

## INTRODUCTION

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To realize that the West boundary line of Franklin County, Georgia in the early nineteenth century constituted in part, the Western frontier of the United States is a startling discovery for even most native Georgians.

Along this frontier existed an unusual, if not a unique, relationship, between the Indians and the settlers without known parallel or precedent, as is developed hereafter by authentic documents, fully identified. An inexplicable paradox is apparent in any study of this type from the very beginning of Indian-White relationships. In a brief sampling, the problem is not lack of material, but rather a matter of proper selection.

Georgia in present terminology amounted to an emigration "super-highway" with many lanes leading in many directions; the passageway for the restless, ever-moving Frontiersmen as they blazed the trails and opened the way for the settlers, in their quest of the setting sun. Sad to say, it is almost universally accepted by most inexperienced researchers that prior to the first (1820) United States census of Georgia the records are, indeed rare. The exact opposite is true. There are voluminous records for this period preserved in the counties, private collections, State files of Governors and Legislative papers, Federal publications, etc; even records extending back to the period of the organization of the Trustees for the Colony. Many of these restless "movers", as they became known in history, never actually settled. When they happened to get caught in the "dragnet" of the census, it was purely by accident or it was a year to "Put in a Crop" so they could move on.

Some who planned to settle in a selected area, would go before and make preparation by clearing land and building a cabin or have a friend or relative do so for them. Even emigrants of this type could scarcely pass through the Frontier without leaving some permanent mark; there were all kinds of "papers" to be witnessed and signed, deeds, wills, bills of sale, court actions, passports, Federal or State, to enter the Indian lands, etc., or in some manner making an entry necessary on the "Record". This name, examined in the proper context, many times will point directly to the trail followed and indicate the approximate destination. A reversal along the same emigration route will probably reopen a trail after more than a century and a half, many times extending over several states and back to the point where the emigrating ancestor first touched America. Such is the value of these "scattered notes".

The true pattern of Indian-Frontiersman is incomplete without consideration of the vast multitude descended from Georgia's late Indian inhabitants, removed West of the Mississippi in the 1830's, whose family history is to them unfathomable. With little exception, knowledge of their ancestors' lives in the East as known only through family stories overshadowed, naturally, by legends of the Removal ("The trail of tears"), mistreatment by the United States, the Georgians, the Whites in general, even factions of their own people. All this developed through generations of high emotional feelings, not the least being the Civil War, in which their factional split continued as in their Removal. This group is just beginning, in the present generation, to put aside the pall of bitterness and hopelessness and yield to a desire to know more of their past. They know by family tradition and appearance that they are of White and Indian blood. How to begin their

search, is their most perplexing problem. There is an increasing flow of inquiries from this source to various State agencies, the contents of which literally cry out for help. Thus they desperately, almost without hope, try to search with only a store of sadly distorted legend from which to work.

It is largely for these individuals, connected in some manner with the Georgia Frontier, or who exist because of it, that this publication has been produced. It is not expected that full genealogies will be compiled by the use of these few sample documents and accompanying comment, rather that clues may be found through the vast sources of material available, but little known. Research in the frontier area is not for the impatient, faint-hearted researcher, expecting to spend a few hours and take home the "family tree" for a conversation piece. However, these "Primitive" records, unindexed (much of the time), faded and poorly written, and quaintly spelled, offer a reward to the inspired dedicated researcher beyond expectation.

Should this material prove to be beneficial to our members and patrons, additional material from the more obscure sources will be published in this quarterly as space permits.

### Sources

Georgia Department of Archives and History Records

National Archives-Record Group 75

Creek Census of 1833-Cherokee Census of 1835-Henderson Roll-

### GENEALOGY

#### JOHN ROSS

John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokees for some forty years and outspoken champion of the poor and illiterate Indians was one-eighth Cherokee, the son of Daniel Ross, a Scotman John Martin, first U. S. Agent to the Cherokees, and descendant of Nancy Ward, beloved woman of the tribe, was first Chief Justice and Treasurer of the Cherokees, also the same degree; as was Joseph ("Rich Joe") Vann, son of James Vann and wife Peggy, daughter of Walter Scott. There were many, many others, in fact, one could figure a conjecture at this point that all the Cherokee leaders were practically white.

However, we must consider some full bloods. Galigina (The Buck). Elias Boudinot, Editor of the Cherokee Phoenix, orator, teacher, minister, etc. His brother, Stand Watie, a leader in many fields, especially known as a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army and the last to surrender in June, 1865. Major Ridge (brevitted at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, War of 1812) was speaker of the Council and undoubtedly an orator to compete with any race. His son, John was one of the most fluent of writers, and a leader, who along with Boudinot, married prominent white girls while in school in New England. Sarah or "Sally" Rige married George Washington Pascal, Jr., son of Pascals prominent in Georgia's Gold Rush town of Auraria. They went to Texas and their descendants have long been prominent in legal circles there. Sequoyah, (George Gist), never "took on" the white man's ways to any extent. Yet he compiled the Cherokee alphabet, making possible written communication for the Cherokees. The number of individuals considered makes little if any change in the result.

Here is one of the points that cannot be generalized.

Some genealogies mentioned are listed hereafter:

## Ross Family Genealogy

William Shorey m. Ghigooie

Anne Shorey m. John McDonald

Mary McDonald m. Daniel Ross

1. Jennie m. Joseph Coody
2. Elizabeth m. John G. Ross
3. John m. Quatie (Elizabeth Brown Henley)
  - a. James m. Sarah Mannion
  - b. Allen m. Jennie Fields
  - c. Jane m. Return Jonathan Meigs
  - d. Silas M. Nannie R. Stiff
  - e. George m. Nancy Otterlifter
- m. (2) Mary Bryan Stapler
  - f. John m. Carolyn Lazaleer
  - g. Annie Bryan m. Leonidas Dobson
  - h. Mary
4. Susannah m. Henry Knave
5. Lewis m. Fannie Holt
6. Andrew m. Susan Lowrey
7. Annie m. William Knave
8. Margaret m. Elijah Hicks
9. Maria m. Jonathan Mulkey

I Major Ridge (c.1771-1839) m. Susie Wickett

1. John (c.1839) m. Sarah Bird Northrup
  - a. John Rollin (1827-1867)
  - b. Clarinda
  - c. Herman
  - d. Aeneas
  - e. Susan Catherin
  - f. Andrew Jackson
  - g. Flora Chamberlain
2. Sarah (Sallie) m. George Washington Paschal
  - a. George Washington III
  - b. Ridge (b.1845-) m. Virginia Winston Gasman

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II (Christian David) Oo-wa-tee,\* m. Susannah Reese

1. Elias Boudinot - (Galigina - The Buck)  
(1802-1839) m.<sup>1</sup> Harriet Ruggles Gold, d. 1836
- (2) Delight Sargent
  - a. Eleanor Susan
  - b. Mary Harriette
  - c. William Penn
  - d. Sarah Parkhill
  - e. Elias Cornelius
  - f. Frank Brinsmade
2. Stand (1806-1871) m. Sarah Caroline Bell  
(b.1820-) m. 1843-
  - a. Saladin (1847-1868)
  - b. Solon Watica (d.1869)
  - c. Cumiskey (1851-1863)
  - d. Minnie Josephine (1852-1875)
  - e. Charlotte Jacqueline (1857-1875)
3. Nancy m. John Fisher Wheeler d. 1880
  - a. Theodore Frelinghuysen
  - b. Susan
  - c. Mary Anna
  - d. Harriet Boudinot
  - e. Sara Paschal
  - f. John Caldwell
  - g. William Watie
  - h. Nannie

4. Mary Ann, m. John Walker Candy
  - a. Harriette
  - b. Susan
  - c. Elizabeth
5. Elizabeth m. Walter Webber
  - a. Walter
  - b. Charles Theodore
6. Susan
7. John Alexander m. Eliza Fields
  - a. Susannah Inez
  - b. Nannie Wheeler
8. Charles Edwin

\*Baptised as Christian David Watie, at Moravian Mission, Spring Place, Georgia

One of the strangest documents in the National Archives, Group 75, is now the Cherokee Agency at Southwest Point and, though unsigned, is composed by Agent Return Jonathan Meigs, of the War Department, judging by the handwriting. The document is headed, "Charles Fox Taylor's Pedigree: and bears date of November 14, 1811. A casual glance at the Fox-Davies "Armorial Families", reveals illustration of one hundred thirty-five coats of arms for this Fox family. The reasons or conditions by which this British officer left the army and chose to join the Cherokees is as mysterious today as the reason for recording Fox Taylor's Pedigree. The Taylors became prominent in the Cherokee nation with positions of the highest order, such as Delegate to Congress, President of the Executive Council, etc., and Fox Taylor's name is found often in the record.

#### Charles Fox Taylor's Pedigree

"Charles Taylor came into the Cherokee nation a captain in a British Regiment and married a Cherokee woman by whom he had a son named Thomas. Thomas married a Cherokee woman by whom he had three children, Richard, Fox and Susan. The first named Taylor was a natural son of the Fox family in England on that account the son of Thomas was called Fox and they have ever said and endeavored to say that they by blood are allied to the late Charles Fox. Thomas had a brother named Charles who died in the West Indies. The simple narrative from the widow of Thomas who is still living bears all the marks of truth. It will ever be observed that the first mentioned Taylor had a brother named Charles and a son also named Charles and that there has been three of that name the first mentioned that bore the name of Charles and the son of Thomas named his son by the Cherokee woman Fox knowing at the time he named him after his great grandfather in England.

November 14th 1811"

"The first Charles Taylor died in Charles Town So. Carolina".  
From Cherokee Agency papers Record Group 75-

#### Definitions

The term plantation as used herein means only "new settlement"-usually called simply "clearings" by the frontiersmen, not to be confused with a later era of Southern Colonels or "mint juleps", and large fields of cotton.

Another term Indian Reservation, simply was a plot of land reserved for certain influential tribal members, usually 640 sq. acres, and if desired included citizenship in the United States. References will be noted in much of the following material, as it appeared to have been used to influence the execution of treaties. The "Reservees", as they were called, were able to sell the "Reservations" and have cash to build their own fortunes.