding County, buried High Shoals Cemetery, married Parthenia Scroggins on 13 January 1828.

Elizabeth, born 1809 in Clarke County, died 22 December 1840 in Paulding County, married 1823 in Clarke County, Archibald Holland. Archibald drew in the 1821 Georgia Land Lottery, a resident of Greene County, Lot No. 82, District 14, Henry County. This is the same land which was DeKalb County in 1830 (now Fulton County) and the land drawn was 221-1/2 acres encompassing Northside Drive, Luckie Street and downtown Atlanta where the terminal station is located.

The children of Edward Hagin and Hardy were:

Martha Hagin born 1828 Campbell County.

Charles Hagin born 1830 Campbell County.

David Hagin born 1833 Campbell County.

James Hagin born 1836 Campbell County.

Sarah Hagin born 1837 Campbell County.

Samantha Hagin born 1840 Campbell County.

Hall, Lyman was born in Connecticut 24 April 1724, located in Sunbury in 1758. He was elected to Provincial Congress in 1774 and 1775 at Savannah, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Georgia in 1783. He was known to be a great friend of Button Gwinnett. Died 19 October 1790 in Burke County. He married Mary Osburn.

Hamilton, Henry was granted a Lot in Hardwicke, July 1760. He left his wife, Frances, all of his lands, houses and tenements in Savannah and Hardwick. Children:

Thomas Hamilton

Charles Hamilton.

Elizabeth Hamilton.

Francis Hamilton

Harding, John, blacksmith. The first wife of John Harding died June of 1737, and he married the widow of George Spencer and resided in the house of Spencer in Frederica. At the time, Rev. Norris was accused of having raped Miss Penner, so Harding refused to be married by the minister. Instead, he made a public announcement in the town of his intention. Harding and the Widow Spencer had four children, including a son named Isaac by 1743.

Harris, Anne, widow of William Harris, Clerk of Savannah who died in 1737. She and her son, William, remained in Savannah, listed as residents of the north part of the colony in December of 1742. By July of 1743 they were residents of Frederica, along with her mother and a servant. William Harris was born 1720 England, died 1737. He came to Georgia in one of the early voyages of General Oglethorpe to Savannah. April of 1737 he was granted Lot No. 126 in Savannah by Oglethorpe, it first being possessed by Lawrence Mellichamp who deserted 3 June 1736. The youth of about sixteen years, married Anne Coles, when she was about seventeen years old as she was born 1723 England, (died 1759 Savannah), the daughter of Joseph Coles, Miller and Baker and his wife, Anna Cassells. He and his wife, Anne resided in the struggling town of Savannah, where he was a Clerk in the store of Thomas Jones. However, he died a year later, and Anne was left a young widow with a small infant, William Thomas Harris. Two years earlier (4 March 1735) her father, Joseph Coles, died, leaving her mother, Anna Coles a widow. The two women took up the Frederica lot. William Harris had been granted 50 acres outside the Town of Frederica by General Oglethorpe, whose policy of General Oglethorpe to grant each "fighting man" 50 acres for life. Here, Anne could raise a garden and her son. So, Anne and infant child, along with her mother, moved into a cottage on Broad Street in Frederica (Lot No. 68). She was listed as a mantuamaker, that is, she was a seamstress who made dresses, and cloaks. Each charity colonist was allowed 50 acres of land, five acres for a house and a garden in the town in which he resided, and 45 acres for farming outside of the town. Such was the case of William Harris. He was granted the 45 acres outside of Savannah, as we learn from the Last Will and Testament of his son, William Thomas Harris, passed down to his son (William Thomas Harris) an unimproved lot in Savannah as well as a 45-acre lot adjacent to Savannah.

A description of the land granted William Harris at Frederica is that it was "on the Road to the North End, crossing Military Road from the Fort. The former road also led straightway out of the fork easterly from the Town into the farm area." In other words, one of the first streets to cross the main street, practically adjacent to the fort, and a splendid view of the river. The garden land that went with the Frederica Town Lot, was located two or three miles from the fort in an area described as the Garden Area, and adjoined that of Lachlin McIntosh, who had 500 acres, James Arkin, who had 400 acres, and James McKay. From the book, A List of Early Settlers of Georgia by Coulter (From Europe, on their own account): "Will Harris, Lot 126, Savannah, granted April 1737. Anne, wife, upon the death of her husband,, she and her son became inmate to Lot 68 with her mother, Ann Cassell Cole Salter. Lawrence Mellichamp possessed it before, who deserted June 3, 1736. Dead 1737. Will, son, born in the Colony." Women were not allowed land grants, however, since Ann Harris had a son, she and her son became "inmates to Lot 68" in Savannah. This means that her husband had improved his lot, which entitled her, as widow, to receive it. This same type of situation no doubt gave her title to a subsequent lot at Frederica. From the above accounting, then, it is confirmed that William Harris paid his own passage from England to Savannah, and was not an indentured servant nor convict. This means that he was one of the persons which Oglethorpe recruited in England to come to Georgia as a citizen-soldier to protect the frontiers from the Spanish.

Anna Coles married again on 9 September 1736, Thomas Salter, a Savannah brickmaker, but did not reside with him until later, as Salter was just getting started in the brick business and did not yet have a home for her. In December of 1741 Salter received a land grant of 136 acres on Dawbuss Island, which he later named Salter Island. Formerly, he was listed among the 120 settlers who signed a petition in 1738 complaining about land titles and restrictions on slavery. He preferred this island because its clay was highly adaptable to brick making. The colony needed brick masons. In August of 1742, the Common Council recommended that he be given 500 acres near St. Augustine Creek, adjoining Salters Island. Salter was known to be a diligent worker, however illiterate. In 1746 he discovered that the clay on Hutchinson Island was superior, and, abandoning the 500 acres on Salters Island, established himself with a seven-year lease on Hutchinsons Island. Apparently the industry of Salter caused him prosperity, as the colony was in need of brick masons, and he later willed Salters Island to his grandson, William Thomas Harris, who became the owner in 1749. When the garrison at Ft. Frederica was disbanded by General Oglethorpe in 1749, most of the soldiers returned to England. Soon thereafter, the town had a fire. For a while the town remained in tact, continuing to prosper. The widow of William Harris, being in the timber and shipping business, also remained. However, without the

soldiers, the town fell into ruins, with the settlers moving off into Glynn and Liberty Counties to begin the ultimately expansive rice and cotton plantations. As William Thomas Harris inherited lands in Liberty County, this is where he moved to plant rice, a valuable commodity in early Colonial Georgia.

On 12 May 1752 Francis Harris applied before the Board for 500 acres for his brother Thomas Harris contiguous to lands formerly laid out for him on the north branch of Little Ogeechee River, 200 acres bounding on the west by his lands, south by lands granted to Henry Parker Esq., east by lands granted to William Spencer, and North vacant, and 300 acres bounding on the south by his lands, west by lands granted Capt. Noble Jones, north by lands granted Noble Wimberly Jones, and east by vacant lands. 500 acres granted Thomas Harris. Anne Coles Harris, widow, was an enterprising woman, merchandising in shipping timber up and down the coast, having her own vessels. Eventually, she married again, Daniel Demetre, and the activities surrounding that marriage are explained in the following deeds and contracts.

The following deeds from Colonial Deed Book C-1: Page 40-41, (Quadrupartite Agreement Prior to a Marriage) -Daniel Demetre, Mariner of the Town of Frederica in the Province of Georgia, Ann Harris, widow, of Frederica and Anna Salter, widow, mother of Ann Harris, to Noble Jones and Thomas Raspberry, Gentlemen, and James Habersham, all of Savannah, whereas the said Daniel Demetre is seized and possessed... of a plantation on the Newport River called "Bethany" containing 500 acres bounded south by lands heretofore granted John Rutledge, North by River Newport, and East on marshes of said river....Whereas a marriage is intended shortly to be had...between the said Daniel Demetre and the said Ann Harris...Daniel Demetre grants to James Habersham, Noble Jones and Thomas Raspberry....the aforesaid premises. And from after the determination of that Estate to such uses as the said Ann in and by her last Will and Testament...And whereas the said Ann Harris is seized and possessed...in a tract of land containing 50 acres on River Newport lately purchased by her of John Rutledge; Now the said Ann Harris doth covenant and grant to and with the said James Habersham, Noble Jones and Thomas Raspberry...the aforesaid 50 acres...after the solemnization of the intended marriage shall be and enure and are hereby intended to be settled and assured to the use of them. Date: April 2, 1752. Page 199-203, The Last Will and Testament of Ann Demetre, wife of Daniel Demetre, formerly Ann Harris, widow, dated February 20, 1755, to heir, Daniel Demetre, Mariner. "Ann doth publish and ordain these presents to be her last will and testament. Reference is made to a marriage settlement written on April 2, 1752 in consideration of a marriage between Ann Harris, widow, and Daniel Demetre. Parties to the marriage settlement were Daniel Demetre, Ann Harris, now Ann Demetre, Anna Salter, mother of Ann Harris Demetre, and James Habersham, Noble Jones, and Thomas Raspberry. A 500 acre plantation called Bethany on the Newport River and a 50-acre tract on the same river, the latter purchased by Ann Harris from John Rutledge, were to become the joint property of Ann and Daniel Demetre, then go to the longest liver of us, and later to the heirs of Ann. The same provisions were to apply to a lot of land in the town of Frederica with improvements, also a lot in Town of Savannah with improvements, late Thomas Salter, which would become the property of Ann Demetre after her mothers death. Now that her mother, Anna Salter, is Deceased, Ann Demetre makes a will to bequeath her own property and that which she has inherited from her mother. Anna Salters will, dated December 19, 1753, gave to her all her property in Great Britain or any other place. It further stipulated that in case William Thomas Harris, Anna Salters grandson, should die without heirs, then whatever was given to him by his grandmothers will would go to Ann Demetre. In her own will, Ann Demetre stipulates that her property will go to the heirs of Ann and Daniel Demetre. Ann Demetre also stipulates that if her son, William Thomas Harris, dies without issue and she inherits his property, then it will pass to Daniel Demetre or the children of Ann and Daniel Demetre. Date: 2 August 1758 at Savannah. Bethany went to William Harris and adjoined Jonathan Bryans plantation, Walnut Hill, on Salters Creek. On 7 February 1758, William Harris of St. Andrews Parish, applied for and received a grant to Salters Island. He sold this grant in March of 1773 to Miles Brewton of Charles Town, South Carolina for 408 pds. Also, the 500 acres which Salter abandoned, was later acquired by Brewton.

William Harris (died 1737) had a brother, Francis Harris, who came to the colony sometime after James Habersham, because they later joined together as merchants in the colony, establishing one of the earliest commercial houses in Georgia.

Anne Coles Harris was the mother of Demetre who married after the death of her husband, (Joseph Coles) Thomas Salter, a brick mason who resided in Savannah. In December of 1741 Salter received a land grant of 136 acres on Dawbuss Island, which he later named Salters Island. Formerly, he was listed among the 120 settlers who signed a

petition in 1738 complaining about land titles and restrictions on slavery. He preferred this island because its clay was highly adaptable to brick making. The colony needed brick masons, and the industry of Salter thrived. In August of 1742, the Common Council recommended that he be given 500 acres near St. Augustine Creek, adjoining Salters Island. Salter was known to be a diligent worker, however illiterate. In 1746 he discovered that the clay on Hutchinsons Island was superior, and, abandoning the 500 acres on Salters Island, established himself with a seven-year lease on Hutchinsons Island. The island of Salter was willed to his grandson, William Thomas Harris, who became the owner in 1749. Page 313-322, James Habersham and Francis Harris, executors of the will of Daniel Demetre, late of Savannah aforesaid, mariner, deceased, who intermarried with Ann Harris, widow, since deceased, who was the widow of William Harris and daughter of (Joseph) Cassell and Anna Cassell, afterwards Anna Salter also deceased, agree to convey specified property to William Thomas Harris in satisfaction of the demands of the latter against Demetres estate. In his will, dated 12 July 1758, Demetre bequeathed to William Thomas Harris a 750 acre plantation called Bethany on Dickinsons Neck in the district of Sapelo and Newport, with all livestock, plantation tools and following slaves: Nicholas, Hagar, Tony, Prince, Belinda, Dinah, James and Silvia and their issue. By virtue of the will, dated December 19, 1753, of his now deceased grandmother, Anna Salter, William Thomas Harris lays claim to the aforesaid mentioned slaves....To prevent suits against Demetres estates, Habersham and Francis Harris pay William Thomas Harris 20 pounds....and sell to Harris ten negroe slaves, namely, Judy and her children, Will and Titus, Jenny, Harry and Priscilla and their children, Harry, Abraham, and London, and Brutus; also a lot at Frederica formerly occupied by the said Anna Salter and Ann Demetre adjoining a lot of John Latter.... Harris agrees to deliver up to Habersham and Francis Harris the following slaves belonging to the estate of Demetre: Ben, old Joe, Minerva and her child Joe, Penny and her child Adam, Jemmy, Jack and long Joe. Date: 27 August 1759, Savannahd. Son of William Harris and his wife, Anne Coles:

William Thomas Harris, b. 1738 Savannah, died June 1786, Liberty County, Georgia, date of his LWT. Wife, Mary. Children:

A. William Thomas Harris b. ca 1758, d. 1794 Glynn County Wife, Margaret. mentioned William Harris, Sr. in his LWT. B. James Harris b. ca 1760 Glynn County, d. January 7, 1804in McIntosh County C. Ann Harris b. ca 1760 Glynn County D. Mary Harris b. ca 1761 Glynn County m. Jacob Johns. E. Sabra Harris b. Glynn County F. Jane Harris b. Glynn County G. John Harris b. ca 1770 Glynn County, died Aug. 1827.

Ann Harris had accumulated a wealthy business at Frederica, and, joining forces with Daniel Demetre, the coxswain at Frederica, built a study business. Together, they transported lumber to Savannah, owning their own sloops, as well as maintained a mercantile store in Frederica. When the garrison was disbanded in 1749, they apparently stayed in the town, probably to about 1753, because in November, some Creek Indians lately from Augustine reported that the Spaniards were preparing to settle the Island of Amelia. Daniel Demetre was the Commander of the Prince George Scout Boat on Frederica, and a letter of instructions was sent him from the Secretary of the Colony that he was to cruise to the Island of Amelia, and farther south into the Florida shores to discover whether the Spaniards were making any settlements within the limits of this province. They must have been some of the last remaining residents of Frederica. Quite an estate for Ann Harris Demetre was enumerated on the books, and through her husband, as well as the second marriage of her mother. The inheritance of her son was substantial.

Harris, Francis, merchant in Savannah and other coastal areas. He was first a Clerk to Mr. Thomas Jones, and in 1740 he was an overseer to the Trust Servants, but later became politically active in the colony, gaining prestige and wealth. He owned a plantation on the Little Ogeechee River called Mear, about 1300 acres, on which he raised horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats. Also, owned 3400 acres of land on the Little Ogeechee River. His Last Will and Testament mentioned his late brother, Thomas Harris, of London and his nephew, William Harris. Children:

Francis Henry Harris

Elizabeth Harris

Harrison, Richard, Sergeant Major in the Regiment. His wife was a mid-wife, coming over in 1735-6 as a servant to William Moore.

Hart, Benjamin, son of Thomas Hart and his wife, Susanna Rice, was born 1730 in Hanover County, Virginia, died Brunswick in 1802. He first moved with his parents to Orange County, N. C., then to Edgefield County, S. C., and finally in 1771 to Georgia take up the ceded lands (Wilkes County, now Elbert County). He is buried in the old cemetery, Wright Square, Glynn County. He married Ann (Nancy) Morgan, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Alexander) Morgan of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Children:

Thomas Morgan Hart.

John Hart born 1762, died Henderson County, Ky.

Sally Hart.

Keziah Hart.

Benjamin Hart, Jr.

Mark Hart.

Lemuel Hart.

Sukey (Susanna) Hart.

Hart, Richard. Came to Frederica with first settlement as an indentured servant to William Abbot, working for him until 1737. He complained that his master was too harsh, and asked for a new master.

Haberer, Michael, born 1714, tanner and bricklayer, Saltzburger, arrived 2 December 1741. Wife, Ana Barbara, born 1701. John Michael Haberer Married second Mrs. Anna Eva Weidman 26 February 1771, Effingham County

Hasler, Christian, husbandman, Saltzburger, arrived 28 December 1734.

Havenfahner, Fra., labourer, Saltzburger, arrived February 1735/6. Wife: Marcia. Daughters: Magdalene and Susanna. Resident of Ebenezer.

Hawkins, Thomas, surgeon to the regiment, wife Beatre, who had an apothecary shop in his home.

Hawley, Richard, born near Savannah in 1740. He represented Liberty County in the State Assembly, and later became Governor of Georgia and a congressman. Died Savannah, December 1784.

Hazle, William, one of first settlers. Daughter, Elizabeth. Quit the colony by August of 1741.

Helfenstein, Jo. Jacob, tanner, Swiss, Saltzburger, arrived February 1735/6, died 23 October 1736. Wife: Anne Dorothy. He was part of the third transport; picked up enroute by von Reck. Has a large family of children. Children: Frederick.

Jeremias.

Joannes.

Jo. Jacob.

Marcia Christina.

Marcia Fred

Henney, John, cooper in service to the Trustees. Wife, Ann Myers, the daughter of Henry Myers of Frederica.

Herbzog, Martin, miller, Saltzburger, arrived 12 March 1733/4.

Heron, Lieutenant Colonel. Lot granted Lt. Col. Heron for Freehold Lott in Savannah, No. 6 in Heathcott Tything in Deckers Ward.

Herron, James, planter, was the son of John Herron of Ireland. According to his will, he was expecting money from Germany, and bequeathed it to his children. Sisters: Mary Herron and Elizabeth Chambers, were given 10 pounds Sterling each, annually. Cousin: Joseph Caughran. The daughter of his wife, Mary Smith mentioned. Children: Elizabeth.

Anne Tinley.

Hersterin, Christina, born 1720, single woman, Saltzburger, arrived 2 December 1741.

Higginbotham, Matthew, mariner and attendant of the navail stores, had one child and one servant.

Hird, Mark, son of Thomas, dyer from Shoreditch in London, lived in Frederica until about September 1738.

Hird, Thomas, dyer from Shoreditch, Constable, was part of the original Frederica settlement. Wife, Grace. Son, John. Daughters; Phoebe, Frances, John and Mark. In February of 1738-1739 Oglethorpe advanced him money to establish a brew house. He was described by Secretary William Stephens as an industrious man, as well as a religious man. Hird

was granted Lot No. 12, North Ward. The Hird family were part of the original group of forty English families chosen to help establish Frederica. His oldest son, Mark, also was granted Lot No. 11. Hird died in 1747 or 1748. The excavations of his house reveal that he raised livestock and consumed a great deal of beef. Lots of pottery and artifacts were uncovered.

Holzendorff, Frederick, a mate of the surgeon to the Regiment.

Hueber, Lorent, husbandman, Saltzburger, arrived 12 March 1733/4. Dead 2 June 1734. Wife, Marcia, dead 5 July 1734. Son: John, dead 11 January 1734/5. Daughter: Magdalene, dead 21 September 1734. Daughter: Margaret, dead 13 February 1734/5. Daughter: Mary, dead 5 April 1735.

Horton, William, Major, sub-sheriff of Herefordshire, England, arrived in Georgia in 1736. He was most trusted by General Oglethorpe, who left him in charge of the affairs of the colony and commander of the regiment while he was in England with Thomas Hawkins and Mr. Marchriott. That left only the third bailiff, John Calwell, who complained bitterly against Major Horton for interfering with civil affairs. Local magistrates and officials were jealous of their power, and Horton was not the only one criticized to the Trustees. In 1749, the authorities at Savannah complained that Lieutenant-Colonel Heron, who had succeeded Major Horton as the commander of the regiment, was assuming the civil power in the southern part of Georgia, thus opposing regularly authorized agents of the Trustees in carrying out their judicial work. Major Horton faithfully discharged his duties. Trusted by Oglethorpe, the industrious agricultural pursuits of Horton in building a plantation despite threat of war is well known, and he fought valiantly against the Spanish. His home on Jekyll Island was constructed about 1736, the tabby remains still standing today. Also, he had a brewery, beer for the soldiers at Fort Frederica. His home faced Jekyll River, and an adjoining cemetery is still intact, surrounded by an iron fence.

The records do not reflect details of the life of Major Horton in Georgia, however, he is frequently mentioned in colonial correspondence as aiding the colony in various ways. He was apparently sent to England on one or more occasions by Oglethorpe, and was quite busy in menial chores. He had a large working plantation on Jekyll Island, used his lot in Frederica for a garden, and presumably resided with Francis Moore during his stay at Frederica. Horton was captured by the Spanish in 1736, served as commander of the militia at Frederica 1736-7, one of the trustees of 3,000 acres granted in 1738 for the distribution to the Georgia residents. After Thomas Hawkins and Marchriott left for England in 1743, Horton was the civil authority at Frederica, and John Terry and John Calwell complained to the Trustees over the usurpation of power by Major Horton. Oglethorpe sent Horton to England to obtain funding and manpower for the regiment (1740-1742) during the Spanish threats and war, and soon thereafter Horton was soon made military commander of all of Georgia. Horton was probably the most trusted gentleman friend of Oglethorpe. He died in 1748. In 1737 he was granted 300 acres at Frederica. From the Journal of William Stephens, Secretary of the Colony for many years, who reported regularly all the business of Georgia to the Trustees in England: "11 January 1738. A boat sent by Lt. Delegal at St. Simons for Charles Town here in the morning and brought several letters; among others from Capt. Gascoigne, Mr. Horton, and Mr. Hawkins, for me.... 2 February 1738. Thursday. Lt. Delegal in the morning crossed Jekyll Sound from his fort on St. Simons and paid us a visit. Mr. Horton then did not allow us to put out without dining with him, which I perceived he had made provision for, and we fared well. Afterwards, Mr. Delegal took his leave and returned to his fort." "May 1739 Mr. Horton was sent to speak to Mary Matthews about the Creeks, who were friendly with the Spanish in Florida. They agreed to meet with Oglethorpe and help with persuading Tomo Chici from joining the Indians in Florida." (Vol. IV, Journal of Alexander Stephens). He was enlisted a Captain in the regiment, fighting against the Spanish at Augustine, alongside Oglethorpe, routing troops to various checkpoints, and aiding in coordinating the struggle. William Horton was probably the most valuable citizen-soldier in the colony.

Houstoun, Patrick, Sir, Baronet, born about 1688 or 1711, Inverness, emigrated from Scotland on July 11, 1733, Married 1736 Miss Priscilla Dunbar, the sister of Capt. George Dunbar who brought Scottish Highlands to Inverness now Darien) in 1733 and had many voyages to England to bring settlers. Eventually, he was given lands on the Georgia coast to settle, in what is now McIntosh Georgia (IGI) Lived on the Newport River.

His at Frederica lot first belonged to Priscilla Dunbar, the sister of Captain George Dunbar, whom Houstoun Married in 1740. Their house was two-story brick having a portico and balcony. He ran a merchantile business, borrowing money from the Trustees, thus assisting in obtaining provisions for the colony. Other enterprises included the

production of wine, and he was fined several times for selling spirituous liquors in Georgia. Even though rum was not allowed in the colony during its infancy, Frederica obtained it from Charles Town, and openly sold it in their taverns. Houstoun died 5 February 1762, aged 6

5. Sir Patrick Houstoun had a plantation twelve miles south of Savannah, which he kept with the help of one servant. Also, he was granted 500 acres on the Newport River in 1755. A letter from Samuel Eveleigh to William Jeffrey dated at Savannah July 4, 1735:

"I have some reason to believe that one, Houstoun, a Scotchman, that sold these goods to the traders so cheap a rate is enticing entering into a partnership with Mackay, the Agent, and William McKenzie in Charles Town, and that the former has by this also wrote to one McKenzie I do suppose the brother of George, for a large parcel of indian trading goods. As you understand the Trustees has granted me liberty for the sole trade of Altamaha River....Samuel Eveleigh". He died in Savannah in April of 1762. Lady Priscilla Houstoun, a widow in 1771, with ten slaves, petitioned for 500 acres on the Turtle River, four miles from the lands of the late Mr. Zouberbuhler. The LWT of Priscilla Houstoun, Savannah, widow, relict of Sir Patrick Houstoun, dated 6/10/1772, probated 3/8/1775, named daughter, Ann, wife of George McIntosh, giving her a negro, Chloe, and her son, George. Also named: Miss An Stuart. Sons: James, negro Abraham; John, negro, Hannah; William, 500 pds when age 21; George, 500 pds. when 21. Also, to daughter, Ann McIntosh, 500 pds when age 21. Children of Priscilla and Patrick Houstoun:

Ann Houstoun, wife of George McIntosh, Esquire, Scottish Highlander who settled at Darien and who died during the Revolutionary War.

Dr. James Houstoun, Esquire, Physician and Surgeon, emigrated from Scotland with his father on July 11, 1733, Dr. Houstoun, in behalf of his kinsman, Mr. Houstoun of Glasgow, proposed to go to Georgia and carry twelve servants on his own account. He was elected to the Legislature on January 7, 1755 for the Vernonburgh District. In October of 1770 he petitioned for 150 acres in St. Matthews Parish, stating that he had been in the Province for a long time and had never had any lands granted to him. Owned one slave. In June of 1790 he was the commanding officer of a garrison under Colonel Clarke at Savannah, in the Revolutionary War, fighting for the United States. Surrendered to the English at Charles Town, and arrested by them for treason. He died September 15, 1793. He wife was deceased in 1770.

John Houstoun was born 1744, St. George Parish, Georgia, died near Savannah 20 July 1796. Lived on a plantation at White Bluff and in July of 1773 reported to the Georgia Council that one of his negroes had died of smallpox and others were infected. The Council ordered that the infected negroes be kept in separate houses and that no one was allowed to leave the plantation for thirty days. John Houstoun was an attorney, acted as Governor of Georgia 1778 and 1784, and was a Member of Congress, Judge and Legislator. He died July 2, 1796 at White Bluff. John H. McIntosh, Patrick Houstoun and James E. Houstoun advertise the plantation for sale, in Savannah, on 5 February 1799. The plantation consisted of 100 head of Negro slaves, which included carpenters, sawyers and prime field slaves; 2500 acre plantation on Cathead Creek, being late the property of Sir Patrick Houstoun; and 3500 acres called Turkey Camp, all located in McIntosh County.

William Houstoun, Botanist in the Georgia Colony when he first came with his father, but succeeded 6 March 1734 by Robert Miller.

George Houstoun fought with the English in the American Revolution and was declared a traitor in 1782, his estates being confiscated. He married Miss Annie Moodie, the daughter of Thomas Moodie of Savannah on 15 December 1734. He had a son, George Houston, who died 1796.

Patrick Houstoun, attorney, was granted a lot at Hardwicke in 1755; in 1770, 500 acres in St. Philips Parish adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Ross, John Mann and Susannah Wylly, and 500 acres in St. Andrews Parish adjoining his own plantation. He Married on February 5, 1801 Miss Eliza MacQueen, the daughter of Alexander MacQueen. He was elected Member of the General Assembly of the Province of Georgia for St. Andrews Parish in April of 1771, and in May was appointed Justice for that Parish. In 1782 he was declared a traitor, his estates being confiscated, as he fought on the side of the English during the American Revolution.

Howard, Rhesa, with Charles Linn, both of Wrightsboro, Esquires, sell to Thomas Meriwether, Sr., 450 acres on Booth Branch, a mile from the Savannah River, bounded by Thomas Loyd, Thomas Lanton and MorDecemberai Sheftall of Chatham County, on 19 March 1789.

Hubbard, Richard, 100 acres in St. George Parish, September 1760; and 200 acres.

Humble, John. His first wife, Joanna, died March 1735-6, aged sixty, and Humble remarried by December 1736,

Catherine. In 1739 he lost his boat in a storm and had to borrow nine pounds from Francis Moore to buy another. By 1740 he was dead. Widow Humble was described as a vagabond about the town, living in a hut. Residents of Frederica.

Hutton, Joseph and wife. Residents of Frederica.

Irwin, Hugh was born 1727 in Ireland, emigrated to America, first settling in North Carolina, then removed to Georgia in 1757. Died Burke County in 1805. Children:

Jared Irwin.

John Lawson Irwin.

Alexander Irwin.

William Irwin.

Margaret Irwin.

Irwin, Jared was born 1755 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina and migrated to Georgia when about seven years of age. His family removed from North Carolina and for many years, his family resided on the Indian frontier. He became famous as a General during the Revolutionary War, and at the latter part was actively employed in skirmishing warfare against the Tories and the Indians. At the close of the war he was chosen a delegate to the Georgia Legislature of 1784. He was also a brigadier general in 1794 and commanded 1200 militiamen to eject Elijah Clarke from the lands which Clarke and his followers had illegally settled west of the Oconee River. Once served as a Governor, and was President of the Senate. Had a son and three daughters. Died at Union Hill, in Washington County, on 1 March 1818.

Lachner, Martin, born 1712, husbandman, Saltzburger, arrived 2 December 1741. Wife, Barbara, born 1719.

Lachnere, Gertrude, spiniser, Saltzburger.

Lackner, Martin, born ca 1710 Effingham County, Georgia, died 12 November 1766 Effingham County, the son of Martin Lackner and his wife, Barbara Huesler. Martin married Catherine Barbara Heuseler and had child:

Barbara Lackner born 19 December 1756 Effingham County, Georgia.

Lacy, Roger, the son of Elizabeth Lacy who arrived in the colony on 14 January 1733/4, Deceased 1 August 1734. Roger arrived 1 February 1733/4 and settled at Thunderbolt where he died on 3 August 1738. Granted 500 acres 21 December 1732. Apparently, his plantation did not survive, as he was made a Captain at Augusta. His wife married again to Theophilus Hetherington and they quit the colony to go to Carolina where she died in 1740. To his brothers: James and Theophilus, he left a guinea to buy a ring. Sister: Grace was bequeathed 20 pds. Sterling to buy her mourning. Wife: Mary, was bequeathed all the rest of his estate.

Landfelder, Veit., husbandman, Saltzburger, arrived 28 December 1734. He died 13 February 1768, buried in the town cemetery. His wife, Ursula, died 31 May 1768, aged 51 years, less 30 months.

Larkner, Tobias, husbandman, Saltzburger, arrived 12 March 1733/4. Dead 13 Apr 1734.

Lastinger, Johannes was born 21 June 1733 Langenaltheim, Germany, the son of Johann Georg Lastinger (born 1681, died 2 September 1753 Langenaltheim, Germany), who was the son of Valentin Lastinger and his wife, Margaretha Schlegel. Johann George had Johann George, born 30 July 1706 Langenaltheim, Germany, died 10 June 1738; and Johannes born 21 June 1733. Johannes married Anna Barbara Huber 29 September 1767. Children: Hanna Lastinger was born 25 August 1768. Johann Georg Lastinger was born 24 November 1776.

Andreas Lastinger, twin, was born 12 February 1778.

Elizabeth, twin, was born 12 February 1778.

Mary Lastinger was born 22 May 1780. Other children listed: Barbara, Abner, David, Tabitha and Sarah. Lavery, William died 1733 and bequeathed his personal estate to Paul Cheeswright. To John West of the Darby Ward (Savannah), he bequeathed a town lot and garden lot, as well as 45 acres. To Thomas Tipet, his red great coat and to Edward Johnson, carpenter, a pair of shoes.

Lawley, Richard, came with the original Frederica settlers. His wife was assaulted by Captain Gascoigne in

December of 1738, and died eight months later. He ran a store at Frederica, specializing in iron goods, and some of his iron goods were used by Oglethorpe during the 1739-1740 invasion of Augustine. By April of 1740 he had returned to England.

Lee, Francis of Sunbury deeded Lots No. 247 and 248 in Sunbury, 70 feet in width and 130 feet in depth to Mary Holzendroff, wife of Frederick, a sadler of Sunbury.

Lee, Thomas. Thomas Lee petitioned for Freehold Lott in Holland Tything Percival Ward. To his wife, Mary Ann, he bequeathed his two horses, and Negroes (Affa, Diana, Clarris and Bob) and other estate items. Brother: William. Sisters: Ann and Rebecca Lee. Brother: William. Father-in-law: William Fox. Friend: John McLuer. Godson: Isaac Weddall a tract of 300 acres near the lands of Luke Mann.

Lee, Thomas, Sr. came to Georgia as a Trust servant for ten years, having embarked May 14, 1735.

"Whereas at a meeting of this Board on the 24th day of February 1741 a young lad apprentice to Thomas Bayley was appointed to set the Psalm Tunes in Divine Service for which he was allowed ten shillings a quarter during the absence of Thomas Lee, the late Clerk, who was then in public service at the South-ward..And the said Thomas Lee being returned to this place married and settled on a lott lately granted him and requested to be reinstated in said office. We thought it would be doing a greater good to grant his request who is a sober hard working man than to give the salary to the said Bayley's apprentice which we well knew the lad himself would have no good o f the master taking, what was allowed before, to himself. Whereupon the said Thomas Lee was again appointed into the Office of Clerk and enjoined to do all duties thereto appertaining."

After his servitude, in February of 1759 he was granted 200 acres in Augusta on Williams Creek about 50 miles from Augusta and 40 miles from the mouth of the Little River. Colonial Deed Book C-I, page 396-397, Isaac and Mary Trippe, cordwainer, Savannah, to Thomas Lee, blacksmith, Savannah, Indenture for Bargain and Sale, dated May 21, 1759, 100 acres in Newport District, bounded northeast by Lachlan McIntosh. In December of 1760 he possessed 200 acres above Augusta and was ordered to vacate his land by proclamation because of the menacing Indians in that area. He then petitioned for 300 acres, 35 miles above Augusta, where James Mathews formerly had a small settlement. In October of 1770, Thomas Lee was granted 400 acres in St. Phillips Parish, Chatham County Apparently, Thomas Lee, once an indentured servant (1734-1745), was a rather successful farmer, having over 900 acres of land at his death. In his LWT dated 2/11/1778, Savannah, he left his wife, Ann, Negroes servants: Alfa, Diana, Clarissa and Bob. Sisters, Ann and Rebecca Lee. He also named his brother, William Lee, to whom he bequeathed 650 acres in St. Philips Parish. Later, William Lee, late of Barbardoes, petitioned on 4 February 1755 for 1800 acres of land, stating that he had a wife and two children, and three servants and 28 negroes on his property. By his brothers will (Thomas), he was left two lots in St. Philips Parish containing 650 acres. Deed Book C-I, Colonial Deeds, William Lee, Gentleman, Savannah to James and Elizabeth Rutherford, silvers of Savannah, July 18, 1755, a Town Lot in Savannah, Slopes Tything, Percival Ward, No. 3, and five acres, garden lot, west of town; 44 acres and 7/8 acre called farm lot. Wife, Charity, who died August 29, 1799, Richmond County, Georgia Lee, Rebecca, sister to Thomas Lee, Sr., left by him in his Will, two tickets in the land lottery. Children as follows:

Thomas Lee, Jr. in April 1772, Thomas Lee, Jr. petitioned that his brother, John Lee, had obtained 300 acres in St. Phillips Parish which was elapsed and that his said brother was now dead. Therefore, Thomas Lee, Jr. prayed for this land (reserved for 12 months).

John Lee, petitioned in November of 1771 for 250 acres in St. Phillips Parish, Chatham County, near the land of Thomas Lee, Jr., stating that he not been in the province and never had land granted him; granted 400 acres in March of 1771 at Queensborough, having a wife and five children; deceased by 1772.

Lemcke, Rev. and his wife, Hannah Catherine, had Children:

Timothus Lemcke born ca 1752 married Joannah.

Salome Lemcke, born ca 1750 married Daniel Weitman.

Hannah born ca 1754 married (1) Jacob Wisenbaker (2) Joseph Tribble who was dead in 1798 and (3) William Dupuis on 20 June 1805. Rev. Lemcke died 4 April 1768, aged 48, and was greatly mourned and honored. His wife, Hannah Catherine, died 9 February 1776. The home of Mrs. Dupuis was located on the road leading from Savannah to Augusta, adjoining the lands of William Kennedy, James Porter, etc.

Lester, John, September 1759 petitioned for a land grant, stating that "he was lately settled in the province and had obtained no land, was desirous of a grant of land for cultivation for a wife and child." He was granted 200 acres near Mt. Pleasant whereon he had already begun a settlement, adjoining the lands lately granted to Benjamin Goldmire;

also granted 150 acres 3 December 1760, St. Matthews Parish.

Lester, John from Exeter, Great Britain, Gentlemen of Savannah, was the son of John Lester of Exeter, hosier (deceased before 1761). Apparently he still had holdings in England, because he bequeathed his brother, Henry of Exeter, a farm called Coombes in the Parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, near Exeter in the County of Devon, as well as all of his other real estate in Great Britain.

Levally, John, Sr., a shoemaker from Charing Cross in London, coming to Georgia with his wife, Anne, and daughter, Mary. They apparently had another child by 1743. John, Jr. became a freeholder in Frederica (Lot 9 South).

Levally, John, Jr., wife Anne, daughter Mary, son John. He was a shoeMarker from Charing Cross. He was among the original settlers, but his wife and children had to be left at Gravesend because they had smallpox; recovering, they were sent on their way. By 1740, he had quit the colony for Carolina.

Lewis, Abraham, planter. Bequeathed his entire estate to be divided among his brothers and sister: Joseph, Judah, Elijah, and Demmes, with brother, Isaacs share to be given him at the discretion of his executors.

Liemberger, Christian Israel, married Appollonia Dauner 28 August 1764 in Effingham County the Inventory of his Estate dated 18 July 1791.

Linn, William was granted 100 acres in Wrightsborough on 3 July 1770 by Sir James Wright; sold for 20 pounds Sterling on 8 May 1774 to Joshua Perkins.

Loop, Thomas, wheelwright from Monmouth Street, London. Wife, Agnese died February 1736-7. After his wifes death, he resided in a hut with some soldiers.

Louch, Thomas, butcher, only in the colony a short while, as he announced his intentions to go to Georgia with wife and child in January of 1741-2, but had left Frederica by July of 1743.

Love, James was a cabinet maker, having a house in Savannah and town lot which adjoined the lot of Noble Wimberly Jones, as well as a five-acre garden lot and forty-five acre farm lot. He leased the Savannah town lot to William Wright, a goldsmith. Wife: Elizabeth. Mentioned half of a Savannah town lot held by his wife and Mrs. Jane Blyth (the wife of Peter Blyth), as co-heirs of their late father, John Evans, deceased. To his son, Walter, he bequeathed two tracts of land containing 250 acres each in St. Matthews Parish. Children:

John Love.

Walter Love.

Loyd, Thomas, planter. Wife: Patience. Lived on a plantation of 300 acres, with a 100-acre tract adjoining Margaret Proctor. Children:

John Loyd.

Elizabeth Loyd.

Thomas Loyd.

Samuel Loyd.

Francis Loyd.

Samuel Loyd.

Jane Loyd.

Patience Loyd.

Lupton, John was first married to Joanna, as she received a land grant on 6 January 1764 in St. Johns Parish, and he received one on 25 April 1767. After Joanna died, he married Susannah, the daughter of Benjamin Baker. Estate was divided between his sister, Elizabeth Lupton; nephew, William McDowell (son of John and Lucretia McDowell); nieces and nephews, William McGee, Elizabeth Conner and Benjamin Johnston (the children of Ann Johnston), Mary and Elizabeth Grace (daughters of William and Hannah Grace), Sarah Hauskins and friend, Benjamin Baker. John Lupton had another sister, Rebecca, who married William Baker (his second marriage) on 1 February 1735. Rebecca died May 1767.

Mackdonald, Adam, Capt., petitioned for 500 acres of vacant land on Island Wilmington. 9 September 1744, which

was granted. Capt, Adam Mackdonald 500 acres on Wilmington Island, but since he married the widow of Capt. William Wood, he is possessed of a grant for the same quantity of land, granted by their Honours to said William Wood, and intends to make use of said grant, Wood leaving no issue, - rejected Wilmington Island Lot.

Mackay, Hugh. The Last Will and Testament of Hugh Mackay of the Parish of St. Ann in County Middlesex, Jamaica, West Indies, dated 11 June 1763 named his brother, John of Strathy, Scotland, to whom he bequeathed 4000 pounds on the condition that he convey to John Gordon of St. Marys Parish in Jamaica and to Hugh Mackay of the same place, two of the executors, all of said Johns interest in any lands of testator which deceased may have deeded to said John. If John refused, then one half of the money was to be paid to the children of John Sinclair, late of Scoto, Caldwell, in Scotland, to be divided between said children by their mother (sister of testator) and the other 1200 pounds was to be paid to the brother of the testator, James Mackay of Georgia; also his interest in Georgia lands. Niece: Barbara Mackay, daughter of James.

Isabella Mackay, the widow of Hugh, Lord Reay, late of Sapelo Island, Georgia, her Last Will and Testament dated 6 June 1775, probated 19 June 1777 Liberty County, Georgia. David Montaigut and William McIntosh named as executors. She made a codicil with David Montaigut and James Mackay named as executors dated 19 June 1777, probated 5 November 1783, which stated that prior to her marriage to Patrick Mackay she conveyed all of her property to Hector Berenger DeBeanfar? As her trustee and that she has, since the death of her husband (whose Last Will and Testament is dated 6 June 1768) received other property. She devises to son, Samuel Montaigut; grandson, Peter Samuel LaFitte, minor; Isabelle Mackay Stewart, daughter of Captain James Stewart of Philadelphia; Isabella Mackay, daughter of Daniel Mackay of Sapelo Island; Miss Winewood McIntosh of Mallow; friend, James Mackay, "a relation of Patrick, deceased". The remainder of her estate to go to her oldest son, David Montaigne to be in trust by him and James Mackay as trustees. Niece: Susannah, Lady Dowager St. John of Betsol or Bletsoe, wife of Lord St. John of Bletsoe. The appriaselement of the Negroes of the Estate of Peter Laffitte was done at the request of Mrs. Isabella Mackay, creditor and Peter Lafitte, co-heir, and attorney for his brother, David, now in England on 27 April 1750. Peter Lafitte of Granville County, South Carolina deeded to Isabella Mackay on 2 July 1751, co-heir of the Estate of Peter, deceased, and attorney, David, brother of former, now in England, to Isabella, creditor, 3 negroes. Patrick Mackay, attorney appointed for Isabella on 9 April 1762.

Mackay, James of Strathey Hall, Chatham County, deeded to his grandchildren, viz: John and Ann Kelsall, children of his daughter, Barbara and her husband, Roger Kelsall (said Barbara being deceased), 7 May 1784, 34 slaves. Captain of the Grenadiers, resident of Frederica in 1755. William Clarke to James Mackay, both of Chatham County, 16 February 1785, a deed of trust in contemplation of marriage of said William to Barbara Clarke and conveyed certain land for her use and benefit, 200 acres in St. Andrews Parish (now Liberty County) granted Hugh Clarke; 100 acres in St. Marys Parish (now Camden County) granted Barbara; 200 acres in St. Pauls Parish, now Richmond County, on a branch of Key Creek granted to said Barbara, etc. Also, 6 September 1775, Lewis Johnson, Provost Marshal of Georgia deeded to Honorable James Mackay of St. Phillips Parish, Lot No. 21 in Sunbury District, levied on and sold as the property of Andrew Darling, deceased, merchant of Sunbury.

Mackay, John, was born 1679 Durnes, Scotland, which is on the northwestern tip of Scotland. Embarked for America on 20 October 1735, arrived in Savannah 10 January 1736. He was a farmer who embarked for America on 20 October 1735, arriving in Savannah, Georgia 10 January 1736. John d. ca 1739 when two of his children are listed as orphans. The wife and children are listed on the passenger list. Wife, Jannett, b. 1703. Issue:

Hugh Mackay b. 1717, was Lieut. In General Oglethorpes Rangers, was granted 500 acres of land on 7/16/1735.

Elizabeth Mackay b. ca 1720 m. After 1742 Colonel Kenneth Baillie, b. 1715 Scotland, d. 1766 Sunbury, Liberty County, Georgia

Mary Mackay.

William Mackay b. 1729, was listed as an orphan on 2/28/1739 at the Orphan House in Savannah, age 10; placed out on 1/5/1744 to Thomas Salter, bricklayer, Savannah.

John Mackay b. 1732, listed as an orphan 2/28/1739 at Orphan House, Savannah, age 8, placed out on 1/6/1745 to James Papott at Savannah, carpenter.

Mackay, Patrick "fled Scotland for a felony. He had a grant of 500 acres made him 3 September. 1735, and keeps servts. On it; But has also a plantation On Carolina side of the River Savannah, on which he keeps Negroes, which is

of bad example to our Planters. He married the widow of Mr. Montagut about 1740. He owned extensive land holdings in Granville County, South Carolina (which was formerly part of Georgia on Savannah River). 2 February 1763 Patrick Mackay of St. Peters Parish, Granville County, and Henry Kennan of Joseph Town, Georgia, deeded land to William Grover of Christ Church Parish. Patrick Mackay, Gentleman of Georgia, purchased from James Sutherland, the Commander of Fort Johnson, South Carolina, 500 acres on the Savannah River. Witnesses: George Dunbar (former Commander in Oglethorpes Regiment), Daniel Mackay of Georgia and Grey Elliott of Savannah) 18 April 1758 Patrick Mackay deeded of Georgia deeded to James Bullock a plantation located at Joseph Town on the Savannah River, having 600 acres; a Savannah Town Lot No. 9; 45 acres; Lot No. 5 in Savannah and Lot No. 62; 45 acres; and one Lot in Hardwicke on the Great Ogeechee River. Patrick Mackay of Sunbury and Isabella, his wife, deed to Helen Gordon of Inverness, Scotland, widow and relict of John Duff at Carba and Alexander Duff of London 23 December 1768, 500 acres in Granville County, South Carolina (granted Mackay 10 July 1738); Town Lot 197 in Sunbury; 500 acres in St. Johns Parish. He also owned land on Sapelo Island, a plantation at Joseph Town on the Savannah River, Savannah Town Lots, one lot in Hardwicke on the Great Ogeechee River, and other acreage on the Savannah River. Patrick Mackay of Sapelo Island deeded to Stephen Drayton of St. Catherins Island on 8 August 1772, lots in Sunbury, all lying contiguous to each other, or in one tract: Sunbury Lot Nos. 269, 270, 331, 332, 361, 362.

In his Last Will and Testament, Patrick left his brother, John, 10 pounds Sterling, and his wife, Isabella, his entire estate. A document was attached empowering John Weareat and William Ewen, Esquires, to administer the oath of probate to Allen Stuart, Simon Munroe, and Andrew Darling.

Mackay, Peter, bricklayer of Savannah, deeded land from Adrian Loyer 18 November 1755, being Lot No. 9 in Savannah, 44 acres, etc.

MacBean, Alexander, brother to Archibald and Laughlin.

MacBean, Duncan, aged 21, servant to John Mackintosh, arrived January 10, 1736, with his son, Holmes MacBean.

McBean, Laughlin, planter. Lived on a plantation of 500 acres near Augusta. He was a brother to Archibald and Alexander, was a planter at Augusta. He also came from the Highlands of Scotland. Laughlan MacBean petitioned the Georgia Board for 300 acres in behalf of his two natural sons, William and John, at a place called "Tinkers Creek" within the District of Augusta, they being both very industrious men. Youngest son, John, granted 100 acres, presuming the eldest would inherit his father's lands after death. 8 Nov 1746.* Later, MacBean said he had suffered by losing a large number of cattle and horses which were drowned, requests leave to exchange said tract for like number of acres upon Quohoakee Creek near the Uchee Old Town. 17 January 1747. Died November 1756, leaving following Children:

William MacBean of Augusta.

John MacBean of Augusta, indentured, served under the late Capt. John Cuthbert. After 18 years in the colony (1753), having stock of cattle and horses, he asked for a land grant of two hundred acres about three miles to west of lands occupied by Mr. John Mackintosh D. on the Main opposite Sapola Island.

MacBean, Will, aged 27, a servant, embarked October 20, 1735, arriving in Georgia January of 1736, resided at Darien.

MacBean, Will, aged 17, trust servant, embarked June 24, 1737, arriving November 20, 1737, resided at Darien.

MacBean, Will, aged 21, trust servant, embarked June 24, 1737, arriving November 20, 1737.

MacBean, McWillie Jo, aged 27, servant to John Spence, arrived in Georgia January 10, 1736.

Macintosh, John Mohr was born 1698, died in 1761 on his plantation Essick, on the Sapelo River. Macintosh was the chief of his clan, and its Members were especially selected by General Oglethorpe to migrate to Georgia from Inverness, Scotland, to fight the Spanish. Known for their prowess and skilled hand-to-hand combat, they Highlanders proved themselves more than once as protectors of the colony. Jon Mohr was christened 17 June 1680 in the Inverness Parish, Inverness, Scotland. He was of the Borlum branch of the McIntosh clan. John Mohr arrived in the colony in 1736, a venerable fifty five years of age. He received land grants along the Sapelo River and Black Island,

known as the Borlum lands. He was made keeper of the store at Darien in 1739, however, joined his countrymen in fighting the Spanish, and was taken prisoner at Ft. Moosa in 1740, thence removed to Spain in November of 1741, leaving behind a wife and six children. The leader of those emigrants who came from the Highlands of Scotland (New Inverness) in the Prince of Wales, George Dunbar, Master, was Captain John Mackintosh, who helped settled the freeholders at Darien on the northside of the Altamaha River, which was on the southern frontier with the Spaniards. As many of the new emigrants settled together, many of them never learned the English language. They resided in the greatest simplicity and harmony, having neither lawyers nor courts, but their differences were amicably settled by the decisions of the good old Captain, until he died prematurely in the 63rd year of his age by the quackery and ignorance of the first October who ever tried to make his fortune among the honest patriots. During the War with Spain, John Mohr Macintosh was captured at Fort Moosa (1740) and suffered the indignities of imprisonment at Ft. Augustine by Spanish hands. In 1741, a wife and six children were reported in Darien. Children:

William McIntosh, born 1726, died 1801, married Mary Jane Mackay. William was a cadet in the Regiment of General Oglethorpe and resided on his plantation located on the Sapelo River called Fair Hope. In 1775 he was made a delegate from St. Andrews Parish to the Provincial Congress in Savannah, 1775, and was later Colonel of the Light Horse during the American Revolution. His children were:

John McIntosh born 1748, died 1826, lived on his fathers plantation Fair Hope on the Sapelo River. During the American Revolution he was a Colonel of the colonial forces, and was the commander at Fort Morris at Sunbury. His famous words "Come and take it!" are known throughout history. During a British attack in 1778, Colonel L. V. Fusher, the enemy commander, demanded that he surrender Fort Morris. The response obliged Fusher to attack the fort, and as a result sustained heavy losses. While in East Florida, he was imprisoned and taken to Cuba, accused of being an American spy. Finally, he was released.

Margery McIntosh, born 1754, died 1818. In 1772, she married James Spalding, born in County Perth, Scotland, but from the Frederica family. They had a son, Thomas Spalding, born in 1774

Lachlan McIntosh, born 1727, died 1806, became very famous due to his politics during the American Revolution. Died near Savannah, Major Lachlan McIntosh, age 49 years, a Revolutionary Soldier. One account gives his birth date as 17 March 1725 near Raits, in Badenoch, Scotland. Although a Brig.-General, many believed him to take sides with his brother, George, who was a Tory. Also, he fought a dual in the streets of Savannah with Button Gwinnett, who died from the wounds. After his fathers capture at Fort Moosa, Lachlan and his sister, Anne, lived at the Bethesda Orphanage near Savannah. In 1742, he left the orphanage to become a cadet in the Regiment of General Oglethorpe in Frederica, but in 1748 had removed to Charles Town to work in the counting-house of Henry Laurens. In January of 1756 he Married Sarah Threadcraft of Charles Town, and they returned to Georgia where Lachlan was employed as a land surveyor. He established his plantation on the Altamaha River. In September of 1776 he was made a Brigadier General in the Continental Army in command of the Georgia forces. John McIntosh, born 1728, died December of 1796 on the Island of Jamaica, where he had settled. No heirs. Anne McIntosh born 1737 married Robert Baillie.

Established a plantation on the headwaters of the Sapelo River, later known as Sapelo Bride (later Eulonia). George McIntosh, born 1739 in Darien, died 1779, married Ann Priscilla Houstoun, the daughter of Sir Patrick Houstoun. He established a successful rice and indigo plantation on the Sapelo River, called Rice Hope, 1500 acres, which was located north of present-day Eulonia. During the war his plantation was destroyed by Loyalists and he was accused of supplying rice to the British in East Florida. When the charges were brought before Congress, there was not sufficient evidence to try him, however, his friends and neighbors disdained him, and his reputation was ruined. His son, John Houstoun McIntosh inherited the estate at the age of seven years. Son: (a) John Houstoun McIntosh was born at Rice Hope plantation on 1 May 1773. After the unpopular charges brought against his father, he removed to East Florida to reside, and area governed by Spanish authorities after the Revolution, and where Tories escaped to avoid hanging. Later he returned to Georgia to serve in the Seminole Indian War as a General of the militia forces. He established a plantation in Camden County upon the advice of his cousin, Thomas Spalding, where he raised sugar cane. Died 1836. Macintosh, John, Jr., born 1700, was a farmer at Kingussie (Scotland), arriving in the colony 10 January 1736. His wife, Margaret, was born 1700, and was reported as still being alive 6 May 1741. Children:

Margaret born 1718.

William born 1723.

Lachlan born 1727.

John, born 1728 Scotland.

Phineas born 1733, died after 1741.

Macintosh, Fraser, born 1705, emigrated with his children to Georgia in 1736. Children:

Lewis Macintosh (twin), born 1733, died young.

Janet Macintosh (twin), born 1733, died young

Anne Macintosh, born in Darien 1737.

George Macintosh, born in Darien 1738.

The death of young Lewis Macintosh was described by William Stephens, Secretary of the colony, in a letter dated 1738: "And at Darien, a most unhappy Accident befell the Mr. McIntosh Family, whose two Sons (young lads) being swimming in the River, an Alligator snapped one, and carried him quite off." Apparently Phineas survived the alligator attack, because in 1741 he was reported alive.

Manly, Henry, born Hallerton, Devonshire, the son of Henry and Dorothy Manly, (Christened 16 Nov 1700, Hallerton Parish, Devonshire) arrived in the Colony 1 April 1734 and was granted Lot No. 104 in Savannah, which he never cultivated. Wife: Sarah. Two sons were born in Georgia, John and Peter (born 17 October 1734). Daughters: Elizabeth, Sarah, Deborah and Mary Ann. During the 1738 and 1739 crisis in Georgia, he was among the malcontents who quit the colony to go to Carolina, but apparently returned and resided at Frederica. In 1741 he was an overseer for James Oglethorpe. He obviously viewed life in Frederica more favorable than Savannah, because while visiting the latter in 1743 he created dissention when he made the comparison..

Mann, John, born 170-, died 1789 Liberty County, married 1732 Anne Vincent (died 1797). Children:

Mary Sophy Mann.

Luke Mann born 1736 Ireland, died 7 April 1802 at Great Ogeechee, Georgia, married Anne Butler, died 1788.

Marbury, Leonard, Sr., born 1701, died 29 April 1794 at Captain Horatio Marburys on the Kiokas. One indicated places his birth at 31 January 1708 in Prince George County, Maryland, and still another source states his birth as being 1698.

He was the son of Francis Marbury, born ca 1663 in England who died 1 January 1733 Prince George County, Maryland and his wife, Mary Green, who died 11 September 1713 in Prince George County, Maryland, whose children were: Lucy, Barbara, Leonard, Elizabeth, Luke (born 10 March 1710 Poscataway, Prince George County, Maryland, died October 1758, Eusebius, Mary (born 6 February 1713), Tabitha, Anne and Eleazer (Eli) Marbury. Before coming to Georgia, he was a resident of Edgefield County, South Carolina, where a number of deeds are found. One deed is Leonard Marchbury of Georgia to John Jolson Low for 75 pounds, 100 acres located in Gran Stevens Creek bounded by Buckhalter and William Buckhalter. Mrs. Ann Marbury, wife of Leonard, relinquished her dower on 9 July 1788. Another deed, Leonard Marbury and his wife, Ann, of Georgia, deed to Peter Carnes for 400 pounds, two tracts of 1300 acres located between the Saluda River and Savannah River; one tract of 1000 acres on Buckhalters Creek, and 300 acres, lately belonging to Thomas Eveleigh. "Died on April 29th last (1794) at Captain Horatio Marburys on the Kiokos, Mr. Leonard Marbury, Sr., aged 93 years. Survived by three daughters, and 96 grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great grandchildren."

Marriott, Thomas, storekeeper, Second Bailiff. Known as a good-natured man, he left with Hawkins for England in July of 1743, but returned about 1748 when he asked for a land grant of 500 acres. Resident of Frederica.

Martin, Clement, Esq., 50 acres in Abercorn, September 1760 and 400 acres and 200 acres in St. Matthews Parish, July 1760. He was born ca 1698 in England and died 11 March 1775 at Yamacraw (Savannah), married on St. Kitts Island, in the British West Indies, Jane Edwards. Their son was Clement Martin, born ca 1720 on St. Kitts Island, died 11 October 1775 in Georgia.

Martin, John was a naval officer at Sunbury, appointed such by Governor Wright in 1761. He was later Governor of Georgia (1782-1783).

Mason, Thomas, soldier, sutler, innkeeper, with two children. Resident of Frederica.

Maxwell, Audley, late of Pennsylvania, petitioned for 500 acres adj. West to Mr. Griffith Williams on the South Branch the Upper End of Medway River. He was formerly a farmer in Pa, but being there straitned for want of land; and having a wife and large family to support, caused him to move here, hoping to find a more comfortable settlement; he and his family have been here about a year. (granted) In March of 1750 Griffith Williams relinquished his claim to the lands inadvertently settled upon by Maxwell, and said Maxwell being known to be very industrious in supporting a

large and industrious family. Lands were originally granted Williams in 9 October 1748, known as Plumb Orchard, 500 acres, to the back of lands granted to Messrs. Marchriot and Gordon on Red Bird Creek on Great Ogeechee. 16 December 1749. Isaac Lines, son in law to Adley Maxwell of Medway River, petitioned for 500 acres of land on the uppermost bluff running north out of the said river. He served as a Colonel in the Georgia Troops during Revolutionary War. married Mary Stevens, daughter of John and Mary Stevens. In 1756, John Stevens deeded to Audley Maxwell, etc., 2-1/2 acres of land on which the "Old Midway Church" was built. Child:

James Maxwell married Ann Way.

Maxwell, James. May, 1759, James Maxwell petitioned the Council for 1,850 acres at Midway, stating that he had a wife and three children; also 114 slaves. Land was granted to his son, John Maxwell, at Midway, bounding on lands of John Davis and John McDaniel, which included 1,000 acres formerly allotted to James Maxwell. Petition of James Maxwell for Elizabeth St. Julyan, widow, that she had sufficient number of hands, 5400 acres, south side of North Branch of Newport River. 6 February 17524. He also asked for 800 acres of land for his son, James Maxwell, Jr., at Midway fronting on McHughes Creek to the south and lands of James McDaniel on the north west (which included 500 acres formerly allotted to his said son, James Maxwell). His wife, Sarah, died 2 August 1761, buried Midway Cemetery. James Maxwell died 1792 Liberty County.

Maxwell, Primrose. After John Levally, Jr. quit Frederica, Lieutenant Primrose Maxwell of the Regiment of General Oglethorpe occupied his house.

McDonald, James was deeded numerous lots in Wrightsboro by Charles McDonald of Charles Towne, South Carolina (Columbia County Deeds, 25 July 1788) : 150 acres on Germany Creek, sold to said Charles McDonald by Nehemiah Dunn 8 October 1780; Lot No. 64 in the village of Wrightsborough sold by William McClung 3 November 1785; Lot No. 60 in the village of Wrightsborough sold by Colonel William Ferrell 8 September 1784; Lot No. 41 in village of Wrihsborough sold by Edward Murphy 18 February 1785, and Lot No. 75 in the village of Wrightsborough sold by Nehemiah Dunn 8 October 1785.

McDonald, Robert, vintner, divided his entire estate between his sons, James and Robert. Margarette Goodall to have the use of the same for her and the children as long as she "does not keep company with any man".

McFarland, James sold to Samuel Maddock on 9 October 1783 200 acres in Wrightsboro on Harts Creek, bounded north and northwest by the lands of John Johns, southeast by John Stubbs and south by Joseph Brown, for 30 pounds sterling.

McGilvery, John left his son, Laughlin, twelve head of cattle, three mares, three colts, parcel of corn, and a Negro named Glasco,

McGuire, Edward, planter. Wife: Mary. Mary, at her death, left her nephew, John Bacon, the son of William Bacon, 40 pounds Sterling, to be paid at the age of 18 years.

McHenry, James, innkeeper. Mentioned the eldest son of his brother, Morris McHenry in Ireland, to whom he bequeathed 60 pounds Georgia currency, as well as a tract of 500 acres of land on the Great Ogechee River. Wife: Ann.

McIntosh, John, Jr. died May 1792 at his plantation on Frederica. He was the son of General McIntosh.

McKenzie, Mary was born in 1709 and died 29 May 1798 at her home on the Sapelo River in McIntosh County.

McKenzie, William. Wife: Christiana. Owned a house and lot in Sunbury, sloop and boat, Negro slave (Prince), guns, swords, pistols, etc. Children:

George McKenzie.

Anna married John Simpson.

McLean, John was born in 1715, and arrived in the colony as a servant to Robert Macpherson of Alvie on 10 January 1735/6. Eventually, he became freed from indenture and set about accumulating his own plantation which adjoined the lands of Christopher Dawson and David Delegal. Wife: Elizabeth. To his daughter, Margaret, he bequeathed 500 acres

on the north side of the Great Sattilly River adjoining the lands of Benjamin Farley; to Josiah a plantation of 200 acres and 500 acres on Buckland; Andrew, 500 acres on the south side of Great Satilla River, and 500 acres to Sarah.

Children:

John McLean.

Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Crighton.

Margaret McLean.

Josiah McLean.

Andrew McLean.

Jervey McLean

McWhir, William, Rev., was born in Ireland 9 September 1759, and died 31 January 1851, buried Sunbury graveyard.

Wife, Mary, was born in Liberty County 27 September 1757 and died near Sunbury 31 December 1819. Mrs. McWhir was the widow of Colonel John Baker.

Mercer, Silas was born 1745 in Currituck County, North Carolina, died 1793 Wilkes County. Settled on the "ceded lands" in Wilkes County, married Dorcas. Child:

Mount Moriah Mercer born 1784-died 1822, married 1816 Nancy Ann Edge.

Milledge, John became a fine example of an early settler who made good. He was born 1720, twelve years old when he arrived, and was granted Lot No. 91 in Savannah. He was the son of Thomas Milledge, born 1690, carpenter, who came over at the expense of the Trustees, arriving 1 February 1732/3 and received Lot 36 in Savannah. Thomas died 29 July 1733. His wife, Elizabeth, born 1792, died 2 June 1734. Their children were: Fra., born 1697; Ja., born 1698, died 4 Nov 1734; Ri., born 1724; Sarah, born 1723. Colonial Deed Book C-1, p. 22. Peter Tondee, carpenter of Savannah sold to John Milledge, Gentleman of Savannah, my five acre lot, No. 15, east of Savannah, bounded East of Savannah, on the north by the lot of Col. Cook; on south by Lot of James Bradley; East by Lot 7 of Capt. Thomson. 12 February 1750. Colonial Deed Book C-1, p. 22. John Penrose, mariner of Savannah deeded to John Milledge 5-acre Lot No. 30, lying east of Town, bounded North by Lot No. 29, South by Lot No. 41, west by Lot No. 27. 22 February 1751 Son:

John Milledge born 1757 Savannah, died 9 February 1818, buried Summerville Cemetery, Augusta.

Miller, Phineas developed his plantation Mulberry Grove. His estate was dated in Chatham County. He named his brothers and sisters: Isaac, Samuel, Hannah, Anna, Olivia, Ruth and Lucretia Miller. Also mentioned William Hunter, Ebenezer Jackson, Sr., William Beleper, Ray and Catherine Sands (nephew and niece of my wife), Edward and William Littlefield, sons of Capt. William Littlefield. Sis-in-law: Mrs. Phoebe Sands.

Minis, Abraham arrived in Savannah 11 July 1733, married Abigail. They brought their daughters with them, Esther and Leah. 31 May 1743 Robt Vaughan and Abraham Minis requested 500 acres. He resided in Savannah until his death in 1752. Abraham was a friend of Benjamin Sheftall. He raised black cattle, and horses. Children:

Philip Minis was born 11 July 1734 Savannah, being the first white male child born in Georgia, died 6 March 1789, Married Judith Pollock of Rhode Island.

Joseph Mimis.

Leah Minis.

Esther.

Judith.

Hannah.

Sarah

Mitchel, Andrew and wife Margaret, dutch indentured servants for five years, beginning in 1735. Daughter: Urselina.

Sons, Andrew and John, were born in Georgia by 1738. Residents of Frederica.

Money (Mooney), Joseph, yeoman, born ca 1722, was born in Exeter, Pennsylvania, died 2 October 1774 at Wrightsboro. He married Mary Moore, born 1 January 1747 Exeter, Pennsylvania on 1 January 1747 in Exeter, and first resided with the Quakers in Orange County, North Carolina before settling on the south side of Uptons Creek, which adjoined William Mills land. The plantation consisted of 275 acres, and 175 acres on the northwest side of Uptons Creek. He also owned Lot No. 27 in Wrightsboro, half-acre. Wife: Mary. Children:

Anne born 21 January 1748 Pennsylvania.

John born 10 December 1749 Pennsylvania.

Prudence born 6 June 1752 Pennsylvania.

Sarah born 21 December 1754 Cane Creek Meeting, Orange County, North Carolina.

Mary born 18 April 1757 Cane Creek Meeting, Orange County, North Carolina.

Joseph born 28 July 1759 Cane Creek Meeting, Orange County, North Carolina.

Deborah born 5 April 1762 Cane Creek Meeting, Orange County, North Carolina.

Martha born 27 July 1764, died 9 August 1778, Cane Creek Meeting, Orange County, North Carolina.

Montgomery, James M. C. was born 1769 in Lancaster District, South Carolina and removed to Georgia with his parents at an early age. In the Revolutionary War, he accompanied his father, a staunch Whig, and a military Captain. At the close of the war, although but a lad, he went on an expedition against the Tories. Later, he served as a private in the expeditions against the Indians in East Tennessee during 1791-2. He commanded a battalion in the Indian hostilities of 1813 and was Adjutant under General Floyd in the Battle of Autussee, being a schoolmate and personal friend to General Jackson. At the time of his death, he was married to his wife of 45 years, having thirteen children, with one dying in infancy. "Died on the 6th of October (1842) at his residence Standing Peachtree in DeKalb County, in the 73rd year, Colonel James M. C. Montgomery, after a long period of feeble health."

Moore, Francis and wife, Mary, among the first residents of Frederica in October 1735. He was the first Recorder at Frederica, having correspondence with Savannah officials, as well as England, holding the position as the personal secretary of General Oglethorpe until 1743. He participated in the Hawkins-Allen Affair, siding with Allen and Perkins. However, he resigned his position in August of 1740 in protest of the injustice he received. Oglethorpe reported that Moore had behaved in a very wrong manner. Moore, once a Recorder at Frederica, was known to be an ill man, who filled peoples minds with discontent, and was ungrateful to Oglethorpe. He unhappily returned to England in 1744 where he published the first part of his journal entitled A Voyage to Georgia. Resident of Frederica.

Moore, Richard was among the first Quakers arriving in Georgia, and was granted Lot No. 42 in Wrightsborough by Governor James Wright on 6 November 1770. He later sold it (and wife, Sarah) to James Moore for 50 pounds; also 200 acres bounded southwest by Isaac Lowe and Richard Bird. Richard Moore, the son of John Moore and his wife, Januarye Cureton, was born 20 February 1697/98 in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and died 1788 in Wrightsboro, Georgia, buried on the Moore Cemetery, Columbia County. He married Sarah Jenkins of Pennsylvania who died after 1784. Their children.

John Moore who died 3 April 1811, buried Moore Cemetery, Columbia Co, married Sarah Clark.

Mary Moore married Joseph Mooney.

Prudence Moore married James Ryan.

Richard Moore died before 20 December 1816, Columbia County.

Sarah Moore married Peter Perkins.

Mordecai Moore died 14 September 1794 Warren County married Mary Lackey.

Thomas Moore died after 26 June 1796 Hancock County, Georgia.

Jonas Moore died 27 May 1805 Wilkes County, County.

James Moore died 19 May 1804 Columbia County, County.

Moore, William, tanner, part of the original settlement. His family remained behind in Ireland. Still in Frederica in 1745, but by March of 1745 was dead.

Moore, William. Wife: Elizabeth. Granddaughters: Rachel Weston; Sarah Moore (daughter of Aaron Moore). Children: John Moore.

Aaron Moore.

Moorman, Andrew, planter. Wife: Cataran (Catherine) Children:

Gideon Moorman.

Cornelius Moorman.

Andrew Moorman, Jr.

Morel, John, planter, married twice, first to a daughter of Henry Bourquin, Esquire with whom he had the first three children. Second wife was Mary, a daughter of Jonathan Bryan, Esquire. His children were the recipients of extensive holdings, horses, cattle, hogs, plantation tools and Negroes. He owned a plantation in St. Philips Parish called Ossabaw; lots at Yamacraw (Bluff), in Savannah, acrea on the Great Ogechee River in St. Matthews Parish, a plantation on the Vernon River in Christ Church Parish (originally granted to William Stephens) called Beaulieu, nineteen hundred acres in St. Andrews Parish, and various other tracts of land. His business holdings required a bookkeeper, Henry Sheall who was retained to be his clerk as well. To his wife, Mary, he left 1000 pounds sterling to

settle the terms of her dower, as well as an annuity of 50 pounds sterling, Negroes, two horses, the best carriage, furniture, etc. Children:

Peter Henry Morel.

John Morel.

Mary Morel.

Bryan Morel.

Isaac Morel.

Esther Morel.

Anne Bryan

Named son by first wife, the daughter of Henry Bourquin, viz: Peter Henry Morel. Sons by present wife, daughter of Jonathan Bryan, viz: John, Bryan and Isaac Morel, bequeathing them all the islands called Ossabaws in St. Philip's Parish. Daughter, Mary, by first wife and her sisters (by second wife), Esther, Hetty and Anne Bryan. Exrs: Wife, Henry Sheall, now of London, my late clerk and bookkeeper, Dr. Henry Louis Bourquin of Savannah and my four sons. To the eldest son, Peter Henry Morel, he left lot at Yamacraw adjoining Common of Town of Savannah, No. 1, formerly the property of James Box, Decemerd. To son, John, he left Lot No. 2 in Savannah. To son, Bryan, he left Lot No. 3 in Savannah. To son, Isaac, he left 200 acres on Great Ogeechee River, St. Matthews's Parish. Also left his four sons, 500 acres on Vernon River in Christ Church Parish, originally granted to William Stephens.

Mary Ann Morel.

Jean Morel.

Mary Morel.

Judah Morel.

Peter Henry Morel, Esquire, born 1757, died Bryant County May 9, 1812, married Miss Nancy Valteau. On February 18, 1790, he was given a 50 acre farm at Abercorn, Effington County, by the Georgia Trustees. Morel, Peter Rodolph, a weaver, arriving in Georgia January 14, 1734, became a Victualer in Savannah. He applied for 500 acres on Hutchinson's Island in 1742, but was rejected. His wife, Martine, died in 1734. He was numbered among the first settlers, having emigrated from Switzerland in 1733. He could speak both French and German. In 1736 he wrote a letter to James Oglethorpe: "Peter Morel most humbly shows that for three years the supplicant has worked to clear the land in the lot which you have set out for him in the Village of Highgate, which is all pine with the Marsh. He foresees from the harvest of this year that he cannot live off of it together with household. This is the reason that he prays your Highness to order that there be granted to his son, John, the lot which has gone back to the Trustees upon the death of Simon Boisnelle and of his wife. The said lot situated in the same village of Highgate, appears that it will produce for him better than the one that he now possesses; and the supplicant will never cease to make prayers for the preservation of your noble self, and to his end, for your health and prosperity, he prays that Heaven favors you with a happy voyage, and that you may land at the port which you desire....Peter Morel." Peter Morel settled at Highgate. He died at Savannah in October of 1752. LWT dated 10/15/1752, probated 10/27/1752. To eldest son, John, he left 500 acres on Pipemaker's Creek provided he gives my wife use of a town lot, No. 2, Try Konnel Tything in Darby Ward, No. 63 (5 acres) and farm lot No. 8 (45 acres). To wife and children use of John Penrose's farm where I now dwell. To daughter, Mary Ann, Town Lot No. 1, Digby Tything, Deckers Ward, 5 acre lot No. 40, Town Lot No. 8 (45 acres). To son, Peter, 50 acre farm in Abercorn. Children:

John Morel, President of Georgia, Married in 1785 Miss Sally Powell, the daughter of Joseph Powell of London, but he was first married to Miss Polly (Mary) Bryan, the daughter of Honorable Jonathan Bryan, Esquire, at his plantation on January 29, 1767, of which a son was born: Bryan Morel (1768-12/31/1812) who married Miss Harriet McQueen on 3 December 1800, the daughter of Alexander McQueen (she died 25 June 1814).

Morel, Pierre, was one of the malcontents who signed a petition for slavery (Savannah) in 1736. Pierre, a French Huguenot, was the son of Etienne Morel and Anne Savage, and was christened 24 March 1700 Glasshouse Street and Liecester Fields, at Westminster, London.

Murphree, John. Wife: Martha to have use of the plantation and land during her widowhood. Children:

James Murphee.

William Murphee.

Josiah Murphee.

Wright Murphee.

Demsey Murphee.

Sarah Murphee.

Mills Murphee.

Musgrove, Mary, Indian Princess, married 3 times. Children by John Musgrove:

Edward Musgrove married an Indian girl, Nanny.

James Musgrove, bequeathed by his father a cowpin lot in Savannah and an Indian man called "Justice".

Naylor, George owned a plantation on the Big Kiokee, 300 acres, formerly belonging to Rev. Daniel Sturgess. He mortgaged for a term of 500 years, his plantation, along with of all property in the town of Hardwicke (purchased jointly with Isaac Pollock), one tract in Jincoes Point, one island called Redbird Island, one island called Bear Island, along with a number of Negro slaves for \$20,022.86 to Benjamin Sims.

In 1799 George Naylor was involved in a lawsuit (Naylor vs. Crookshanks, attachment), wherein \$2,590 with interest was found in favor of Naylor. One of the jurors was Theodore Dorsett. Naylor married Harriett, the aunt of Dorsett.

Odingsell, Charles, planter. An estate was left his wife, Sarah, by her former husband, Lurngston, and "what fell to her by the death of her daughter, Dory." Executors to sell two tracts of land where Mr. Screven now lives, known as Rest Park and London Derry, with the two tracts opposite one bought of Johnson and Alex Wylly, and lands in South Carolina to pay debts. Children:

Mary Screven.

Charles Odingsell.

Benjamin Odingsell.

Elizabeth Odingsell.

Sarah Odingsell

Oglethorpe, James. No Georgia history is complete without an understanding of the role which James Oglethorpe played in the colony. James Edward Oglethorpe was born on December 22, 1696 as the tenth child of Eleanor Wall (1662-1732) and Theophilus Oglethorpe (1650-1702). He was born in London where the family spent their winter months, and was baptized the following day by the Archbishop of Canterbury at St. James Church, this parish register thus proving the date of birth. The family name was well-distinguished in Yorkshire and remembered for their staunch support during the 17th century of Charles I, the Stuart King. During Cromwells tenure in office, the family suffered political disfavor, but during the Stuart Restoration, Theophilus won favor, and was appointed a major of the Royal Dragoons. His lodgings were near Whitehall, the royal palace, and this location enabled him to meet and Marchry Eleanor Wall in 1680, an Irish woman who served as a simpstress to King Charles II. Sir Theophilus, now became Brigadier-General to King James II, and for his service, was awarded the estate of Westbrook in Godalming, Surrey. James became the sole heir of Westbrook after the death of an elder brother. Unfortunately, this king was disposed of during the 1688 Revolution, and Sir Theophilus became a Jacobite, joining his old master in exile. Eventually, however, James II returned home, taking the oath of allegiance to William III, becoming a Member of Parliament, insisting that his supporters become Catholics.

The Oglethorpes descend from a long lineage of prominent society, wealth and fortune, viz: Theophilus was a son of Sutton Oglethorpe (born 1612) and his wife, Frances Pickering. Sutton, was a son of William Oglethorpe III (1588-1634) and his wife, Susan. William III was the son of William Oglethorpe II who married Anne Sothely in 1580, and he was the son of William Oglethorpe, who died in 1594. William was the son of John Oglethorpe.

Actually, the family estate, Westbrook Manor, was located in Godalming about 35 miles southwest of London, and this was where James spent his boyhood days. Substantial properties were also owned in nearby Haslemere. The voters of Haslemere elected young James to Parliament, thus enabling him to follow in the footsteps of his father and brother. It was in the Parliament that James later pressed for the creation of the new colony of Georgia. This is how Oglethorpe became involved in its politics and also in its settlement, undertaking the personal responsibility of exporting passengers for settlement into a virtual wilderness. In 1722 James entered Parliament and became an active Tory. He was tall and thin, having a shrill voice. It was not his politics which lauded his fame, rather a pamphlet entitled The Sailors Advocate, which he published in 1728, deploying the practice of forcibly recruiting men into the Royal Navy. When a friend of his, Robert Castell, a writer, was imprisoned for debt and was deliberately exposed to smallpox by a sadistic jailer, Oglethorpe persuaded the House of Commons to launch a series of inquiries. Thus, he quickly took upon himself the mantle of prison reformer.

James was an exceptional person, whose colorful life extended beyond his own countrymen. He sacrificed his time,

effort, and money towards colonizing Georgia, as well as made it a safe haven from marauding Indians and Spanish invaders. When he traveled to the colonies, he was an unmarried gentleman. The ship, Ann, departed from Gravesend in November of 1732. Oglethorpe did not lack for leadership. He commanded the settlers in everything - from erecting the first huts, forts, building roads, laying out the towns of Savannah, Frederica, and New Inverness (Darien), to arbitrating local disputes. He also trained the colonists in the use of guns, while establishing good relations with the Indians, particularly the Yamacraws, who dearly loved him. Oglethorpe took upon himself the mantle of fighting Spain at a time when war simply fell into his lap. He was personally acquainted with soldier-settlers who lost their lives, and those who were taken prisoners by the Spanish and incarcerated in the stony St. Augustine fort. Unsupported with troops from other colonies, particularly nearby South Carolina, he almost single-handedly strategized the removal of the Spanish from Georgia. There is no doubt of but what he was a planning genius, architecting the plans for the lovely laid-out squares of the Town of Savannah, the fortifications of Fort Frederica, and Ebenezer. Also, he personally granted land to settlers and deserving soldiers. Today, as one observes Savannah, they are pleasantly surprised by the beauty of its squares and surrounding homes of brick and wrought-iron, and the great flowing Savannah River. The first square was Johnson Square having a watering trough for horses and which was enclosed with a log fence. Old rice and cotton warehouses squatted the cobblestone streets, serving as a reminder that here was the first economy and enterprise. One massive brick building, home of the Masons, proudly displays several obscure portraits of Oglethorpe inside their great halls. From the river, one can climb the steep bluff, just as General Oglethorpe did, with his settlers following in a foot path through the thicket into the marketplace overlooking this bluff. Oglethorpe was resident in the colony between 1733 and 1734. He couldn't resist taking a group of Native Americans with him to England, whom he showed off to his friends and political consorts. His second sojourn in Georgia was in the year of 1736, when he accompanied John and Charles Wesley, Methodists, to the colony. His third visit, which was the longest, was between 1738 and 1743, during which time he fought and conquered the Spanish. Sir Robert Walpole, the Prime Minister, was dead set against providing Oglethorpe with resources to defend Georgia against the Spanish. England did not wish a war with Spain, and the Spanish were already touchy with Oglethorpe's encroachment upon their lands. After the Spanish threat ended, in July of 1743, and while preparing to return the regiment to England, settlers stood on the shore with tears in their eyes, calling... "father, father". That sad day of goodbye heralded his final departure from the colony. He was going home, to Godalming. A statesman, soldier, and good friend was gone. He would never return. Once home, Oglethorpe lost popularity when the second Jacobite rebellion broke out in 1745. The British gave him the rank of Major-General in charge of troops to repel the invading Scots. However, as all of his family members were Jacobites, their trust in him was thin. The turning point came when he allowed Bonnie Prince Charles to escape with his army from Shap, near Penrith. Oglethorpe paid the penalty. He was court-martialled. Although he was later acquitted, his reputation suffered irreparable damage. Oglethorpe married an heiress, and his later years were inactive in politics, losing his seat in Parliament in 1752, yet he always retained an interest in the affairs of the colony. The death of Oglethorpe occurred during the summer of 1785 at his home and estate in Cranham, near London. The Gentlemen's Magazine reported that he had lived to the ripe old age of 102. Actually, he was 88 years old. The culprit was Samuel Ireland, an artist who sketched Oglethorpe from life, writing the caption "Genl Oglethorpe, aged 102". The sketch was Oglethorpe, seated on a box reading a paper at a London auction.

Oldner, Richard, planter, scout-boat worker. In 1738 Oglethorpe gave him the job of teaching the soldiers the art of cultivation. Resident of Frederica.

Oliver, John, blacksmith, owned 200 acres near Wrightsborough, being part of a 300-acre grant to John Oliver on 3 July 1770. Alexander, Oliver, the executor of the Estate of John Oliver, sold the property to William Ferrill, merchant, for 100 lbs. On 3 May 1777.

Ortman, Christopher arrived in the Colony as a schoolmaster, on 12 March 1733/4. He married on 16 October 1732 Katherine Crobbins, in London, England. Servant: Ann Kelly. As early as 17 October 1733 Ortman appeared before the Trustees and offered to go to Georgia as a schoolmaster and parish clerk for the Saltzburghers. However, in 1736 arrangements had been made to send him to the colony as a catechist and secular teacher. He was urged to teach the Germans the English language, however, Ortman was poorly qualified to teach in any language, as he was unable to speak English fluently. Too, he was an old man. A complaint was rendered in 1739 that he was not fit for his business of teaching the Saltzburg children to speak English. He also created friction in the religious affairs of the Germans, and was ultimately discharged. Ortman complained that he had been unjustly discharged from Ebenezer, so the President and Assistants appointed him as schoolmaster at Vernonburgh and Acton, agreeing to pay him five pounds per year. But the Trustees quickly overruled this decision, thus making Ortman an object of charity. His last days were spent in

misery. Brother: Rowland Orton of Sheeby nigh Richmond in Yorkshire. Mentions a large chest belonging to Mr. Bosomworth now in the custody of Captain Patrick Mackay in his will; silver plate belonging to the Church of Savannah; one surplice; one folio book belonging to the library; and one silver pint belonging to General Oglethorpe, which Mr. Peter Joubert is to engrave.

Osgood, Josiah, Sr., planter, and his wife, Barbara, had six children. Josiah Osgood was the son of Josiah Osgood and his wife, Mary Bacon. They resided at Midway, but had outlying farms, one of 250 acres on Mortar Swamp in St. Andrews Parish, and others in St. Johns Parish. Josiah was born ca 1722 and died 16 June 1772 at Midway. He married Barbara Lupton. Josiah was the son of Josiah Osgood (died 1738) and his wife, Mary Bacon, who had children : Josiah, Solomon, Phoebe, Deborah, Mary, and Elizabeth. The grandfather of Josiah, Sr. was Thomas Osgood, born ca 1680 in South Carolina and his wife, Waitskill Way born in Suffolk, Massachusetts). Children of Josiah Osgood, Sr. and wife, Barbara Lupton:

Josiah Osgood died 8 February 1801 Midway, married August 1768 Margaret Fulton, Liberty County.

John Osgood died 21 March 1807 Midway, married Esther Scarth 8 July 1773 Liberty County.

Thomas Osgood.

Sarah Osgood.

Mary Osgood.

Elizabeth Osgood.

Paddero, John, planter. His plantation was located on the Savannah River, 300 acres. Wife: Margit. Children:

Solomon Paddero

Parker, Agnes, Mrs., one of the settlers in 1735 under Colonel Pury, was born 1712, and lived 58 years in Georgia, dying in 1792.

Parker, Amos, soldier in Capt. Mark Carrs Marchine Company, lived in Frederica in 1743.

Parker, Elizabeth, Mrs., born 1724, died October 11, 1808, native of England, lived Savannah for 66 years.

Parker, James, Esquire, died on the Isle of Hope August 11, 1797, 60 years old, having been born in Georgia in 1737.

Parker, James, silversmith of Savannah, his LWT dated 12/15/1766, probated 5/18/1770, left brother, William Henry Parker, all real estate for the use of his three sisters, Grace, Mary and Susannah.

Parker, Robert, Sr.. of Lyn, a Merchant, was appointed Chief Constable in Savannah on October 18, 1733. He had a brother, Edward, who arrived in Georgia in 1733. In a letter to the Trustees in London, Robert Parker wrote on 1 February 1735, Savannah: "I was one of the number that came over in the Savannah, Lionell Wood, commander. We sailed down the river 15 September and arrived 16 December following 1733...Mr. Oglethorpe sent me up to the in April, where I continued til called down Capt. Mackay on the latter end of May and presented with a commission from Mr. Oglethorpe appointing me Lt. of the Independent Company. In compliance with it, I went up to Joseph Town, where I found the soldiers employed in hewing, sawing and clearing land. The Capt. Went to Charles Town to provide the presents and horses for the indian journey, but complained afterwards of being detailed per the ill usage of the Charles Town Merchants. Mr. William Sale died the 8th of July and 22nd I came down from Josephs Town in a high fever.... ...In September, I married the widow of Mr. (William) Sale, by which I am possessed of your honours grant for 500 acres of land with six stout men servants. After her husband's death, my wife agreed with Mr. Causton to deliver her goods into the stores...On the 30th of October, I resigned my commission to Capt. Mackay when I had been six months in the company and for being detained by sickness for three months...I bought a horse for the indian journey...was drowned crossing Savannah River, before I saw him...was my land run out at this time I might possibly get enough cleared, fenced and planted to raise provision for the year ensuring....Robert Parker, Jr." Upon the death of William Sale, his widow was resolved to go to England, and asked John West to sell the land grant to Patrick or James Houstoun, one of the Scots gentlemen. Later, she told Robert Parker that she feared losing her grant, and was afraid that West would not pay her for the four servants. So Parker told her that he would go to England to take care of her grants, but later she changed her mind and Married Parker, remaining in the Colony. The following month, 12 March 1735, at Mill Bluff at Savannah, Robert Parker again wrote the trustees of his progress:

"I am capable of raising sundry plants and perhaps pursuing in a little time sundry roots, barks, etc. that may be beneficial to mankind... I have seen a great deal of the world and must claim a little knowledge in most sciences, and

as I have leisure time now on my hands and conveniency, which in England I was debared from by a multiplicity of business and the thickness of the town I lived in, but here I have undertaken to planting a garden, the plan of which I send for your inspection...I have erected a sawmill just by it that a pump and a few trees at a little expense can bring the water into any part of it, the soile is good and will produce almost anything, though our waters here in the lattitude of 32 degrees-10, are very cold for the most part of January and February, we had frosty nights, ice about the thickness of a crown most mornings, though the day is very clear and serene....I have a vast deal of wild coffee, some of the berrys I gathered about October last...which I compared with raw coffee....it was sure as plump and fine. I have taken several trees or plants into my garden....Robert Parker."

The mill he spoke of was at Thunderbolt, near Savannah. In a letter to the Trustees dated June 3, 1735, Savannah, Robert Parker wrote of the progress of his mill, etc. Children:

Edward Parker.

Robert Parker, Jr.

Parker, Thomas, Gentleman, of Savannah, came with the first settlement of General Oglethorpe into Georgia and was married to Elizabeth, the sister of Charles Watson. She died in 1766. During the year of 1753 Thomas Parker applied for a land grant of 300 acres of land on the east side of Hutchinsons Island which was granted by the Council of the Governor. His Last Will and Testament dated 4/16/1759, probated 12/11/1759, bequeathed his Savannah town lots to Charles Watson, Francis Harris and William Russell of Savannah. He also bequeathed to Ann, the wife of Charles Watson, some land, and to his the husband of his deceased sister, Prudency), John Fitch, of Chelmsford in Essex County, England, a Leathercutter, 300 acres called Chelmsford.

Parker, William Henry, Esquire, was born ca 1690, a son of Ann Parker, had siblings, Edward, James, Grace, Mary and Susannah. While on board the ship Georgia, June 15, 1733, he was appointed one of the Constables at Savannah. He was granted 2800 acres of land in Georgia for the Trust, along with John Barnes and Joshua Sacheverel, in the settlement of the Colony. On 1 June 1741, William Edward Parker was appointed as one of the four assistants to the President of the Town of Savannah, William Stevens, Esquire, with John Pye as their Clerk. On 7 August 1742, he petitioned the Common Council for 500 acres of land near Thunderbolt. When the province was divided into two counties (1741) he became assistant to Sir William Stephens, then succeeded him in 1750 as President of the Savannah province. From 1751 to 1754 he was Executive of the Colony. He lived at Savannah, planter. He was married to Elizabeth Farley, the sister of Samuel Farley of Savannah, and she died on the Isle of Hope in 1787, having arrived in Georgia from England on August 29, 1733. He was granted 250 acres known as Brewton by the trustees, then inherited half of Brewton, 250 acres which descended to him, as heir of his brother, Edward Parker, deceased. Children: William Parker, granted 250 acres by the Trustees, Brewton, died Savannah.

Henry Parker. Children:

Joseph Parker, died May 6, 1770.

Mary Parker, died 1770.

Ann Parker, died Savannah 1798.

Elizabeth Parker.

Jo Savile Parker, dead in 1733.

Parnel, Daniel, brazier from Saffron-Hill in London, came with the original Frederica settlement. He and his wife left Frederica about 1738.

Paterson, Robert, writer, clerk of the stores, naval officer, accountant, probably of French extraction. Wife, Mary Ann, who died before August of 1741. Sons, Patrick, David, Alexander, all born in Georgia, and a servant. Thomas Jones reported to the Trustees in July of 1741 that Paterson kept a bawdy house in Frederica.

Patterson, William was born 1743 in Georgia, died Jefferson County. Enlisted in the Revolutionary War while a resident of St. Georges Parish. He married Nancy Mossman in 1765.

Peavy, Dial was granted 200 acres in Wrightsborough Township on 6 September 1774. In 1786 these lands were conveyed by Richard Call to Thomas Glascock. Then on 18 November 1797 James Riley of Edgefield County, South Carolina deeded them to James Shields for \$240.00.

Penrose, John, husbandman, born 1697 and Elizabeth, his wife, born 1686. Penrose had difficulties in the early years at Savannah, being fined trice for selling spiritous liquors without a license, and twice for assault and defamation. He

owned Lot No. 15 in Savannah, which over-flowed with the swamp. In 1742 he ran away to Charles Town, but must have returned because of a complaint by David Montaigne who petitioned the Board that in August of 1741 he had advanced John Penrose of Savannah, freeholder, sundry merchandize and money (200 pds) to enable him to finish and completely fit out for sea a schooner he was then building in this river. That payment being due on 8 August 1744, and Penrose, is now loading the vessel with rice in this port for the Province of New York. Prays for warrants to be issued to stop schooner until payment received. They did not stop Penrose from doing business, as he put up his lott in Savannah for collateral. Peter Morel mentioned the farm of John Penrose at Highgate in his Will dated 1752. " To wife and children use of John Penrose's farm where I now dwell."

Perkins, Abington was born ca 1740 in North Carolina and was granted some of the ceded lands in Wilkes County. Known Children: (there was also a daughter born between 1766/1770).

Jesse C. Perkins born 1768 in North Carolina, died Greene County, Georgia, aged 79 years; listed on 1790 Wilkes County Tax Digest. He was married to Sarah Guest, the daughter of Thomas Guest of Wilkes County. The Estate of Thomas Guest "paid Sarah Perkins, Trustee for Elizabeth Guest; paid Jesse C. Perkins, trustee for Elizabeth Guest." Children:

Jesse Perkins was deeded by his father the family plantation, plus 100 acres, being the upper part of a tract formerly run for William Killgore on the Savannah River.

Averilla Perkins, daughter, born between 1766/1770 in North Carolina. She was deeded cattle by her father on 4 March 1786, with Benjamin Perkins and Jesse Perkins, Testators.

Isaac Perkins married Hannah Guest on 28 October 1810 in Wilkes county.

Perkins, George, Capt., master of the ship St. Helena, was launched at Beaufort, South Carolina, at the time of his death in 1766.

Perkins, John, Dr. was Commander of Ft. George on Cockspur Island, also collector and assessor for Frederica in 1755 and 17527. A Lot at Hardwicke was granted him in 1755, along with Peter Perkins. Also, granted Town Lot in Frederica on September 6, 1763. He died Savannah in 1766, a Quartermaster and Surgeon, having served in the first troop of Rangers to fight the Spanish under Oglethorpe. He wife, Christian. LWT dated 7/2/1766, probated 12/1766.

Perkins, Jonathan, Esquire, of the Island of Barbadoes, died at Savannah February 25, 1800.

Perkins, Peter was born ca 1740, died 1803 Warren County. He was granted 500 acres of land in St. Pauls Parish (Richmond County) in 1770; in 1788, granted 200 acres in Wilkes County; and in 1784 granted 287 acres in Washington County. His wife, Sarah, died when Jethro Darden was appointed administrator of her estate. He must have joined the Quaker settlement at Wrightsborough because he owned a lot there before removing to Wilkes County about 1787. He sold this lot. Peter Perkins and his wife, Sarah, of Wilkes County deed to Peter Overby for 50 pounds, a lot in Wrightsboro, Georgia, originally granted the said Peter Perkins in 1770. Children:

John Perkins, in 1797 owned land on Rocky Comfort Creek in Warren County.

Peter Perkins.

Jenny Perkins married Mr. Clowers.

Abigail Perkins married Mr. Kidd.

Abram Perkins.

Eleanor Perkins married Jethro Darden.

Jemima Perkins married Mr. White.

Sarah Perkins married William Wilkins.

Elizabeth Perkins married Mr. Neal.

Nancy Perkins married Mr. Greathouse. She was deceased in 1801 when her father made his will.

Perkins, Samuel, born about 1703, second bailiff in 1735, had a prosperous business in Frederica, running a store and owning a perigua with Thomas Hawkins. Wife, Catherine. By trade he was a coachmaker from London. Perkins was apparently well-bred who was bullied by Hawkins. His wife had a fine reputation who cheerfully handled affairs in the store during her husbands absence. Perkins took the side of Allen, and as a result was tricked by Hawkins who pretended to be sick when it was time for him to appear in court, even laughing and joking about it. When the Trustees rebuked Perkins for his participation in the affair, he decided that it was quite impossible to earn a peaceful living alongside Hawkins in Frederica, and packed up his family and left for Charles Towne in May of 1741.

Perkins, Thomas granted March 3, 1761 200 acres in St. John's Parish, and again in April of 1772 100 acres of land in St. John's Parish, Liberty County.

Perritt, John. 300 acres laid out to him in the township, located in a fork of Upton Creek, commonly called Stubbs Creek.

Pettycrow (Pettygrow), John, Indian trader and victualler. Wife: Catherine. Sister: Mary Egan of Lisbane, Ireland. To his "reputed natural son, John Pettycrow", two horses of his choice. Children:

John Pettycrow.

Januarye Pettycrow

Phifer, Daniel, of Hampstead, wrote his will in French. He directed that Michael Bourhalter (above) take charge of his persons estate and real estate in the interest of his children, to receive twelve pounds, eleven shillings to relieve his debuts and for aiding him in his passage from London to Georgia and carrying for his needs from Calais to Savannah. Also, to pay Bourhalter for the transport of his old clothing from Berne, Switzerland to Calais and five pounds to go to Peter Cobler (Coble) for aid in passage from London to Savannah. Children:

Isabelle Phifer.

Ulric Phifer.

Jean (John) Phifer

Phillips, Isham was born 1741 in Georgia, died Henry County in 1837, married Mary Dawson.

Phillips, Joel, son of William Phillips and his wife, Harriett Horn, lived on Little River in Wilkes County; was in the Battle of Kettle Creek during the Revolutionary War; and in 1784 and 1785 granted 250 acres and 950 acres in Wilkes County. On 2 February 1784 he petitioned for 575 acres in Washington County, stating that he was a Minute Man during the war. Children:

Whitmell Phillips.

Zacheus Phillips.

Zacheus Phillips.

Zacheus Phillips.

Elijah Phillips.

William Phillips,

Mary Phillips.

Sarah Phillips.

Phillips, John was the son of William Phillips and his wife, Harriett Horn, of Amherst County, Virginia whose sons petitioned for land grants in Georgia. He first lived at Carmachen Town. On 7 September 1762 he was granted 150 acres of land in St. Pauls Parish (Richmond County) by the King of England. Against, on 29 October 1765, he was granted 100 acres of land in St. Georges Parish (Burke County). His residence was in Richmond County, where he died in 1784. Administrators of his estate were appointed on 28 October 1784. Wife, Ruth. He named seven children in his Last Will and Testament. Children:

George Phillips. On 5 March 1784 George Phillips deeded Hezekiah Bell his part of the land willed to him by his father, John Phillips, deceased, being 200 acres in Richmond County. George died in Greene County between 1816 and 1841. Wife, Sally. Children:

Jane, wife of Cullen Cradille.

William Phillips.

Lancellot Phillips.

Henry Phillips.

Edwin Phillips.

George W. Phillips

Lewis Phillips.

Sophie Phillips married Gideon Patterson. On 5 March, 1784, Gideon Patterson asked for his part of 150 acres of land on the Savannah River, adjoining the lands of James and Nathan Beall; also for his part of 200 acres willed to his wife, Sophie Patterson by her father, John Phillips, deceased, for which he received 50 pounds.

Jeremiah Phillips. On 5 March 1784 deeded his part of the 200 acres of land willed to him by his father, John Phillips, deceased.

Willery Phillips.

Nerlends Phillips.

Ruth Phillips.

Mary Phillips.

Phillips, Joseph, son of William Phillips and his wife, Harriett Horn, was born 1734, died 1800. He first received a land grant in Albemarle County, Virginia in 1746, but on 10 January 1751 was granted 500 acres of land in Washington County, Georgia. In 1781, he received two tracts each in Washington County, because of his service during the Revolutionary War as a Minute Man under Colonel Elijah Clarke. He resided near the Oconee River Reserve, on the northern tip of the river, near the Greene County line in Morgan County. Children:

William Phillips.

Isaac Phillips.

Phillips, Mark, son of William Phillips and his wife, Harriett Horn, was born in Virginia, died in Wilkes County in 1792. In 1790 he served in the Inferior Court of Wilkes County. Mark and his wife, Nancy Phillips of Wilkes County deed to George Barber of Franklin County for five pounds, 575 acres of land located on the north fork of the Oconee River, which was originally surveyed on 14 August 1784 and granted to Mark Phillips. Date: 27 July 1791. In 1799 he was granted two headright grants in Burke County. Children:

Burrell Phillips.

Mark Phillips.

Gabriel Phillips.

Phillips, Zachariah, son of William Phillips and his wife, Harriett Horn, was born in Virginia, but removed to Georgia after having sold his 144 acres of land located on the north fork of Nassau Creek in Amherst County. 7 February 1772 he petitioned the Georgia Trustees for 100 acres of land in Wrightsborough Township, stating that he had been in the colony for sometime and had a wife and ten children. Zachariah built a mill on Kettle Creek (now in Wilkes County), but near Wrightsborough, and helped his brother, Joel, organize a church in that vicinity. Zachariah Phillips built a mill on Kettle Creek. When he was away in the Revolutionary War, his wife was annoyed by the Tories. On one occasion it is said that she had been washing clothes and had hung them out to dry when a Tory came up, and seizing a shirt, started to run off with it. She ran out to protect her property she seized one end of the shirt and the Tory the other and both pulled. Mrs. Phillips pointing her raised forefinger at the Tory, said scornfully, Sir, were you born of a woman? He left the shirt of Mrs. Phillips." The signatures of Zachariah and Joel Phillips appeared on the petition of the citizens of Wrightsborough in 1774, stating they had no position with the Boston Tea Party. Known Children: William, Reuben, Hillery, Joseph, Mark, Ichabod, James, Elizabeth, and Josiah.

Pierce, William was born 1740 in Georgia, died 10 December 1789, Savannah, married Charlotte Fenwick, daughter of Edward Fenwick of South Carolina. Child:

William Leigh Pierce of Savannah.

Polhill, Nathaniel, from Southwark, England, an Upholsterer, as granted 150 acres of land on November 21, 1733. In July of 1735 he applied for license to stay six more months in England and did not return to the Georgia Colony. Apparently the first wife of Nathaniel Polhill, Grace Redford, thought that he was dead, and in 1738, was advanced some money by the Trustees, giving her a servant. Nathaniel Polhill, however, died at Berkeley County, South Carolina in September of 1761, and his wife at that time, Hannah, was granted his entire estate. Also, Hannah received a land grant of 1150 acres in St. Matthews Parish on March 3, 1767. Children: Thomas Polhill, a son by the first wife who lived in Georgia, married Mary (Polly) Anderson, the daughter of James Anderson, deceased, on January 18, 1786 in Effingham County, his first wife having died in 1783. Mary died January 10, 1804 Effingham County. In 1782, Thomas Polhill's estates were confiscated by the Americans, because he had been a Tory during the Revolutionary War. Thomas Polhill and Mary Anderson had a son, Benjamin Polhill, who died July 26, 1800 in Effingham County, aged 4 years.

Some of the Polhills who lived at Black Swamp, South Carolina were related to Georgia settlers: one Nathaniel Polhill who married Eliza St. John Singleton in 1806; Captain Thomas Polhill, Jr. who married Thuzza Lawton, daughter of Joseph Lawson in 1806; and Rev. Thomas Polhill who married Rebecca Hamilton on July 19, 1809 in Black Swamp, South Carolina.

Powell, Henry. Resident of Frederica.

Prevost, Daniel, in Frederica by May of 1738, storekeeper. In 1739 he built a warehouse. Quit Frederica by July of 1743.

Proctor, Thomas, Sr., carpenter from Tottenham Court Road in London, came with the first group of settlers. Wife: Elizabeth. Sons: Thomas, William, John and James. Daughter: Susannah. James was dead before September 1738, with John and Susannah dying shortly thereafter. Quit Frederica before April 1740.

Proctor, Thomas, Jr., in Frederica in 1738, gone by 1740.

Pye, John, arrived in the colony before 1737. In 1739 he married the sister of John Brownfield. During the suspension of Mr. Christie, Pye was commissioned to the Office of Recorder, until he was removed about 1741, with Charles Watson replacing him. He was in charge of the malcontents and complaints at Savannah. Thomas Jones, in charge of the store and public accounts, was investigated by Mr. Pye and charged with malpractice. Jones was still storekeeper for the Colony, exporting goods produced on the plantations to England, certifying weight, value, etc., but many citizens complained about his business dealings. On 26 July 1742, the Georgia Council made note of the fact that "another" child of John Pye was Deceased.

Pye ultimately returned to Georgia, as did the other malcontents, residing at Savannah with his wife, Deborah Brownfield, to whom he left his entire estate, two town lots, and particularly 200 acres near Highgate. Children: Mary Elizabeth Pye.

Elizabeth Pye

Pyke, Richard. Wife, Elizabeth. A servant to the Trustees on Amelia Island, but by 1738-1739 he had been taken to work in the watch-house near Frederica. It was his job to watch out for runaways or invaders.

Quarterman, John, born ca 1730 Midway, Liberty County, Married 11 October 1754 Sarah Osgood, the daughter of John and Hannah Osgood. Thomas Sumner and James Wilson apply for Letters of Administration for John Quarterman, deceased, Liberty County, 27 January 1791. Children:

Sarah Quarterman born 21 July 1755 Midway.

Elizabeth Quarterman born 27 December 1757 Midway.

John Quarterman born 30 December 1759 Midway.

William Quarterman born 3 April 1762 Midway. Quarterman. John, Sr. was born before 1710 in Dorchester, South Carolina. In 1752 John Quarterman, Sr. was granted five hundred acres of land, bounded east on land possessed by Nathan Taylor, and south by the lands of Isaac Lines and Andrew Collins, all other sides vacant, at the head of the Midway River. He married about 1732 Anne. After her death, he married Elizabeth Baker 8 June 1756 in Liberty County. Elizabeth died 12 Aug 1755, buried Midway Cemetery. He must have married again, Hannah, because she was mentioned in his will. Children:

John Quarterman married Sarah, the daughter of John Osgood. They have five Children: Sarah, John, William, Elijah. Mentioned his brothers in his will (Thomas, Robert and William). The rights to seats in the Midway Meeting House were given equally to all of his sons.

Thomas Quarterman was born 1738 in South Carolina, died Midway, Georgia in 1791. Came with his parents to Liberty county. Married 1st, in 1758, Rebecca Bacon, and 2nd, in 1776, Rebecca Smallwood. . Thomas died in Liberty County 1791. The widow of Thomas Quarterman married Colonel Thomas Elliot in Liberty County (Ga Gazette 15 July 1790). Their son, Joseph Quarterman, was born 7 April 1764, christened 20 May, Liberty County, m. 16 May 1787 Liberty County Elizabeth Quarterman. He died 26 December 1801, buried Midway Cemetery.

Robert Quarterman.

Mary (Hannah) Quarterman died 22 February 1765 at Midway, and was buried in Midway Cemetery, buried Midway Cemetery.

William Quarterman.

Jemima Quarterman.

Richard Quarterman

Rae, James, brother of John Rae, Sr., was deceased in Ireland in 1779, but his son, James Rae of Augusta, lived in America:

James Rae of Augusta married Ann (who married John Cobbison ca 1791, after the death of her husband, James Rae). He died in 1789, intestate in Columbia County, per Lewis Gardner, Esquire, Register of Probate for County of Richmond to Ann Rae, Whereas, James Rae, late of this county, deceased, died intestate. July 2, 1789. John Cobbison

and wife, Ann, Administrators of the Estate of James Rae, sold to George Graves, Lot No. 19 in Augusta. Test: Andrew Whitfield. Dated June 21, 1791. James Rae and his wife, Ann, sold to Peter Wagnon of Augusta, 1/2 acre on Broad Street, Lot 18, dated 1789. 4 January 1796, James Richard, Sheriff of Richmond County, on suit of Joseph Clay and Joseph Habersham, against the estate of James Ray, deceased, for property which was in the hands of John Cobbison and his wife, Anne, and in the hands of Samuel Hammond and Rebekah, Administrators of the goods and chattels of the firm of Rae, Elbert and Grayham, for 573 pounds, one shilling, 10 pence.

The heirs of James Rae, deceased, asked that the ferry be called Rae's Ferry on the Savannah River in Richmond County, opposite Campbellton, be confirmed. June Term 1801, Minutes, Richmond County. Children of James Rae, the son of James Rae:

Isabella Rae, died 1808 Richmond County, named her grandmother, Phoebe Johnson. Also nephews, James Rae Wilkinson and Seaborn Jones Wilkinson.

Elizabeth Rae, daughter of James Rae, son of James Rae, married November 1, 1798 in Richmond County, John B. Wilkinson. Issue: James Rae Wilkinson and Seaborn Jones Wilkinson.

Rae, John, migrated from Maghreenock, near Ballynahinch in County Down, Nova Scotia, to South Carolina in 1729 or 1730. He applied for extensive land grants in Georgia because of his connections with the North of Ireland, and was granted 50,000 acres on the Ogeechee River in Queensborough (now Burke County), 40 miles from Augusta, for his countrymen or friends. Two of his letters asking for settlers appeared in the "Belfast News Letter" in 1765. At this time, he was sending 100 pounds to educate the children of his dead brother and invited his countrymen to share in great fortune, guaranteeing the free use of cows and horses for five years.

His brother, Matthew Rea, financed the arrangements for the voyage, on the Prince of Wales to sail in 1765 from Belfast to Charles Towne with passengers, thence to Savannah. The ship sailed in February. Matthew Rea was a land promotor for America, and lived in the Village of Drumbo in County Down, and was either a small landowner or farmer. He had the means to undertake two tours of the surrounding countryside in furtherance of his emigration plans, acting as middleman in the emigration trade, and agent, working with his brother, John Rea, in Georgia to obtain emigrants to the Colony. As far as this land business was concerned, John Rea was described as a scoundrel in a letter published in 1770 describing Georgia as "a woeful place...a poor hole...accursed place...inhabited by a few Irish and some run-aways from all parts of America...that John Rea was more concerned with erecting a hedge between himself and the Indians than with promoting the happiness of his settlers". As the ship Waddell sailed in November of 1773, Mathew's activities on behalf of Georgia and his brother came to an end. John Rae was a resident of Georgia in August of 1741, where he was appointed Conservator of the Peace ten years later. In 1752, he petitioned the Georgia Trustees for 300 acres on Argyle Island on the Savannah River and 100 acres on Pipemaker's Creek. In 1755, he was elected Representative to sit in the Assembly for Georgia at Augusta, and a lot was granted to him at Hardwick, in Chatham County

In behalf of his settlement efforts, he petitioned for relief for building a Church at Augusta in 1756, and received it. In February of 1768, he petitioned for lands on the Ogeechee River to be reserved for three years, in hopes of getting Irish settlers there. He printed copies of law and sent this to friends in Ireland, but the encouragement was much less than what was being given to South Carolina settlers, for in that State, free passage was provided, as well as other advantages. His friends wrote they would come to Georgia only if their passage was paid and they had use of lands free of expense and were exempted from taxes for ten years. The Georgia Trustees granted this wish to the Irish potentials, calling it "An Act for Encouraging Settlers to Come into the Province." John Rea, however, was very active in the affairs of His Majesty, trying to obtain settlers for the Augusta area. He was Commissioner at Augusta, Collector and Assessor, in charge of erecting forts, printed the laws, built churches, and was in charge of building barracks for the soldiers. John Rea lived on 200 acres on Stony Creek, three miles above Augusta, adjoining the lands of George Galphin, where he had a grist mill. In April of 1765, he petitioned for land originally surveyed for Isaac Barksdale to his widow, but the lands were passed in the name of John Rae, Jr. Other lands were 300 acres on Briar Creek, 200 acres in St. Paul's Parish (granted 1770 and 300 acres in St. George's Parish. He had a negro slave, Nero, who was convicted in 1772 of felony, for breaking open a store of rice and taking several barrels. Ten other slaves are found in the records, however there were probably a good deal more slaves who cultivated his lands. In 1771, John Rae was convicted of the manslaughter of Mrs. Ann Simpson, at Savannah, but was later pardoned. All his friends petitioned in his behalf, stating that he had been in the province for nearly forty years and had an unblemished character and had filled many offices of public trust. He has also been a Member of the Georgia Assembly, which was a very highly respected position in the province.

John Rae was married to Miss Phoebe Johnson. He died in Richmond County in the year of 1784, leaving extensive real estate holdings in Augusta (Joseph Rae was appointed Administrator of the Estate). He was the first of his brothers to come to America, with Robert Rae coming about 1770. His brother, James Rae, never came, but his son, James, Jr. did. He had a sister, Deborah Armstrong, who lived in Ireland in 1779. The children of John Rae as follows:

Jane Rae married Mr. Somerville sometime after 1762 and had a daughter, Ann Somerville. She inherited the Augusta holdings of her father, and died there in 1779. She is named in the Will of her uncle, Robert Rae, who died in Chatham County In 1779. She was also named in the Will of her brother, John Rae, Jr. of Savannah, who left her all of the Augusta land, and she is Executrix of his estate, along with Robert Rae and Samuel Elbert.. Edward Somerville, Savannah Merchant, in his Will dated September 10, 1762, probated September 20, 1762, bequeathed Miss Jane Rae 100 pds sterling, and Judith Cameron the remainder of the estate. He also bequeathed to John Rae, Jr. one half of 500 acres of land on Uchee Island, sixteen miles above Augusta; also a negro boy, Ned. Executor, John Rae, Esquire and Thomas Eaton.

John Rae, Jr. of Savannah, died Savannah in 1777, his LWT dated 4/12/1777, naming as executors his sister, Jane Somerville, Robert Rae and Samuel Elbert. He bequeathed to the daughter of Jane, Ann Somerville, leaving Januarye all of his Augusta land. Also, bequeathed to Elizabeth Elbert, daughter of Colonel Elbert; also to Caty Elbert.

William Rae of Savannah. Wife, Sarah Jane. He was deceased in 1787. His daughter, Elizabeth Rae married Thomas Jones who came from Wales, arriving at St. Simon's Island in 1738, later receiving a land grant in St. Mathews Parish, Effingham County He formerly lived in London, a Clothworker, and voyaged with Oglethorpe to America In 1771 of 100 acres, and who died at Savannah on June 5, 1810. Eliza died at Savannah, her Will dated January. 17, 1817, Chatham County Will Book F. In her Will, she named her mother, Mrs. Jane Rae, and the children of her husband: Januarye Mary Jones and Martha Cowles Jones. Deed of William Rae and his wife, Sarah, dated 7 May 1787, of Savannah to Robert Jones of Richmond County For 150 acres of land. Isaac Barksdale, Augusta Trader, in his Will dated 12 June 1757, bequeathed to William Rae a negro boy, Sambo, guns and pistols.

Mary Rae. In 1747, John Blenfield, Indian Trader, bequeathed all his estate of Jane and Mary Rae, daughters of John Rae.

Deborah Rae Armstrong, sister of John Rae, Sr., resided in Ireland at the date of the Will of another brother, Robert Rae, in 1779.

Rae, Robert, brother of John Rae, Sr., died October 1779 in Savannah. In January of 1772 he petitioned the Georgia Trustees for 200 acres of land on the Kiokas, formerly surveyed for Samuel Wells, with four negroes to work the land. He was in business with Georgie Whitefield (Robert Rae, George Whitefield & Georgia) and these gentlemen petitioned for 500 acres in St. Paul's Parish in 1771. His wife was Rebecca, and daughter-in-law, Elizabeth Church. His Will dated October 13, 1779, probated October 30, 1779, named his brothers, leaving to the children of his brother James Rae, deceased, of Ireland, as well as his sister, Deborah Armstrong of Ireland, land in Killein, Ireland, and the plantation on the Savannah River opposite Little Island, and land north of Hutchinson's Island (this land now being in South Carolina). To his nephew, James Rae of Augusta, he bequeathed all the property and his interest in Rae, Whitefield & Georgia, Rae's Elbert & Georgia, and Rae's Elbert & Graham. Will probated at Savannah. Robert Rae married first a wife who died at Augusta in 1768; later married Rebecca.

Rae, Matthew, brother of John Rae, Sr., land promoter, lived in Ireland.

Rahn, Jonathan, born 1762, died Effingham County in 1840, married 1783 Christian Buntz (1763-1824), daughter of Urban Buntz. Known Children:

Emanuel Rahn born 1789 married Salome Berry in 1811.

Susannah Rahn (1798-1863) married 1820 John Wilson.

Red, Thomas, 300 acres in St. Georges Parish, October 1759, died 1772.

Rees, Benjamin owned 1,285 acres in the township of Wrightsboro.

Remshart, John, was born in England, came to Georgia with Oglethorpe, resided at Ebenezer. He married 14 February 1764, Anna Margaret Mueller. Children:

Daniel Remshart born 26 October 1765 married Elizabeth Waldhauer.

Catherine Remshart.

Judith Remshart.

Asa Remshart.

Christine Remshart

Christian Remshart.

Elizabeth Remshart

Richardson, Thomas was among those who came to Georgia from South Carolina to take up the ceded lands in Wilkes County. He brought with him a wife, and a son and daughter between the ages of 19 and 8 years. Their grant was dated 29 September 1773, 100 acres on Fishing Creek, where Nimrod Gilcrist lives. He died in 1777, his Last Will and Testament headed "Thomas Richardson of the ceded lands of Georgia", naming his wife, Barbary to whom he bequeathed the farm and the following slaves - Hannah, Jack and Harry. A son was William Richardson, born 1754, died 1806. His children were: William, John and Thomas. Apparently John resided in Wilkes County, because of a deed from Nathaniel Perre of Richmond County to John Richardson of Wilkes County, for 600 acres of land on Spring Branch, running into Newford Creek.

Riddlespurger, Christian, born 1716/1718 in Southern Germany, died 1790 in the Indian Fields, Charles Towne District, South Carolina, Married Elizabeth Ulrich who died after 1800, either in South Carolina or Georgia. Children: Elizabeth Ann Riddlespurger, born 1777 South Carolina, died 1833/1840, buried Indian Fields, Colleton County, South Carolina.

David Riddlespurger, born 1778 South Carolina, died 10 January 1812 Columbia, Kershaw County, South Carolina.

Thomas Riddlespurger, born 1778/1779 South Carolina, died 1824/1832 Georgia.

John Riddlespurger born 1779/1780 South Carolina.

Riedelsperger, Christian, born ca 1716/1718 in southern Germany, Lichtenstein Salfeld, died 30 March 1760 Indian Fields, Charles Towne District, South Carolina, m. (1) Ann Struck (2) Elizabeth Ulrich.

Roberson, John, bricklayer of Bishopgate Street, London, an original settler. Wife, Hannah. Sons: William and Richard. Had a daughter. Three servants (1738). Hannah was dead by 1741, and Roberson quit the colony. Resident of Frederica.

Robinson, John was recommended in June of 1735 by E. Sparks (account of the African Georgia) To be sent to Georgia. But his wife and seven children arrived with him from Ireland in 1772, and petitioned for 500 acres on the southside of Brier Creek, between the lands of Dennison and Goron.

Robinson, Moses born ca 1770, lived in Washington County, where he died in 1850. Letters of Administration were granted to William A. and Rufus A. Robinson, Executors, on 2 September 1850.

Robinson, Sylvanus was the Commissioner of Roads near Sunbury, and in September of 1773 had a plantation near that town.

Robinson, Thomas, Savannah Marina. 500 acres were granted him December 9, 1751 by the Trustees. He died October of 1758 after he had been out to sea for three months on a cruise against his Majesty's enemies. His entire estate was bequeathed to Hester Minis, the daughter of Abigail Minis of Savannah.

Rosendale, Thomas, quartermaster in the Regiment. Lived on St. Simons Island for six years as a farmer, according to his testimony in England (1743-4).

Ross, Hugh, born 1699, from Drenach, a servant to Mr. Mackay of Scourie, arrived in the colony 10 January 1735/6. In May of 1741 he was still a servant, in Darien. Later, he removed to Savannah where he was a shopkeeper and married Ann Stewart, the daughter of the late Daniel Stewart, shipmaster from Inverness, Scotland. Children: John Ross.

Ross, Thomas, served as an Indian trader in Augusta. In 1755 his plantation adjoined that of Patrick Houstoun, Susannah Wylly, John Mann in St. Philipp's Parish. adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Ross, John Mann and Susannah Wylly.

Rouvier, Paul, stocking weaver, arrived in the colony 16 December 1733 and settled at Highgate. He married Ann Boifois, and at his death she married Steven Mumford at Pursburg on 8 February 1734/5. Paul Rouvier was dead 2

September 1734. Children:

Anne Magdalene Rouvier married David Hender at Savannah 25 March 1737.

John Rouvier, cordwainer. To his brother, Simon, he bequeathed 50 acres at Highgate, adjoining lands of his own.

Named his sister, Anne Guidre, the wife of David.

Paulina Rouvier.

Anne Rouvier married David Guidre.

Simon Rouvier, was raised by his father-in-law and lived at Highgate. He became a tanner and shoemaker. Wife:

Rosannah. Issue: Mary Rouvier.

Russell, Benjamin of Augusta died July 2, 1801.

Russell, David was granted 100 acres April of 1771 in St. George's Parish, Burke County, also a lot in Queensborough. He had a wife, six children and one negro.

Russell, Hugh, Capt., (1724-7/21/1797) master of the ship Hercules traded between London, Savannah and Antiqua.

Russell, John of the schooner Benjamin was a suicide in 1768.

Russell, John of Savannah died October 9, 1806, aged 30.

Russell, Samuel of Savannah married Sarah Delyon, the daughter of Abraham Delyon March 26, 1806.

Russell, William, Merchant and Comptroller, first resided in Savannah Town, then in St. Marys Parish. He was from White Chapel, Middlesex, England and first arrived in the colony on 28 December 1734 as a servant to Mr. Thomas Christie. The controversial Christie caused a great deal of misery among some of the colonists during his tenure in the colony, particularly in the office as Magistrate. After the unfortunate years with Mr. Christie, Russell must have used his industry as at the time of his death he owned fourteen farm lots east of Savannah, containing a total of 700 acres. His wife, Jane, resided in Georgia for a time, but had removed to England at the time of the death of her husband. The brother of his wife was James Gallache of Savannah, a carpenter. William Russell died during February of 1769 in London. While still in Georgia, he was assigned as a clerk to the Trustees in 1739. January, his widow, was granted 116 acres on December of 1770 in Chatham County, having been left sixteen farm lots from her husband located on Jekyll Island and in Frederica, Georgia, as well as three negroes. Jane died in 1790. In his Last Will and Testament, William Russell named executors: wife, Jane; Francis Harris; Fleury Yonge; John Smith; Noble Wimberly Jones; and Joseph Clay.

Salter, Thomas was appointed Commissioner of Roads near Sunbury, Liberty County, in 1773. In April of 1768 he was paid for executing a negro; in 1772 was Inquirer and Tax Assessor for St. Andrew's Parish. Died in Liberty County in 1790, the date of his will. Wife was Martha, who was born in Charles Towne, South Carolina, who died March 18, 1767, aged 24. He took advantage of the need for bricks in Savannah, and located on Hutchinson Island. He married Anna, the widow of Joseph Coles and mother of Ann Harris Demetre, the widow of William Thomas Harris of Frederica. This was an industrious family, and Salter apparently enjoyed some success in his trade. At his death, he owned Lot No. 9 in Wilmington Tything Derby Ward, a house and Lot No. 8 in Torvers Tything Deckers Ward (occupied by William Spencer), and Salters Island (which he bequeathed to his grandson, William Harris, son of Ann). Salters Island was located about three miles from Savannah. Anna Salter, his widow who named her grandson, William Thomas Harris, her daughter, Anne Demetre, and daughter, Pennelope Cassell. Land in Great Britain was mentioned. Salter was granted 500 acres of land on a piece of Marsh located near Augustine Creek. He arrived in Georgia on 17 December 1733 and was appointed Constable. Godson: John Anderson. In 1739 he was Tythingman. In December of 1741 he was granted 500 acres on Dawbus Island, south of Savannah, three miles below the town. He married Anne, the widow of Joseph Coles on 9 September 1736. His LWT dated 10/28/1752. Wife, Anne died December 1753 in Frederica, naming her grandson, William Thomas Harris "following in care of my daughter, Ann Demetre" in her Will. (See William Harris). Children:

Anna Salter married Daniel Demetre.

Pennelope Salter married Mr. Cassell.

Salter, Tolliver B. lived in old Washington County, where he died in 1841, intestate. Thomas G. Salter was made Administrator of his Estate.

Schaeffer, Balthazer, born Seckback, Frankfort on the Main, Germany, 1 April 1742, migrated to Savannah in 1770 where he married 1st, 30 May 1772, Margaret Eppinger; 2nd, widow Unselt. He died in Savannah 1 May 1811.

Children:

John W. Schaeffer born 1773 married Mary Lawrence.

George Schaeffer born 1775 married Mary Morgan of New York.

James Schaeffer born 1777 married Susan Dasher.

Frederick Schaeffer born 1779 married Mary Cole.

Margaret Schaeffer born 1781 married Mr. Gule.

Jacob Schaeffer married the widow of his brother, John W.

Sarah Schaeffer born 1787.

Hannah Eppinger Schaeffer born 1789.

Elizabeth Schaeffer.

Simon Peter Schaeffer, born 1792, died 1849 in New York.

Schweiger, George, planter, married Margareta Zittrouer 19 May 1761. Stepson: Ernest Christian Zittrouer bequeathed 250 acres of land by the Cypresses, then to his wife, Hannah, at his death. Youngest stepdaughter: Gratosia Zittrouer, 350 acres provided that after the death of the wife of George Schweiger, Gratosia to pay her sister, Christiana Elizabeth Zittrouer, 35 pounds Georgia currency.

Schweighofer, Thomas was born ca 1729 Ebenezer, Georgia, a son of Paul Schweighofer and his wife, Margaretta Prindlinger. He wrote his Last Will and Testament in German. He married Hannah Floerl, born 1733 Ebenezer, Georgia, died 1 April 1769 Ebenezer, a daughter of Hans (John) Floerl and his wife, Anna Marcia Hoflinger. Children: Abiel Schweighofer, born 15 December 1758, left 100 acres of land where the barn is located.

Benaiah Schweighofer, born 27 February 1760.

Thomas Schweighofer, born 8 July 1761, left 50 acres of land where the dwelling house stands

Salome Schweighofer, born 24 December 1762.

Elisa (Elisha) Schweighofer, born 8 April 1764, left 50 acre of land adjoining Strings Road.

Obadja (Obadiah) Schweighofer, born 4 February 1766, left six pounds Sterling.

Elizabeth Schweighofer, born 25 March 1769, died 11 November 1834, Ebenezer; bequeathed five pounds Sterling.

Screven, James, General, born 1744 James Island, South Carolina, married 1764 Mary Esther Odingsell, died 22 Nov 1778, buried Midway Cemetery, son of James Screven and his wife, Mary Smith. Resident of Midway. From the Midway Museum:

"Toward the end of 1778, the theatre of war was transferred to the Southern Provinces, and the British planned an invasion of Georgia from East Florida. General Augustine Prevost sent one force, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel L. V. Fuser, by sea directly to Sunbury, near Midway, and another, under Lieutenant Colonel Mark Prevost, by land to rendezvous with Fuser at Sunbury. Colonel Prevost's force set out in November, 1778, toward Sunbury, destroying and plundering the plantations in its path.

"Colonel John White posted about one hundred continentals with two pieces of light artillery at the Midway Church and constructed a breastwork just south of it, hoping to hold off Prevost until help arrived from Savannah. When General James Screven arrived with some twenty militiamen, the Americans moved their position 1-1/2 miles south of the Church. During the skirmish which followed, General Screven was wounded and captured; he died while in the hands of the enemy. Outnumbered, White retreated to Midway Church. He succeeded in slowing the British advance by a clever deception. He arranged for a fictitious letter ordering the retreat as a trap to fall into their hands."

Seckinger, Andrew (Andreas) was born 11 February 1717 in Rothenburg, Germany, died 22 July 1761 Ebenezer, Georgia married 25 July 1740 Rotenberg, Germany, Anna Catharina Gunter, born 3 June 1717 Rothenburg, Germany. Andrew was a son of Christoph Seckinger, born 8 November 1688 Rothenburg Parish, Germany, died 15 March 1740, married 18 February 1711 Rotenberg Parish and his wife, Katharine Waltz, the daughter of Hans Waltz, and had children : Matthias Seckinger born 11 February 1717, died 22 July 1761 Ebenezer; Andreas (Andrew), born 4 October 1722, died after 1749 Ebenezer; Lucia Seckinger born 12 January 172 Rotenberg, Germany. Christoph Seckinger was a son of Hans Jacob Seckinger, born 8 October 1654 Rotenberg, Schramberg, Germany, died 16 September 1713 Rotenberg married 26 December 1682 Magdalena Hebding. Hans Jacob Seckinger was a son of Hans George Seckinger born ca 1634 Rotenberg, Germany and his wife, Catharine. Andrew Seckinger and wife, Anna Catharine Gunter had Children:

Marcia Catharina Seckinger born 13 April 1742 Rotenberg Parish, Germany.

Christian Seckinger born 13 May 1741 Rotenberg Parish, Germany.

Johann Georg Seckinger born 14 January 1744 Rotenberg Parish, Germany, died after 1767 Effingham County, Georgia.

Christiana Seckinger born 2 September 1745, died 20 May 1747 Rotenberg, Schramburg, Germany.

Ann Seckinger born 15 December 1747 Rotenberg, Schramburg, Germany, died 1821 Effingham County, Georgia.

Andrew Seckinger born ca 1748 Germany, died 1821 Effingham County, Georgia, married Mrs. Agnes Ziegler 17 May 1756 Effingham County. Hannah Seckinger born 1748 Germany, died 1821 Effingham County, Georgia.

Jonathan Seckinger born 1 August 1758 Ebenezer, Georgia.

Lucia Seckinger born 7 January 1760 Ebenezer, Georgia.

Sell, Jonathan, when he removed to Stokes County, North Carolina, gave power of attorney to Joel Cloud and Camm Thomas 500 acres on Sweetwater Creek, which had been granted to By Sir James Wright on 3 July 1770, then granted to Sell and Joseph Maddock. The deed stipulated that they were to be in charge of the land so long as there shall remain one of the people called Quakers in said place. (Maddox died in 1796)

Seymour, Christopher, public pilot and fisherman, had one child.

Sheftall, Benjamin, merchant, Jew, arrived in the colony 10 July 1733 and was granted Lot No. 64 in Savannah. Wife: Elizabeth, but at Hannah was named as his wife in his Will. Grandchildren: Sheftall Sheftall and Perla Sheftall to get the proceeds from the sale of 200 acres which was purchased from John Snooke. Children:

Levi Sheftall born 11 January 1739 Georgia, died Savannah, married Sarah DeLemotta in the West Indies.

Mordecai Sheftall.

Sheftel Sheftall born 3 August 1734 in Georgia

Shepherd, James, wheelwright of Monmouth Street, London. Resident of Frederica.

Simpson, William, Chief Justice of the province of His Majesty in Georgia. His wife, Elizabeth, spent nearly two years in England because of bad health. Children:

James Simpson.

John Simpson married Anna McKenzie

Sinclair, Archibald, was first a servant to Patrick Houstoun, became an innkeeper in Frederica. Wife: Isabal. Son: James. Daughter, Margaret. James died before 1741. Sinclair was also bullied by Hawkins.

Slater, John, Sr. granted his son, John Slater, Jr., Town Lot No. 67 in Wrightsborough which was later deeded by Benjamin Rees to William Smith for 50 pounds.

Smallwood, Matthew married 15 January 1760 St. Johns Parish, Liberty County, Rebecca Sumner, and died ca 30 April 1773 at Midway, buried Midway Cemetery, son of Mr. Smallwood and his wife, Mary Bateman. Buried Midway Cemetery.

Mary Smallwood, christened 10 January 1762 Liberty County m. Elijah Lewis, died 18 October 1791, buried Midway Cemetery.

Smallwood, Robert, brother to Matthew, was born ca 1733 m. 30 April 1773 Liberty County Nancy Mitchell, died 28 April 1775 Midway, buried Midway Cemetery. Son of Mr. Smallwood and his wife, Mary Bateman.

Smith, Benjamin came from North Carolina and settled in Wrightsboro in 1774. He brought with him a wife, five sons, three daughters, from the age of 17 to 1. Lived on 100 acres on Long Creek. William Smith was appointed administrator of Estate of Benjamin Smith on 18 September 1783, Wilkes County.

Smith, Guy, Reverend, was born 1756 in Georgia, died 27 August 1830 in Wilkes County, married Sally Stallings, the daughter of Jesse Stallings. He was a Primitive Baptist Preacher and Revolutionary War Soldier, who settled first on 400 acres in Wilkes County, in in Oglethorpe County. His will left one half of all his personal estate according to "our marriage contract" in the hands of Colonel Joseph Wooten. "The interest of Jesse Stallings, Jr., in his fathers estate, which I bought, I leave to my wife, Sally." Children:

John Smith.

Nancy Smith married Mr. Jennings.

Mary Smith married Mr. Bailey.

William G. Smith, born 1776 in Virginia, Planter, married K. Hardwick.

Smith, John, and wife, Mary, son, William, age 6, and daughter, age six months in 1743, came to Frederica 1735-1736. Had seven children in all. The family went to Charles Towne and England in February of 1742-1743. Resident of Frederica.

Smith, John, Captain, born in North Carolina, came to Georgia in 1773, was in the American Revolution, Georgia Rifleman. He died January 1795 in Wilkes County, married in North Carolina. Applied for the ceded lands in Wilkes County, bringing with him wife and two children. His estate records provide heirs receipts. Children:
Alexander Smith.

Mary (Polly) Smith married James Wooten, son of Thomas Wooten.

Mildred Smith married Thomas Wooten, Jr., son of Thomas Wooten, Sr. and wife, Tabitha (Bradford) Crowell.

Nancy Smith married Lemuel Wooten, son of Thomas Wooten.

Elizabeth Smith.

Martha Smith born 15 November 1770 married John Walker.

Franky Smith married Harris Coleman, died 1816.

Margaret Smith married John Pope, died 1828.

Charles Smith married 21 June 1818 in Wilkes County, Anne Fling, the widow of John Fling.

Benjamin Smith.

David Smith married Elizabeth.

John Taylor Smith married Margaret in Wilkes County on 25 February 1801.

Smith, Michael, blacksmith and soldier in Capt. Demeres Company. Had three children. Resident of Frederica.

Smith, Nevil, a baker, had wife and servant. Apparently Smith was first an indentured servant to Richard Hughes of Abercorn. Resident of Frederica.

Smith, Noah was born in Georgia 1771, died 12 December 1836 in Burke County, married Elizabeth Palmer on 24 December 1798 in Richmond County.

Smith, William was a merchant in Wrightsborough who owned 100 acres of land on Upton Creek near Wrightsborough, where he built a grist mill and his home. He later sold it to Ebenezer May and Ebenezer Hills for 413 pounds, six shillings, three pence. Originally he was granted to David Fleming by William Candler, and by him to Andrew Burnes, by him to Benjamin Few, by him to Rhesa Howard, then by him to said Smith. In 1796 William Smith bought 552 acres for \$1,200 from Jacob Bull, Sr., on Maddock Creek, which was part of a tract granted to Maddock and Vernon for a horsepen. (The moiety sold as the property of Maddock at a Marchshals sale in Savannah to James Habersham).

Smith, William, the son of Madison Smith (born 1720 in Hampshire, England), was born 1765, died 16 July 1841, buried Bethany Church in Clinch County. He was a Revolutionary War Soldier. William emigrated with his father to Georgia in 1733, and grew up in Liberty County until about 1819 when he removed to Appling County and settled on the Little Satilla River, later locating on Red Bluff Creek. He married Mary Townsend Platt, born 2 January 1766, died Liberty County about 1808 and had seven children by her. Then he married Bineta Stephens, born 1766 in North Carolina, by whom he had 8 children. Children:

Sarah Smith born 1787.

William Smith, Jr. born 12 April 1789, died 1867, married Mary Ann Baxter, the daughter of Mordecai Baxter on 10 August 1810 at Beards Creek Church in Tattnall County. He married 2nd, 16 January 1856 in Berrien County, Mrs. Mary Mahon.

Martha Smith born 1793 married Henry Dyess.

Israel Smith born 1796.

Nancy Smith born 1799 married John Williams.

Elenor Smith born 1801 married James Jones.

John Smith born 1802 married Cassia Sirmans, daughter of Benjamin.

Rebecca Smith born 1811 married Joseph Sirmans, son of Josiah.

Mary Smith born 1809 married Newsom Corbitt.

Fannie Smith born 1815 married Martin Corbitt.

Manning Smith born 1817, died 1881 Clinch County, married Elizabeth Tomlinson, daughter of Moses Tomlinson.

Jesse Smith born 1820 married Nancy Tomlinson, daughter of Moses.
Elizabeth Smith born 1823 married Rowan Pafford.
James Madison Smith born 1830 married Winnifred Moore, daughter of Edward Moore.
Naomi Smith, born 1832 married Thaddeus Sears.
Spalding, James, a resident of St. Simons Island. Wife: Margery. Died 1795. Son: Thomas.

Spencer, George, bricklayer from Saffron Hill. Wife, Mary, and daughters, Mary and Sarah (latter died before August of 1741). Spencer did brick work at Darien, but also helped to build the chapel and armory at Frederica. Dead by November 1742.

Stabler, David, husbandman of Paddington, west London. Wife, Frances. Sons: Thomas and William. Daughter: Susannah, born November 1735 on the voyage to America. Quit the colony before August of 1741. His son, Thomas was a freeholder 1738-1739. Resident of Frederica.

Staly, John, Jr. petitioned for Lot No. 18 on the River Ness, which he drew at the first settlement of that place, changed for Lot No. 17, drawn at the same time by Thomas Richards who left the colony. 30 October 1750. He removed to Midway where he died in 1790 when James and John Staly, executors, sold 3 slaves at the North Newport Bridge.

Stephens, William, Secretary of the Province of Georgia (1743-1750), arrived in Georgia 31 October 1737, and was granted 500 acres of land. He was a son of Sir William Stephens, Bart., born in the Isle of Wight (England) 28 January 1671, educated at Winchester School and Kings College, Cambridge. He emigrated to Charles Town, South Carolina in 1712. Died August 1753, aged 82 years. Son:

Thomas Stephens, who arrived December of 1737, but quit the colony in August of 1739.

Stephens, William, born 1742, died 1819 at Savannah, was District Judge of the United States in Georgia. His obituary read: "His parents came to Savannah with Oglethorpe in 1732". Darien Gazette dated August 16, 1819. Wife, Charlotte. Niece, Eliza Helps, the wife of William Helps, resident of England. Nephew, William Stephens Deveau, born ca 1813. He mentions in his Will, Charles Stephens and lands in America; also ancient farms and estates in Great Britain, near Lynington, devised him by his cousin, Mrs. Susannah Stephens, but possessed by his brother-in-law, John Rennie.

Stevens, Anna, innkeeper, having five children. Resident of Frederica.

Stevens, John, born 1737 in South Carolina, died 1777 Liberty County, Georgia, married Margaret McCarty. Was a delegate to the Provincial Congress. Children:

Elizabeth Stevens.

Mary Stevens.

Margaret Stevens.

John Stevens, Jr. married Araminthia Way Monroe.

Stevens, Samuel, a South Carolina planter, leased to Mark Carr of Sunbury 25 April 1759 for 10 shillings, 500 acres on the Midway River; bounded north by lands of William Carr, which was now the property of said Samuel Stevens, together with the gardens and orchards, for one year.

Stewart, Daniel, General, born 20 December 1760, St. Johns Parish, Georgia, died 1829, married 1st, Martha Pender, 1783. Buried at Midway Church Cemetery. He married 2nd, 1 January 1786 Susanna Oswald. Children:

John Stewart born 1784, died young.

Mary Stewart born 12 February 1788 Married Major Josiah T. Wilson.

Daniel McLaughlin Stewart born 4 October 1791 and was married in 1824 to Elizabeth Eichenberger of Glynn County.

Sophia Stewart born 1792.

Susannah Stewart born 1794.

Joseph Oswald Stewart born 1797.

Martha Stewart, bapt. 15 August 1799.

John Stewart married Hepworth Carter.

Sarah Caroline Stewart died young.

George Drusilla Stewart died young.

Stewart, James born 3 August 1732 Dorchester County, South Carolina, migrated to Liberty County in 1752, St. Johns Parish, married 1st. Susanna, 2nd 1782, Elizabeth Jackson. Children:

William Stewart.

John Stewart born 1765 married 1798 Susanna Graves.

James M. Stewart born 31 October 1766 married Sarah Mann.

Josiah Stewart (1771-1805).

Charles Stewart married Christian Graham.

Susanna Stewart married William Thompson.

Stiles, Samuel, born in the Bermudas, settled in Bryan County in 1769. He married Catharine Clay, daughter of Joseph Clay of Savannah.

Struthers, William, Indian trader, in partnership with Patrick Brown, Lachlan McGillivray, John Rae and Daniel Clark of Augusta. Brother: John Struthers of the Parish of Alva in Scotland. Sister: Helen Struthers of Scotland. Nephew: William Struthers. Niece: Jean Struthers, son and daughter of his deceased brother, Thomas. Mourning rings were given to: John Rae, Patrick Brown, Lachlan McGillivray, Daniel Clark, Samuel Eveleigh of Charles Town, merchant, Alexandria Petrie, Charlestown goldsmith and Nicholas Chinnery, Indian trader.

Summer, Edward, in 1752 was granted 500 acres of land bounded east by Benjamin Baker, part north on lands owned by Andrew Collins and John Elliott, other sides vacant at the head of the Midway River. He married Mary Way 10 December 1779, Liberty County.

Sumner, Thomas, a prosperous freeholder between January 1737-1738. Wife, Mary. Son, Benjamin (born 1737), a second child, and servants. built the lighthouse on Tybee Island, which was in disrepair by 1743. Sumner was called to make the necessary repairs, but was in England, and did not return to Savannah until May of 1744. Sumner was a freeholder in 1738, and had Lot No. 185 at Frederica. His wife was Mary, and son, Benjamin, born in Georgia in 1737. Thomas Sumner, carpenter, petitioned on 4 July 1743 that his daughter and six servants be sent to Georgia, asking for 500 acres of land near Frederica. He had five servants in the Colony. He married the second time to Sally Quarterman on May 17, 1774, the granddaughter of Rev. Osgood. He Married third, Elizabeth (9/17/1783-5/1/1809) who married after Thomas Sumners death, Thomas Bacon, Jr. In July of 1743, Thomas Sumner requested from the Trustees that his six servants and his daughter be sent to America where he was a carpenter and had built two good houses in the Town of Frederica. 500 acres were granted him at Frederica, near the river, on April 30, 1743. From the Journal of William Stephens, Secretary to the Colony:

" Friday, 5 June 1741. By the return of Penrose's boat, that went hence on the 27th ult., arrived Thomas Sumner from Frederica, bringing his wife with him, in order to reside here during the time of his being employed about repairing the Beacon at Tybee, which I was extremely glad of, hoping to see that desirable work accomplished."

Thomas Sumner removed from St. Simons Island (Frederica) to Liberty County, where he was a member of the House of Representatives. He died in 1791.

Sweeney, Mr. was in Frederica a very short while before deserting his wife and two children. Resident of Frederica. Tailfer (Telfair), Patrick was born 24 June 1707 in Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Milothian, Scotland (Edinburgh Parish Registry), the son of Patrick Telfair and his wife, Margaret Hodge. He was granted land 18 October 1733. (Colonial Records of Georgia, V. II, pp.44) His brother-in-law was Robert Williams, whose plantation was presumably east of Tailfers.

Tattnall, Josiah was born at Bonaventure, a plantation near Savannah in 1762. His father and grandfather were Tories who fled to England during the American Revolution, their estates being confiscated. His father was Josiah Tattnall, Sr. of Beaufort, South Carolina, who settled on St. Augustines Creek alongside his father-in-law, Colonel John Mullryne. Tattnall named his plantation Bonaventure, meaning "Good Fortune". This plantation later became historic Bonaventure Cemetery. Josiah, Sr. Married Mary Mullryne, probably in South Carolina before coming to Georgia, and many of the old oak trees in the cemetery were planted in the shape of the letters "M" and "T". By 1771, Mullryne and Tattnall owned over 9,000 acres, stretching from Ebenezer to Sunbury. Unfortunately, during the American Revolution the gentlemen pledged their loyalties to King George III, and helped the Royal Governor, James Wright, escape captivity. Wright escaped Savannah, staying at Bonaventure until he could board the ship Scarborough back to England. Mullryne escaped to the Bahamas where he died in 1786, while Tattnall went to England. The Revolutionary Council in Savannah declared them traitors and their lands were confiscated and sold at auction in 1782. The 750 acre-

tract which comprised Bonaventure was sold to John Habersham. Josiah Jr. returned to Savannah after the Revolutionary War (1785) and bought the Bonaventure plantation from John Habersham. In 1786, Josiah married Harriet Fenwick in Savannah, and they had three Children: Edward Fenwick Tattnall, Harriett Tattnall and Josiah Tattnall, III. Harriet died in 1802, and a year later Josiah Jr. died in the Bahamas, but was buried beside his wife at Bonaventure. The plantation was bequeathed in trust to the three children, who were sent to live with their grandfather in London. Josiah Tattnall died in Nassau, New Providence, W. I., 6 June 1830. Son: Josiah Tattnall, Jr., Commodore.

Treutlen, Frederick, was born in Holland, and first settled at Frederica, but removed to Savannah in 1735. married Margaret Schadd, born Switzerland in 1728, died 1807 St. Simons Island, the daughter of Colonel Solomon Schadd of Georgia. Children: Catherine Treutlen married John Tebeau. Ann Treutlen married Peter Provost. Elizabeth Treutlen. Frederick Treutlen. Charles Treutlen. Edmund Treutlen.

Treutlen, John Adam was born in Berectegaden, Austria in 1726, was killed by Tories, buried near Metts Cross Roads, South Carolina. He came from Holland with his brother, Frederick, first to Frederica in 1735, later Vernonburg. He married 1st, 1756, Margareta of Purysburg, South Carolina, 2nd, Mrs. Ann Unselt, widow of David. Children: Christiana Treutlen. Jonathan Treutlen. Dorothea Treutlen. Elizabeth Treutlen born 8 April 1760 married William Kennedy. Mary Treutlen married 1st, Edward Dudley, 2nd, John G. Morel. Hannah Treutlen. Christian Treutlen Married Mary.

John Adam Treutlen, Jr. born 29 August 1770 married 1793, Ann Margaret Miller, daughter of John Miller. Upton, Thomas, born England, a member of the gentry class of Great Britain having Irish parents, settled in Frederica in November of 1737, on a land grant of 150 acres. For awhile, he was a resident of Jamaica, and brought five servants to Georgia, but they were all dead by 1739. The depravity of the situation reduced his plantation to ruins, and he decided to sell it to Oglethorpe for ten pounds. His subsequent land grant on Allkony Island (south of Skidoway Island) also failed when Indians destroyed his plantation in 1743.

Vanderplank, John, Seaman, born 1684, embarked November of 1732 for the Georgia Colony, arriving 1 February 1733. He was granted Lot No. 25 at Savannah. John Vanderplank, and others, arrived on the ship Volanti with Capt. Edmund Smyther at Gravesend, the second ship sent to Georgia by the Trustees, a vessel which exported pitch and tar. He wrote the Trustees in December of 1732 that they were about to embark for Georgia. John Vanderplank was a Naval Officer, appointed his position on August 20, 1735 by the Georgia Trustees. In September of 1735 he was made Searcher in the Town of Savannah. He was married to Mary, who did not arrive in the colony until October 21, 1734. The Last Will and Testament of Mary was dated in Savannah and mentioned the Rev. Mr. John Joachim Zubly to receive the remainder of her estate and her pretensions in the estate of John Vanderplank, her late husband. James Miller, tea cups, etc. Mentioned Daniel Demetre, John Farley. Goddaughters: Anne Whitfield, Rebecca Lee, Grace Polhill, Mrs. Wright, Mary Habersham, and Elizabeth Wright. John Vanderplank died 11 December 1737, and was buried like a soldier - like manner in the evening; forty men under arms attending him in the grave, firing three vollies and several minuteguns from the fort which was discharged during the time of the interment.

Vernon, Isaac. Isaac Vernon and Joseph Maddox were granted 131 acres on the waters of Upton Creek in Wrightsborough Township, which was later deeded by said Maddox and James Brown, Administrators of the Estate of Isaac Vernon, to said Hodgins. Bounded north by lands of the heirs of said Vernon, Deceased and heirs of George Beck, deceased, west by Williams, south by heirs of late Vernon and lands of Mercer Brown. Another deed dated 15 December 1796, Columbia County of William Smith to Camm Thomas, millwright and Quaker for 375 pounds, helps to clarify the holding of 237 acres on Maddock Creek. This was part of a tract of land originally granted to Joseph Maddock and Issc Vernon called the Old Mill tract, being part of a tract of 1604 acres known as the Horse

Pens which was granted by Sir James Wright. When Maddock went bankrupt, the tract was purchased by James Habersham at a Marshals sale in Savannah in 1775. Then Habersham sold it to Jacob Bull, Sr., and Bull sold to William Smith. Land was bounded by Amos Embree, Mercer Brown and William Scott. Daniel Williams was the Executor of the Estate of James Vernon, who was the son and heir of Isaac Vernon, deceased, because on 8 March of 1791, James and Hester Habersham of Chatham County deeded to Daniel Williams, as executor, all the southern moiety of the Mill Tract in the vicinity of Wrightsborough, granted to Joseph Maddock and Isaac Vernon (purchased by Habersham at the bankruptcy sale). Isaac apparently had a son, Amos Vernon, who lived in North Carolina. (Deed between Amos Vernon to Stephen Hodgins, said Vernon being late from North Carolina, 127 acres adjoining lands of Isaac Vernon, Henry Williams and the Vernon estate, and being part of a 350-acre tract surveyed for Isaac Vernon, deceased. Another son was Isaac Vernon, Jr., who, along with his wife, Mary, sold 280 acres for \$800.00 to John Wilson of Warren County, bounded by the land of Isaac Vernon, Sr., deceased, all other vacant, being land originally granted to said Vernon 7 May 1769.

Wakefield, John, freeholder, and wife, Sarah, resided in Frederica 1737-1738, but left before August of 1741.
Waldhauer, Jacob Casper was born in Austria before 1734, died Savannah May 1804, Married Mary Virginia Floerl, daughter of Capt. John Floerl and his wife, Dorothy Brandens. Migrated to Georgia with General Oglethorpe. He married 2nd, Agnesia Ziegler 27 June 1758 Effingham County. He died 3 December 1766. Children by 1st wife: Salome Waldhauer married Israel Floerl.
John C. Waldhauer married Margaret Floerl.
Israel Waldhauer.
Elizabeth Waldhauer married 2 October 1765 Daniel Remshart, son of John Remshart and his wife, Ann Margaret Mueller.
Hannah Waldhauer married Lewis Weitman.
Margaret Waldhauer married David Gugel.

Children by 2nd wife:

Georg Waldhauer born 27 December 1764.

Daughter died 20 January 1772.

Walker, Thomas, carpenter from Northampton, who worked on the palisades at Fort Frederica, town magazine, chapel and armory. Had wife and two children, Samuel and Sarah (born by 1738), two more children born by 1745. Resident of Frederica.

Walton, George, one of the three Signers of the Declaration of Independence in Georgia, was born 1741 in Virginia, migrated to Savannah in 1752. Died at his home in Meadow Garden in Augusta. He married Dorothy Camber of Chatham County, who died 12 September 1832 Pensacola, Florida. Child:

George Walton, first Secretary of the State of Territory of Florida.

Walset, Andrew of Germany, planter. Wife, Barbara. Son: John. Daughter: Anne. Left Frederica by July of 1743.

Watkins, Thomas, Jr., son of Thomas Watkins of Powhatan County, Virginia, married in 1763 Sallie Walton of Richmond County, a sister of George Walton, signer of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia. He was killed by the Indian Allies of the British during the Revolutionary War. Children:

Robert Watkins married Elizabeth Walton, daughter of John Walton.

Thomas Watkins.

Anderson Watkins married Catherine Eve.

George Watkins married Mary Early, daughter of Joel Early.

Claiborne Watkins married Elizabeth Craig, daughter of Capt. Robert Craig.

Isaac Watkins, of Arkansas.

Polly Watkins married William Nichols of Kentucky.

Watson, Charles, Attorney, appointed Recorder of the Town of Savannah on November 21, 1741. In March of 1742 he was appointed Second Bailiff of Savannah, and later Magistrate. The nephew of Charles Watson, George Elliot, was sent to the colony to reside with his uncle in 1742, but in June drowned while bathing. Charles Watson had a brother, Edward Watson. In May of 1745 he was recalled to London, along with Thomas Jones, because of charges brought by Mr. Jones against him, charging him with a debt of 15 pounds sterling, for which Watson gave a promissary note.

Watson claimed that Jones had been paid, but Jones said that Watson was a profane man, cursing, swearing and using

his office (in a public house in Savannah) to instruct people to play dice to the detriment of several of them. Having been charged with profanity and gaming by Jones, Watson denied all the charges, asking to be returned to Georgia.

Watson wrote the Board a letter dated 14 June 1745 from Melville (a plantation belonging to Capt. Patrick Mackay in Carolina), saying "I suppose you will be surprized when I tell you I am going for England by the Hector Snow Capt. Rogers...." The Board was also surprised that Rev. Mr. Thomas Bosomworth had taken passage with him to Charles Town in a clandestine manner with intent to likewise proceed to England, and that that Bosomworth had taken no care of the divine service being performed in his absence. But in his homeland in England, he was also met there with disappointments, and decided to return to Georgia. Not long after, in July of 1746 Trustees appointed him to succeed William Spencer in the Office of the Third Bailiff in Savannah. Four years later, the Council even paid his passage.

But his troubles werent over. In 1755, Charles Watson was in the Legislature from Savannah, but was later expelled for non-attendance. Then, in 1763, he was Master-in-Chancery, reporting of the necessary charges of government for the years 1763 and 1764. In 1769, his first wife died, and he married Sarah, who died in March of 1771, her Will being dated 3/5/1771 wherein she bequeathed all of her estate to Samuel Farley and William Stephens, Savannah attorneys, for the benefit of her daughter, Sarah Dudley. When Thomas Parker died in Savannah, he left his town lots to Charles Watson, Francis Harris and Mr. Russell of Savannah. The Last Will and Testament of Charles Watson, Gentleman, dated at Savannah 11/8/1770, probated 1/7/1771, left bequests to the nephews of his late wife, viz": Daniel Tebeau (infant), Charles Tebeau, Ann Tebeau, Samuel Tebeau, John Tebeau, Norris James Tebeau. Daughter-in-law: Sarah Dudley, Jr. Wife: Sarah. His plantation in Christ Church Parish, three miles from Savannah, 500 acres, to his wife, Sarah, and after her death to go to Norris James Tebeau. Samuel Farley, lawyer in Savannah and Clotworthy Robson, my Savannah Lot. Niece: Sepha Watson. The Last Will and Testament of his wife, Sarah, dated 3/5/1771, probated 3/21/1771, bequeathed to Samuel Farley and William Stephens of Savannah, attorneys, all the estate for her daughter, Sarah Dudley, until age twenty-one years, or her marriage.

Way, Moses was born 1734 in South Carolina, died Liberty County 1786. He migrated to Georgia in 1754 with the Puritans, settling at Midway. He served as a Lieutenant, then as Captain of the Georgia Militia. He married first Lydia Mitchell in 1756 (she died 1765) and on 12 May 1766 he later married in Liberty County, Ann Winn. Children by the first wife were: Lydia, John and William ; and by the second wife were: Mary, b. 1767 m. Samuel Jones, Jr., son of Samuel Jones and Rebecca Baker, the daughter of William Baker and Sarah Osgood. (Roster of Revolutionary War Soldiers) He served as a Lieutenant, then Captain of the Georgia Militia. He married 1st, in 1756, Lydia Mitchell who died in 1765, and 2nd, in 1766, Ann Winn. Mrs. Ann Way, widow of Moses Way, died in 1790 Liberty County when Mrs. Mary Jones, daughter, and John Winn, son of Mrs. Ann Way, applied for Letters of Administration. Children by the first wife were:

Lydia Way who married 1st in 1774, Peter Sallens, married 2nd, John Foster.

John Way married in 1790 Sarah Goulding.

William Way.

Child by second wife were:

Mary Way, born 1767 married Samuel Jones, Jr., the son of Samuel Jones and his wife, Rebecca Baker, the daughter of William Baker and Sarah Osgood.

Way, Parmenas was born 1695/6 Dorchester County, South Carolina, the son of Moses Way and his wife, Sarah; and the grandson of William Way and his wife, Persis Witt. Immediately after the land was surveyed for the Puritans in Georgia, Parmenas Way was granted the first 500 acres, being bounded south by lands possessed by Nathan Taylor, west and westerly and east by lands possessed by John Davis and Marchsh, at the head of the Midway River. The father of Parmenas was Moses Way was born 13 June 1672 in Dorchester, Suffolk County, Massachusetts and died 1 November 1737 in Stonoe, Colleton County, South Carolina. He married Sarah on Married 14 May 1694 in Dorchester County, South Carolina, and had the following Children:

Parmenas.

Joseph, died before 1790 in Liberty County.

Moses.

Parthena.

Stephen.

Sarah.

Way, Samuel died 5 December 1757, buried Midway Cemetery.

Way, Thomas, son of Thomas, died 25 September 1759, buried Midway Cemetery. He married Mary Sumner on 1 December 1757 in Liberty County.

Way, William, Jr., planter. Mrs. Hannah Way, widow of William Way, Jr., and his brother, John Way, apply for Letters of Administration. 3 February 1791, Liberty County.

Welch, John. He was counted among the first group of settlers, coming from London where he was a wheeler/carpenter on Fleet Street. His wife, Ann, gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, September 1738 in Georgia. He still resided in a hut in 1737. Welch was one of the victims of Mrs. Hawkins surly behavior, and he also had conflicts with Charles Wesley. Even though Oglethorpe provided the funds for Welch to own a brew house, he failed in the enterprise before it got off the ground floor, and decided to remove to Carolina. But by July of 1743, he was back in Frederica.

Wells, Absalom, planter. Wife: Mary. Children:

Elizabeth Wells.

Mary Wells.

Serah Wells.

John Wells.

Absalom Wells.

Jane Wells.

Winny Wells.

Rice Wells.

Rachel Wells.

Nancy Wells.

Patty Wells.

Wereat, John, was born ca 1730, died January of 1799 on the Great Ogeechee River, age 65. He was a Member of the First Provincial Congress of Georgia and Speaker of Congress in 1776. Died in Bryan County 1798. 31 January 1799, Georgia Gazette. Hannah, his widow, died 16 January 1790 in Richmond County and was buried at Mt. Hope. She was born in 1727 England as Hannah Wilkinson and descended on her mothers side from the ancient family of Handleys. Married for thirty years.

West, Charles, at his death divided his land into three lots for his sons, viz: Charles, Samuel and William. Wife: Esther.

Children:

Elizabeth.

Charles.

Samuel.

William

Weston, Willes, tanner from London, came with original Frederica settlement. Wife. Daughter, Hannah. Deserted before April 1740, but returned and died that year. Wife and child may have been dead also.

White, Richard, hatter, bailiff, storekeeper, came over with the original settlement. John Wesley wrote in his diary was White was a good candidate to be a potential laborer for the gospel. Dead December 1740. Resident of Frederica.

Whitefield, George, Rev., embarked for Georgia January 6, 1738, arriving May 7th, send to be a deacon in the Church of England. . He received a land grant of 300 acres in Savannah for the support of an Orphan House. 20 December 1749. James Habersham in behalf of Rev. Mr. George Whitefield petitioned for 500 acres adjoining west to Mr. William Parker and east of the boundaries of the Village of Hampstead. Setting forth that the lands upon which the Orphan-House now stand being granted to him, the same being chiefly pine and unfit for cultivation. He called the orphanage, Orphan House Academy, and when he died it was bequeathed to Selina, Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, and when she died it went to James Habersham, Esquire, a Captain General and Commander in Chief in Georgia between 1771 and 1772. Whitefield owned the building he called the "Tabernacle" in London, and another one called "Tottenham Court Chapel", which he bequeathed to Daniel West in Spittlefields and Robert Keen in the Minories. George Whitefield had two brothers, Richard and Thomas. His brother-in-law was James Smith, a hosier in Bristol.

Niece was Mrs. Francis Hartford of Bath. In December of 1770 he died leaving many bequests of his property, etc. to the people of the Orphan House Academy. William Stephens, Secretary of the Colony, wrote in his Journal....

"July 2, 1738 Sunday. Mr. Whitefield gained more and more the affections of the people having his labour and assiduity in the performance of devine offices; ... without shew of austerity, or singularity of behavior in conversation, contributed not a little, and open the way for him to inculcate good precepts with greater success among his willing hearers..."

In August of 1738, Mr. Whitefield left for Frederica, and on the way rode as far as the Vernon River, taking with him Mr. Habersham, the schoolteacher, to bring back the horses, while he went on by water. But the young schoolmaster became lost in the swamps and could not get his horse to follow, so he tied him to a tree. The next day he returned to search for the horse, and ambling about, was lost. A search party went out, firing pistols, calling out, but could not find him. This went on for several days until finally, one of the inhabitants of Hampstead found him in the swamp, lying on the ground, and answering in a weak voice. Mr. Whitefield was well supported by the Trustees in the accomplishment of the orphanage and churches in Georgia. 11 March 1741 Mr. Whitefield landed at Falmouth, England, from Charles Town, South Carolina and received further support from England. He was an active religious leader, traveling to and from Pennsylvania for building materials, and to London, for financial aid. His accomplishments were large upon the settlers, and by December of 1764, he was successful in acquiring an endowment to build a college.

A powerful benefactor to the orphanage was Selina, Countess Dowager of Huntingdon. She had an old husband, and became the patron to many Charities, the orphanage being a favorite. A full-length mural of the countess hangs on the wall at the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah. In his will, George Whitefield, left the orphanage to the Countess, but should she die first, it was to go to James Habersham, Esquire. Also, Whitefield owned a building in London called Tabernacle with an adjacent house, and a building called Tottenham Court Chapel which he bequeathed to Daniel West, Esquire in Church Street, Spittlefields and to Robert Keen, a woolen-drapeer in the Minorities. He mentioned his brothers: Richard and Thomas Whitefield, to whom he left 50 pounds each. A brother-in-law was James Smith, hosier in Bristol. Niece: Mrs. Francis Hartford of Bath. 40 pounds went to John Crane, a faithful steward at the Orphan-House Academy. Other bequests went to: Benjamin Stirk, Peter Edwards, William Trigg, Thomas Adams (of Rodborough in Gloucester), Rev. Mr. Howell Davis of Pembrokeshire in South Wales, Torial Toss, Cornelius Winter, the three brothers of Ambrose Wright and the wife of his brother Robert Wright at the Orphan-House Academy, Richard Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, James Habersham, and Gabriel Harris in Gloucester. Mourning rings went to Rev. Messrs. John and Charles Wesley.

Whitehead, Thomas, planter, 200 acres in St. Georges Parish. Wife: Alice. Children:

Reason Whitehead, planter, died 1791 Jefferson County. Wife: Jane. Children named were: John, Reason, Elizabeth, Catherine, Sarah, and Jane. Executors: Jane (wife), Jacob (brother), and Hugh Irwin.

Thomas Whitehead.

Sarah, wife of James Buoy.

Jacob Whitehead.

Charles Whitehead married Susannah. Son: Richard.

Caleb Whitehead.

John Whitehead

Williams, Griffith, storekeeper 1747-1748, deputy engineer in Georgia and South Carolina. He was still in the colony in 1750, but probably did not reside at Frederica.

Williams, John Francis, planter, from the Island of Barbados. His land included 2,000 acres, carriages, horses, and four Negroes. Wife: Catherine. Substantial money bequests from his estate went to: Elizabeth, daughter; Samuel Perry; Thomas Eady; Henry Perry; McLany Grant; Winifred Grant; Hugh Williams (son of Dr. John Williams), all formerly of the Island of Barbados; Charlotte, Agnes Grant, Elizabeth Grant (widow); John Walcott formerly of Barbados; Edward Sayris; Sarah Prescott; Susannah Clark Jane Hamilton of Barbadoes. Williams, Stephen, planter, was born 1720 in Duplin County, North Carolina, died 1770 Burke County, Georgia, married 1745 in Duplin County Elizabeth Lewis, to whom he left the use of the plantation after his death. Stephen was the son of Anthony Williams, Jr., born 1698 in Chowan County, North Carolina, died 1752 Duplin County, North Carolina and his wife, Mary, who had children : Stephen (1720-1770); Benjamin; Mary; Penelope; Pherabee; Easter; and Civility. Anthony was the son of Anthony Williams, born 1672 Isle of Wight County, Virginia, died 1718 Chowan County, North Carolina, (a son of Lewis Williams and Mary) who married Martha Bush, daughter of William Bush and Martha Hill. Their children :

Anthony, Jr. (1698-1752); Sarah; William; Lewis; Mary; John; Elinore; and Elizabeth. Children of Stephen Williams and Elizabeth Lewis:

Sarah Sheperson.

James Williams.

John Williams.

William Williams.

Mary Web.

Elizabeth Godfree.

Williamson, Benjamin. To his eldest son, Robert, he left a tract of 660 acres in St. Georges Parish, which included 150 acres from Asa Williamson known by the name of Millers Place. Son, George, 660 acres of land, and youngest son, Ben, the plantation, including 660 acres. Children:

Robert Williamson.

George Williamson.

Ben Williamson.

Sarah Miller.

Emily Williamson.

Betty Williamson.

Williamson, Richard, planter. Wife: Susannah, left seven Negroes in the possession of her mother, Ann Parker, and 500 pounds Sterling. To: Lydia Eaton, spinster, 150 pounds Sterling. 43 negroes included in the estate, with the instructions to purchase more for his son, William, who is to have all of the estate at the age of twenty-one. If son, William, dies before age, the whole estate to go to the children of Francis Rose of Colleton County, South Carolina, planter. Son: William Williamson.

Wilson, Michael and wife, Alkey, original settlers, having two children in Georgia, Sarah and Clement. In 1743 they returned to England. Resident of Frederica.

Wilson, Thomas, born Gloucester, Scotland in 1687, was one of the first Tythingmen in the Town of Savannah, until replaced by Mr. John Penrose in November of 1732. 100 acres were granted to him June 2, 1736 by the Trustees. He married Mary Box 1734/5, who, as a widow, desired to return to England after his death. In a letter to the Trustees dated June 22, 1735, he wrote:

"I should be very ungrateful if I did not return my great God, thanks, and your honours for sending me here to a place where no man can starve but the contry live in plenty, if he will work as I do. For I do assure your honours I work daily and that ever since I have been here...the great charge of my family increasing, for when I came here I was single. Bur since God has blessed me with a wife and three children...that I have a lot for to improve and another for my grandson, Thomas Eggerton, whom his duty a youth, besides my home to take care of...."

Winn, John. His first wife, Mary, died 5 August 1760, buried Midway Cemetery. John Winn married (2) Sarah Baker 17 August 1767 Liberty County.

Winn, Peter born 25 December 1750 St. Johns Parish, married 7 January 1777 in Liberty County, Mary Farley 7 January 1789, on South Newport River.

Woodruff, Joseph, born in London ca 1735, moved to McIntosh County, died Bruro Neck in McIntosh County where he died in January of 1799. He was married in Jamaica to Mary Forrester, probably about 1764, and they had four children, viz: Mary, George (married Sarah Gignilliat), Joseph and James.

Wright, Samuel, Major, migrated from England to Frederica, buried Colonial Cemetery at Frederica Church, St. Simons Island, Georgia.

Wrightnour, Laurence. Resident of Frederica.

Wylly, Richard was born 1744 in Coleraine, Ireland, died 1801 Savannah, was married to Mary Ann Bryan and served as a Member of the Provincial Congress and Committee of Safety. Child:

Mary Ann Wylly married Nathaniel Adams.

Young, Daniel. Quit Frederica by 1739, going to New York.

Young, Isaac, arrived in Georgia August 21, 1736 onboard Capt. Thomsons ship, with his wife and 7 children, and a servant. They proceeded to search for land with Mr. Aglionby, and decided to settle at a place in the woods, 6 miles from Savannah. But only 50 acres were allowed, and so they decided to wait until Oglethorpe arrived in the colony before making any further attempts. In the interim, his family fell sick and one of the children died. He began working himself out of debt in the bricklayer's business. He was employed by William Stephens, to get horses to be used by the Rangers of General Oglethorpe in fighting the Spanish and Indians. He went to Carolina on March 28, 1741 to purchase a number of horses for this purpose and returned in May. He then went back to Purysburg, South Carolina, to get some of the horses he had left there. Owned 150 acres, on Pipemakers Creek, between Savannah and the Indian lands. In 1739 he petitioned the Trustees to grant him 100 acres, having done this many times in the past. He married first Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Mouce, who died in July of 1740. Then married Martha, a daughter of William Bradley, who died July 14, 1763. He lived at Savannah until his death in. Third wife was Mary. By his first wife, Sarah Mouce, he had Children:

Nathaniel.

John.

Elizabeth.

Isaac.

Thomas. William young was the son of the second marriage, to Martha. Children:

Honorable William Young, born 1743, the son of Martha and Isaac Young, married Sophie, died January. 18, 1776 Savannah. In April and June of 1771 he was elected Speaker in the General Assembly of Georgia and was granted 150 acres adjoining lands of David Lewis on Beaverdam Creek. At the time of the petition he had a wife and six children. To Sophie, his wife, he bequeathed the house and Lot No. 6 in Frederick Tything Derby Ward and use of the Negroes during her widowhood. To James Box Young, he bequeathed seven farm lots, containing about 400 acres. To daughter, Mary, a house and lot near the meeting house, purchased of William Sanders, lot at Yamacraw, 500 acres in Christ Church Parish. To Mrs. Christiana Dillon, a Negro girl named Amaritta (now in her possession). He mentioned the children of his brothers, Philip Box Young and James Box Young; nephew, James Whitefield (son of James Whitefield of Savannah, Gent.) Children:

Dr. James Box Young, Savannah physician, married Miss Betsy Clay, daughter of Hon. James Clay in 1791. This was a double marriage, as Sally Clay, another daughter of Honorable Joseph Clay, married William Wallace on the same day) He died 22 August 1800 in New Jersey. Child: Ann Clay Young, died 12 September 1797.

Mary Young.

Christiana Young who married Mr. Dillon.

Isaac Young, son of Sarah and Isaac, married Mrs. Odinsells, widow of Benjamin Odinsells in 1787 (she died at Little Ogeechee October 21, 1799). Granted Lot 195 in Savannah. He died in 1799, his LWT dated 10/11/1766, naming sons, Isaac and Thomas. Daughter; Mary, and wife Martha. Children to receive 300 pds when age 21 or married.

Thomas Young, son of Sarah and Isaac, born 1721 in Scotland, the son of Sarah and Isaac Young, his mother having died soon after she arrived in the colony). He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Bosomworth (born South Carolina, died age of 86, in Georgia, June 19, 1814), the widow of Adam Bosomworth on October 20, 1765 and had six children.

Mary Young married Mr. James Whitefield, Gentleman, at Savannah and they had a son, James Whitefield. Mary died November 1, 1767. Then James Whitefield married Mrs. Elizabeth Love, the widow of James Love on September 10, 1768 (she died June 8, 1796). James Whitefield was a Clerk of the U. S. District Court and Register of Probate in Chatham County, he died November 5, 1795.

Elizabeth Young, daughter of Sarah and Isaac Young, born in Georgia, dead in 1740.

John Young, son of Sarah and Isaac Young.

Nathaniel Young, son of Sarah and Isaac Young.

Zant, Solomon married (1) Elizabeth Kieffer 24 March 1767. She died 1 January 1773, age 26, (2) Dorothea Rieser 31 January 1775 by Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg. Solomon died 1778. Children:

Beneiah Zant born 1 October 1769, died 11 November 1772.

Joshua Zant born 1 September 1772, married 9 May 1796 Catherine Steiner, Effingham County

Zettler, Mathias, Saltzburger, planter, lived on a plantation of some 300 acres near the Ogeechee River and Turkey Branch. "If my nephew, Jacob Waldburger defaults in his payment to his mother, executors to pay his mother, Catherine Barbara Listensburger, the twenty pounds Sterling annually." Children:

Daniel Zettler.

Matthias Zettler.

Nathaniel Zettler born 7 June 1761.
Daughter who married Lucas Zeglar.
Daughter who married Lamberth Lain
Ziegler, Lucas married (1) Salome Zettler 25 June 1765. Children:
Lydia Ziegler born 20 April 1766.
Agnesia Ziegler born 27 September 1768.
Lucas Ziegler married Anna. child: Anna Ziegler born 26 June 1779.
Ziegler, John George married Anna Catherine Rau 1 June 1756. Children:
Hannah Elizabeth Ziegler born 17 April 1757, died 21 October 1757.
Hannah Elizabeth Ziegler born 20 September 1760.
Mary Ziegler born 3 January 1763, died 7 September 1771.
Immanuel Ziegler born 21 January 1765.
Catherine Ziegler born 25 August 1767.
Lydia Ziegler born 18 May 1779.
David Ziegler born 28 November 1769.
Zipperer, Christian. Wife: Anna Mary. Children:
Christian Jonathan Zipperer born 30 January 1757. In 1829 Jonathan Zipperer deeded to his son, Emanuel, who had married the widow of Gideon Zettler. Issue: Samuel Zipperer born 2 October 1759.
Zitterauer, John George, born 1740, died 1812 Georgia. married (1) Catherine Brandweit 19 May 1761, Effingham County.

John George was the son of Paulius Zittrauer, born 1714 Salzburg, Austria, died 1 January 1758 Effingham County, Georgia, and his wife, Anna Margaret Henrich, born 1715 Swabia, Germany. [Paulius Zittrauer was a son of George Zieterauer II, born ca 1690 ParishaltenMarkt, Pongau, Salzburg, Austria (the son of Georg Zeterauer and wife, Anna Portenkhurcher) and his wife, Anna Specher who he married on 10 November 1705 in Parishalten Markt } Their Children:
John George (1740-1812).
Christian Ernest (ca 1741-1820).
Christian Ernest (born 1745).
Gratiosa (born 12 December 1747).
Catherine (born ca 1759).

Children of John George and wife, Catherine:

Timothy Zitterauer born 7 December 1762.
John Gottlieb Zitterauer born 8 July 1766.
Mary Margaret born 2 December 1768, died 31 August 1771.
Mary Margaret born 6 May 1774.
Hannah Zitterauer born 1775.
John George Zitterauer married (2) Mary and had issue: Solomon Zitterauer born 14 November 1777.

John George Zitterauer married (3) Anna Seckinger, the daughter of Mathias and Anna Catherine Seckinger and the sister of Jonathan Seckinger. She married John Paul Mueller 18 July 1769 (he died 21 February 1772) and with him had a son, John Christopher Mueller, who was executor of her Last Will and Testament. John George Zitterauer died 1812. A daughter, Hannah, the wife of John Christopher Miller (Mueller) was mentioned.

Zitterauer, Paul married Margaret. Paul died 1 February 1758, and his widow, Margaret, married George Schweigher on 19 May 1761. Children:
Gratiosa Zitterauer born 12 December 1757 married Christian Jonathan Zipperer whose son Jonathan Christian Zipperer was born 25 January 1779.
Zouberbuhler, Bartholomew of St. Gall in Switzerland first petitioned the trustees in October of 1745 to be sent to Purysburg, South Carolina. After his father died at Purysburg, Bartholomew requested a land grant in Georgia of 500 acres, and received it. He was appointed Missionary at Savannah in the place of Thomas Bosomworth who had quitted the colony. He became Rector of Christ Church at Savannah. His mother was Catherine Barbara Listenburger and his

uncle, Joannes Zouberbuhler of Faiss and Canton in Switzerland. His nephew was Jacob Waldburger of Purysburg, South Carolina.

Rev. Zouberbuhler was sent as a replacement of Rev. Thomas Bosomworth, who deserted his post, to Christ Church Parish in Savannah, and ultimately became its Rector. He was a gentle man, sincere and hardworking, who spoke with broken English with a strong German accent. His sincere manner endeared him to his parishioners, and when he tried to return to England because of poor health, they objected. So he remained in Georgia, where he died. In 1748 he reported to the Trustees that there were only sixty-three Anglicans. The Trustees heartily approved of his work, as evidenced by supplementing his annual allowance by fifty pounds. Also, they granted large acreages to him and his two brothers, and ordered two good servants to work on the glebe lands. In July of 1749, one hundred pounds was appropriated for the lands. In July of 1749, one hundred pounds was appropriated for the rebuilding of the Savannah vicarage, which was finally finished in 1750. Georgia became a Royal Colony in 1752, and the minister of Christ Church had to petition the Governor and Council of the colony on certain church matters. In 1755 Zouberbuhler petitioned that a public lot in Savannah be set aside for a public school, and this was granted. On April 28, 1755, he appeared before the Council and complained that the church was in ruinous condition and needed immediate attention.

The House of Commons attended his divine services in February of 1757 because of the anniversary of the martyrdom of King Charles I. The Trustees paid for a commodious pew in the north isle of his church for the accommodation of strangers in November of 1761, at the public expense.

He died in Savannah December 11, 1766.

Zouberbuhler was interested in the religious instruction of Negro slaves, who were authorized to be in the colony since 1749, and he arranged for services three times a week - on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings. With his death in 1766, he left an estate of forty-three Negro slaves and 1,237 acres of land. His instructions were that a teacher was to live on the estate and teach and instruct the Negroes in Christianity, all children born the slaves were to be baptized and taught to read. The trustees were Francis Harris, James Read, John Smyth, Joseph Clay, and N. W. Jones, who hired Cornelius Winter as the catechist and teacher.

Zouberbuhler was known as a sincere Christian, and at his death left the poor of Christ Church Parish 50 pound Sterling. To his nephew, Jacob Waldburger of Purysburg, South Carolina, he left his books and manuscripts, as well as 1100 acres of land on an island in St. Matthews Parish opposite Purysburgh, 8 negroes, to have this bequest if he pays his mother, Catherina Barbara Listensburger 20 pounds Sterling yearly. Also, his servant, Amelia Alther, afflicted with palsey, resident on his plantation, was to be cared for. The husband of Amelia, Johannes Altherr, died in Savannah in 1756 and had left her fifty pounds Sterling according to their Marchriage contract, and two cows. When she died, Amelia had a small estate to bequeath to her brother, Martin Shirmeister of Kempton. (Last Will and Testament of Johannes Altherr (translated from German), dated 5 April 1755, probated 19 January 1756, pp. 14, Will Book A, Colonial Wills. Son, Joseph Altherr was left the plantation of 117 acres, two cows, and fifty pounds Sterling. There were apparently other children, however, they were not mentioned) .

To the Trustees, Zouberbuhler left a tract of 1000 acres on the main branch of Turtle River in trust for the Orphan House, founded on the principles of the Church of England. His plantation was known as Beth Abram, 1237 acres located near Savannah. Uncle: Joannes Zouberbuhler of Faiss and Canton in Switzerland. Mentioned Rev. Mr. Jacobs Wettes of Trogen, dean of Canton.