

drifted from the Carolinas and who took up the wild lands given by the state. And up and down the river road from Emanuel to Bryan County line the population of the country was gathered and today where the old river road used to be can be found where old houses stood near the swamp, and here and there an old graveyard where sleep the heroes of that day and time.

All the old time settlers followed the water courses and always settled near the rivers and creeks so when they left the Ogeechee River they came and settled on the Canoochee, Mill Creek, Lotts Creek, Black Creek, and the Fifteen-Mile Creek. A few of the older families like the Cones, Hodges, Williams, Laniers, Hagins, and a few others came to Bulloch while it was still one of the parishes of Great Britain, and a few held their lands by a grant of George III. These old timers who followed the Indians on their march before the invincible tread of the white man were men of heroic build, lofty patriotism and of great courage. Simple in their habits, they wore coon hide hats and red jeans breeches, and with log cabins and clay floors for their homes, and armed with an old flint and steel gun, they were healthy and happier by far than Rockefeller with his millions. They and their fathers had fled from their persecutors of the old country, and here in this vast wilderness they found that liberty and independence which they had sought. There were no political bosses or even religious theorists to dictate to them the way of life and thought, and each man and woman was as free as the birds that sang in the trees. Many of them had fought in the Revolutionary War.

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Early Settlers

Captain William Cone lived in the area now comprising Bulloch County during the Revolution and was a leader of the local patriots fighting against the Tories. There were no pitched battles in Bulloch, but Captain Cone and his followers were successful in chasing Dan McGirth, a Tory leader, out of the area.

After the Revolution the state rewarded the veterans of the war with grants of land. Many of the settlers were of Scotch-Irish descent. Their ancestors had come from northern Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century and had settled in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Even before the war they had migrated into the Carolinas and after the war they came into Georgia and Florida in family groups driving their cattle before them. Many Welsh came into Bulloch also, and the German Salzburger from Effingham County also came into Bulloch during this period.

Here is a list of Revolutionary soldiers who settled in Bulloch and were buried in the county: David Alderman, William Cone, William Denmark, John Everett, Joshua Hodges, James Jernigan, Bridger Jones, James Jones, John Kirkland, Richard Kirkland, David Lee, Charles McCall, John Mikell, Jr., William Monk, John Nevill, John Shears Olliff, Henry Parrish, Benjamin Richardson, John Roberts,

Frederick Williams, James Williams, Seth Williams, Samuel Willia and William Wise.

Other veterans of the Revolutionary army who settled in Bulloch were: Lt. Col. Nicholas Anciaux, William Brannen, John Fletch Joseph Hodges, Francis Kennedy, Lewis Lanier, Thomas McWilliam McCall, Sherrod McCall, William Rawls.

Some of the early settlers were sons of Revolutionary soldiers lived in other counties. Redden Denmark's father, William w Revolutionary soldier, who died in Warren County at the age of The Groover family's ancestor, John Gruber, was killed by the T at his home in Effingham County about 1780. James Young's fa William Young, was a member of the Council of Safety in Savanna 1775. He died in Screven County.

The early settlers in Bulloch were fortunate in tha the Indians been removed from the area by treaty. There were no bloody conf between the white man and the red man such as those that took i in other sections of the state.

Major Anciaux

The most famous of the soldiers receiving grants of land in Bu was Nicholas Anciaux, a Frenchman and friend of Lafayette. After war he probably had an import business in Savannah as he ow wharf there. He spent part of his time at his plantation on Mill (in Bulloch County. His wife, Lydia Richardson, was an active me of New Hope Methodist Church. His daughter married John Mac son Berrien, later a member of Andrew Jackson's cabinet.

This extract from an article in *The Atlanta Constitution* reprinted in *The Statesboro News* (April 18, 1902) tells of this (ship. It was written by Wm. Berrien Burroughs, one of Anci descendants:

Major Berrien at this time, "Feb. 8, 1800" was the state treasurer ar living at Louisville, which was the capital of Georgia, and it required days to reach Savannah by private conveyance. He and his son, Johr Pherson, would make it convenient to spend the night, with his old comj in arms, Major Nicholas Anciaux, who was a friend of LaFayette and with him to America. He was commissioned by Louis XVI as quarter treasurer De Deuxponts Royal regiment, and his commission is still pre by his descendants. He was with the Army at Cornwallis' surrender. Wl old soldiers were talking over the battles fought for freedom, young M rien wooed and won the only child, the accomplished and beautiful daug this gallant Frenchman.

J.A. Brannen has this to say of Berrien:

In 1810 John MacPherson Berrien was judge (of Bulloch Superior