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REPORT TO: Robert H. Turner [*Address deleted. Report published here with client's permission.*]

REPORT NO.: 36-C (Spartan/Roebuck Regiment, Phase 3)

ASSIGNMENT: Analysis of the men who served with Jonathan Turner, Constable, in the Spartan/Roebuck Regiment of Ninety Six District, South Carolina, 1775–83, with a focus on Capt. Jeremiah Dickson's Company.

LONG-TERM GOAL: Identify the birth family of Jonathan Turner of Greenville District, S.C., the subject of Lennon's published paper, "The Wives of Jonathan Turner: Identification of Women in Pre-Twentieth-Century South Carolina," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 92 (2004): 245–55. Conventional approaches to this goal have not yielded parental or sibling evidence.

TIME ALLOTMENT: 48.5 hours

REPOSITORY USED: Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee

PRINCIPAL SOURCES USED IN THIS ASSIGNMENT

Census Records:

1790–1810 U.S. Censuses. Spartanburg District, South Carolina. Images of original pages available by subscription at *Ancestry.com* (www.ancestry.com).

Print Publications:

Andrews, John Lennell Jr. *South Carolina Revolutionary War Indents: A Schedule*. Columbia, South Carolina: SCMAR, 2001.

Draine, Tony and John Skinner. *Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants in South Carolina*. Columbia, South Carolina: Congaree Publications, 1987.

Foster, Vernon, ed. *Spartanburg: Facts, Reminiscences, Folklore*. Spartanburg, South Carolina: Reprint Company, 1998.

Heitman, Francis B. *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army from its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1994.

Holcomb, Brent. *Spartanburg County, South Carolina Will Abstracts, 1787–1840*. Columbia, South Carolina: Privately Published, 1983.

———. *Spartanburg County, South Carolina, Minutes of the County Court, 1785–1799*. Greenville, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1980.

———. *South Carolina Deed Abstracts, 1773–1778, Books F–4 through X–4*. Columbia, South Carolina: SCMAR, 1993.

Print Publications, cont'd:

- . *Ninety Six District, South Carolina, Journal of the Court of Ordinary, Inventory Book, Will Book 1781–1786*. Easley, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1978.
- . *South Carolina Deed Abstracts, 1783–1788, Books I–5 through Z–5*. Columbia, South Carolina: SCMAR, 1996.
- Langdon, Barbara. *Spartanburg County Marriages, 1785–1911, implied in Probate Records*. Aiken, South Carolina: Langdon & Langdon Genealogical Research, 1992.
- Moss, Bobby. *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1983.
- Philbeck, Miles S. and Grace Turner. *Burke County, North Carolina, Surviving Will and Probate Abstracts, 1777–1910*. Wilson, North Carolina: Privately Published, 1983.
- Pruitt, Albert Bruce. *Spartanburg County/District South Carolina, Deed Abstracts Books A–T, 1785–1827 (1752–1827)*. Easley, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1988.
- White, Virgil D. *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*. 4 vols. Waynesboro, Tennessee: National Historical Publishing Company, 1990–1992.
- Willis, Jeffrey. *Spartanburg, South Carolina*. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishers, 2005.

Website Offerings:

- “Background Information Concerning South Carolina State Group III Constables.” *South Carolina State Constables Alliance*. http://www.sconstable.org/Constable_Information_3.htm.
- Barton, Thomas E. “Ancestors of Thomas E. Barton.” *Family Origins Genealogy Software: The Thomas Barton Family Origins, Adam to Eve*. <http://www.familyorigins.com/users/b/a/r/Thomas-E-Barton/index.html>.
- Floyd, W. D. “Bill.” *Burke County, NC Marriage Bonds*. <http://www.rfci.net/wdfloyd/burkgrm.html>.
- “General Robert Anderson,” *City of Clemson, South Carolina*. <http://web.archive.org/web/20010105124800/http://cityofclemson.org/stone1.htm>. Webpage: “Sites Around Clemson.”
- “Goucher Baptist Church Minutes, Union County (now Cherokee County).” *Piedmont Historical Society*. <http://www.piedmont-historical-society.org/oct1995.html>.
- Freeman, Mark and Carolyn Terrell, “Potter Family of Spartanburg Co., S.C.” <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~markfreeman/potter.html>.
- Pool, Henry T., III. “William ‘the Tailor’ Poole.” *Genealogy of the Poole’s* [sic]. <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/6059/willia.htm>.
- Sherman, William Thomas. “Calendar and Records of the Revolutionary War in the South, 1780–1781.” *American Revolution.Org: Scholar’s Showcase*. PDF link at <http://www.americanrevolution.org/warinthesouth.html>.
- “South Carolina Land Plats.” Database and abstracts. *South Carolina Department of Archives and History*. <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/search/default.asp>.
- Watson, Alan D. “The Constable in Colonial North Carolina.” *North Carolina Department of Archives and History*. <http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hp/colonial/Nchr/Subjects/watson5.htm>.

BACKGROUND

This project represents the third phase of an extensive study of several South Carolina back country militia units during the Revolutionary War. Phase One (Report 36) detailed the men of Capt. Benjamin Tutt’s Independent Company that included **John Justice Sr. and sons Simeon and John Jr., possible kinsmen of Client’s Turner ancestors**. Phase Two (Report 36-B) identified and initiated study of more than 550 members of the Spartan/Roebuck’s Regiment that included seven Turners.

Several residential clusters have emerged from ongoing efforts to sort the soldiers into their respective companies and to locate their residences at enlistment:

<u>CAPTAIN</u>	<u>CLUSTER I.D.</u>	<u>GENERAL LOCATION</u>	<u>TURNERS</u>
Moses Wood	Boiling Springs	Shoaly Creek, Lawson's Fork	Henry & John
Jeremiah Dickson	South Pacolate	b/w Boiling Springs & Cowpens	Samuel
Vardry McBee	Cowpens	around Thickety Creek	William
Philomeon Waters	Newberry	Laurens/Newberry Co.	James

Moses Wood's company was detailed in Report 36-B, where intriguing connections to Client's ancestors and associates were documented.

The current project has two focal points:

- Part One:** Jonathan Turner, Constable and Private
Part Two: Capt. Jeremiah Dickson's Company

Subsequent research will discuss McBee's Company, which has proved to be closely aligned with Dickson's. If necessary, Waters's unit will be detailed in a final phase.

PART ONE: Jonathan Turner, Constable and Private

As discussed in Report 36-B, two Turners of Roebuck's Regiment could not be previously placed within one of the above companies:

Turner, John	Served in the militia under Col. Roebuck after fall of Charleston; was in service in 1782.
Turner, Jonathan	Served as a constable in 1776; served in militia under Col. Roebuck after fall of Charleston.

Jonathan is potentially the Jonathan ("Jonathan I") who later appears on the censuses of North Carolina's Rutherford County and the adjacent South Carolina districts of Spartanburg, Pendleton, and Anderson.

The constable Jonathan who served under Colonel Roebuck (presumably as a private) is a shadowy figure. Clues that would suggest an obvious research path are missing: the county court that appointed him, the name of his captain[s], and enlistment details. Without this basic data, locating his home and a possible family is a significant challenge.

Nonetheless, the following four deductions provide a starting point:

- He was born before 1755 (to be of age in 1776).
- He enjoyed some degree of social responsibility and trust (to be appointed constable).
- He joined Colonel Roebuck after May 1781 (to have enlisted after the fall of Charleston) and before August 1781 (to have enlisted before Roebuck was captured by British).
- He likely lived in South Carolina's old Ninety Six District (to have joined Roebuck's Company).

Historical context on the role of the constabulary in “the twins” North and South Carolina might also provide a foundation for developing clues to Jonathan’s residence, social position, and family connections.

The Constabulary

According to one modern essay, South Carolina constables “have long distinguished themselves as law enforcement officers. They were among the first officers in their communities, often chosen because they were the biggest and the strongest. More often than not they were chosen because they were the only ones that would serve as a protector of the community. These constables would most likely serve their communities without pay and compensation.” [“Background Information Concerning South Carolina State Group III Constables,” *South Carolina State Constables Alliance* (http://www.sconstable.org/Constable_Information_3.htm).]

Essentially a law enforcement officer, the historic constable’s task was threefold: 1) to prevent a breach of the peace, 2) to subdue those breaking the peace, and 3) to punish those who break the peace. It was a dangerous job that seemed to draw men from specific social stratas. According to a study on *North* Carolina constables:

“the constabulary seemed to devolve upon the middle order of society. The compensation and very nature of the position—menial tasks and dealing with the roughest elements of society—would have alienated the elite, who sought more prestigious and rewarding positions. Not surprisingly, civil and military officers, members of the General Assembly (past and current), clergymen, physicians, lawyers, and those “exempt by the laws of England” were excused from constabulary service. In essence, constables were drawn from the farmers, ferry keepers, tavern keepers, and artisans of the day.” [Alan D. Watson, “The Constable in Colonial North Carolina,” North Carolina Department of Archives and History (<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hp/colonial/Nchr/Subjects/watson5.htm>), emphasis added.]

Constables were appointed annually by the county courts in as few or as many numbers as thought necessary for the geographic expanse and population of the county. (Frontier counties required more attention than did the more settled ones.) Their duties included attending court, serving warrants, collecting taxes, auctioning estates, capturing military deserters and runaway slaves, and so on. As with North Carolina, counties in South Carolina were divided into military districts, also called captain’s district. Each would have a militia captain and at least one constable.

Given this context, known facts for “Jonathan I” Turner of Rutherford, Spartanburg, and Anderson suggest he is a viable candidate for Jonathan Turner, Constable and RW soldier.

Militia Service

The standard reference for S.C. Revolutionary War service, Moss’s *Roster of South Carolina Patriots* (as discussed in Report 3) provides only one clue for pursuit: This Jonathan, constable, saw service under General Roebuck *after* the fall of Charleston, which dates his enlistment to mid-May 1780 or the following weeks. Because thousands of men were prompted to enlist immediately after this dramatic event, more information is needed to isolate Jonathan among them. The following source, omitted from Moss, provides an additional clue:

Andrews, *South Carolina Revolutionary War Indents: A Schedule*, p.70.

Book 3749 X

Name: Turner, Jon^a

Granted for: **Militia duty, under Col. Anderson**, Roebuck’s Regiment, Ninety-Six District

Amount: 5 pounds

Only one Jonathan Turner has been identified in Roebuck's Regiment. It may be concluded that this is the constable. *His officer, "Col. Anderson," is the key to locating Jonathan's residence.* Anderson is a well-known figure in the Carolina backcountry, the man for whom Anderson District/County was named. Personal and service data that is known for him may be consolidated as follows:

COL. ROBERT ANDERSON:

Born 1741, Augusta Co., Va.; d. Jan 1813; m. Anne Thompson, Lydia Turpin Maverick, and Jane Harris Reese. Served as a captain in the rangers from November 1775 to May 1779 and was a captain from 14 January 1779 to May 1780 in Pickens's Brigade. He then served in various campaigns until 18 April 1781, when he was made colonel of the Upper Ninety Six Regiment, which he commanded until 30 Mar 1783. He was present at King's Mountain, Musgrove's Mill, Eutaw Springs, and Cowpens. [Moss, p.21, cites Heitman, 71; A.A.122a, I1556, W347; DAR XXXIV, 167; and *Patriot Index*.]

Anderson's force was largely involved with protecting the frontier along the Ninety Six District against Indians and Tories. As such, he commanded a unit in General Williamson's 1776 campaigns against the Cherokee that resulted in the erection of Fort Rutledge. He therefore likely knew John Justice and his sons who were among the first to man the fort under Captain Benjamin Tutt, as discussed in Report 36. [See also William Thomas Sherman, "Calendar and Records of the Revolutionary War in the South, 1780-1781," *American Revolution.Org: Scholar's Showcase* (PDF link at <http://www.americanrevolution.org/warinthelouth.html>;) and "General Robert Anderson," *City of Clemson, South Carolina* (<http://web.archive.org/web/20010105124800/http://cityofclemson.org/stone1.htm>), under webpage: "Sites Around Clemson."]

Anderson's precise connection to Roebuck's regiment remains unclear. Both officers served in the much larger Pickens Brigade. Possibly Anderson assumed command, in one form or another, of Roebuck's men after the latter was captured by the British at Mud Lick Creek. Most of the men connected to him were identified via his return of men in *Roebuck's* Regiment. Nevertheless, the enclosed list of 103 men are those most likely to have served with Jonathan, Constable, at some point. Upcoming research in Revolutionary War records will include them.

For current purposes, it is important to note the presence of three key individuals on Anderson's return:

Jerry Connaway	a suspected Turner kinsman
Edward Hooker	neighbor of "Jonathan I" Turner in 1800, Spartanburg
James Rhodes	in-law of Client's ancestor, Jonathan ³ Turner

PART TWO:

Capt. Jeremiah Dickson's Company

Lennon Report 36-B presented Captain Jeremiah Dickson's company as part of Roebuck's Regiment. Current research details the Turners and their comrades who served in it. Evidence shows that Vardry McBee's company was closely aligned, both geographically and genealogically, with Dickson's. However, time limitations has required separate treatments of the two. McBee will be covered in the next phase.

Current research clarifies three important points:

- the vicinity from which Dickson drew the core of his men identified thus far: the region centered around the North Pacolite River, its offshoot Buck Creek, and the neighboring Thickety Creek of the Broad River. This includes the Cowpens battlefield and is very near Capt. Moses Wood's community.

- Samuel of Dickson's Company was *not* the son of Henry Turner of Wood's company, a possibility raised by the last research segment.
- The relevant Samuel shows intriguing ties to the Turners of Pendleton District, to their possible Justice kinsmen, and to other Spartanburg families important to this search.

Samuel Turner (wife Fanny Lackey)

At least three Samuels lived in Spartanburg during and following the Revolution, and all lived in the same general vicinity. The one of interest here is described this way in Moss:

Samuel Turner Enlisted Spartanburg under Capt. Jeremiah Dickson and Col. Thomas; next was under Capt. Anthony Coulter and was in a battle with the Cherokee. After the fall of Charleston, he served under Col. Roebuck. Married Fanny Lackey 1825 Burke County, N. C., and died 1846 McDowell County, N.C. In 1833, Henry Turner of Spartanburg and Noah W. Lackey of McDowell made affidavits. [Moss: 943, cites A.A.7961A, Indents X3750; White, III: 3560.]

Two candidates exist for this Samuel.

- Samuel, alleged son of private Henry Turner Sr. of Moses Wood's Company by Henry's wife Sarah (née Murphy). The family clustered in the Shoaly Creek/Boiling Springs community (see Lennon Report 36-B). He was born about 1766 and is believed to be the man who died in Jefferson County, Alabama, in 1852. (This "identity" is held forth by the Turner DNA Project, with which Client is associated; see <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~turnerdna>.) No evidence has been found to suggest that this Samuel served in the Revolution.
- Samuel, apparent son of Major George Turner of the 1st South Carolina Regiment. The family clustered around Buck Creek, northeast of Boiling Springs, and extended eastward to Thickety Creek. This Samuel was born about 1762.

Acceptable evidence does not exist to attach the RW Samuel Turner to a birth family. However, numerous records exist for "Samuel Turner" in Spartanburg before, during, and after the Revolution. Sorting them is difficult because of the overlap in associates and neighborhoods.

Nevertheless, several documents support an hypothesis that the second Samuel was the private in Dickson's Company:

9 October 1790

Spartanburg

William Dickson of Spartanburg to Henry Turner of same: 150 acres on **north side Pacolet River**, part of 533 acres where Dickson now lives; bordering Anthony Coulter, Elizabeth Dickson and Solomon Abbitt. Witnesses: **Samuel Turner**, Richard Turner, and John Fowler. [Pruitt, *Spartanburg Deeds*: 72, citing original Deeds C: 136-7.]

22 February 1812

Spartanburg

Plat for 250 acres for **Samuel Turner** on Pacolet River and Thickety Creek surveyed by Henry Turner. Others involved were "Mrs. Smith," Lowe, Warren, and Lunford. [Database "South Carolina Land Plats," database and abstracts, *South Carolina Department of Archives and History* (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/search/default.asp>) citing original Book 43: 157.]

[n.d.] November 1813

Spartanburg

Samuel Turner of Spartanburg to **James Lackey** of same, in exchange for Lackey paying “half the cost of providing a right from states office for 250 acres,” Turner sold 125 acres bordering Brice. Witnesses: George Turner and John Low. Signed by Samuel Turner. Witness oath April 11 1814 by George Turner before Henry Turner. [Pruitt, *Spartanburg Deeds*: 495; citing original Book O: 134-5.]

The following documents also help to isolate the neighborhood:

28 March 1803

Spartanburg

James Lackee of Spartanburg to John Tolson of same: 100 acres on north side Pacolate River where James now lives, bordering Leonard Adcock. Witnesses: Muse Tolleson and James Moore. [Pruitt, *Spartanburg Deeds*: 252, citing original Book I: 62-4.]

10 March 1804

Spartanburg

John Low Sr. of Spartanburg to James Lackey of same, for 10 shillings: 100 acres on north side Pacolate River bordering J. L. Adcock, John Lackey and Buck’s Branch, granted to John Low. Witnesses: Jonathan Low Jr. and Clabourn Holl [sic]. Signed John Low. Witnessed by oath, Oct. 23, 1804, Clabourn Hall [sic] before John Lipscomb. [Pruitt, *Spartanburg Deeds*: 280, citing original Book I 478-9.]

13 January 1806

Spartanburg

James and Loranah Lackey of Spartanburg to James Campbell of same: 100 acres bordering John Low, Pacolate River and Dart’s old line. Witnesses: Levi Rainwater and James Cannon. [Pruitt, *Spartanburg Deeds*: 320; original Book K: 333-4.]

6 March 1806

Spartanburg

John Lackey of Spartanburg to John Tolleson of same: 100 acres on waters of and on north side of Pacolate River bordering Buck’s Branch and Leonard Adcock; lower end of 300 acres grant to Frances Ballinger who sold to John Lackey. [Pruitt, *Spartanburg Deeds*: 283, citing original Book K: 370-1.]

Most of these people can be found in the neighborhood of the relevant Samuel Turner on the Spartanburg enumerations from 1790 through 1810:

1790 U.S. census, Spartanburg

Leonard Adkin company

Henry Turner 1 male 16+ 2 females

[skip14]

John Lackey

[skip 11]

Saml. Turner 1 male 16+ 2 females
 1 male -16

[skip 1]
 Richard Turner 1 male 16+

[skip 15]
 Jonathan Low

[p.29, cols.1 & 2, www.ancestry.com.]

1800 U.S. census, Spartanburg

James Moore

[skip 8]
 Jonathan Low

[skip 8]
 John Lackey

[skip 8]
Samuel Turner 1 male 0-10 1 female 26-45
 1 male 10-16
 1 male 16-26
 1 male 26-45

[skip 3]
 Henry Turner 1 male 0-10 3 females 0-10
 1 male 16-26 1 female 26-45
 1 male 26-45

[skip 2]
 Sarah Lackey

[skip 8]
 Clayborn Holt

[pp.6-8, www.Ancestry.com]

1810 U.S. census, Spartanburg

George Turner 1 male 0-10 2 females 0-10
 1 male 16-26 1 female 16-26

[skip 9]
Saml. Turner 1 male 10-16 1 female 45+
 1 male 26-45

[skip 2]
 Polly Turner 1 male 0-10 1 female 26-45

[p.190a, www.ancestry.com]

These census entries suggest that Samuel had children before his late-life marriage to Fanny Lackey in 1828 (a marriage documented by RW pension application W4350 and Bounty Land Warrant file 17589-160-55, abstracted in White, 3:3560). The identity of a first wife or consort is unknown, but the following document suggests at least two possibilities:

23 January 1810

“**Samuel Turner** (Spartanburgh) to **Demps Murry** (same); for love and affection give all my goods and chattels—a bay mare and sorrel mare, 2 feather beds and furniture, a loom with all its utensils for weaving, a pot and oven and skillet, 6 plates, a dish, and bason. Witness Ephraim Potter and Elizabeth Garrett.” Signed Samuel Turner. Witness oath same day of Ephraim Potter to Henry Turner. Recorded Apr. 2 1810.” [Pruitt, *Spartanburg Districts*, citing original Book M: 214.]

The participation of Ephraim Potter and Elizabeth Garrett promotes this Samuel as the Revolutionary War soldier: Potter was the soldier’s brother-in-law and Garrett was his sister. Yet other elements of the document is puzzling. Demps should not be his legal wife or he would not donate property to her under a different surname. Nor would a man typically give all of his property to a wife, unless they had no known children and the law was so constructed that she would not be his known heir. Samuel does show a noticeable shortage of children throughout the census years, *possibly* suggesting the death of a former wife and an interim before forming a relationship with Demps.

A donation of this type *was* common between common-law spouses. It was also characteristic of an elderly or invalid man who was being cared for by a grown child, prompting an exchange of property for that care. In his 1832 application for pension, Samuel stated that he had a daughter, aged 50 (i.e., born 1782). If this were Demps, she was of age to be married by 1810. Nothing else promoting a connection between a Turner and a Murry has been found. Because data is so lacking at this point, no further theories can be offered concerning this person or the relationship with Samuel.

Samuel remained in Spartanburg until after 1820, his last census appearance in the district. His 1828 marriage to Fanny Lackey is supported by a Burke County, North Carolina, marriage bond. He appears on the 1830 census of Burke (p.184), and the 1840 census of Burke (p.344), while the widowed Fanny appears on the 1860 McDowell County enumeration (p. 154). [For marriage bond, see W. D. “Bill” Floyd, *Burke County, NC Marriage Bonds* (<http://www.rfci.net/wdfloyd/burkgrm.html>).]

Samuel and his cluster assume prime value to this project from three standpoints:

JUSTICE AND WADE CONNECTION

Lennon Report 34 identified the Spartanburg neighborhood in which Simeon Justice and his brother-in-law Edmund Wade lived in 1790 via landholdings of neighbors and the following document:

12 September 1791, Spartanburg District

At an Intermediate Court held at the Courthouse on the second Monday of September . . . ordered that **Edmund Wade oversee the road from Broad River to the upper Island Ford, to Packolate River** near John Hightower’s issued. [Holcomb, *Minutes 1785-1799*: 285, citing original Ordinaries Office and Intermediate Court, 1790-1791: 25.]

This road, as represented on the 1820 Robert Mills map of Spartanburg, ran directly from Cobbs Ford at the juncture of Pacolate River and Bucks Creek northeast through Cowpens up to Island Ford in Rutherford County. (Many of the census neighbors hailed from or had familial ties to Rutherford.) The road cut through the Samuel Turner neighborhood, proving that Edmund Wade and his wife Nancy Justice, later a Turner associate in Pendleton District, lived in Samuel Turner’s community.

As previously shown, it appears that the James Turner who is listed in the Justice/Wade census neighborhood in 1790 was Samuel’s brother. James is the only adult of the name yet identified in upper Spartanburg at the time:

1790 U.S. census, Spartanburg

Capt. Isaac Young Company

[entry 11]

James Turner	1 male 16+	1 female
	3 males -16	

[skip 6]

<i>Edmund Waid</i>	1 male 16+	3 females
	2 male -16	

[skip 15]

<i>Simuan Justice</i>	1 male 16+	4 females
	3 males -16	

[pp. 32–33, www.ancestry.com]

James was a deacon in the Bucks Creek Church and was buried in its cemetery. The following abstract from an associated church provide other Turner connections:

“Friday the 16th day of February 1816. In Conference the case of Shadrick Prewett & William Spencer was taken up the members from Buck Creek Church presen[t] **James Turner Henry Turner Ephraim Potter John Cantrell Richard Turner** & Samuel Trollenger the Question was put Whether Brother Spencer should pay Brother Prewett forty Dollars on a note of John Kiger and them that thought Spencer ought to pay Prewitt was to make it known by Rising up. Brother Henry Turner Ephraim Potter John Cantrell Richard Turner Joshua Richards & Samuel Trollenger. Six Rose for Brother Spencer paying of Brother Prewitt the \$40 which was a majority.” Signed John Lipscomb.

[“Goucher Baptist Church Minutes, Union County (now Cherokee County,” *Piedmont Historical Society* (<http://www.piedmont-historical-society.org/oct1995.html>).]

All these families were related. As previously shown:

- James, Henry, and Richard Turner should be the sons of George and his second wife Anna, as previously shown.
- Ephraim Potter married George’s daughter Betty. [See Mark Freeman and Carolyn Terrell, “Potter Family of Spartanburg Co., SC” (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~markfreeman/potter.html>).]
- John Cantrell’s children Ann and William married George’s children Middleton and Jane. [For Ann Cantrell, see <http://hometown.aol.com/adj61/page1a.htm> and <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~shipleyharrison/Cantrellfamily.htm>.]
- All were members of Buck Creek Church with James Turner, even though they are arbitrarily divided between two different census districts in 1790: James Turner, John Cantrell, the Waids, and Justices in Young’s Company and the others in Leonard Adkins’s.

The following connections are clear from this and former reports:

bef.1784 Edmund Wade married Nancy Justice in Rutherford County, North Carolina, or Spartanburg District, South Carolina. They lived in the same neighborhood in which “Jonathan I” Turner I would appear on the 1790 census.

1790 The Wades, Simeon Justice, and brothers Samuel and James Turner lived in the Buck Creek-Cowpens-Thickely Creek community.

- 1800 The widowed Nancy (Justice) Wade relocated to Pendleton District in the Pumpkintown neighborhood of Sarah Turner and apparent son, Ransom.
- 1822 Nancy Wade posted bond for Archibald Turner in Pendleton District, 1823, when he faced a criminal charge.
- 1830 Ransom Turner relocated to Anderson District very near Client's ancestor Jonathan³ Turner.

This establishes a pipeline from Client's earliest documented ancestor, Jonathan³, to the Samuel Turner family of Buck and Thickety Creeks.

JUSTICES OF BURKE COUNTY

The connection between Turners and Justices is an important one. As abbreviated above and detailed in earlier reports, the connection spanned generations and crossed county and state lines. New research provides additional evidence of this long-lasting tie. Samuel Turner's removal to Burke County (later McDowell) is important when one considers boundary changes:

- 1777 Burke County was created from Rowan and adjoined Old Tryon, which adjoined the state line with South Carolina (and future Spartanburg County).
- 1779 Rutherford County was created from Old Tryon and joined Burke on its north and South Carolina (future Spartanburg) on its south.
- 1800 Buncombe County was created from Burke and Rutherford
- 1842 McDowell County created from Burke and Rutherford and adjoined Buncombe.

County and state lines were no barrier to the families who lived along them. Members of the Turner communities who straddled the North and South Carolina boundary were no exception. Prior reports have documented a fluid Turner-Justice community in the area where Burke/Rutherford/Buncombe/McDowell Counties meet Ninety Six, Spartanburg, Greenville, and Pendleton Districts. If Samuel holds true to the overall pattern, he may have had kinsmen living across the line in Burke that prompted his removal there late in life.

Justice family members were established in Burke County before Samuel arrived. The posted marriages identify the following:

- 1823 Marriage of Elender Justice to Jesse Martin; Wm Nesbit security and James Allen witness [Floyd, *Burke County, N.C. Marriage Bonds.*]
- 1823 Marriage of James Melony and Polly Justice, Dimmon Dorsey security [Floyd, *Burke County, N.C. Marriage Bonds.*]

OTHER TURNERS OF BURKE COUNTY

Other Turners were established in Burke before Samuel arrived. Census and marriage records identify the following:

- 1810 Mat Turner 2 males 0-10 [p. 354]
 2 males 10-16
 1 male 16-26
 1 male 26-45
 1 male 45+
- 1815 William Turner married Margaret Huntly; John Turner.
 [Floyd, *Burke County, N.C. Marriage Bonds.*]
- 1819 Harris Turner marriage of Solomon Dorset and Elizabeth Bradburn.
 [Floyd, *Burke County, N.C. Marriage Bonds.*]
- 1820 George Turner marriage of David Spencer and Mary Settlemeyer.
 [Floyd, *Burke County, N.C. Marriage Bonds.*]
- 1820 David Turner 1 male 0-10 2 females 0-10 [p. 45]
 1 male 26-45 1 female 26-45
 1 female 45+
- John Turner 1 male 16-26 1 female 10-16 [p. 77]
 3 males 16-28 1 female 45+
 1 male 45+
- [*previous Mat. Turner neighborhood*]
- Joseph Turner 2 males 0-10 1 female 0-10 [p. 101]
 1 male 26-45 1 female 26-45
- Solomon Turner 4 males 0-10 1 female 0-10 [p. 35]
 1 male 10-16 1 female 26-45
 1 male 26-45
- 1821 John Turner married Polley Pitman, James Pitman and J. Burgin.
 [Floyd, *Burke County, N.C. Marriage Bonds.*]

Time limitations did not permit pursuit of these families and their possible connections to Samuel Turner. They should be investigated in future research

Buck's Branch/Thickety Creek Connection to Dickson's Company

The community in which these Turners lived—centering upon Buck's Branch of North Pacolate and eastward to Thickety Creek—provided many men to Dickson's militia company. To date, only a small percentage of the company has been identified, yet several of its men proved to have ties to the Turners, to important Turner associates, and to other Turner residences. A complete list of the men appears later in this report. Of those, the following are key associates:

SOLOMON ABBOTT

Solomon first enlisted under Captain Dennis Trammell in Colonel John Thomas Jr.'s Regiment. He later served under Captain John Mapp and Colonel Roebuck, then joined Jeremiah Dickson's company in Marion's Brigade. He was discharged in the fall of 1781 and served for the rest of war as a minuteman

variously under Captains Dennis Trammell, Charles Lawson, Jeremiah Dickson, Anthony Coulter, John Mapp, and Colonels Thomas, Roebuck and White. Along with Jonathan Turner, he was issued a stub indent for his service as per Colonel Anderson's return of Roebuck's Regiment.

Solomon was born in 1761 in the Rutherford or Wake County, North Carolina, the alleged son of William and Mary Sarah (Dennard) Abbott, who married about 1760. The family moved into Spartanburg before the Revolution where **Solomon married Phoebe Turner**, Samuel's apparent sister, before 1790. They both remained in Spartanburg until their deaths in 1815 (Phebe) and 1856 (Samuel). They are both buried in the Abbott family cemetery in Cherokee Springs. [Moss: 6, cites A.A.2, Indents X1075; White, I: 4.; Andrews: 51. See also "RE: Solomon Abbott, Spartanburg, SC," Abbott Family Genealogy Forum (www.genforum.com) and "Solomon Abbott," *The Heard Family* (<http://www.heardsrus.com/data/grpf54.html>).]

WILLIAM HEADEN

William enlisted about 1777 in Ninety Six District under Captain Vardry McBee. From the fall of 1779, he served variously under McBee, Captains Jeremiah Dixon, John Mapp and Colonels Thomas, Roebuck, and Farr. At the time of the Battle of Cowpens, Headen was on furlough at his father's house about 1.7 miles away. He volunteered for the battle, then served under Dickson after April 1780. He was at some point a captain and often served as a scout and sent against the Cherokee.

Headen was born in 1760 in Loudoun County, Virginia. Soon after the Revolution he moved to North Carolina for two years, returned to South Carolina and in 1786 moved to Washington County, Georgia. He moved a final time in 1811 to St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. He married at an unknown time to Susannah Robertson. Most importantly, **he was a brother-in-law of Samuel Turner**: James and Henry Turner married the sisters Margaret and Tamar Headen, daughters of William Headen Sr. [Moss: 431, cites pension appl. White: vol. 2:1586. See also, "Guestbook for The Robertson Genealogy Exchange," *Robertson Genealogy Exchange* (<http://robertson-ancestry.com/rgeguest.htm>).]

HENRY PETTIT

Henry enlisted Ninety Six District in June 1776 and served at various times under Captains James Wood, James Smith, Henry White, Dennis Trammel, Dickson, William Smith and Colonels Wofford, Thomas, Lacey, and Roebuck. He was in the battles at Musgrove's Mills, Blackstock's Planation, and Cowpens (wounded) as well as Indian skirmishes and scouting parties.

Born in 1763 in New Jersey, Pettit moved when young to Spartanburg with father Joshua. **He married there in 1782 to Ann Pool**, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stovall) Pool—**possibly the same family to which Client's Pool/Pettypool ancestors of Spartanburg and Greenville belong**. The Pettits moved to Rutherford County, North Carolina, about 1814 and Henry died there in 1832. [Moss: 769 cites Salley, *Doc*, p.99; A.A.5900; Indents M458, X2037, 3670; White, III: 2673-4. Also "Some Descendants of Joshua Pettit of New Jersey and South Carolina," *The Pettit Correspondent*, 2: 87. Also see Henry T. Pool, III, "William 'the Tailor' Poole," *Genealogy of the Poole's* (<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/6059/willia.htm>).]

THOMAS TRAMMELL

Thomas enlisted in the spring of 1780 in Union District and served under Captains Joseph Hughes, Jeremiah Dickson, Dennis Trammell, and Colonels Brandon and Roebuck. He was involved in numerous skirmishes with the Tories and was primarily involved with frontier protection.

Born about 1747 in Fairfax County, Virginia, Trammell is reportedly the son of Dennis Trammell (d.1777, Union Dist.) and Elinor Burke. **He married Mary Turner, apparent sister of William**, in 1775. They lived near the King's Mountain battlefield, placing them slightly east of the Thickety Creek/Cowpens vicinity of Samuel Turner. This proximity promotes Mary as a candidate for Samuel's kinswoman.

Immediately following the close of war, the Trammells moved to Hancock County, Georgia, where they lived for thirteen years, then moved several more times before Thomas died in Upson County in 1823. Mary moved to Chambers County, Alabama, before 1836 when she applied for a widow's pension. Most of the information known about her comes from this pension. Included is an affidavit of William Turner, dated 1846 in Henry County, Georgia. He states his birth family moved from North Carolina to Union District in 1773 and two years later, Mary married Thomas Trammell who lived *about two miles away*. William joined them shortly thereafter. [Moss: 939, cites McCall, III: 229, A.A.7891, Indents X2431; White, III: 3523. See also query of bilgro@netdoor.com (Nancy), *Chris Gaunt's Home Page* (<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~cgaunt/etc/comp258.txt>). For Dennis, see "Ancestors of David G. Beshore: Notes" (<http://www.enerspace.com/Ancestry/ged56/aqwn08.htm>). Also the posting at <http://genforum.genealogy.com/trammell/messages/846.html>.]

Family data on Mary herself is contradictory. She was born either 1757 or 1767, possibly in Hanover County, Virginia. There is no doubt she died 28 August 1851 in Chambers County and was buried in Emory Chapel cemetery. Her obituary reportedly identifies her father as James. However, the document has not been viewed and it must be noted that such records are not entirely accurate because the information was provided by individuals who may not have had firsthand knowledge of the statements they made. To date, nothing has been found concerning a James Turner in Union District. Another theory identifies Mary's father as a Colonel Thomas Turner of Virginia and credits her with an unnamed sister married to Martin Hammond of Brandon's Brigade. Nothing concrete has been found about these individuals. Future research should identify her birth family given the possibility that she is a relative of Samuel. [For competing theories concerning Mary, see "Sixth Generation: Ancestors of Thomas E. Barton," *Family Origins Genealogy Software: The Thomas Barton Family Origins, Adam to Eve* (<http://www.familyorigins.com/users/b/a/r/Thomas-E-Barton/index.html>). For Mary, see, Sandra Hill Smith, *Ancestors of Hill and Smith* (<http://users.htcomp.net/benny/d269.htm>). Also see, a purported nineteenth century account of her revolutionary war experience, "A Revolutionary Incident: Mrs. Trammell and the Tory," copied from an unidentified newspaper and posted as <http://genforum.genealogy.com/trammell/messages/930.html>.]

Men of Jeremiah Dickson's Company

Abbott, Solomon	See p. 13 of this report.
Conway, William	Enlisted 1778 or 1779 and served at various times until 1783. Was a ranger under Capts. Dennis Trammell, John Lawson, Jeremiah Dickson, John Mapp, and Cols. Anderson, Roebuck, and Whit. Served as Lieut. under Capt. John Lawson, was at Battle of Blackstock's Plantation, Cowpens (wounded), Mudlick, and Fair Forrest. Born 1761 on Broad River, S.C. but moved to Pacolet River at age 2. [Moss: 193, cites pension appl. S31263; White I:741.]
Dickson, James	Served Apr. 1782 to Oct. 1784 under Capt. Nathaniel Martin, Col. Polk, and Genl. Sumter. From Oct. to Jul. 1781 was in Roebuck's Regiment and served as horseman under Capt. John Lawson and "a Capt. Dickson." Also served under Capt. Chestnut. [Moss: 255, cites A.A.1933, indents M635, X3470, X3469, Salley <i>Docs</i> , p.88.]
Dickson, Jeremiah	Served as "capt. on horseback" under Cols. White, Roebuck, and Genl. Marion. [Moss: 255, cites A.A.1934, Indents X3470.]
Dickson, Joseph	Served as capt. in the militia under Col. Roebuck. [Moss: 255, cites pension appl. of William Headon.]

- Dobbs, Fontunatus Served as horseman in militia under Capt. Jeremiah Dickson and Col. Roebuck in 1782 and served in expedition against Indians. [Moss: 358., cites A.A.1957, Indents X3472, Z7.]
- Headen, William See p. 13.
- Holcomb, Jordan Enlisted Apr. 1781 Spartanburg Dist. under Capt. Dixon, Col. Roebuck and served four months. Lived in Spartanburg, Greenville, and Anderson Dists. after the war. Moved to Hall Co., Ga., in 1832. [<http://searches.rootsweb.com/usgenweb/archives/sc/military/revwar/h4250001.txt>.]
- Holcomb, Sherwood Enlisted 1779 and served under Capt. Dennis Trammell, Majr. Henry White, Lieut. Col. Roebuck, Col. John Thomas, and Genl. Pickens. Capt. John Lawson replaced Trammell. When Lawson was killed by Tories, Jeremiah Dickson replaced him. Holcomb was in skirmish against Bloody Bill Cunningham and skirmishes near Ninety Six under Col. Roebuck. Served one tour against Cherokee. Born 1753, N.C.; d. 1844; m. Jane Keith in 1782. After the war, moved to Warren Co., Ga., for two years, then to Franklin Co., then to Habersham. [Moss: 454, cites A.A.3679A, Indents 3550; White: 2:1675.]
- Pettit, Henry See p. 13.
- Pettit, Joshua Served in militia under Col. Roebuck before and after fall of Charleston and died before Sep. 1786. [Moss: 769, cites A.A.5901, Indents X3671.]
- Warren, Hugh Jr. Enlisted Jun. 1779 in Ninety Six Dist. near Pacolet River. Served under Capts. Denis Trammel, Jeremiah Dickson, Anthony Coulter, John Lawson, Major Parsons and Col. Roebuck. Was in several Indian skirmishes and expedition and was at Cowpens. Born 1764, Va., and moved when young to S. C. and lived about 12 miles from Wofford's Iron Works when enlisted. Moved 1808 to Ky., and appl. in 1834 Greene Co., and was still there 1845. [Moss: 968 cites Pension S31451; AA8225; X1256, 3764; White, III: 3683.]
- Warren, James Enlisted Oct. 1779 Greenville Dist. under St. Solomon Forrester, Capt. William Wofford, Maj. John Ford, and Col. John Thomas. Next under Sgt. Moses Dawsette and Capt. Jeremiah Dickson and stationed at Earl's Fort. Next under Capt. Dennis Trammel and Col. Roebuck and was at Cowpens and Ninety Six. Moved 1787 or 1788 to Ky. then to Ind. about 1821 and appl. for pension 1834 Johnson Co. Returned to Greene Co., Ky. in 1840 to live with son. Hugh Warren provided affidavit in 1845, age 96. [Moss: 968, cites AA8226 and Indents X3765; White, III: 3684.]
- Warren, William Enlisted Ninety Six Dist. and served under Capt. Jeremiah Dottey, Dennis Trammel, Jeremiah Dickson and Anthony Coulter and Cols. Thomas and Roebuck. Was in engagements with Tories and Indians. Born 1761, Va., and moved to S. C. when small. Served as substitute for father Hugh. Moved to Ky. about 1796 and appl. for pension 1834 Greene Co., and d. there 1842. Married Rhoda __ between 1774 and 1779, Greenville Dist. Her affidavit refers to a brother-in-law James Warren. [Moss: 968 cites A.A.8234, Indents X3766; White III: 3687.]

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

1. (Vitaly important) Pension application files should be ordered for all these Turners, suspected kinsmen, and most-intimate associates. Any and all those files could contain valuable genealogical information.
2. All information cited by the Internet offerings remain to be confirmed.
3. The investigation of McBee's militia company is slated for the next research phase.

—Rachal M. Lennon, CG