

William and Floyd of Spartanburg/York

There are records of Bostick men living in York County and Spartanburg County South Carolina between about 1785 and 1825 named William and Floyd. In the 1790 census of South Carolina there are records of two men named William Bostick and one man named Floyd Bostick. One of these William Bosticks appears to have been older than the other two men, suggesting that he may have been the father of the younger William Bostick and Floyd Bostick. The two younger men and members of their families began migrating from South Carolina to Alabama and Tennessee before 1820, a migration that continued for more than a decade. The identity of these two William Bosticks and Floyd Bostick is not known with certainty, but they are believed by this author to have been kinsmen.

James Bostick Morse reports the parents of the younger William and Floyd to have been William Bostick and Agatha Cooke, but provides virtually no documentary evidence of this kinship connection. In *"Bostick Trails and Ties"* James Morse stated that:

"William and Agatha were in York County South Carolina in 1785, where he is listed in deed records. He is also believed to have been in Union County South Carolina...About 1791/2 William and Agatha returned to Richmond County GA, where he was granted 200 acres of land."¹

Search as they might the authors have found no records to substantiate that William and Agatha were ever in South Carolina. The authors have reason to believe that James Morse's statements regarding William Bostick and Agatha Cooke were excerpted from another book entitled "Copeland, Bostick, Patton and Allied Families" by Virginia Copeland Jantz. This belief is based on the fact that statements made by James Morse regarding William and Agatha appear to be direct quotations from the Jantz book. In spite of numerous genealogical writings and postings showing William and Agatha as the parents of William Bostick and Floyd Bostick, the authors are doubtful of such kinship. In fact, the authors have found no evidence which absolutely link William and Floyd as siblings. There is strong evidence suggesting that William and Floyd shared a close kinship connection, but the specific nature of that connection is unproven.

In this chapter the authors will document all that is known of the two William Bosticks and Floyd Bostick and provide an analysis of that information in an effort to establish the probable ancestry for these men. However, before launching into this analysis, it is necessary to present the evolution of the political boundaries of the border region between North Carolina and South Carolina in order to gain an understanding of the potential record sources in that area in the late 18th century.

In 1763 Mecklenburg County was formed from Anson County and encompassed all the territory west of Anson and south of Rowan, including the present South Carolina counties of York, Spartanburg, Cherokee, Union, etal. In 1767 Tryon County was formed from Mecklenburg County and encompassed all that area west of the Catawba River. In 1772 the North Carolina-South Carolina border was resurveyed and cutoff Lancaster County and part of York County from Mecklenburg. By 1775 the Provencal boundary was finally extended to the 35th North

¹ Bostick Trails and Ties, James Morse Bostick, April 2008, p. 6.

Latitude, where it then extended indefinitely westward, thus cutting off the Union County and Spartanburg County areas from North Carolina. Until 1800 the area within South Carolina was divided into Districts with Old 96 District containing Spartanburg and Union counties, whereas York County and Chester County were contained within Camden District. After the counties formation in 1800, records were maintained by the individual counties.

Consequently, in order to locate records for early settlers within the area that ultimately became Spartanburg, Union and York counties, it is necessary to search the records of both North Carolina and South Carolina, particularly including parts of Mecklenburg and Tryon counties prior to about 1779.

In addition to understanding the changing and emerging political boundaries of the border region during this time period, it is also important to understand the evolving and divergent political alliances of the early European settlers in this region during the run up to and conduct of the Revolutionary War. Within the up-country or border region (including Spartanburg, Union, York and Chester counties) resided a large body of settlers who held a general distrust of the low-country "gentlemen" of the colony. As colonial dissatisfaction with the Royal government began to take root among the northern colonies in the early to mid-1770's, South Carolinians in general were sympathetic and supportive of this growing revolutionary cause, with one marked exception. A relatively large number of up-country residents openly voiced their support of the Royal government, and particularly of Lord William Campbell, the Provincial Governor. Even as South Carolina took its first steps to break with English rule in January 1775 when it convened a *Provincial Congress* and established a General Assembly and Council of Safety, faction lines were beginning to be drawn between the low-country and up-country residents.

By early 1776 the Provincial Congress had drafted and adopted a new and independent constitution. Concurrent with these colonial actions an Act of Parliament was passed in December 1775, which announced the Royal confiscation of lands and throwing all the colonies outside His Majesty's protection. These concurrent actions by the Provincial Congress and the British Parliament served to solidify and strengthen the resolve of the revolutionaries, and to widen the breach with the loyalists [Tories]. The Provincial Congress quickly voted itself to be the *General Assembly of South Carolina*, and moved to appoint a thirteen member *Legislative Council*, and elected a President and Vice President; six privy counselors to advise the president; a chief justice and three assistant judges; an attorney-general; secretary; ordinary judge of the admiralty and register of mesne conveyance.

The first president under the new constitution was John Rutledge. The first vice-president was Henry Laurens and the first chief-justice was William Henry Drayton. During this transition to provincial governance the Royal Governor, Lord William Campbell, had taken refuge in Florida, from whence he waged a campaign to organize and strengthen the up-country Loyalist. The Tory element of the lower Ninety-Six district was led by two brothers: Patrick and Robert Cunningham, whereas the loyalists of the upper part of Spartan District were led by Colonel Thomas Fetchall of Fair Forest area. Before the start of the War, Colonel Fetchall had been the commander of the militia forces between the Broad River and Saluda River. His position of military leadership gave Fetchall influence and control of a majority of the settlers of this up-country region.

The *Legislative Council*, realizing the dangers posed by the loyalists to its fledgling government moved to reduce the influence of Colonel Fetchall by dividing his regimental territory into three new regimental districts.

"The Council of Safety feeling the necessity of a full explanation to the people of the nature of the dispute between the colonies and the mother country, sent to the country between the Broad and Saluda rivers, where the disaffection seemed greatest, the Hon. William Henry Drayton and Rev. William Tennant."²

The campaign of

The information about the two William Bosticks and Floyd Bostick is presented in chronological order and each record is analyzed and mined for relevant information which might provide clues to the ancestry of William and Floyd Bostick.

1. Last Will and Testament of William Rogers, written on 24Feb1784 and recorded in Camden District South Carolina on 15Mar1784, witnessed by **William Bostick** and **Floyd Bostick**³.

*This Will was the earliest record found for William and Floyd Bostick. It is unclear whether the William Bostick who witnessed this LWT was the "Senior" or "Junior" William, but very likely William Bostick Sr. [the authors have added "Sr." and "Jr." to help distinguish between these two Williams]. The fact that they were the only witnesses on this Will suggests a connection with William Rogers of some long standing, probably as neighbors for at least five years. Also, the fact that they appeared together on this document suggests a strong probability of a kinship connection between William and Floyd. Nothing in the Will is suggestive of a specific living location other than Camden District, which covered a rather large territorial expanse between the Broad River and PeeDee River. However, the Rogers family members named in the Will clearly connect William Rogers to the family of Matthew Rogers and Margery Brown, originally of Windsor, Middlesex County, New Jersey. On 10May1773 Matthew Rogers was recorded as an adjacent land owner in a Plat Map filing for 150 acres by Benjamin Love on **Turkey Creek**, tributary of the **Broad River** [this tract was likely situated in future Chester County]. Refer to Figure XX for an illustration of the location of Turkey Creek and the other geographic features referenced in this chapter. Figure XX is a composite compiled by the authors of the maps of York, Union, Chester and Spartanburg Counties taken from Robert Mills Atlas dated 1825.*

*On 11Feb1797 Matthew Rogers filed a Plat Map for 345 acres in Pinkney District on **Beaver Dam Creek**, tributary of Broad River [this tract very likely was in York County]. On 14Feb1799 Ralph Rogers [son of Matthew Rogers and brother of William Rogers] filed a plat map in Pinkney District on Beaver Dam Creek, tributary of Broad River, and abutting lands of Clayton Rogers and Matthew Rogers [this tract was very likely situated in York County]. The earlier recording in 1773 showed Matthew Rogers, father of William Rogers owning land on Turkey Creek in the area that later became Chester County. It seems very possible that the lands initially acquired by William Bostick and Floyd Bostick in Camden District may also have been on Turkey Creek, nearby to Matthew Rogers' family.*

*Before leaving this discussion of the William Rogers family it should be noted that they frequently appeared on records in close association with the Benjamin Love and Isaac Sadler families [intermarriages, neighbors, executors, witnesses, etc.]. Further, note that members of the Sadler, Love and Rogers families appeared on the 1778/9 South Carolina Jury Lists in **Camden District**, but John Bostick [the Batchelor] was the only Bostick to appear on the **Camden District** jury lists. This is strong indication that William and Floyd Bostick's family(ies) arrived in the **Camden District** [future York County] sometime after 1778/9. William Jr. and Floyd would still have been minors and, therefore, too young to serve on jury duty, but their father [presumed to have been William Bostick Sr.] probably would have been a juror, had he been in the District at that time.*

² Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina, Dr. J. B. O. Landrum, 1897, p. 47.

³ <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=305006>, accessed 29May2012.

2. On 30May1788 John Brown filed a Plat Map for 440 acres in **Camden District** on **Bullock Creek**, tributary of **Broad River**, abutting lands of **William Bostick**, Charles Gilham, John Wood and James Hambleton.⁴
This adjacent land owner was very likely William Bostick Sr., and probably the same William Bostick who

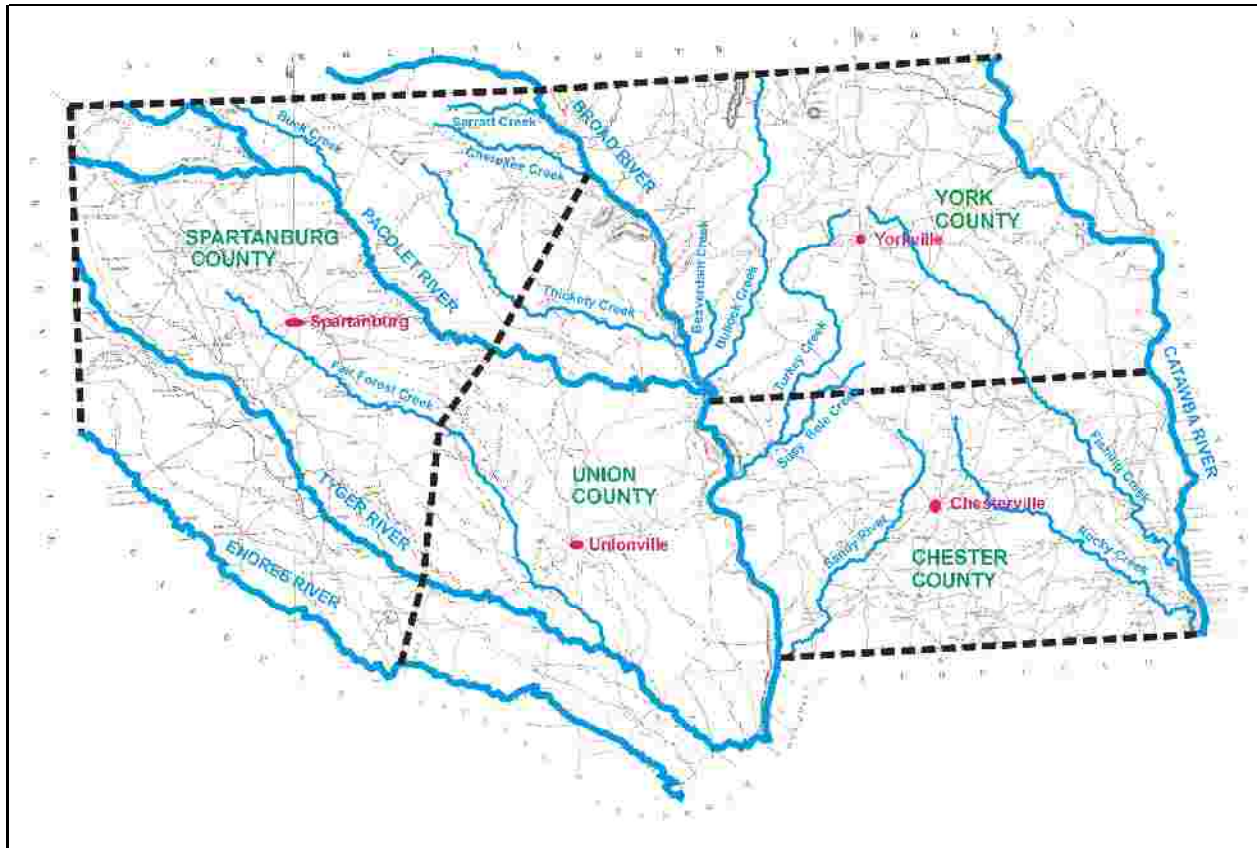


Figure XX
 York, Chester, Union and Spartanburg Counties map - Circa 1825

witnessed William Rogers' LWT. Note that Bullock's Creek is the next major stream to the north of Turkey Creek, and separated by a single ridgeline and a distance of about one to seven miles, depending on the location along these two streams. Both Turkey Creek and Bullocks Creek run in a northeasterly direction from the Broad River, and generally parallel to each other. So, even though the lands initially owned by the Rogers family on Turkey Creek was situated in future Chester County, it was not very far removed from the first tract known to have been in ownership of William Bostick in future York County. It should also be noted that William Rogers and his kinsmen owned land on Beaver Dam Creek, which was the next easterly tributary of the Broad River, immediately upstream from Bullock Creek in the 1790's. So, it seems clear that these Bosticks in York County lived in very close proximity to members of the Rogers family.

3. On 11Feb1789 William Wier (Thickety Creek, Spartanburg) to **William Bostick (York County)**; for 50£ sterling sold two tracts: (a) 100 acres on both sides **Thickety Creek** bordering John Watson and Wade; and (b) 50 acres on south side of Thickety Creek joining (a) and bordering Wade and Matthew Guttery.⁵
It is virtually impossible to determine whether this William Bostick was William Sr. or William Jr. The fact that he was reported being of York County is not a determining factor, as William Sr. and William Jr. may

⁴ <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=190503>, accessed 30May2012.

⁵ Spartanburg County/District South Carolina, Deed Abstracts, Books A-T, 1785-1827, The Reverend Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr., 1988, p. 28.

both have been considered as being of York County in Feb1789. Note that these two tracts purchased by William Bostick were situated on Thickety Creek, which is a tributary of the Broad River from the west, and located within future Union and Spartanburg Counties. It should also be noted that William Bostick Jr. later purchased tracts of land in Spartanburg County on Beaver Dam Branch of Thickety Creek in the 1790's and 1800's. A William Bostick actually living in Spartanburg County was not recorded until the 1790 census.

It is not known whether there is any significance to this investigation, but William Wier is believed to have been a son of Thomas Wier, a Scottish immigrant who resided in Halifax County VA in the middle of the 18th century. Regardless of their ancestry, William and Floyd Bostick are also believed by the author to have been born and lived in Halifax County VA before moving to Camden District SC.

4. On 9Jun1787 William Wier (Spartanburg) to Silas McBee; gave Power of Attorney for good causes to recover 6000£ VA money from John Wilson and Peter Perkins, Esqs. and recover debts from Dugold McKichan (Burke Co. NC) and others due to the estate of Thomas Wier.⁶

This is believed to have been the same William Wier who sold the two tracts on Thickety Creek to William Bostick in Feb1789. This record has been inserted at this juncture in order to establish the connections of William Wier and Thomas Wier to Halifax County VA. Note that Silas McBee is believed to have been a son of Vardry McBee and Hannah Echols. It will be noted hereinafter that William Bostick Jr. was a near neighbor of Vardry McBee and William Wier on Thickety Creek in Spartanburg County in the late 18th and early 19th Centuries. The authors do not know whether there is any significance in the connections of the Wier, McBee and Bostick families back to Halifax County VA; but the fact that these families appear to have originated from Halifax County, and to have settled on adjacent tracts on Thickety Creek in Spartanburg County is suggestive of some connection beyond mere coincidence. Perhaps these families shared a common religious affiliation.

Lastly, note that the debtor, John Wilson, very likely was also from Halifax County. There was a John Wilson living in Halifax County in the 1760's and beyond, whom the authors believe to have been married to Anne Scoggin, daughter of Richard Scoggin and Ruth Mary [Inu]. The authors believe this John Wilson, husband of Anne Scoggin, to have been a son of Michall Floyd and Richard Wilson. Michall Floyd would later marry William Bostick, Jr. [not to be confused with the William Bostick Jr. of this investigation]. A son of William Bostick Jr. and Michall Floyd Wilson, named Charles Bostick, married Ruth Scoggin, sister of Anne Scoggin. Whether the John Wilson named as a debtor in this Power of Attorney was the same person who married Anne Scoggin is not known with certainty, but the authors believe it possible.

5. On 17Aug1789 William Bostick (York County) to James Wood (Spartanburg); for 8,000 weight of tobacco sold 100 acres on both side of Thickety Creek and sold 50 acres adjoining on south side of Thickety Creek; bordering Wade and Matthew Guttery.⁷

William Bostick [Sr. or Jr.] sold the same two tracts purchased six months earlier. This William was still reported as living in York County.

6. In the 1790 census for South Carolina William Bostic [sic] [Sr.] was reported living as head of a household in York County consisting of two males under 16, two males over 16, three females and six slaves.

The identity of this William Bostick is uncertain, except that he is assumed by the authors to have been William Bostick Sr. He is assumed to have been the senior William Bostick based on the two males over age 16. William Bostick Jr., who is believed to have been born in about 1761 and married to Nancy Anne [Neely or Rice] is believed to have had only two children prior to 1790, and certainly no son over the age of 16. James Morse has reported that he believed William Bostick and Agatha Cooke to have been the parents of William Bostick of Spartanburg County and Floyd Bostick of York County. Ergo, one might be led to conclude that this William Bostick in York County in 1790 may have been the husband of Agatha Cooke and the father of the William and Floyd, who are the main subjects of this investigation. However, according to James Morse and other researchers William and Floyd would have been the youngest sons of William and Agatha, and having been born in about 1759 and 1761, respectively. It seems highly unlikely that William and Agatha would still have five children living at home in 1790, and certainly no sons under the age of 16. It is conceivable that these two younger males may have been grandchildren of William and Agatha, and that their parents may also have been living in this household.

However, in the absence of any documentary proof that William Bostick and Agatha Cooke ever lived in South Carolina at any time, the authors are inclined toward a different identity for this William Bostick in

⁶ Ibid., p. 15.

⁷ Ibid., p. 36.

York County in 1790. It seems more probable to the authors that this William Bostick was the father of William and Floyd, but was a different person from the William Bostick who married Agatha Cooke. The authors are more inclined to think this William Bostick in York County in 1790 to have been a son of William Bostick Jr. and Michall Floyd. The probability of this William Bostick having been an older person is supported by the fact that he reported owning five slaves, whereas William Bostick of Spartanburg and Floyd Bostick of York County did not report owning any slaves in 1790.

7. In the 1790 census for South Carolina **Floid [sic] Bostick** was reported living in York County as head of a household consisting of one male under age 16, one male over 16 [Floyd], two females and one other person of unspecified demography.

It would appear that Floyd Bostick was married before 1790 and had two children living in his household. Floyd's age cannot be inferred from this census record, but many researchers report him to have been born in 1759. Later census records of Floyd Bostick in Tennessee and Alabama support this assumed age. More to follow.

8. In the 1790 census for South Carolina **William Bostick [Jr.]** was reported living in Spartanburg County as head of a household consisting of one male under 16, one male over 16 [William] and two females.

This William Bostick is believed to have been the husband of Anne, and the brother of Floyd Bostick. The ages of two apparent children in this household would fit with the known children of William and Anne, namely: John Green Bostick born ~ 1784 and Lucy born ~ 1790. If this was in fact the household of William Bostick [Jr.] and Anne, then the William Bosick [Sr.] in York County in 1790 could not have been this William Bostick in Spartanburg.

9. On 21Oct1790 Francis Adams, Esq. (York County) to **William Bostick (York County)**; for 300£ 10s South Carolina money sold 600 acres on **Cherokee Creek** about two miles from Cherokee fork of **Broad River**, includes a shoal on lower end and the forks of the creek at the upper end, and Joseph Clement's improvements about the middle of the place; granted 21Apr1764 to Thomas Henry. Witnesses included **Floyd Bostick**.⁸

This tract on Cherokee Creek was situated on the west side of and near its confluence with the Broad River about five miles to the east of present day Gaffney, Cherokee County [see Figure XX]. In 1790 this tract would have been situated within Spartanburg County immediately north of the northeast corner of Union County. Since Anne Bostick signed the deed for the sale of this tract in Jan1797 [Item 11, below] this William Bostick is assumed to have been William Bostick Jr. The fact that this William Bostick was identified as being of York County, yet William Bostick Jr. was recorded on the 1790 census in Spartanburg County poses a bit of a contradiction. It may be that William Bostick Jr. was in the midst of relocating from York County to Spartanburg County in 1790, thus explaining this perceived contradiction. The fact that Floyd Bostick witnessed this transaction is yet another indication of his close relationship to William Bostick Jr.

10. On 16Aug1794 Richard H. Homan filed a plat for 298 acres on Beaver Dam and **Love's Creek, York County**, originally surveyed for **Floyd Bostick** on 7Jan1793.

This transaction connects Floyd Bostick to a tract of land in York County on Loves Creek in Jan1793. The last previous record found for Floyd Bostick was when he witnessed the purchase of 600 acres on Cherokee Creek by William Bostick [Jr.] in Oct1790. At that time William Bostick was reported as being of York County, so, presumably, Floyd Bostick was also still in York County.

11. On 13Jan1797 **William Bostick (Spartanburg)** to Nathaniel Robertson (same); for \$600 sold 600 on **Cherokee Creek** of Broad River including a shoal on the lower end, William Bostick's improvements and where William lives; excepts from warrant of this sale 40-50 acres that is part of the older grant to Matthew Caldwell and Curtis Caldwell. Signed William Bostick and **Ann's mark**.⁹

This was the same tract purchased by William Bostick of York County described in Item 9, above. It would appear that it was William's place of residence, so it might be assumed that William had moved his family from York County into Spartanburg County sometime around Oct1790. The reference to "Ann's mark" is assumed to have been William's wife, Nancy Ann [Rice?].

12. On 22May1798 Moses Guyton (Union County) to **William Bostick (Spartanburg)**; for 141£ sterling sold 375 acres on **Beaverdam Creek** of **Thickety Creek**; abutting Hogan and Hagan; of which 179.5 acres is on

⁸ Ibid., p. 104.

⁹ Ibid.

the south side of the Creek; remainder is on north side of Creek. Witnesses: Richard Thomson, James Fowler and James Smith.¹⁰

Thicketty Creek is a westerly tributary of the Broad River which confluence is situated in Union County, but the headwaters were about 20 miles northwesterly in Spartanburg County [present day Cherokee County]. No tributary of Thicketty Creek named Beaverdam could be found on any maps past or present, however, there are remnants of geographic features which provide clues to the probable location of Beaverdam Creek: (1) Beaverdam Baptist Church, which was founded in about 1850 is situated on a ridge about midway between Gaffney and Thicketty as illustrated in Figure XX, (2) the name of Beaverdam Road still persists on present day maps as State Road 11-164, which intersects with U.S. Route 29 [Old Georgia Highway] near the site of Beaverdam Baptist Church, and (3) McBee family genealogists report that Vardry McBee's home in Spartanburg County was located at Limestone Springs. Neither the name of Limestone Springs nor Limestone Creek appeared in the early deed records of Spartanburg County, but a stream by the name of Limestone Creek does appear on present day maps as an eastern tributary of Thicketty Creek flowing northeasterly with its headwaters at the western outskirts of Gaffney. Given the above cited geographic clues, it seems probable to the authors that Beaverdam Branch of Thicketty Creek was the same stream shown on present day maps as Limestone Creek.

Assuming that Limestone Creek and Beaverdam Branch were one and the same tributaries of Thicketty Creek, then this tract acquired by William Bostick Jr. in May 1798 would have been situated only a few miles west of present day Gaffney, and about 7 to 8 miles west of William Bostick Jr.'s previous homestead on Cherokee Creek. The timing of this land purchase when juxtaposed with the sale of the Cherokee Creek homestead suggests that William Bostick Jr. probably moved his residence from Cherokee Creek to Beaverdam Creek around this time period.

Moses Guyton was descended from French Huguenot ancestry, whose family appears to have moved from Maryland to Union County in the 1760's. The Guyton family had land holdings in York, Union and Spartanburg counties in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. John Guyton, a son of Moses Guyton and Tabitha Saxon, is reported by many genealogists to have married Henrietta Bostick of uncertain ancestry. It is probable that William Bostick Jr. and Henrietta Bostick held a common ancestry, but that connection is not known to the authors with any degree of certainty.

13. On 7Mar1786 [probably 1798] James Martin (Lincoln County NC) to **William Bostick (Spartanburg)**; for \$400 sold (acreage not given) on branch of **Thicketty Creek**; border: grant to John Hogan; includes a corner grant to Vardry McBee.¹¹

Based on the reference to earlier grants to John Hogan and Vardry McBee, it seems probable that this tract abutted or was in close proximity to the tract purchased in Item 12, above. Although this deed abstract reported a date of 7Mar1786, it appeared in sequence and intermixed with other transaction from the late 1790's. The authors believe the date to have been transcribed in error, and that this purchase actually occurred in or around 1798. The size of this tract was not shown in this record, but William Bostick Jr. is believed to have sold this same land to William Weber on 11Sep1800 in which it was indicated to have contained 195.5 acres (see item below).

14. On 12Sep1798 Joseph Champaign (Spartanburg) to William Hollaway (**Person County NC**) for 100£ SC money sold 290 acres on south side of main branch Broad River on **Sarat's [Sarratt] Creek**. Witnessed by **Chesley Bostick**.¹²

This record is included in this analysis to demonstrate that there was another Bostick living in the vicinity of Spartanburg County during this time period in addition to the Floyd and William Bostick families. Chesley Bostick is believed to have been the son of Charles Bostick and Ruth Scoggins. Charles Bostick, who married Ruth Scoggins, has been reliably shown by James Morse to have been a son of William Bostick Jr. and Micha [believed by the authors to have been Michall Floyd]. Later in this chapter the author's will attempt to establish a kinship relationship between Chesley Bostick and William and Floyd Bostick. There is probably no significance in the fact, but, it should be noted that William Bostick Jr. [husband of Micha], Charles Bostick and Chesley Bostick all lived in Person County NC in the 1770's, 1780's and 1790's. Charles and Chesley later relocated to Rutherford County NC, which abuts Spartanburg County SC to the north. It is likely that Chesley Bostick was living in Rutherford County NC

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 150.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., p. 166.

at the time that he witnessed this deed. Years later Chesley Bostick did move across the border into Spartanburg County, where he was recorded on the 1830 census.

Sarratt Creek is situated immediately upstream from Cherokee Creek, in relatively close proximity to the location of William Bostick Jr.'s homestead on Cherokee Creek. William Holloway was reported on the 1797 tax roll living in Nash District, Person County, North Carolina living nearby to his father, John Holloway Sr.

15. On 27Feb1800 Charles Morgan (Spartanburg) to James Hunter (same); for \$200 sold 196 acres on both sides branch of Beaverdam Creek of Thicketty Creek, granted to Abram Bays. Witnesses William Thomson, William Bostick and William Weber [aka Webber].

This record is included in this analysis because of its connection to William Bostick and William Weber. This William Bostick is clearly the same as William Bostick Jr. The other witness on this deed, William Weber, is believed to have been a brother of Susannah Webber, wife of Chesley Bostick, discussed hereinabove. It may be mere coincidence that William Bostick Jr. and William Webber should be connected together on this and other later records in Spartanburg County, but the authors believe these connections between these two men to be suggestive of a close kinship between William Bostick Jr. and Chesley Bostick. The probability of such a kinship connection is discussed in greater detail later in this chapter.

16. On 11Sep1800 William Bostick (Spartanburg) to William Weber (Same); for \$333 sold 195.5 acres on north side of Beaverdam Creek of Thicketty Creek; border: Hogan; part of two tracts: (1) grant 15May1772 North Carolina to John Hogin, and (2) grant 18Sep1785 South Carolina to Vardy McBee. Recorded 15Apr1801.

Again, we have William Bostick [Jr.] and William Weber together on a deed document, this time with Bostick actually selling part of his land on Thicketty Creek to Weber. It seems likely that this tract was part or all of the land purchased by William Bostick of James Martin on 7Mar1786 [1798?]. This transaction would seem to indicate a strong connection between William Bostick and William Weber, the presumed brother-in-law of Chesley Bostick.

17. In the 1800 census for York County Floyd Bostwick [sic] was reported as head of a household containing three males under age 10, one male aged 10 to 15, one male aged 16 to 25, one male aged 26 thru 44 [presumably Floyd], one female under age 10, one female aged 26thru 44 [presumably Floyd's wife], and two slaves.

The members of Floyd's household have increased from the 1790 census to include four additional males under age 15. Also, there is reported a female under age 10, yet in 1790 he reported two females, presumably one having been his wife and the other probably a daughter. This suggests that the daughter reported in 1790 was no longer in the household (either dead or perhaps married). It should also be noted that Floyd has acquired two slaves, suggesting his owning a small acreage.

18. In the 1800 census for Spartanburg County William Bostick was reported as head of a household containing two males under age 10, one male aged 16 to 25 [probably John Green Bostick], one male aged 26 thru 44 [presumably William], two females under age 10, one female aged 10 to 15 [probably Lucy], one female aged 26 to 44 [presumably Nancy Anne], and ten slaves.

Based on the demographics of the Floyd Bostick and William Bostick households in 1800 they were clearly contemporaneous in age. The older William Bostick [Sr.] who appeared in the 1790 census was no longer found in the area of York or Spartanburg counties in 1800. It might be assumed that he had died sometime between 1790 and 1800. (James Morse would have us believe that he had moved back to Georgia, where he died in about 1792.) William Bostick Jr. has acquired a significant number of slaves. William Bostick Sr. had reported owning six slaves in 1790. Is it possible that William Bostick Jr. had inherited part of his slaves reported in 1800 from his deceased father's estate?

19. On 22Nov1802 and on 2Apr1803 William Bostick witnessed two separate deeds for tracts on tributaries of Thicketty Creek.¹³

20. On 20Mar1803 Moses Guyton (Spartanburg) to John Dill (same); for \$500 sold 295 acres on Thicketty Creek of Broad River; border: Bostick, and mouth of Beaverdam Creek...¹⁴

The adjacent land owner in this deed was certainly William Bostick Jr. It is important to note that this tract was located near the mouth of Beaverdam Creek, suggesting that William Bostick Jr.'s land was also at the lower end of Beaverdam Creek near its confluence with Thicketty Creek.

¹³ Ibid., pp. 244 and 245.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 253.

21. On 4Feb1804 James Hunter (Spartanburg) to Frances [Francis sic] Littlejohn (same); for \$300 sold 196 acres on both sides of Beaverdam Creek of Thicketty Creek; grant to Abraham Buys. Witness William Bostick and Joseph Austell... Dower renounced by Rachel [Webber] Hunter.¹⁵

This record is important to this investigation on three different levels. First, it should be noted that James Hunter was married to Rachel Webber, a daughter of Casper Webber and sister of Susannah Webber, wife of Chesley Bostick. The presence of Rachel Webber associated with property on Beaverdam Creek strengthens the probability that William Webber was in fact a son of Casper Webber and brother of Susannah Webber, the wife of Chesley Bostick. Second, Joseph Austell is believed to have been the father of Amos Austell, husband of Lucy Bostick, oldest daughter of William Bostick Jr. Third, Francis Littlejohn is believed to have been a brother of Nancy Littlejohn, wife of Joseph Austell.

The foregoing described intermarriages between various members of the Bostick, Webber, Austell and Littlejohn families suggests a very close knit community along Beaverdam Creek. Might there have been something beyond geography that drew these families together? Perhaps a common religious affiliation might explain the appearance of a connection between these families.

22.

The earliest record found by the authors for William and Floyd Bostick was as witnesses to a Last Will and Testament written in Camden District South Carolina by William Rogers dated 24Feb1784, recorded on 15Mar1784. Various researchers have estimated the birth years of Floyd and William to have been 1759 and 1761, respectively. However, the true identities of this William and Floyd Bostick is not known with certainty.

The authors have found no evidence to indicate that William Bostick and Agatha Cooke were ever in South Carolina. The following is a methodical and detailed chronological presentation of the records located for William and Floyd Bostick and their close associates and next of kin in the latter part of the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries in York, Union and Spartanburg Counties, South Carolina.

A William Bostick began to appear on records in South Carolina as early as 11Feb1789 when he was recorded as being of Union County, but purchasing two tracts (100acres and 50 acres) in Spartanburg County from William Wier totaling 150 acres situated on Thicketty Creek.¹⁶ William Bostick continued to appear on numerous Spartanburg County records until 2Mar1824 when his last known record was a gift deed of 340 acres on Harris Branch of Thicketty Creek to his son, William Rice Bostick. It is believed that sometime within the following few years William Bostick, along with several members of his family, relocated from Spartanburg County to Franklin County, Tennessee, where he appeared on the census record (aged 60-69) along with his wife (aged 70-79) and 23 slaves. William Bostick is believed to have died in Franklin County, TN sometime between 1733 and 1736 where his Will was signed in 16Jan1733 and recorded in Franklin County on 30Oct1836.¹⁷ A transcribed copy of this Will is contained in the Appendix.

This chapter will explore this William Bostick and his family in some detail in an effort to establish his true ancestry. James Bostick Morse has stated with some degree of self assuredness, but without the benefit of any documentary proof, that this William Bostick and his near

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 263.

¹⁶ Spartanburg County/District South Carolina, Deed Abstracts, Books A-T, 1785-1827, Albert Price Pruitt, 1988, p. 28.

¹⁷ Franklin County Will Books, 1808-1876, pp 154-59.

neighbor, Floyd Bostick, were sons of William Bostick and Agatha Cook.¹⁸ Let it be said at the outset of this investigation that the authors are not convinced that these Bosticks of Union and Spartanburg Counties SC in the late 18th and early 19th centuries were descended from William Bostick and Agatha Cook. In fact, the authors are more inclined to believe that William and Floyd Bostick of Union and Spartanburg Counties were brothers and were descended from William Bostick Jr. and Micha Floyd.

First, let us attempt to dispel any connection with William Bostick and Agatha Cook. According to James Morse, William Bostick, who married Agatha Cook, was a son of John Bostick and Elizabeth [Inu, possibly Terry]. The authors concur in this kinship connection for John and Elizabeth Bostick having had a son named William. The existence of William Bostick, son of John and Elizabeth Bostick, seems irrefutable, given the plethora of deed and estate documents connecting William Bostick with John and Elizabeth Bostick, and other known sons, i.e., Nathan, Littleberry and Absalom. However, James Morse goes on to report that William Bostick (son of John and Elizabeth) died intestate, so we are lacking a primary document from which to establish the children of William Bostick and Agatha Cook. Yet James Morse reported the names of twelve children, including a youngest son named William (born ~ 1761) who married Nancy Ann Rice and a next to youngest son named Floyd (born ~1759).

What James Morse did not report is the existence of an estate record filed on 4May1801 abstracted as follows:

Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution
Volume II, Minutes of Inferior Court 1790-1821
May 4, 1801; p 260; the estate of Chesley Bostick, a minor, dec'd son of William, be equally divided between; Floyd, William, John, Littleberry, Betsy Ann Burke, Agatha Beall, Nathan, Stephen, Lucy and Rhesa, children of said William Bostick

In the foregoing estate record Chesley Bostick, a minor, identified himself as a son of William Bostick, and made bequests to ten siblings. In a subsequent estate record is supplied information which allows us to link William Bostick, the father of Chesley and his ten siblings to the husband of Agatha Cook abstracted as follows:

Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution
Volume II, Richmond County Georgia Wills 1798-1840
Chesley Bostick, p 25, State of Georgia; Greene County; Agreement to an order of court of Ordinary of Richmond County, Aug 24 [1801], last we, James Cone and Nathaniel Beal divided the estate of Chesley Bostick dec'd son of William Bostick among the heirs mentioned (names not given) Signed Oct 30, 1801

James Cone is recorded as marrying Agatha Bostick (widow of William Bostick). With James Cone having acting as an administrator for the estate of Chesley Bostick, it would seem almost a certainty that the William Bostick, father of Chesley Bostick, was the deceased husband of Agatha Cook.

Next, James Morse, in his biographical sketch of William and Agatha, stated that William died sometime in 1794/95 in either Green or Oglethorpe Counties GA. Further, that William and

¹⁸ Bostick Trails and Ties, James Bostick Morse, April 2008, pp 7 and 13.

Agatha lived in Georgia from about 1769 through 1770/71 before moving to Surry County NC. Reportedly, while in Surry County William disposed of his remaining properties in Pittsylvania County VA. By 1785 (according to James Morse) William and Agatha had moved to York County SC where William was recorded in deed records. "He is also, believed to have been in Union County, SC." By 1791/2 William and Agatha had returned to Richmond County, GA.¹⁹

Through close scrutiny of the deed records of York, Union and Spartanburg Counties, SC it is quite clear that the William Bostick on record in those counties could not have been the same person being described by James Morse. According to James Morse, the William Bostick who was on deed records in Union and Spartanburg Counties was William Bostick, son of John and Elizabeth Bostick. Further, that William Bostick had returned to Georgia by 1791/2 where he died in about 1794/5. Before starting this analysis of deed records it should be stated that Union County, York County and Spartanburg County are all contiguous to one another, and were all formed in 1785. Prior to their formation Spartanburg and Union Counties had been part of Old 96 District, whereas York County had been part of Camden District. Prior to 1770 parts of all three of these counties had been contained within Mecklenburg and Tryon Counties, NC. So, in order to establish the date by which William and Floyd Bostick first arrived in this region, it is necessary to review records from this region before 1785.

A search of Mecklenburg County deed abstracts between 1763 and 1779 fails to locate the presence of anyone named Bostick in this locale during that time period.²⁰ Although James Morse did not provide any specific timeframe during which William and Agatha were purportedly in "York and Union Counties", it is reasonable to conclude that their presence in that area must have been sometime after 1770, and perhaps even after 1779.

55-6 State of North Carolina No. 1027 - to **Charles Bostick**, for 10 lbs. per 100 acres, 100 acres in **Caswell County** (later Person County) on Maho **[Mayo] Creek** adjacent John Paine. 16Nov1790.²¹

76-7 **Cheslay [sic] Bostick** to Reuben Long, for 100 lbs, 86.5 acres east side of **Hycy Creek** adjacent Joseph Gold, James D. Hendley on Fish Trap Branch. 9Oct1792, wit. John Johnston and William Sergeant.²²

104-5 Yancey Bailey to Richard Deshazo, for 120 lbs. 200 acres on head of Dishwater, a branch of Mayo and Castle Creeks of Hycy River adjacent Roger Atkinson, **Charles Bostick**. 25Jun1793. Wit. John Guinn, William Deshazo.²³

115-6 James Dunbar Henley to John Clift for 50 lbs. 100 acres on Henley Mill Creek adjacent Edmond Lewis, Wilson Vermillion and **Charles Bostick**. 18Jun1793.²⁴

¹⁹ Trails..., Ibid., p. 6.

²⁰ Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Deed Abstracts 1763-1779, Rev. Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr., 1979, enclusive.

²¹ Person County, North Carolina Deed Books 1792-1825, p. 3.

²² Ibid., p. 4.

²³ Ibid., p. 5.

260-1 Josias Dickson to Seth Moore for 100 lbs. 380 acres on Adams Creek adjacent James Mitchell, Shepard (now **Charles Bostick**) and Charles Mitchell. 12Aug1794. Wit. John Dickson and Stephen Wood.²⁵

75-6 **Charles Bostick** to Matthew Daniel for 166 lbs. 210 acres on Henley Mill Creek of South Hyco River adjacent Darby Henley. 28Jan1795. Wit. Wilson Vermillion and Edward Clay.²⁶

172 Power of Attorney - **Charles Bostick** to son, **Chesley Bostick** to transact all matters in his interest as he is about to leave the State; especially in suit with Delilah South on account of son **Richard Bostick** begetting a base begotten child. 13Jan1796. Wit. B. [Benjamin] Douglas and Anness Cochran.²⁷

197-8 Seth Moore to Ann Walker for 100 lbs. 380 acres on Adams Creek adjacent James Mitchell, Shepard (now **Chesley Bostick**). 1Jan1796. Wit. James Williamson and William P. Pool.²⁸

244-5 Reuben Parrot of **Caswell County** to **Francis Scoging** [Scoggins] for 100 lbs. 106 acres on Hyco, a part of a tract purchased of Richard Wright as by grant from State 10Nov1788, adjacent **Chesley Bostick**, Carter Lea, the Moravian Line, **Charles Bostick**, Darba [Darbey] Henlie and James Dunbar Henlie. 1Sep1791. Wit. Wilson Vermillion and Carter Lea.²⁹

298 **Charles Bostick** to Thomas Hood of Dinwoodie County VA for 10 lbs. 100 acres on Mayo [Creek] adjacent John Paine. 16Nov1795. Wit. Samuel Cox and Richard Allen.³⁰

305-6 John Clift to William Satterfield for 50 lbs. 100 acres on Henley's Mill Creek adjacent Edmund Lewis old line, Wilson Vermillion and **Charles Bostick**. 8Oct1796. Wit. James Cochran and Isaac Satterfield.³¹

26 Edmund Deshazo to Shadrack Gentry for 61 lbs. 13/4, 105 acres on Castle Creek adjacent Charles Allen, Guttrice, **Charles Bostick** former line. 15Feb1799. Wit. Andrew Buckanon and Dean Buckanon.³²

NOTE: There were four more trailing entries for Charles Bostick in reference to his "old line".

SCOGGINS RECORDS

²⁴ Ibid., p. 6.

²⁵ Ibid., p. 13.

²⁶ Ibid., p. 18.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 22.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 23.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 25.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 28.

³¹ Ibid., p. 28.

³² Ibid., p. 32.

158 Stephen Norton of Orange County NC to **Mary Scoggins** of **Halifax County VA** for 25 lbs. 152 acres on Adams Creek of Hico River, adjacent James Currie. 3Dec1770. Wit. John Wilson, John Hamilton, William Goodman and John Hooper.³³

137 Francis Scoggin to Charles Winstead for 160 lbs. 106 acres on Hico at Fish Trap Creek adjacent Reuben Long, Samuel Whitehead, Carter Lea, William Jones, Benjamin Wheeler and William Satterfield. Also signed by **Jemima Scoggin**. 4Feb1799. Wit. Matthew Daniel and William Satterfield.³⁴

160-2 The heirs of William Davie, deceased to wit: **John Scoggin** and **Catherine Scoggin**, his wife, Gabriel Davie, Ambrose Davie, Kendal Davie, all of **Person County NC**; William Davie [Jr./?], Solomon Philpott and Peggy Philpott, his wife, Robert Hallburton and Mary Halliburton, his wife, all of Granville County NC - to James Philpott of Granville County for \$3,239.80, 668 acres on Mayo Creek adjacent Edward B. Davie and Mandly Winstead. 1May1819. Wit. Alexander Winstead and William Street.

Catherine Scoggin, Mary Halliburton and Peggy Philpott, separate and apart from their husbands, consented freely to conveyance. Wit. Ira Lea and Alexander Winstead.³⁵

It is assumed that Catherine Scoggin, Mary Halliburton and Peggy Philpott were all married daughters of William Davie, and that Gabriel Davie, Ambrose Davie, William Davie [Jr.] and Kendall Davie were also sons of William Davie (deceased). John Scoggin is believed to have been a son of Nathan Scoggin and Martha Johnston. Nathan Scoggin is believed to have been a son of John Scoggin and Anna [lnu]. John Scoggin is believed to have been a son of Richard Scoggin Jr. and Mary Ruth [lnu].

NOTE: There were a total of 43 separate land records found in the Person County Deed Book (1792-1825) for persons surnamed Scoggin or variations thereof. The earliest record was the purchase of 152 acres by Mary (Ruth) Scoggins on Adams Creek on 3Dec1770. Mary Scoggins is believed to have been the widow of Richard Scoggin Jr., whose Will was proved 21Jun1770 in Halifax County VA. Other Scoggins did not begin to appear in Caswell or Person County until Nathan and Francis Scoggin began to appear in records around 1793/4. A few years later a John Scoggin also began to appear in records. By the 1800's there were several other Scoggins added to the mix, who were presumably next generation children of Francis, Nathan and/or John Scoggin. In her LWT Ruth Scoggin made reference to an illegitimate child of her daughter, Ruth Scoggin, named John Scoggin. Whether that John Scoggin was one of the John Scoggins to appear in Person County records is difficult to ascertain.

1805 Georgia Land Lottery Recipients:

Chesley Bostick Junr. (1)

Davis Bostick (1)

Jacob Bostick (1)

John Bostick (1)

Littleberry Bostick Senr. (1)

³³ Ibid., p. 8.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 40.

³⁵ Ibid., p. 144.

Nathan Bostick Junr. (1)
Nathan Bostick Senr. (1)
Rhesa Bostick (1)
Tilman Bostick (1)
Azariah Bostwick (1)
Chesley Bostwick Senr. (1)
Comfort Bostwick (1)
Hillery Bostwick (1)
John Bostwick (2)
Littleberry Bostwick (1)
Reese Bostwick [orphan care of Theophilus Burke] (1)
William Bostwick (1)

Nathan Asbury Bostick + Caroline Stovall

Nathan Asbury Bostick (b. ~1819, d. ~ 1881) is believed to have been a son of Floyd Bostick and Rosannah Murray. In the 1880 census he was living with his wife and four children in Precinct 212, Madison County AL. It should be noted that Nathan reported himself being born in Tennessee, his father in