

INABINET and CULCLASURE of Orangeburg, South Carolina
By Jeannette Holland Austin (2018)

The Inabinet family migrated from Bern, Switzerland in 1735 and settled on the Edisto River. The South Carolina Gazette published the account on July 26 1735:

"On Sunday last arrived 200 Palatines, most of them being poor, they were obliged to sell themselves and their children for passage to be carried to Philadelphia. Farmers, tradesmen...220 Switzers paid passage and are going up the Edisto to settle a township there...the government will give 50 acres..."

They laid out in a parallelogram of fifteen miles by five on the North Edisto (called Orangeburg). Germans of the Lower Palatinate settled this township, but some portion of them were from Switzerland, the cantons of Berne, Zurich and Grisons. They were Calvinists and Presbyterians. Their minister, John Ulrich Giessendarver, accompanied them.

In 1743 this little village of Palatines and Swiss were disrupted in their religious worship by Rev. Bartholomew Zauberbuhler who came from Switzerland to start his own religious colony in America. He attempted to oust the pastor, but lost his case before the South Carolina authorities. Zauberbuhler had already settled some Swiss protestants in the township of New Windsor (Edgefield County), opposite Augusta, Georgia.

Giessendarver died in 1761, but the church continued. There is still evidence of the original village on the North Edisto River. Giessendarver kept a Church Register of church baptisms, births and burials written in German wherein the Inabinet families are noted. After his death, his son kept the Church Register.

Marriages, Baptisms, Births, Deaths

Jul 27, 1749, Maria was born, daughter of Andrew and Mary Inabinet.

Mar 26, 1750. Mary Inabinet, widow of Andrew, deceased, wed Emanuel Miller.

April 1, 1750. Christian Inabinet, son of John and Margaret Inabinet, born Mar 17.

Sept. 30, 1749. Mary, daughter of Andrew and Mary Inabinet, born Jul 27.

Apr 24, 1750. Interred on April 25 on plantation of Emanuel Miller, Mary, daughter of Andrew Inabinet, deceased and Mary, his late wife.

Tuesday, 30th Nov. 1742, Hans Inabinet married Miss Margareta Negly.

Baldhaser, son of John and Margaret, born 12 Mar 1747, baptised 20 Mar 1747.

Christian Inabinet, son of John and Margaret, born Mar 17, 1750.

Samuel Inabinet, son of John and Margaret, born Oct 24, 1749.

Margaret Inabinet, daughter of John and Margaret, born 2 Jan 1754.

Casper Inabinet, son of John and Margaret, born 21 Feb 1756.

Peter Inabinet, son of John and Margaret, born 6 Jul 1758.

Christian Inabinet, son of John (Hans) and Margaret Inabinet, born Oct 24, 1747, married Margaret Forger and had Polly, born 1772, who married David Culclasure.

John Inabinet, 50 acres in Berkley County in the form of Orangeburgh on the North branch of the Edistoe River opposite John Buden's land, bounded SW on the N. Edistoe River. Granted 2-1-1768. John Inabinet X, his mark. Source: Citizens and Immigrants-South Carolina, 1768, page 154.

Petitions for Land from South Carolina Journals - 5 Feb 1771 - Christian Innabnit - 100 acres.

Culclasure

Another group of emigrants from Germany arrived in the Orange District in 1769. This group must have settled at Saxe-Gotha in Lexington County (now Calhoun County) where the Sandy Run Lutheran Church was established. The site today is Swansea, South Carolina, ca 8 miles from Columbia. This is where Nathan C. D. Culclasure settled in 1820, according to the Census.

I searched the 1790 Census of every State (GA did not survive) and the first Culclasure found was John Culclasher in Edgefield County, listed as a mulatto and "bound for one year". In other words, he had bound himself out for labor. There were none in North Carolina. Note: These people spoke the German language and that may be the reason they were not on the census.

Unknown remnants of the old group taken to Windsor (Edgefield County) by Rev. Bartholomew Zauberbuhler must have still been at Windsor township, including David Culclasure as indicated by the deed below:

"Edgefield County Deed Book 47, p. 314, James Youngblood witnessed a deed dated 8 Dec 1834 from William Culclazar to James Smyly; dower was Elizabeth Culclazar."

Apparently William Culclazar was resided in Windsor, Edgefield County, even though none were listed on the 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830 SC Census. Thus, it becomes apparent that some of the poor Palatines went with Rev. Bartholomew Zauberbuhler in 1743 to Edgefield County. David Culclasure presumably born ca 1765 was not found in Orangeburg County until 1830, where his son, Nathan C. D. was also listed. The only Claclazier listed in Edgefield County in 1830 was M. Calclazier. But David must have married Mary Inabinet (born 1772) in Orangeburg by 1790. Image of LWT of William Culclazar Edgefield County SC - px laptop. Sandy Run. It is my belief that Rev. Nathaniel Daniel Culclasure, son of David, was not born in Sandy Run, Cleveland County, N. C., and that this is a mistaken entry. One thing to remember is that Lexington County had Saxe Gothe Township which was also part of the "Orangeburg District." It is more likely that he was born at Sandy Run settlement of Swiss and Germans in Lexington County (now Calhoun County). Ultimately, this where he settled. In 1821, Nathan was listed as a teacher at Sandy Run School in Lexington County, having 26 pupils. The Lexington County Deed dated 20 Feb 1835 shows Nathan as a witness on a deed. His family presence there is substantiated by the West Bethel Church Cemetery. He is listed on the St. Matthews Parish, Reports of School Commissioners in 1838 and in 1845 (Fall Branch). Again, listed in 1854 at St. Matthews Seminary. A deed in Lexington County dated Mar 3, 1849 from N. C. D. Culclasure or Orangeburg District to Thomas Oliver deeding the "right of way through Oliver's property purchased by both from Major Rumph, the ditch originally made by David Rumph. I believe some of Nathan's descendants were buried at St. Matthews Church and it is reasonable to assume that David might be there also.

So you have Captain Rumph's land adj. Culclasure and Oliver, a close neighbor, which land had to date back before the Revolutionary War. Therefore, the ditch in question must have been owned by David Culclasure, and David must have fought with Rumph's militia company in some capacity.

Also listed on the 1850 Orangeburg, SC Census - N. C. D. Culclasure, 49, farmer, 40 slaves. The reference given that he died 18 Mar 1854 in Dandridge, TN?? I do not have access to Jefferson Co. TN records to confirm that he removed there and died.

Concerning the military service of David Calclasure, again, I could find nothing. However, the battle which occurred in Orangeburg South Carolina under Col. Rumph is interesting. The settlement consisted of both Loyalists and Patriots. The Germans were afraid that the Loyalists would take away their land, so some of them were not patriots. In 1784, Capt. Rumph commanded a company of militia (Cavalry) in the Orangeburg District. This troop of cavalry was raised to protect the families in his neighborhood from the redcoat sympathizers.

I did not find David Culclasure listed with Rumph where it is reasonable to assume that he would have joined, nor in any of the SC Militia Companies. A deed in Lexington County dated Mar 3, 1849 from N. C. D. Culclasure or Orangeburg District to Thomas Oliver deeding the "right of way through Oliver's property purchased by both from Major Rumph, the ditch originally made by David Rumph. So you have Captain Rumph's land adj. Culclasure and Oliver, a close neighbor, which land had to date back before the Revolutionary War. Therefore, the ditch in question must have been owned by David Culclasure, and David must have fought with Rumph's militia company in some capacity.

People typically signed up for 3-month spans. He may have been in it at the end of the war. Regardless, soldiers had to fight for a year before being eligible for bounty lands, and the way they did it was to sign up for 3-months, return home to plant their crop and harvest, then sign up again for another 3-months. Note: The Inabinets could not write and the immigrants into this area were known as being very poor.

Sources: The History of the Presbyterian Church of South Carolina, Volume I, pp. 216-217; History of Orangeburg by Salley.; Petitions for Land from the SC Journals by Brent Holcome, 1734 to 1774; Church Records of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Orangeburg County; History of the Presbyterian Church by Howe, Vol. I and II; First Settlers to SC 1670-1700; Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants to SC 1763-73; SC Memorials: Abstracts of Land Titles 1774 to 1776; SC Naturalizations 1783 to 1850 by Brent Holcombe; SC Immigrants 1760-70 by Jones and Warren; Citizens and Immigrants to SC, 1768 by Mary Bondurant Warren.