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Letters, Lumbees, and Lists

James Waters
Samuel W. Hodges
Smith Callaway Banks
Dorothy Durrence Simmons
Linda S. Hubbard

See next page for additional authors

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James Waters, Samuel W. Hodges, Smith Callaway Banks, Dorothy Durrence Simmons, Linda S. Hubbard, Mattie Lively, and Camilla A. Lanier

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Readings in Bulloch County History: Book 12

Letters,
Lumbees
and
Lists

Auspices
Bulloch County Historical Society
Post Office Box 42
Statesboro, Georgia 30459
LETTERS, LUMBEES AND LISTS

We are pleased to present this 12th Book of Readings in Bulloch County History. The three main divisions are significant.

We have first the Waters letters submitted by Society Member Paul C. Bunce. He also submitted the pictures of the original letters. A letter transcribed by Joyce Perkerson Poole and submitted by Society Life Member Mrs. Isaac (Nona Quinn) Bunce is the oldest letter we have published to date. Society Life Member Smith C. Banks researched and transcribed several letters including more fascinating Hodges Legacy Letters.

Society Member Mrs. Frank (Dottie) Simmons who is also an official of the Evans County Historical Society, submitted a condensed overview of the Croatan (Lumbee) Indian experience in Old Bulloch and Evans Counties. Linda Hubbard wrote an account of the history and migration of Lumbee Indians to our area where they lived and worked for half a century.

The late Camilla Lanier, former Society President, left us the History of Statesboro High School, 1901-1930, by Miss Mattie Lively. Mrs. Lanier had listed for us the faculty members and early graduates. We hope to publish later the remaining faculty roster Mrs. Lanier had recorded.

Statesboro, GA
April 1993

Kemp Mabry, Exec.
Vice President
Bulloch County
Historical Society
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LETTERS FROM JAMES WATERS TO HIS MOTHER, MRS. BENJAMIN WATERS

On the march from Pennsylvania near Winchester Va.

My Dear Beloved Mother, I received your kind letter and was glad to hear from you. But sorry to hear of the death of Sister Emily. But Dear Mother it is for the best or she would not bin taken from the bosom of a kind mother. I no your feelings But i have no idear but she is now smiling in the enjoyment of heaven and would not Be back for a thousand such worlds as this. So dont let her loss grieve you. My dear Mother. I received Sister Mary's letter and was glad to hear from them all. Dear Mother I am badly worn out. We have bin in Pennsylvania and Maryland and i am badly worn out. My feet is so sore i can hardly walk tho i have marched a long ways in that fix. We have not gained anything by going there. We have lost killed and wounded about 30 thousand men. We have bin in Louisiana and Maryland and i am badly worn out. My feet is so sore i can hardly walk tho i have marched a long ways in that fix. We have not gained anything by going there. We have lost killed and wounded about 30 thousand men. We have lost 2 from our Company our Capt E M Ford was killed and poor little Earn Newton was killed dead on the field. Mother will you please send his mother word about his death as soon as you Receive this as i have not time to hit any more at present.

(page two)

Brother

Tell Wiley Provisions is awful high here. i have to pay one Dollar per pound for all the Bacon i eat and Cant get much at that and other things in proportion. Dear Sister you must take this letter for all. i was glad to Receive your Kind letter and tell Jimmy to Kite to me. Now may the Lord guide and Protect you while in this troublesome world. My Prayer for you Dear Father Mother and Sisters. Remember me in your Prayers so that God who is able to Save us in that Kingdom with i hope is Prepared for us. I feel the need of Prayer on my Part. I got Shot through my Cote and Shirt on my arm near my Shoulder But was saved for some purpose i dont no what.

James A. Waters
Dear Mother I Rite you a few lines to inform you that we are all well at present truly hoping these few lines may reach you safe and find you and all the family enjoying better health. I want to see you very bad but cant come yet i am going to Savannah tomorrow but i shall have to return back on account of my cane i have one acre planted and some folks say it will make 10 Barrels off syrup tell Brother Wiley Mikell Guino Fays better on cane than anything i have tried it on by half i am afraid off losing my seed cane or i would come and see you from Savannah. i want to come before or about Christmas to see you an i think now i will fetch the children to see you all. i have made a pretty fare crop this year off corn cotton very pure potatoes very good i am not cutting ties at this time and have stopped for the balance of the year Margaret and the children all join me in sending our love to you all. no more at present only i remain your loving son until death

Jas A. Waters

Mrs. Benjamin Waters was Rachel Bryan, mother of Jane Waters. Jane Waters became the wife of John Allen Bunce and mother of James Allen Bunce and his three sisters. Jane was widowed twice and married last to Needham Lee. They had one child Piety Rachel Lee. Mrs. Walter Forbes. Aunt Piety always referred to James Waters as Uncle Jimmie. She had a tintype picture of him in Captain’s uniform.

These letters were copyed by me from originals in possession of Piety Rachel Lee Forbes. This material was prepared by me December 9, 1992 from xerox and photo copies.

Paul C. Bunce

This letter was written by James A. Waters to his mother Rachel Bryan Waters. Benjamin Waters was from New York and was a builder who built many houses in Savannah on Waters Avenue that we have been told was named for him. He built the house that is now owned by Wilson Groover and has been on the home tour. It was built in 1867. James Waters was a captain in the War for Southern Independence and lived near Blackshear after the war.

James Waters was the brother of Jane Elizabeth Waters and his sister Mary married Wiley Mikell 11/9/1840, thus the reason for him being referred to as brother Wiley. Jane was married three times. (1) In 1854 to John Allen Bunce who died in 1861 (2) David Wilson (3) In 1872 to Needham Lee.

The Bunce children were Mozelle who married Henry Wilson, James Allen who married Georgie Anne McElveen, Ann Elizabeth who married William Marion Proctor, and Mary Lane who died after an accidential fall from a barn lost at age 19. Jane Waters Bunce was my great-grandmother. There were no surviving children from the marriage to David Wilson.

Piety Rachel Lee was the only child of the marriage to Needham Lee. She married Walter Forbes and they had ten children. These letters were in possession of Piety Rachel Lee Forbes in the 1960's when i photographed them. She was the half-sister to my grandfather. She also had a tintype picture of James Waters in uniform with his sword.

Dec. 22, 1992

Paul C. Bunce
Letter in papers of Nona Quinn Bunce, believed held by her Aunt Sara Quinn Smith. Transcribed by Joyce Perkerson Poole 17 July 1949
Addressed to "Mrs. Rhoda Quinn, Danburg, Wilkes County, Georgia"
Postmarked Dahlonega Ga. and a word written above address reads "Missent"

Yallabusha, Miss. Jan 16, 1943 Monday evening

My Dear Mrs. Quinn

This is the first time that I have written you since we parted. Knowing you would have access to all the letters directed to that office, lest you grow jealous as it is prevalent in that climate, I will give you a few ideas to see if they may present themselves to your mind. You have learnt my ups and downs on the road, which would be inroads to be retired, suffice it to say we reached Home without any serious accidents. Found things much out of order; but better than expected. The house more comfortable than I bargained for, but still there is room for improvement. I wish for Mr. Quinn every day, you know his tac for horse-rabbin. We have had extreme cold weather since the hardest winter that Miss. has ever had. (so say the old settlers.) If we had been in this house in Geo., I should have thought that pleading and probably death would have been our fate, there being no loft we had a light in every direction, through the roof, as well as through the walls, but one glass window and the lights nearly all out of the waxy and when the wind is blowing the most light we get comes down the chimney. Had I been taken up from our Danburg Mansion and put here should have calculated to be sick all the time; but traveling had prepared us to receive this as a comfortable shelter from the weather. But with all the inconveniences, I may find, the separation from friends most dear; all, the scenes of of early years, the remembrance of which will ever be dear. So long as memory claims her seat and when doth hour, life will cease to be dear.

You cant mistake me when I assure you that no inducement could get me back to sweet old Geo. yet dear to me is the State of my nativity, aside of the many strong ties of friends and acquaintances and what is still more dear it holds my dear but absent husband. I have jest read his letter by Tom, in which he seems to feel his loneliness and longs for the Slave when he is away, and to feel his farewell to old Danburg, and turn his face westward to embrace his long absent family. Need I tell you that I wish the time was at hand when Father, Mother & Children shall be reunited. Nor you know my devotion to your Brother; it needs not the language of an absent wife to remind you of that fact.

How disappointed he was in not receiving a letter, and what a scold he has given me and then asked my pardon, of course it was freely granted and a double charge not to distrust. A true faithfull and well tried wife.

His letter of the 1 of Jan is now before me it makes me feel sad to think of the suspense he was kept in. how you all suffered in mind. But this you have letters to assure you, in answer to his of over pages. I have responded with you by which you will see that I am well pleased with my neighbours. So far as I am capable of judging from Troy call with Mrs. Minor Saturday. I find a degree of intelligence here that I did not expect, all seem contented & happy and why should it be other-wise, a plenty of every thing to eat. it certainly is the best Country to live in I have ever seen, every thing so cheap, groceries are much cheaper than in Geo. and you can have lots of meat by calling the Hogs occasionally, keeping the gentle. Corn in abundance with two ploughings and good health, much less sickness than in your vicinity.

You will not infer that we are without inconveniences, our watter is rather muddy, but no bad taste, and I think healthy and then the winter is disagreeable, after a friere the ground is muddy and as to other difficulties I am not acquainted. But on the while I am so far pleased with the exchange and confidently believe that any person that is disposed to make a living, can do much better here than in Geo., because the facilities are much better. I wish you could see some of the cotton?cows (?) we hav. Some of our best farmers in this neighborhood have saved 10 bags to the hand., but this is not an average of the country but excellent crops both corn & cotton, I must think you could not do better how long before we may look for you. Or have you forgotten to think of us! this is not the case, could you realize for one moment the anxiety we all feel for all of our Geo. friends you would be more punctual in writing, and uniting in your exerctions to make ready for the line of march.

Be so kind to a distant Sister as to spur up Brother Laurence assure him that I shall confidently expect him this fall. much love to Mr Danforth and his dear family. They are bow'd down with grief. I hope are tho. they have become reconciled. I should like if they would come west. I will write to Mrs. D before long. Present my respects to Mrs. Deak (?). I shall answer her affectionate letter soon. Love to Mrs. Stribling. Why does she not write. You would be benefited by a move to this country. Such an immensity of good land they would act wise to give their plantation away and come hither. You have no idea of the advantages we possess as farmers. Neither will you believe me so you must come see. I received the papers from Geo. Saturday and the letters from Dr. & Mrs. R on Thursday which came in 10 days. and Dr. by Tom date (?). Dec. he arrived here this afternoon, went with Hurry Home (Hurry home?). L-race will not go to Geo., consequently you will keep the trunk until an opportunity may offer. Do if you please have compassion on my old man not let him go naked, he writes really pitiful, that he is out of clothes. I hope it will hurry him this way. We are not doing killing Pork yet, will have a plenty. And could pickle as much as two thousand, but as we have corn and it so cheap we think best to keep the hogs for next year. I have nearly 2 barrails of oil and for the Silew we have the largest hog is 3.12 lb nt. But this good for country raised it would do you good to see our have bought a fine work ox for 7 dol. and Charles got a yoke of oxen for 8. and a milk cow for 15 dol. Mrs. Harper is much better contented. Would like still better if she had glass windows. She says Dr. Lamar will go to Press. they have had no letter from their friends yet what can be the matter.

The children all send love to you and say you must hurry. May Bea says if you can't come, she will go back. Scott Lay — Be and Oscar all go to school, they seem to learn. They read and read again Licy's Obituary, They can't realise much in the case. We have never seen the children look so well, all fat. The babe grows pretty. Shall go on a visit to Benada tomorrow but we have bought a fine work ox for 7 dol. and Charles got a yoke of oxen for 8. and a milk cow for 15 dol. Mrs. Harper is much better contented. Would like still better if she had glass windows. She says Dr. Lamar will go to Press. they have had no letter from their friends yet what can be the matter.

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GOOD NEWS FROM A FAR COUNTRY

(This letter was found among the papers of William Lawton Brannen (1893-1991). William Lawton Brannen was a son of James Gross Brannen, the addressee. The letter is copied as it was written on 28 May 1893 by Samuel W. Hodges of Providence, Florida.)

Transcribed and edited by

Smith Callaway Banks
Great Grandson of James Gross Brannen.

---*

"Providence, Fla.
May 28th 1893

Mr. James G. Brannen
Statesboro, Georgia

Kind Nephew:

I wish to inform you this most beautiful Sabbath morning that I have the pleasure of rejoicing in full over one of your letters bearing date 14th of this inst. I was overjoyed to read such an Epistle as you spoke of. It was good news from a far country, it learnt me news I never knew before and was glad to be informed of all you written. I was much pleased to hear from your Pa & Ma & family; you and your family included; its my hope that you all are enjoying good health and progressing finely on this living earth and while (?)prodding here I hope the most of your ........... ...........(illegible) ........... and

This Quinn-Statham Letter was given to Nona Quinn Bunce by Virginia Hodges, of Reynolds, Georgia. Mrs. Hodges was the mother of Mrs. Virginia Hodges Boger Beauchat Walton, the last person to hold the title of Dean of Women at Georgia Southern College.
hope for therein comes the Earthly life and life to come for them and all so (I) have to think of these that are with us yet—which are one son (17 years old) who is called Samuel and 2 girls which (15 & 13 years old). Which their names are called Sousan-Ann Eulolar and Joseph Ann Eulolar: of which all think themselves grown & have yet got to make themselves a start for their future days which I hope will be great in the sight of the Lord both in labor & money.

If you was living here, with (the) luck you have, I would not venture to say how wealthy you would get to be in a few years. When I come here, I come with a large family & not any means. The facts is just this—it took all the labor my family number of 8 & skill that could be either sent, handed or thrown for us to have food & raiment & to accumulate a home for us to reside on and in. Then my oldest 3 daughters are all married and at homes of their own; My oldest sons, Ansel and Hiram, they are single yet but at lawful age. They own each one of them a nice plantation & work off for themselves now. (I) will say that—that leaves me & your Aunt Sarah & 3 children at old home; to meditate over the past days & in these days, see & think of our (10) ten children we have been blessed to

Jimmie, I had not heard from you in a great while. Wesly & Perry give me the last statistics for the people of Old Bulloch County—so I will now say that the people of this county are enjoying very good health and generally getting along——so as to live is the interest of most of the folks in this county. They can make plenty without Guanno & that’s a big savings.

And after this is said, it now leaves near fifty years on my gray head that’s passed away; through a many (a) hard struggle that’s availith nothing & now I only promise myself but less than one or very few more years to be weary (of) this fleshly life — through unto then the lamp of this life is faded away. ............(illegible)....

The lifetime of your Uncle went out about 3 years ago. (I) don’t know exactly the time he died in Lowdnes County, Geo.—by reason of a pain in the left side caused by riding for a doctor for his closest neighbor which was dying and did die in time. He was gone & when he loosed his horse at the lot this pain struck him & grew worse and worse until about (12) o’clock that night and he died—and just before that his oldest son died and it left his wife and one daughter and one son. Daughter married since........ Saw........3 months ago. His widow married again. I can’t think his family are doing very well.

Just a short time before Bro. Joe’s death, Bro. Hiram joined the church and seems very quite afterwards—living near Ocean Pond, P. O. same County and 5 miles from Bro. Joe.

Brother Hiram went a fishing in the day, came home at night, went (to) bed as usual in the night time he waked his wife —struggling for life — before she could get the doctor there who lived not more than one hundred yards from his door, he died. And left his wife and one girl child. She sold out what they had and came down here. She did not remain here long before she married and moved off some 50 miles and are now getting along as well as all of us. ............(illegible line)............
And again Sister Penny is living in this county. She has (5) children—her two girls are married—her (3) sons are all staying at home with their Ma & Pa. Two are grown, one is not and is not getting along very well on account of trading (?) and drinking.

Brother Hardy lives 5 miles from me—South. About 10 years ago he married. His first wife did not live more than 2 (?) years take it or.... but bore Hardy a fine son and before she overed her sickness she died and left him and baby. Not long after he married again—his last wife has bore him 2 daughters & one son. Brother Hardy is a hard worker—located at a place named Fort Call (?) He is getting along very well to live in debt like he has since I have been here. He may come out and keep his lands and cattle and other stock if he can get two years more—which I hope he will. Hardy is most as gray now as I am. Penny's head is white no gray about it.

Sister Sarah Ann:

As I have written to Jimmie a few nervous words which (re)calls my mind to olden time by reading his Epistle and answering the same, drew my attention further on to say this much to you. In regard to our Uncles in the name of Hodges. Uncle Doctor who stayed with me a few years ago moved back to Hamilton County, Fla. from whence he came and he died. (He) had lost his wife some time before-left him a daughter and she married and he was staying with them when he departed this life.

Uncle Judge, who lived here near me both got so old and feeble, concluded to sell out and live with his children in which he did so and year before last when they took the first trip down to Indian River to Cousin (?) Shep's. Aunt Evrene was taken sick and died down there 300 miles from here. So Uncle Judge came back as far as Fort Mead to his youngest daughter who married George Langford & now makes that his home. He came up last fall & stayed with me sometime & then again he came up last spring and stayed with me 3 weeks time & went back again. He is now 88 years old and he was plum white headed; but his few last months, his head (of) hair is now growing out black again. Its a very strange (?) scene for all who sees the (?) scene.

Sister, I wish that if it beplum agreeable that you would send me by register(?) mail mine and my brother James's Uniform pictures so that I might show the same to all my children that they might see where I have stood and in what position my youngest days ......?...... are when in my prime like they are now. If you should do so, send it to Providence, Fla. by registered letter and I will be very thankful. Besides, I will pay all mail fees and as soon as I can I will send for the same a picture of myself now.

Sister, I now have written, it seems to me, to you both all that's necessary for one time as I have come very nervous in my old days and my understands on matters and things are in the same shape, so no more from

Your older Brother,

SAMUEL W. HODGES  
(write often)“

******
SAMUEL W. HODGES, the author of this letter, was the ninth child of Joseph Caruthers Hodges. He was also the grandson of Joseph Hodges, a North Carolina Revolutionary Soldier who settled in Bulloch County, Georgia. Joseph Caruthers Hodges married Mary Ann Alderman, daughter of Samuel Alderman (married 4 March 1828). Both are buried in the Samuel Alderman Cemetery off Banks Dairy Road on the Smith-Healy Farm in Bulloch County, Georgia.

CHILDREN OF MARY ANN ALDERMAN AND JOSEPH C. HODGES:
(See "Aldermans in America" by W. A. Parker; pages 360-365.)

1. Asbury W. Hodges b. 1829 d. 1864
   m. Ruth Hendrix
   Killed in CSA

2. Sarah Ann Hodges b. 1831 d. 1920
   m. Alexander Brannen

3. Wesley A. Hodges b. 1832 d. 1863
   Killed in CSA

4. Katherine J. Hodges b. 1834 d. 1904 m.
   m. Bryant Wilkerson

5. Penelope S. Hodges b. 1836 d. 1906
   m. Richard Scarboro

6. Thomas M. Hodges b. 1837 d. 1864
   m. Annie Lanier
   Killed in CSA

7. James C. Hodges b. 1839 d. 1862
   Killed in CSA

8. Mary A. Hodges b. 1842 d. 1844

9. Samuel W. Hodges b. 1844 d. 1911
   m. Sarah Atwood

10. Joseph A.G. Hodges b. 1846 d. 1891(?)
   m. Susan Summerlin

11. Ansel H. Hodges b. 1848 d. 1916
   m. Pollyanne Roundtree

12. Hiram Caruthers Hodges b. 1853 d. 1891(?)
   m. Ellen Wilkerson

13. Hardy Nathan Hodges b. 1855 d. ?
   m. 1. Ida V. Turner
   2. Katie Mizelle

Samuel W. Hodges, the author of the letter had served in the Bulloch County "DeKalb Guards", Company D, 61st Regiment of Georgia Volunteer Infantry, C.S.A. He was a private, 31 October 1861 and was discharged with a disability 25 December 1861. His brothers, Asbury, James and Wesley Hodges were also in the "DeKalb Guards". Their brother, Thomas, was in the "Bulloch Guards" -Company C, 47th Regiment of Georgia Volunteer Infantry. Of these first five Hodges brothers, Samuel was the youngest and the only surviving brother who fought in The War. The other four died in or were killed in the conflict.

Here is my attempt to identify all the people named in the letter.

Samuel W. Hodges, born in Bulloch County, Ga. 24 January 1844, states that he was married to "your Aunt Sarah". Sarah Atwood was born 11 August 1842 and was probably a daughter of
Judson Atwood of Bulloch County, Georgia. She was married first to Seaborn Hendrix on 30 July 1862 in Bulloch County. No doubt Hendrix died because marriage records show that Sarah Hendricks married Samuel W. Hodges on 7 Feb 1865.

Samuel W. Hodges and his family are listed in the 1870 census of Bulloch County, but not in the 1880 census. This would indicate that the family moved sometime in the 1870's.

The 1870 Census of Bulloch County lists:

- Samuel Hodges age 26 years
- Sarah Hodges age 27 years
- Jane Hodges age 10 years
- Daniel Hodges age 6 years
- Winford Hodges age 4 years (son)
- Mary A. Hodges age 3 years
- Ansel A. Hodges age 1 year

In the 1893 letter Samuel states that they had ten (10) children. He also speaks of his family "number of eight (8)".

Samuel tells other family facts:
1. The three (3) oldest girls are married.
2. The oldest sons, Ansel and Hiram are of lawful age.
3. Son, Samuel, is 17 years old.
4. Daughter, Susan-Ann Eulolar is 15 years old.
5. Daughter, Joseph Ann Eulolar is 13 years old.
6. Evidently two of the children had died at a young age.

Samuel Hodges tells that he lives at Providence, Florida. In 1893 Providence seems to be in Bradford County. Today it is located in Union County, Florida.

The letter was addressed to James Gross Brannen, "Jimmie", a son of Alexander Brannen and Sarah Ann Hodges Brannen, called "Sister Sarah Ann." Brannen lived in the "Westside" section of Bulloch County (west of Statesboro) and near the old Hodges homestead.

"Weasly and Perry" who gave the last news of old Bulloch, are unknown. We might guess that "Weasly" might be Samuel's nephew, James Wesley Hodges, born 29 Aug 1859. He was the son of Samuel's oldest brother, Asbury. "Perry" could possibly be Oliver Perry Rountree, he was called "Perry". This "Perry" was the son of Katherine Wilkinson Rountree and Augustus A. Rountree. This makes me think that Katherine Hodges Wilkinson is the lady who married Augustus Rountree. Perry would have been about 18 years old at the time (1893).

Penelope S. Hodges Scarboro is "Sister Penny". She was born 10 January 1836 in Bulloch County. She married Richard B. Scarboro (Scarborough) 25 October 1863. They lived near Providence, Florida "in this county". In 1893 Penny Hodges Scarborough has 5 children:
1. Two married daughters
2. Three sons - 2 sons are grown and the third son still a youngster.

James C. Hodges is "my Brother James" -- "Mine and my brother James's Uniform pictures" probably refers to a picture that was taken of them dressed in their Confederate uniforms. James C. ("Jimmie") Hodges was born 4 February 1840 and was mortally wounded at the Battle of Antietam. He died there in a field hospital on 28 September 1862. (An account of this is given in "A Soldier's Story of His Regiment" by G. W. Nichols; 1898; page 53-58.)
Joseph A.G. Hodges is "Brother Joe". The letter states that he died "3 years ago { (?) ca 1890} .... in Lowdnes County, Georgia". Not long before Joe’s death, his eldest son died. Joe left a widow (Susan Summerlin Hodges) and one daughter and one son. The daughter had since married. The widow also remarried. Joe had lived near Ocean Pond Post Office (in Florida) -5 miles from Brother Hiram. Note that Lowdnes County, Georgia borders the Georgia-Florida state line and borders Madison and Hamilton Counties, Florida.

Hiram Caruthers Hodges is "Brother Hiram". He married Ellen Wilkerson. Hiram had died since Joe's death { (?) ca 1890}. He left a widow and one daughter. The widow moved from the Ocean Pond (Florida) area and in 1893 lived near Providence. On a map Providence looks to be about 18-20 miles from Ocean Pond.

Hardy Nathan Hodges is "Brother Hardy". Hardy lives 5 miles south of Samuel in the Providence Florida area. "About ten years ago he married". Hardy and his first wife (Ida V. Turner married 24 December 1879) had a son (Robert E. Hodges, born 25 May 1881) and the wife, Ida, died soon afterwards. Hardy remarried. He and this wife (Katie V. Mizzelle married 2 July 1882) have 2 daughters (Ethel and Edna Fay Hodges and 1 son (Leon W. Hodges). Hardy lives at a place called: Fort Call (?). (Hardy Hodges family’s dates and names in parentheses are from “Aldermans in America” page 365.)

"Our Uncles in the Name of Hodges" - These men are the brothers of Joseph Caruthers Hodges (born 7 August 1891) and are the sons of Joseph Hodges, Revolutionary War Soldier.

(Note the names "Judge" and "Doctor". Years ago, Miss Susie Hodges, told me that it was traditional for parents to name the sixth son of a family - "Judge" and to name the seventh son - "Doctor." Old Joseph Hodges had eight sons and he did just that!)

"Uncle Doctor" is Doctor McCall Hodges and was born in Bulloch County 4 December 1812. He was living in Hamilton County, Florida when he died. His wife died before him. He lived with his married daughter.

"Uncle Judge" is Judge Raiford Hodges, born 21 June 1810 in Bulloch County and was married in Bulloch County to "Aunt Syrene" (Syrene Griner) on 1 May 1834. (These are great grandparents of Mrs. Martha Boring of Gainesville, Fla.) Uncle Judge now (in 1893) lives with his youngest daughter, Mrs. George Langford, in Fort Mead. (Another letter {RE: The Hodges Legacy} shows that he was living in Deland, Fla. in 1891.) It is interesting to note that many of early settlers of Florida were native born Bulloch Countians. These folks joined the migration to Florida in the 1840's and 1850's when the lands first opened for settlement. Other Bulloch Countians migrated after the War Between the States in search of "greener pastures". The Hodges family's migration was typical for many Bulloch County families.

Joseph Caruthers Hodges had thirteen children-9 sons and 4 daughters:

Four sons died in The War:
1. Asbury W. Hodges  
2. Wesley A. Hodges  
3. Thomas M. Hodges  
4. James C. Hodges
One daughter died young:
1. Mary A. Hodges

Four sons moved to Florida or South Georgia:
1. Samuel W. Hodges
2. Joseph A. G. Hodges
3. Hiram Caruthers Hodges
4. Hardy Nathan Hodges

One daughter moved to Florida:
1. Penelope S. Hodges Scarborough

One daughter remained in Bulloch County:
1. Sarah Ann Hodges and her husband, Alexander Brannen [These are my great
great grandparents--Smith C. Banks]

One son remained in Bulloch County:
1. Ansel H. Hodges and his wife Pollyanne Roundtree

One daughter’s whereabouts are a puzzle:
1. Katherine J. Hodges and her husband, Bryant Wilkerson

(Katherine is listed in her father’s household in 1860 as “Catherine Hodges age 22 years”.

Bullock Poor School Records show:
“Catherine Hodges born 13 May 1834”

I do not find her or her husband, Bryant Wilkerson (Wilkerson) in the 1870 Bulloch Census.

I have found a record in Bulloch County of a Catherine J. Wilkerson’s marriage to A. Roundtree on 15 September 1872.

Also: Bulloch County Census of 1880 (page 33) showing: “#281/298
Roundtree, Augustus age 32 years
Roundtree, Catherine J. age 40 years wife
Richardson, Oliver age 5 years son
Richardson, Mary age 3 years dau
Wilkerson, William age 14 years stepson
(Wilkinson)
Wilkerson, Savannah age 12 years stepdau

These records might indicate that the above Catherine Roundtree and our Catherine Hodges are the same person.)

Sarah Ann Hodges Brannen and Ansel H. Hodges are known to have stayed in Bulloch County. It is possible that Katherine might have moved away and later returned to Bulloch County and remarried “Gus” Rountree in Bulloch County. Also note that Doctor and Judge Hodges, Joseph’s brothers, had moved to Florida years before their Hodges nephews and niece.

All data used to identify the various Hodges family members was gleaned from the files and other materials in the Brannen Room at the Statesboro Regional Library in Statesboro, Georgia.
A COLLECTION OF Hodges LETTERS

Transcribed by
Smith C. Banks
September 16, 1992

The following letters were in a trunk which belonged to Mrs. Mary Catherine Hodges Morgan, who was affectionately called "Mamie". Mary Catherine Hodges was a daughter of Flournoy Glenn Hodges and Martha Bird Hodges of Bulloch County, Georgia. She was a granddaughter of Nathaniel Hodges and Martha Whittington and a great granddaughter of Joshua Hodges, Sr., Revolutionary Soldier of North Carolina and early settler of Bulloch County, Georgia.

"Mamie" Hodges married Benjamin Lester Morgan of Effingham County, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan lived all their married life in Effingham in the Tuscuelum Community. The letters were passed down to Mamie's son, Lester Herman Morgan, who married Ethel Ann Earl. They are now in the possession of Lester's daughter, Miss Mary Catherine Morgan of Glennville, Georgia.

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MORE LETTERS ABOUT "THE Hodges heritage"

LETTER #1: A Letter to Mamie Hodges, daughter of F. Glenn Hodges from Dr. James Harrison Hodges of Gainesville, Fla. Dated 21 January 1893.

(Note that most of the transcribed "Hodges Legacy Letters" were written to or by Dr. J. H. Hodges of Gainesville, Fla. A copy of that collection of letters with notes, titled - THE MYSTERY OF THE Hodges FAMILY LEGACY - was sent to the Bulloch County Historical Society membership in December 1990.)

---*---

J. Harrison Hodges, M.D.

10 to 12.
Office Hours - and Office: Endel Block 2 to 4

"Gainesville, Fla., Jan. 21, 1893

Dear Cousin

"Your very nice letter received today - and I was glad you wrote. Sister had just left for a visit to Starke, but Mother was at home and was glad to hear from you. She often speaks about your Fathers family and wishes she could see them. She said today when I gave her your letter that she would like so much to pay you all a visit. But she very seldom gets away from home. Her health is not so good as it was a few years ago. Yes, I remember meeting you in Savannah some years ago. If we had known that you were so near as Waycross we would have had you come down to see us before you went back. Like you, we hear very little from any of the folks. We have a Cousin, Judge R. Hodges, who comes to see us occasionally. He is over 80 years old. Your father will remember him. Outside of him and some of the remote relatives we see very little of any of the Hodges family. Tell Uncle Glen that nothing has been done in regard to the legacy in England. He will remember that I wrote him about it several times. I could not get the
Bank of England to make any search without giving them more definite information than I was able to procure. How many members of Uncle Wade's family are living - and where do they live now? We do not hear from any of them. We all live here together. I am actively engaged in the practice of my profession, and my Brother Jeff, who is the oldest, is Deputy tax collector -there are only the four of us. Either Mother or Sister would be glad to have you write to them and I will be glad to hear from you at any time. Sister's address is Mrs. E. M. Walton, Gainesville, Fla. She is now visiting some to ours at Starke which is about 25 miles above here. The weather has been quite cold here for Florida for some weeks past and is still too cold to be comfortable.

"Gainesville is a very fine little town. We claim a population of five thousand but I don't think there are as many people here now. The yellow fever in '88 did the town a great deal of damage. Among others who had the fever was my Brother. Mother & Sister stayed with him all the time but did not take it. I was in Baltimore at the time.

"With kindest regards from us all to your entire family-- I remain--

Your Cousin,

J. H. HODGES."

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LETTER # 2: A Letter to Miss Mamie Hodges from Mary E. Hodges (mother of Dr. J. H. Hodges) of Gainesville, Florida.
Dated 13 May 1893.

"Gainesville, Fla.
May 13th 1893

" Miss Mamie Hodges.

" Dear Niece

" Hope you have not despaired of hearing from us. When Dr. got your last letter he was just getting off somewhere. So (I) asked him to let (me) answer it as I intended to do immediately but was taken sick and as time will not wait for us it has been much longer than I realized. We are all so pleased to hear from your Father and family- hope all are well and happy with you - how has your Aunts health (?) now. The weather is getting warmer which makes one feel as though my strength would not last always but we are very well and I hope will remain so during the Summer. Many thanks to your Pa & Ma for that kind invitation to spend the summer with them. How I would like to so - it would afford any of us a great pleasure to visit the family and we talk of it very often. Hope some (of) you will find (it) convenient to come to Gainesville some day. We had a young lady cousin to see us yesterday from DeLand. Daisy Hodges, a daughter of Shepherd Hodges. Your Father will know who it is - his father is Judge Hodges is in town - he is quite feeble being 83 years old. He has a daughter and granddaughter living in this place.

" The Methodist are having a protracted meeting that appears to be increasing in
interest every day. They have a fine Singer and the music is very good indeed and the Pastor, Mr. Lee is assisted by several others. We have been having plenty (of) strawberries for some time and vegetables quite plentiful at present. Everything has on its summer garb. Trees, flowers, grass and everything, green. Business seems lively yet Farmers, Merchants, and other professions have not yet relapsed into summer quite yet. Dear Mamie, it is near our dinner hour. Dr. has just driven up and Jeff will soon be up from the Office he works in - the Tax Collectors Office, so I must close for this time. Hoping to hear from (you) real soon. 

Lizzie and myself want to go home for a short time up to our home at the Worthington Springs. Ask your Pa to tell you something of that lovely spot, so dear to us. Well I really do not know if he was ever there at all. (I) think we lived in Madison when he was at our house, so he may not be able to describe it for your benefit. Well, dear, give much love to your Pa & Ma with all the family. Hope we may see each other some day.

"Your Aunt,  
Affectionately,  
MARY R. HODGES"  

"An Interesting Letter From An Old Servant"

The envelope for this letter was addressed to:

"Mrs. Mamie Hodges Morgan,  
R.F.D. #1,  
Guyton, Ga."

and was from:

"Victoria Hall,  
151 Pine St.,  
Buffalo, N. Y."

"151 Pine St.    
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Nov. 3, 1933"

"Mrs. Mamie Hodges Morgan  

"My Dear Old Friend  

"I want to thank for the letter you sent me, which was the only way, and means of proving my age. So I could get the State pension for the old and aged people of this state. So they finally gave me $19.50 per month which is a wonderful help to me. The times are tight and its very expensive to live in these Northern Cities, but at that, I am doing better now than many. If I was in the South Land now, I would make it to the old Landmark, and spend the rest of my days with what is left of the Hodges family. Now Miss Mamie, I hope you will answer this some day and tell me how Miss Julia is, and Brother Wade. Also how did Mr. Porter ever get. I often wonder if he is still living, as I know he is not a baby. Now I would have written
before, but you know I can't write myself. And have to wait on friends to do it for me. Hope you are well and happy. I thank you again and again."

"With love in my heart for you and all the family.

I remain yours,
VICTORIA"

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Notes by Smith C. Banks:

Miss Catherine Morgan, the granddaughter of Mamie Hodges Morgan, said that Victoria Hall had been one of the black servants of the F. Glenn Hodges Family of Bulloch County. She also said that she thought that Victoria and some of her family might have been former Hodges slaves.

In searching the Bulloch County Census records for 1870 and 1880, I found living next to the Glenn Hodges household someone I think might be Victoria. I believe that this is the person called "Queen Young" and "Queen Hodges". Is it possible that Victoria was named - "Queen Victoria" and was called "Queen" when she was a child?

From the 1870 Census of Bulloch County:

Page 215R - Dwelling #126; Farm #126
HODGES, F. G. 45 yrs Male White Farmer
" Martha 21 yrs Female white
" Eveline 38 yrs Female white

Next House - Dwelling #127; Farm #127
YOUNG, PERRY 23 yrs Male Black-Farm Laborer
" Rebecca 23 yrs Female Black
" George 2 yrs Male Black
" Martha 1 yr Female Black
" QUEEN 6 yrs Female Black

Can this be Victoria???

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From the 1880 Census of Bulloch County:

Page 515; Dwelling #152; Farm #152
HODGES, F. G. 50 yrs Male White
" Martha 31 yrs Female White - Wife
" Mary C. 9 yrs Female White - dau
" Julia B. 7 yrs Female White - dau
" Glenn W. 5 yrs Male White - son
" Talula 4 yrs Female White - dau
" Susan E. 2 yrs Female White - dau
" Cornelia 1 yr Female White - dau
Hodges, Mary E. 68 yrs Female White -sister

Next House; Dwelling #153; Farm #153
DEMERY, JOHN 22 yrs-Male Black
" Martha 18 yrs-Female Black - wife
" Benjamin 2/12 yr-Male Black-son-born in Apr.
HODGES, QUEEN 17 yrs-Female Black - sister-in-law

I believe that this "Queen Hodges" is the same "Queen Young" as in 1870 Census and that Martha Demery is Martha Young in the 1870 Census. They are both probably the daughters.
of Rebecca Young, shown above in 1870. Note that they are next door to the Flournoy Glenn Hodges Family.

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Here is the Perry Young Family in 1880 Census:

Page 526; Dwelling 119; Farm 126

YOUNG, PERRY 30 yrs Male Black
  " Rebecca 30 yrs Female Black - wife
  " Lucina 12 yrs Female Black - dau
  " Hilton 11 yrs Male Black - son
  " John 9 yrs Female Black - son
  " Daniel 8 yrs Male Black - son
  " Lucy 6 yrs Female Black - dau
  " Cinda 5 yrs Female Black - dau
  " Patty 3 yrs Female Black - dau
  " Mary 4/12 yr Female Black - dau-
         born in Jan.

This is no doubt the same Young family who in 1870 showed Martha and Queen "Young" as members of the household.

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A LETTER TO OLD HULLOCH

Transcribed by
SMITH CALLAWAY BANKS
September 25, 1992

(This letter was written by Seba A. Williams, the great grandson of Cyrene Brannen Powell. Cyrene was a daughter of William Brannen and Elizabeth Gross Brannen. Cyrene married Wes Powell and later moved to Alabama.

The Williams family farmed on the John H. Brannen place in Westside in the 1920's. John H. Brannen was known as Johnny Brannen. After an inquiry about this family from George Stacey of Alabama, I contacted Mr. Brannen's daughter, Lucille Brannen (Mrs. J. Howell) DeLoach. She vaguely remembered the family and a letter written to her father. She found the letter and gave me permission to copy it. Johnny Brannen was a brother to my great grandfather James Gross "Jim-Alex" Brannen.

This letter is copied as it was written. The words are spelled as Seba Williams wrote them.)

---*---

"Paris, Tenn.
April 4, 1928

"Mr. John H. Brannen,
Statesboro, Ga.

"Dear Friend-

"After reading your letter that Osie got from you, I desited I would write. How is everybody down south? I guess there has been lots of changes there since we left, as there
is in our family. It has been five years this last 23rd day of Oct. 1927 - since we started from your place in wagons.

"We stoped 11 days at Macon in the park to have a brake put on wagon - make a over jet for bows & sheet (?). Henry Morris left us at Macon - took train for Baxter Co., Ark. - later to Chicago. We traded Kate (that we bought from you) for a horse at Covington, Ga. & we traded Ater & Pet at Hollow Rock, Tenn. about 18 miles from here for two more horse mairs. After leaving your place Oct. 23, we got to Hollow Rock Dec. 1 - we traveled about 30 miles per day. We came through Atlanta, Chattanooga & Nashville. Had to cross the Tennessee River twice on a ferry boat, & had two told gates to go thru. The reason we didn't go on to Ark. - we got in the mud & rainy spell near Hollow Rock, & we got a clearing job by the acre, made $30.00 at that - & a men by the name of Mr. Doty tackled Pa about looking at a place near here, so Pa made $400.00 payment on it, a 170 acres for $1000.00. We stayed there 2 years. Pa got in trouble 4 years ago this April & had to leave the country. Little Zera, & Ruth that was born on your place is dead, been dead about 4 years. Pa caused Zera'(s) death, but (I) wont tell you how unless I could see you.

"You know Pa & Uncle Bela wasnt living right on your place. Zora, twin sister to Zera has been married two years this coming June 27 - & Osie married the next Sunday after Zora married. Zora married a boy named John Craig, a year older than I am, they have a girl about year old name - Mary Agnes. Osie married a girl Rosanna Walters, age 20 years now. Osie married two weeks before he was 21. Osie went to Cleveland, Ohio & stayed 8 months - made $779.00 - some times made $8.00 per day when he got piece work. Osie married about three weeks after he came back. Edmund went to Cleveland also & stayed when Osie came home, got letter from him for awhile, & the last letter we got from him he said he was going to get a job on a boat, we haven't heard from him since & that was two years ago last Thanksgiving day. We hope to see him some day but don't know when that will be. The place that Pa bought, the deed was made in his name so we give it up - we cut & sold right at 2,700 cross ties which brought $1800.00 so we didn't loose anything by making a payment.

"Osie & Zora lives about 10 miles from us. Mama, Rondo, May, Fay, U.V. and I live on Green Redmon place - farming with our own stock & tools, farming on 3rds & 4ths - raising cotton, sweet potatoes & peas for market crop. We have two mules & one milk cow, and one hog. I had 3 acres in potatoes last year - made 202 bushel of shiping potatoes, got 55 cents per round. Am counting on bedding 40 bushels of seed for slips to put out more than last year, also put in about 10 acres of cotton. I like this country fine if it wasn't so hard to raise enough feed stuff till one season till next -- seem like the land owners cant do that. I often wish I was back down in Ga. & I would come back yet if I could get on your place again.

"You write & let me know if hands is scarce down there every spring & if you need us (what's left of us). We will sell out this fall & take the train back to Bulloch Co. Mama & all wants to go back to Georgia. Two questions I want you to write me, & that is if they still raise cotton there, or has the Boewevil took the cotton crops? - and have they still got no stock law there?
"Did Earnest Bragg & Andrew Brannen get their place paid for, & do they still live there? - and have you still got you(r) old colored hands Will, Tom, & Lonzo? I am 26 years old past & Rondo 17. Mama have had trouble with her teeth lately, are having every one pulled so she can get false teeth. Mama's father, T. J. Fuller came out here two years ago to live with us from Texas & died at our home, was also buried here. A horse was shot from out from under him in the Civil War & hurt one of his legs - he joined the Army at 18 years old - age 79 when he died. Also Mama's mother died 3 years ago. I joined the Baptist Church since Pa left - am trying to live a Christian life, also the rest of us children join the church, except Edmund. I feel happier the last 4 years than I ever did in my life.

"Well, Mr. Brannen, I must close & go to bed as I have wrote all the news I know of. Write me a long letter, with all the news, for anything will be news to us.

"Paris is the county seat of Henry Co. - about 5,000 population, some bigger than Statesboro, we live about 6 miles from Paris.

"Have they had any more excitement about the sink hole on Isic Akins place? This country is a right smart colder here in winter.

"Write soon. "Your Friend-
SEBA A. WILLIAMS
R.F.D #5
Paris, Tenn.

A Note by Smith C. Banks:

The Pa of the letter was Benjamin Edmund Williams, who was said to be a graduate of Harvard Law School. He was a grandson of Cyrene Brannen Powell. It seems that he and his family arrived in Savannah by ship and later came to Bulloch County. He farmed or share-cropped for my Great-great Uncle Johnny Brannen, brother to my Great Grandfather J. G. "Jim-Alex" Brannen. Uncle Johnny and Williams would have been second cousins to each other. They were both great grandsons of William Brannen and Elizabeth Gross Brannen.

I was told that the trouble that the Pa got into resulted from an accident with a horse or a horse and wagon in which the child, Zera, was killed.

Mr. Williams has two nieces who today live in Oklahoma. Because of my contact with George Stacey of Birmingham, Alabama and the letter shown above, those sisters have made contact with Lucille Brannen DeLoach and are now planning a visit to Georgia.

Smith C. Banks
September 1992

A POST SCRIPT TO THE WILLIAMS LETTER:

The following essay was written by Zora Williams, age 14, great granddaughter of Cyrene Brannen. She wrote this in 1922 while she was attending Tyson Grove School in the Westside Community in Bulloch County, Georgia. The Benjamin Edmund Williams family was living on the John H. Brannen place at that time.
The essay was transcribed from the original by George J. Stacey, Jr., of Birmingham, Alabama.

"THE HAPPIEST WEEK OF MY LIFE"

"The happiest week of my life was when we was on the steam boat from Baltimore, Maryland to Savannah, Georgia, not that I didn’t like good old Baltimore, for it was a large beautiful city and I had schoolmates and friends that I loved, but what made me so happy. I knew I would soon be with my oldest brother, that I hadn’t seen for 3 months. Papa came for us and helped us to get ready for the trip. I couldn’t help but be a little excited when I first entered the boat. But they gave us the nicest little bedrooms you ever saw and a beautiful dining room and parlor and everybody was so good to us. Even the colored waitress. I disremember just how long we was on the boat. We sailed to Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean. When night came on we would go into our little bedrooms and lie on our nice little narrow beds one above the other and rock until we would fall asleep almost like rocking in a cradle. In the morning it was a beautiful wonderful sight to sit out on the porch and watch the waves dash high and we could see nothing but water as far as the eyes could see. We saw a great lot of flying fish that would fly out like birds and then dive back under the waves. We also saw many large fish from five to six feet long. There was a party of boys and girls that would snap their picture with a camera. This all being all new and strange to me was why we enjoyed it so much. But the best of all. One morning I found our ship anchored safe in harbor at Savannah and a dozen of men unloading our boat. And my brother Seba met us there and took us to a nice little house that he had rented for us. I believe this was the Happiest week of my life and something I will never forget."

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Notes by George J. Stacey, Jr., of Birmingham, Alabama, a great-great grandson of Cyrene Brannen Powell:

"The Benjamin Edmund "Ed" Williams family had lived and traveled across Texas, moved to Baltimore, Maryland in 1918, came to Savannah, Georgia in 1919, and settled in Bulloch County, Georgia in 1920-1922. They farmed on the John H. Brannen place, west of Statesboro, Georgia. Ed, Mary and the children: Seba or Zeba, Osie, Edmund, U. V., Ronnie, Zora, Zera, May, Fay, and baby Ruth lived here. The children attended the Tyson Grove School. The Ed Williams family departed Bulloch County, Georgia on 23 October 1922 by horse and wagons, bound for Arkansas.

Ed’s grandmother Cyrene Brannen Powell was born 9 November 1804 in Bulloch County. Ed never told his family, but he surely must have been aware of his Brannen kin in Bulloch County, Georgia.

A letter discovered in September 1992 at Statesboro, in the possession of Mrs. Lucille Brannen DeLoach (daughter of John H. Brannen) was written to Mr. Brannen by Seba (Zeba) A. Williams on 4 April 1928. Seba (Zeba) writes of the trip across Georgia and Tennessee, the news of the Williams family, and of their desire to return to Bulloch County. The letter and its relation to people all across the U. S. A. would have been lost forever,
except for the genealogical interest of two nieces of Seba Williams. The ladies are Rutha Broome and Betty Ables who are sisters and live in Elk City, Oklahoma.

THE CROATAN INDIANS

In the 1870's and 1880's Turpentine and Lumbermen from North and South Carolina flocked into Screven, Effingham and Old Bulloch, hiring many of the locals to learn the trade, but bringing with them laborers already well versed in the industry. Some of those laborers called themselves "Croatans."

An article in the December 25, 1890 Statesboro Eagle stated "On the turpentine farms of Capt. G. McKinnon and Mr. S. A. Alford most of the laborers are Croatans. They are about the color of Indians, and the women and children who are not exposed much to the sun are real bright in color."

The Croatans traced their lineage to the early tribes along the coast of North Carolina, including the Hatteras tribe on Croatan Island. As early as 1650 some began to migrate inland to the banks of the Lumber River (later to be in Robeson County) and subsequently took on the name "Lumbee."

Most Lumbee Indians believed that the complexion of many members of their tribe provided the answer to the riddle of what happened almost four centuries ago to Sir Walter Raleigh's and Governor White's "Lost Colony" of settlers. Caucasian historian Stephen B. Weeks wrote in 1891 of the Indians along the Lumber River..."Their language is the English of 300 years ago and their names are in many cases the same as those borne by the original colonists."

In 1914 North Carolina Indian Agent O. M. McPherson wrote "At the coming of the first white settlers to what is now known as Robeson County (early 1700's) there was found located on the banks of the Lumber River a large tribe of Indians speaking the English language, tilling the soil and practicing many of the arts of civilized life." He did not hesitate to express the belief that the Indians were an amalgamation of the Hatteras Indians with Governor White's lost colony."

By the late 1890's Mr. Washington Manassas Foy from Effingham County, Georgia had bought out several of the older turpentine and lumber Companies in and around Manassas and Undine in Tattnall County and Adabeli in Bulloch, acquiring with some of them the Croatian

The Croatan laborers. On the south side of Adabelle (now Evans County) were several Croatan houses, a one-room school/church and a small cemetery.

Mr. Foy died in 1903 at the age of forty-one. The Adabelle Trading Company continued on for several years under a charter and was held in trust for Mr. Foy's heirs and minors. By late 1919 the Croatans had gone back to North Carolina.

In September 1975, Jasper Locklear, a petite silver-haired ninety year old Croatan satisfied a fifty year curiosity to travel back to his boyhood community of Adabelle and visit his Mother's grave and those of two of his children. He reminisced about his years in Georgia and told how the Indians were recruited to the area in the late 1800's to teach Georgians the process of successfully growing tobacco. 2

So the area has had two industries brought and taught by "Friendly Indians."

Those Croatans who did not return to North Carolina sleep in their cemetery surrounded by land Frank Simmons, Jr. inherited from his grandfather W. M. Foy.

Almost every year since 1986 groups of Croatans from North Carolina have come to clean the cemetery and markers, put up a chain-link fence, have dinners-on-the-ground, a Sunday morning service and, in 1991 lay a memorial stone.

The surnames in the cemetery are consistent with those of the visitors: Jacobs, Oxendine, Bell, Emanuel, Locklear, Barton, Lowry and Sampson.


Dorothy Durrence Simmons
February 13, 1993
Who are the Lumbee Indians, and from where did they come? What were they like in the past, and what are they doing today? These questions are just a few of the ones asked by non-Indians and Indians alike about a large group of Native Americans that resides predominately in Robeson County, North Carolina. The Lumbees consider themselves Indian, without a doubt, but many of their neighbors do not think of them as such (Hudson, 481). With over 40,000 claiming the Lumbee name, these people make up the largest group of Indians in the Southeast, and they are one of the largest groups in the United States. Although this group is one of the largest in the country, many Americans have heard very little about them. The Lumbees have lost not only their native language but also their native culture. The Indian aspects of their lifestyle disappeared over 200 years ago, leaving them with only distinctive racial characteristics and speculation concerning their history (Hudson, 493).

**ORIGIN**

Historians have provided several different views on the origin on the Lumbee Indians. One such view is the idea that these Indians are descendants of the inhabitants of the Lost Colony of Roanoke Island and the Hatteras Indians of Croatoan. With backing from Sir Walter Raleigh, John White founded the colony on Roanoke Island in 1587. Shortly after founding the colony, Governor White was called back to England. He left 116 settlers on the island. He returned three years later to find the settlement deserted—the colonists’ houses were gone, the fort was overtaken by weeds. Governor White found the word Croatoan and the abbreviation "Cro" carved in two different tree trunks. These discoveries did not worry Governor White because the settlers had spoken to him years earlier about moving the settlement fifty miles inland. White gave up his search upon having to return to England again. Croatoan was an area where the friendly Hatteras Indians resided, and White felt safe in the idea that the colonists had gone there to live. Many of the Lumbees today believe that the Hatteras tribe accepted the colonists as co-inhabitants of Croatoan (Nelson, 10-B). This theory of the Lumbee’s origins from Sir Walter Raleigh’s lost colony at Roanoke was first proposed by Hamilton McMillan in 1885 and is now almost the completely accepted oral tradition of these Indians (Blu, 36).

This Lost Colony origin is supported by the following circumstantial evidence. Close to 200 years after the disappearance of the Roanoke colonists, European settlers discovered a tribe of English speaking Indians along the banks of the Lumbee River in Robeson County, North Carolina.
These Indians spoke the English language of the 1500's. Dr. Kemp Mabry states, "even today, a vestige of Elizabethan speech remains with 'thee' and 'thou' heard in the Prospect Community of Robeson County" (Bulloch County Historical Society, 261). Some of these Indians were blue-eyed and light skinned (Floyd). Not only were they living in multi-level European-style homes but they also owned slaves, farmed in a European manner, and dressed like white settlers on the frontier (Nelson, 10-B). Dr. Mabry states in Readings in Bulloch County History that today, their government is closer in form to England's than that of the native American Indian (Bulloch County Historical Society, 261). Additional research shows that of the 95 surnames found among the Roanoke colonists—names like Sampson, Cooper, and Dare—over 40 can be found within the Lumbee Indian settlement (Floyd).

Other theories point to different origins of the Lumbee Indians. In 1913, Senator Angus W. McLean argued that the Indians that lived along the coast of the Lumbee River were simply descendants of the famous Cherokee tribe. He believed that this group refused to be forced to be relocated to the Western frontier. McLean maintained that these Indians considered themselves Cherokee long before historians began investigating their origin. According to the Senator, the Lumbees relinquished their tribal traditions and relations when they participated in the fight against the Tuscarora Indians on the side of the white man (Blu, 41). J. W. Swanton based his theory on James Mooney's book, Siouan Tribes of the East (1894). Swanton suggests that the Lumbees probably originated in the Siouan speaking tribes of the Carolinas, such as the Cheraw, Kayauwee, Eno, Shakori, Waccamaw, and Cape Fear. Several other less significant, less documented theories connect the Lumbees to tribes such as the Matamuskeet and the Tuscarora (Blu, 41). The most recent historical account of the Lumbee origins can be found in their petition for federal acknowledgment, which was compiled by the Lumber River Legal Services (LRLS).

This petition supports Swanton's theory in the fact that it traces the Lumbee traditions and ancestry to the Cheraw and other Siouan speaking tribes (Paredes, 51).

NAME

By the late 1800's, outsiders began to pressure this group of Indians to identify themselves; therefore, they called themselves the "Croatans" (Hudson, 495). By the 1900's, the Indians felt that this title had a negative connotation. In 1913, the State Legislature of North Carolina changed their title to the Cherokee Indians of Robeson County. They kept this name until 1953 when complaints from the North Carolina Cherokees forced them to petition for another change in title. A committee from the
group convinced the State Legislature to recognize them as the Lumbee Indians, a name which comes from the river on which they live. The Federal Legislature recognized them as the Lumbees in 1956 (Hudson, 495).

MIGRATION

Even though there is not much evidence, research shows that a group of Lumbee Indians migrated from Robeson County, North Carolina to Georgia soon after the Civil War ended in 1865. They moved to Claxton, Georgia in Evans County, but at that time this area was a part of Bulloch County. Evans County was created by an Act of the Georgia Legislature, August 11, 1914, from parts of Bulloch and Tattnall Counties; and its largest town, Claxton, was made the county seat. It was the 150th in order of counties created in Georgia (Barton, 187). News about the arrival of the Lumbees is cited in an article from the Statesboro Eagle, December 25, 1890. The article states:

"On the turpentine farms of Captain McKennon and Mr. A.S. Alford... most of the laborers are Croatans (the first legal name of what is now the Lumbee Indians.) They are about the color of Indians, and the women and children who are not exposed much to the sun are real bright in color. The men and women have straight hair, and are intelligent people. They stick to each other, and don't mix much with the negroes. Captain McKennon tells us they are a distinct race in North Carolina where their homes are, and are supposed to be a mixture of Indian and Portuguese."

They continued migration until some uncertain date in the early 1920's (Barton).

Barton (1985) researched this migration, and he believes that these Indians were following the turpentine industry. At the turn of the century, distilled turpentine at Adabelle, Georgia was hauled by mule and wagon to Register to be loaded on boxcars for Savannah. Although there is little written about the Indians being good turpentine workers, oral tradition ties them to the turpentine industry. It is recorded that the Indians worked in turpentine in North Carolina. One would assume that as this industry declined, the Indians would seek employment in similar occupations elsewhere. One reason that the Lumbees were only in Georgia for a relatively short period may be that soon after their arrival the turpentine industry began to dwindle there also.

Barton (1985) also cites information from a news release by the Altamaha Georgia Southern Area Planning and Development Commission. This news release states that some Lumbee Indians were brought to Georgia for the specific purposes of teaching local farmers how to cultivate tobacco and showing the people of the turpentine industry how to process naval stores. After Georgia's turpentine business declined many of these Lumbees turned to agriculture as a means of subsistence.
While in Georgia, the Lumbees lived on Manassas Foy's land (part of which is now Wiregrass Plantation); he owned thousands of acres in the Claxton area. The Indians were a fairly isolated group, industrious and law-abiding. They had their own church, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, and perhaps two schools. A letter written by a Lumbee, printed in the Statesboro Eagle, April 16, 1914, thanks the Bulloch County Board of Education for appropriating $25 a month to their school (Barton, 1985). They also had their own cemetery known today as the Croatan Cemetery. The cemetery is located in the Adabelle community, approximately eight miles from Claxton, Georgia. The site is on land owned by Frank Simmons, Jr., who is the grandson of Manassas Foy. Partly due to the efforts of people like Mrs. Dottie Simmons (wife of Frank), this cemetery remains as the last piece of tangible evidence of the Lumbee migration into Georgia. Other than this cemetery, only memories remain concerning the migration. In the late 1980's, a fund drive for the restoration of this cemetery was launched. On June 4, 1989, a group of Lumbees from Robeson County, North Carolina travelled once again into Georgia to be present for the formal dedication of the Croatan Indian Memorial Cemetery in Adabelle, Georgia (Bulloch County Historical Society, 257).

The Lumbees of Georgia were a close-knit group that never broke ties with the Lumbees they left in Robeson County, North Carolina; therefore, they did not hesitate to return to Robeson once they became unhappy in Georgia. Barton (1985) feels that they left not only due to the decline of the turpentine industry but also because of racial incidents with whites, lack of opportunities in education, and the approach of the Great Depression.

RACIAL PROBLEMS

The Lumbees have lived in a time in which whites have a problem accepting them as whites. Not only do they refuse to accept them as Caucasian but also they place them in a category with the black race (Hudson, 495). The Lumbees have refused the argument, made by whites and other Indians alike, that they are a mixture of black and white. They do admit to having some black ancestors, but they also maintain that the majority of their ancestors were Indian and white (Nelson, 10-B).

The racial tension in the South during the first half of the 20th century compounded the problem between the Lumbees and the whites. The following incidents are examples of racial discrimination against the Lumbees. The first took place in 1918 in a barber shop in Claxton, Georgia. According to one source, Warren Dial, a Lumbee, went into the shop and insisted on a haircut and a shave. This action was in complete opposition to the social protocol of the time period. Mr. Dial was severely beaten
by the whites in the shop, and Indians were outraged. This incident made the Lumbee people "want to leave that place" (Barton, 1985). In spite of racial problems, the Lumbees had strength in numbers. This strength is shown in a more recent incident that took place in Robeson County in January 1958. In order to scare the Lumbee Indians, a group of about 100 Ku Klux Klan members gathered for a rally. Instead, when the rally started, the Klansmen found themselves surrounded by over 500 hostile Lumbees. The Grand Dragon of the Klan later received a telegram which read: "Deepest sympathy, signed General Custer" (Hudson, 496). Blu argues that a Lumbee's "...desire not to be Black is matched by a desire not to be White either, and that both these 'negatives' are balanced by a positive notion of what their Indianness means to them. They have consistently sought recognition as original Americans, 'Indians,' as Whites call them" (182).

RECOGNITION

Recognition is "the yardstick by which Indians are measured in North Carolina" (Paredes, 45). There are several types of government recognition. Full federal recognition is reserved for Indians who live on federal reservations; they also have full use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs—both its programs and its services. The Eastern Cherokees are the only fully federal recognized tribe in North Carolina. The Lumbees are in a second category reserved for Indians whose existence has been formally noted, but these groups do not receive any benefits of the Bureau. Thirdly, there are state recognized tribes that live in named communities and have the legal recognition of the state in which they reside. North Carolina tribes that fit into this category are helped by the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs in economic, social, and political ways. Tribes recognized by the state of North Carolina include the Waccamaw Siou, the Coharie, the Haliwa-Saponi, the Lumbee, and others. A fourth and final category is for those Indians that live together in groups or that are scattered through the population that have neither state nor federal recognition (Paredes, 45). Both state and federal recognition give a tribe opportunities to receive special funds and to participate in special programs reserved for their social and economic development (Paredes, 54).

North Carolina recognized the Lumbee tribe in 1885. At this time, the state founded a separate school system for the education of the Indians. They also created several committees to organize the system and granted these committees the power to hire Indian teachers. The Indian Normal School was established two years later for the purpose of training Indian teachers. Today the school is
known as Pembroke State University and is one of sixteen schools in the North Carolina University System (Bulloch County Historical Society, 250).

The Lumbee Indians have been seeking federal recognition for over 100 years. Since 1888, there have been at least seven bills introduced to recognize the Lumbees federally. It was not until 1956 that Congress acknowledged the Lumbees, but denied them federal services in the 1956 Lumbee Act. In 1989, an amendment to the 1956 Lumbee Act was introduced to both the House of Representatives and the Senate. This amendment would give the Lumbees access to federal services by granting them federal status. Services will be withheld, however, until Congress appropriates the funds to serve the tribe. The Lumbees are supported by many in their continuous effort to achieve full federal recognition. Many other tribes and the oldest national Indian organization, the National Congress of American Indians (to which the Lumbees have belonged since the early 1970's), are two of the Lumbees strongest supporters (Bulloch County Historical Society, 251).

CONCLUSION

The story of the Lumbee Indians is filled with history, as well as, interesting anecdotes. Both Georgia history and American history have been enriched by this unfamiliar, but large group of North Carolina Indians. According to Barton (1985), the Lumbee Indians are an "anthropological delight." We continue that they are doers, thinkers, and workers. Barton (1985) maintains that the Lumbees are "a cut above the norm when one examines their life's struggles."

"The fate of the Lumbees continues to intrigue" (Bulloch County Historical Society, 262). The spirit of the Lumbee may be best expressed in the following poem by Barbara Brayboy-Locklear.

**Spirit Words**

I see the old, old trees; and for my people the woods, the river and often the open fields are all alive. I live with them and in their spirit. I know how to speak to the land and how to listen to what it tells me. I take no more than what I need from it, and keep its secrets to myself because I know it will never betray the heart that loves it.

(Bulloch County Historical Society, 262)
HISTORY OF STATESBORO HIGH SCHOOL

Not as the sacred writer said of himself, as one who has had perfect understanding of all things from the very first, but as one who has had a small part in things even from the beginning of the High School, the writer has been asked to prepare this history.

It was in the year 1900 that the original Statesboro High School, called the Statesboro Institute for some time, was built.

On the marble slab in the hall of the Grammar School which was the High School until 1922, we had the names of the building committee as follows: J. W. Wilson, Mayor; J. I. Olliff, J. G. Blitch, B. T. Outland, L. J. McLean and W. H. Simmons, Councilmen; S. F. Olliff, J. A. Brannen, J. W. Olliff, G. S. Johnstone, and E. L. Smith, citizens. All of whom are now deceased except Mr. G. S. Johnstone and Mr. E. L. Smith.

It was hoped that the school could occupy the new quarters in the Spring of 1901, however, it was not until the Fall of 1901 that the building was actually ready and "The Statesboro Institute" opened its doors with Mr. J. H. O'Quinn as Superintendent, and a faculty of six members, besides the music and expression teachers. The writer, Mattie Lively, as a
member of that faculty and strangely enough for a town of this size, has been a member of each faculty on down until the present time.

There was a number of boarding students, perhaps twenty-five or thirty, and in some ways the school was conducted much on the college style, the curriculum running higher than was true later of the standard high school. Even then there was a crowded condition, classes being conducted in the superintendent's office and in the halls.

From the beginning the school ground was covered with young trees, but there was an unfortunate choice made, a form of Poplar; and they were condemned later and destroyed as they had been all over town at an earlier date.

After two years—1901-1902 and 1902-1903—under Mr. O'Quinn's guidance, and they were years really filled with school enthusiasm, Mr. F. D. Seckinger, now County Superintendent of Effingham County, became the Superintendent, holding the place during the years 1903-1904 and 1904-1905. The thing which mainly marked this period was that the first diplomas were given in 1905 to a class of nine young ladies.

During the year 1906 the first two rooms of the annex were built because of the crowded conditions, the first and second grades being sent out into those rooms, Mr. R. L. Blackburn having the contract.

Miss Hester Newton, at present a member of the faculty of South Georgia Teachers' College, came into the school in the Spring of 1907, remaining two and a half years.

Mr. Brinson served as Superintendent during the rest of 1907-1908.

Mr. Renfroe, of our town, was Superintendent of the school during the year 1908-1909. Miss Lillie Zetterower had her first connection with our school during this year, dropping out to marry Dr. Deal. A
number of years later in 1917, Mrs. Deal came back into the work and served for a number of years—until the Fall of 1928.

Mr. W. A. Mulloy was Superintendent during the years 1909-1911. Miss Sallie Zetterower—just a young girl with her hair still plaited and hanging down her back—began her long term of service at the same time that Mr. Mulloy came, being a member of the faculty each year since.

The two other rooms on the lower floor of the annex were ready for use in the fall of 1909.

Mr. J. C. Wright was Superintendent during the year 1911-1912. Miss Mary Lou Carmichael came into the school at this time, serving continuously until the present time. It was also at this time that Miss Eunice Lester came into the school, remaining for five years.

Mr. G. E. Usher was Superintendent during the years 1912-1914. The upper story of the annex was added in 1913, also the present heating system was installed.

Mr. Harold D. Myer was the Superintendent during the year 1914-1915, and it was at this time that Miss Louise Hughes was first connected with the school and has served every year until the present time.

Miss Elma Wimberly also had her first connection with the school at this time, dropping out after about a year and coming back several years later.

Mr. B. B. Earl headed the school system during the years 1915-1917.

Miss Sallie Beasley, now working in Elizabeth City, N. C. became connected with the school in 1915 and continued this connection for five years.

When we were to have a new Superintendent for the year 1917-1918, soon after the election, one of the trustees, Mr. G. S. Johnstone, stopped the writer on the street and said that they had elected a man this time who was big enough to manage both the children and the teachers. This big man turned out to be Mr. R. M. Monts, who has remained with us until the present time, and, true to Mr. Johnstone's prophecy has been an able manager of the entire school.

In 1917 Miss Hannie Beasley first came into the school, she was out for a year or two, but with that exception has been with us continuously since.

As improvement was made in the building in 1918—the two class rooms on the second floor at the rear of the auditorium were built, which have been occupied by the seventh grades since.

In 1920 Miss Macie Carmichael, now Mrs. Walter Brown, came into the school system and served five years, being neither absent nor tardy during that time.
In 1917, when Mr. Monts became Superintendent, there were only four High School teachers giving full time to the work. But the school grew steadily and it was in 1922 that our fond ambitions materialized in the erection of the new High School building.

The ones who had this work in charge were as follows: J. I. Renfroe, Mayor; W. J. Rackley, S. C. Groover, M. W. Akins and J. E. McCroan, Councilmen; Mrs. J. D. Blitch, Mr. J. W. Franklin, Dr. F. F. Floyd, Dr. R. J. Kennedy and Col. F. T. Lanier, Board of Education; Willis Irvin, Architect; C. W. Cooper and Co., Contractors.

The Department of Home Economics was added in the Fall of 1922, Miss Helen Collins being the first and only Home Economics teacher.

Misses Helen Collins, Elma Wimberly and Mary Lou Carmichael have been continuously on the faculty since entering the new High School building, each also having served before that time.

The enrollment of the High School this session is about 275. Ten teacher, besides the Superintendent, are giving all of their time to the High School work.

The school has sent out 698 graduates, a few of those receiving only certificates.

The classes of 1925 and 1928 were the largest, each graduating 23.

**Only the names of those teachers have been mentioned who have served the school for a number of years. It would be impossible and would take too much time to name all of those who have come and labored with us as teachers for a short period and shared our joys and sorrows.**

Also the graduates and students of our school have gone out into all parts of the world. We know of some in China, Korea, the Philippine Islands, South America and in the navy which takes them around the world. Also they are scattered about over the United States. It might properly be said that the sun never sets upon our former students.

Towards teachers and students alike, who have gone out from us we have a feeling somewhat akin to that a dear old mother expressed once with reference to a person's children—she said, "Each one is a heart string." Our hearts are filled with the very best wishes for every one of them.

Mattie Lively - 1930
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Members of the Graduating Classes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Nellie Averitt - deceased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leila Blitch - deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anna Hughes - deceased</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Annie Hedleston - Mrs. Yarbrough</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annabell Holland - deceased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jessie Mikell - deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruth Proctor - deceased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Myrtle Smith - Mrs. C. P. Olliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gussie Lee - deceased single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Maude Brannen - Mrs. Grady Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Cone - Mrs. Haaper</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jilla Hughes - deceased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annie Monroe - Mrs. P. C. Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Katie McDougal - deceased single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Stella Averitt - Mrs. Strickland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bennie McCoy - Mrs. Samples</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agnes Parker - Mrs. Mathews</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jno. R. Powell, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preman Hardisty</td>
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<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Cliff Brannen</td>
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<td>Paul Brannen</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ouida Brannen - Mrs. Peacock</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Eric Cummings</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Edwin Groover - deceased</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dew Groover - deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John W. Johnston - deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lillian Lee - Mrs. Hudson Wilson</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby Strickland - deceased</td>
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<td>Clauida Tinley</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emma Wimbberly - Mrs. William Partrich</td>
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<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Irene Arden</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Etha Bland - Mrs. Everett</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia Blitch - deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Janie Beasley - Mrs. M. H. Gissom</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shelton Brannen - deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alma Davis - Mrs. Horace Woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brookie Denman - deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pearl Holland - Mrs. R. B. Brady</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louise Hughes - deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anne Johnston - Mrs. E. C. Oliver</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jesse O. Johnstone - deceased</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sara McDougal - deceased</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lottie Parrish - deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prudence Rustin - Mrs. F. W. Ellabes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ollin Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ouida Williams - Mrs. J. C. Purvis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This Roster was kept by Camilla Akins Lanier.*
1914

Ada Sharpe - Mrs. Tuttle
Birdie Mae Hobys - Mrs. Carter
J. Burton Mitchell - deceased
Sadie Maude Moore
Rufus Ogleby
Annie Bilitch Farrish - Mrs. Mack Daniel
Zella Rigdon - Mrs. Ben Lane
Hanny W. Smith
Edgar E. Jones

1915

Harold Averitt
Lilie Mae Brown - Mrs. A. D. Sowell
Ruth Bland - Mrs. F. A. Skelton
Viola Brunson - Mrs. Horace Royster
Edna Belle Deriso
Hobson Donaldson - deceased
Esther Donaldson - Mrs. R. A. Bland
Venie Lee Everett - Mrs. Addy
Uriah Clifton - deceased
Carter Deal
LeGrand DeLoach - deceased
Tom C. Denman - deceased
Joe Fletcher - Mrs. Sam Harville
Lillian Franklin - deceased - Mrs. Cyrus Broadhurst
Julian Groover - deceased
Effie Johnson - Mrs. C. M. Barrington
Pearl Jones - Mr. R. S. Bailey
Nina Jones
George Sharpe Kimball
Ruth Miller - Mrs. Robert Black
Homer Olliff
Grace Parker - Mrs. S. C. Littlejohn
George J. Parrish
Albe Cattlebaum
Alma Rackley - Mrs. Dudley McClain
Dewey Rogers
Annie Thompson - Mrs. R. H. Evans
Colah Thompson - Mrs. Park Lanier
Kittie Turner - Mrs. Reer L. Brady
Mary Lee Temples
Mae Temples - Mrs. Clark Wilcox
Ella Belle Trammell
Janie Warmock - deceased
Rupert Williams
Evelyn Wood - Mrs. W. J. Ward, Jr.
Verna Zetterower - deceased - Mrs. L. P. Martin
John Zetterower - deceased

Pennie Allen
Barney Anderson
Morgan Arden
Stilson Brown
Sueie Mae Cacounes - deceased - Mrs. Frank McIlwney
Fred L. Cone
Harry S. Cone - deceased
Blanche DeLoach - Mrs. Allen Franklin
Logan DeLoach
Lillie Mae Edenfield - Mrs. Donald Auld
Clifton Forcham
Mira Kennedy - deceased - Mrs. Henry Howell
Beverly Moore
Bonnie Morris
1920

Dedicated to Mrs. D. L. Deal

Tilla Edith Atwood - Mrs. Ira Womble
Maggie Byrd
Ivey Byrd
Janie Lou Arannen
Alamarita Booth - Mrs. Gilmore Johnston
Wallace Cobb
Mary Lee Dale
Lucie DeLoach - Mrs. Sam Trappell
Gilmore Johnston - deceased
Zella Mikell
Louise Olliff - Mrs. C. McJ. Yeomans
Nan Rushing - Mrs. Percy Bland
Mildred Shuptrine - Mrs. Chance
Harold Shuptrine - deceased
J. B. Johnson

1921

Lottie Akins - Mrs. Putch
Sam Franklin - deceased
Ouida Temples
Marie Pretorious
Lester Nevel
Mallie Ruth Brannen - Mrs. John Godbee
Ethel Hendrix
Pierce Martin
Lonnie Bell Bland
Nina Lee Stubbs
Dan Blitch
Vernie Mae Anderson - deceased - Mrs. Thomas Blitch
Leona Rustin - Mrs. R. J. Parker
Melba Barnes
Pearl Simmons

1922

Dedicated to "Our Mothers"

Leslie Olesby - Mrs. Lee Scribbs
Frank Moore
Lemuel Jay
Linwood Talton
Mettie Lee Parrish
John Thomas Allen
Wilhelma Edge
Susie Mae Pogue
Lillie Mae Olesby
Edgar Bedenbaugh - deceased
Nita Woodcock - Mrs. Geo. Wilson Prather
Virginia Grimes - Mrs. Thomas Evans
Myrtle Simmons
James Britt
Willa Bird
Louis Rimes
Elsie Kennedy - Mrs. Wendell Oliver
Lanier Granada
Aline Gow
Beacon Martin
Ruth McDougal - deceased - Mrs. Roy Beaver
Bernard McDougal
Melie Cobb
Mary Lou Moore - Mrs. Howard Daisley
Josephine Donaldson - Mrs. Glenn Jennings

1923

Julian Thames Anderson - deceased
Minnie Lou DeLoach - Mrs. R. P. Miller
Eunice Waters - Mrs. J. B. Johnson
Josie Allen
Rufus Brannen
Gladys Clark - Mrs. DeLoach
Marie Parrish
Evelyn Kennedy - deceased
Comer Patrick
Lillie Joyner - Mrs. F. B. Lanier
Robert Quattlebaum

Walter Aldred
Ed. Barnes - Mrs. Alfred Strickland
Dorothy Brannen
Myrtice Alderman - Mrs. Robert Shuptrine
Mary Alkins - deceased
Holly Brunson - deceased
Theois Barnes
Ruby Bragg - Mrs. Spence
George Lee Brannen
Willa Brannen
Basil Cone
Thelma Call
Robert Donaldson
Julia Cross - Mrs. Bonnett
Lacole Coleman
Carrie Lee Davis
Olin Franklin
Bernard Dale
Strothard Dail
Thelma DeLoach - Mrs. Thomas Taylor
Mary Franklin
Bert Franklin - deceased
Hilda Franklin
Henry Hodges
Eulie Johnson - Mrs. Barkey Daughtery
Irene Kingery - deceased
Walton Lanier
Mary Lanier - Mrs. Carroll E. Dobbs
Leo Lindsay
Willie Lanier
Kathleen Monte
Emma Mitchell - Mrs. H. B. Clark
Florence McElveen - deceased
Beulah McElveen
Willa Moore
Beulah Proutor - Mrs. Herman Cave
Benton Preston
Grace Olliff - deceased - Mrs. Dan Lingo
Edward Powell
Eula Nevi - Mrs. Thaggart
Maxie Ellis Rustin - deceased
Frederick Roach
Edward Sims
Julia Scrabor
John Temple
Robert Shuptrine - deceased
Margaret Turner
Will Smith
Roy Temple - deceased
Evelyn Trapnell
Eunice Waters - Mrs. Fred Carter
Herbert Momack
Myrtle Wilson - Mrs. Floyd Akins
Myrtice Settlerower
1924

Earle Akins - Mrs. John Louis Durden
Robert Burns
Harold Baumeind
Henry Blitch
Sallie Byrd
Acleen Bland - Mrs. Carey Martin
Lucy Mae Brannen - Mrs. Robert Donaldson
Julian Clark
Claye Cannon
Medge Cobb
Edwin Donoho - deceased
Louise Dougherty - Mrs. Harry Lee
Harry DeLoach
Helen Cone
William Dall
Nita Dowdoo - Mrs. Jason Morgan
Ruby Poon
Edwin Cranade
Agnes Evans
Mary Belle Ellis - deceased - Mrs. M. J. Bowen
Dan Rigdon Hart
Eugenia Garrett
Leon Ray Holloway
Dorothy Jay - deceased - single
George Johnaton
Vera Johnson
Harry Johnson
Kathleen Kingery - Mrs. Thompson
Cecil Kennedy
Anita Kemp
Mary Alice McDougald
Burdette Lane
Josie Helen Matthews - Mrs. Henry Blitch
Frank Martin
Edna Miller
Myrtle Olliff
Fronia Olliff
Fronita Olliff - Mrs. John Denmark
Jimmie Olliff - deceased
Katherine Parker - Mrs. Jenkins Denmark
Lanie Porter
Cecil Rogers
Julia Belle Quattlebaum
Bacson Rackley - deceased
Lucy Ray Rushing -
Linton Remtroe
Bernard Simmons
Milbourne Sharpe
Charlie Simons - deceased
Oscar Simons - deceased
Leo Temples
Agnes Temples
Elwood Watson
Beetle Lee Woodcock
William Wallace
Elsa Waters - Mrs. Davey Cannon
Darward Watson
Bernice Wynn

1925

Edward Aiken
Dorothy Anderson - Mrs. Frank Doar
Era Alderman
Mildred Akins
Edna Mae Bowen - Mrs. Leo S. Temples
Lehman Brunson
Juanita Bland - Mrs. Cannon
Mattie Lou Brannen - Mrs. Frank Richardson
Imman Brannen
Johnnie Barnes
Selma Brannen
Marion Cooper - Mrs. Smith
Margaret Cone
Aldina Cone
Vernon Call
Gordon Denmark
Frank Denmark - deceased
Martha Donaldson
Bruce Donaldson, Jr. - deceased
Irma Everett
Daisy Ellis
Olliff Everett
Juanita Everett
Lucile Putrelle
Chalmers Franklin - deceased
Josie Franklin
Dwight Gulledge
Evelyn Green
Shirley Gay
Sara Hall
Ruby Lee Hodges
Willie Morgan Magin
W. L. Hall - deceased
Ousia Lee Hart
Alvareta Kenan
Evelyn Luckburrow
Louise Lane
Willie Lee Lanier
Bertie Lanier
Ralph Mallard
Harry Moore
Mary Jane Moore
Frances Mayo - deceased
Harry Miller
Leo Mallard
S. L. Moore, Jr.
Ruth Mallard
Mary Mallard
Ruby Hendrix - Mrs. Daley Crouse
Leavine Hilliard - Mrs. Waldo Floyd
Melle Martin - Mrs. John Overstreet
Edwin McDougald - deceased
Homer Milton
Dorothy Moore
Pelton Mikell
Matthew Gordon Nesmith
Benjamin Olliff
D. C. Proctor
Prince Preston, Jr. - deceased
Edward Pretorius - deceased - Mrs. Cecil Cunnute
Janie Powell - deceased
Mailie Robinson - deceased
Selma Rushing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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| 1926 | Pierce Stewart  
Verna Mae Smith  
Harry Smith (D.C.)  
Doy Woods  
Willie Belle Waters  
Blanche Woodcock  
Mary Lee Wilson - Mrs. Percy Rimes  
Robert Wynne  
Ethan Williams  
Mary Yarborough  
Agnes Cone - Mrs. Everett Williams  
Robert Wynne  
Carolyn Lee  
Ethan Williams  
Mary Yarborough  |
| 1927 | Maridean Anderson  
James Anderson  
Otis Anderson  
Tiny Lee Alderman  
Kathleen Barr  
Myrtle Bowen  
Fred Bridges  
Frances Brett  
Maryclette Call  
James Floyd Coleman - deceased  
Sara Cross - Mrs. Anderson  
Howard Cobb Cone  
Jewell Marie Cowart  
Emmett Cooper, Jr.  
Anna Mae Cumming - Mrs. Jimmie Olliff  
Martha Crouse  
Ruby Ann Deal  
Hattie Lou Deal  
Ola Irene Deal  
Dona Mae Deal  
Hercy Ellis  
William Everett  
Margaret Everett  
Dekie Goff  
George Hargus  
Margaret Kennedy  
Edward Kennedy  
R. J. Kennedy, Jr.  
Virginia Kenan  
Sidney Lanier - deceased  
Evelyn Lines  
Almarita Lindsey  
John Clyde Mallard  
Mary Matthews  
J. E. McCroan, Jr.  
Evelyn Olliff  
Bonnie Louise Page  
Lila Protzclius - deceased - Mrs. Walter Johnson  
Paul Rimer  
Mary Rimer  
Carl Bragg  
Evelyn Shuptrine - Mrs. Billy Baines  
Janie Marie Smith  
Ethel Grace Smith  
Ila Mae Strickland  
Velma Stewart  
Sara Smith  
Homer Simons - deceased  
Rae Temple  
Jewell Watson  
Katerine Williams  |
| 1928 | Willie Everett  
Margaret Everett  
Dekie Goff  
George Hargus  
Margaret Kennedy  
Edward Kennedy  
R. J. Kennedy, Jr.  
Virginia Kenan  
Sidney Lanier - deceased  
Evelyn Lines  
Almarita Lindsey  
John Clyde Mallard  
Mary Matthews  
J. E. McCroan, Jr.  
Evelyn Olliff  
Bonnie Louise Page  
Lila Protzclius - deceased - Mrs. Walter Johnson  
Paul Rimer  
Mary Rimer  
Carl Bragg  
Evelyn Shuptrine - Mrs. Billy Baines  
Janie Marie Smith  
Ethel Grace Smith  
Ila Mae Strickland  
Velma Stewart  
Sara Smith  
Homer Simons - deceased  
Rae Temple  
Jewell Watson  |
<table>
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<td>Minza Cumming</td>
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<td>Sarah Moore</td>
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<td>Avis Temples</td>
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<td>Madge Temples</td>
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<td>Sara Thompson</td>
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<td>Virginia Dougherty</td>
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<td>Lorrin Deal</td>
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<td>Rita Eilene DeLoach</td>
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<tr>
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<td>George Oscar Franklin</td>
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<td>Mary Groover</td>
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<td>Opa Rita Hodges</td>
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<td>Irby Ivy</td>
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<td>Caroline Kea</td>
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<td>Clarence Morrison</td>
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<td>Jno. Slaton Rushing</td>
<td>Teta Rita Rushing</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. M. Seligman - deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyril Stapleton</td>
<td>William Henry Simmons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Frances Smith</td>
<td>William Sidney Smith - deceased</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnie Stubbs</td>
<td>Pearl Elizabeth Thomas</td>
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<td>Beatrice Warren</td>
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</table>
Evelyn Anderson
Cohen Anderson
Martha Kate Anderson
Zella Mae Beasley
Helen Brannen - deceased - single
Jno. Edwin Bowen
Ebbie Brannen
James Bland
Mary Crouse
James Hubert Crouse
Constance Cone
James Carruth
Irma Dekle
Ruth Helen Denmark
Paul G. Franklin, Jr.
Elizabeth Putrelle
Herbert Lehman Franklin - deceased
Mary Gray
Sara Lou Hodges
Grace Hodges
M. Y. Hendrix
Ruby Lee Jones
Oretha Jones
Ollie Mae Jernigan
Geo. Robert Kelly
Susie Mae Lanier
William Hountree Lewis
Claudia Lanier
Lorie Mallard
Josephine Elizabeth Murphy
Pennoie Ann Mallard
Gordon J. Mays, Jr.
Mary Lind Mooney
Elizabeth Moseley
Majorie Moore
Eugene Martin
Lamme Lee Muvil
Madgie Lee Neasmit
Joe Olliff
Marlie Proctor - deceased
Nita Isabel Pace
Frances Parker
Ocie Powell
Ruth Peebles
Dan Earl Riggs
Kathleen Rogers
Charles Reginal Rushing
Geraldine Rushing
John Melvin Robinson
Ida Seligman
Julie Suddath
Wendell Stapleton
Katie Talton
Daisy Vining
Mary Evelyn Williams
Stanley Waters
Wilfred Webb
Gladys Wilson - Mrs. Otis Waters
Nannie Hall Waters - Mrs. Hall
Sara Nadine Waters
Albert Dalton Waters
Evelyn Zetterower