

Chapter 4 – Samuel of Effingham

Samuel Bostick, like many of Richard Bostick's relations seems to have been completely ignored by all of the leading Bostick family genealogists. Paul Bostic, Annie Miller, Patti Major Bostick, John O'Melia, and Virginia Copeland Jantz, made no reference to Samuel Bostick of Effingham County in their writings. The one known exception was James Bostick Morse, who made an off-handed reference to a possible connection between Richard Bostick and Valentine Bostick in an unpublished memorandum dated . . . Yet, there he was on many of the late 18th and early 19th century records of Granville County, South Carolina and Effingham County, Georgia. They must have encountered some of those records in their research, yet he received no recognition. Perhaps, because they saw no connection with any of their family lineage, they saw no reason to give him recognition.

This researcher could not ignore Samuel Bostick. There he was, at the epicenter of the Richard Bostick clan, fifteen years before Richard Bostick's appearance at Black Swamp. The prior existence of a heretofore unknown Bostick in the heart of Black Swamp required attention and explanation.

Samuel appeared as an adjacent land owner on a plat map filed in Granville County on October 6, 1772 by David Nathan and again on a memorial filed for that same tract on November 15, 1774.¹ Other adjacent land owners included Henry Disher (now Samuel Bostick), Joseph Grimball, John Grimball and Henry Grindaw. The surveyor of record was Elias Robert. Further research disclosed that the tract in possession of Samuel Bostick was first granted to Henry Disher on May 2, 1769, and purchased from Disher by Samuel Bostick sometime before October 1772, probably around 1770. The authors have constructed a composite map of plats granted in the Black Swamp area between about 1765 and 1795 as illustrated in Figure XX. This map shows that Samuel Bostick's 150-acre parcel was located within close proximity to the 328 acre tract acquired by Richard Bostick in 1786, separated only by a 200 acre tract granted to Martin Thomas in 1769.

The Robert family were part of a group of French Huguenots that migrated from the Saint James Parish, French Santee region of South Carolina in about 1768, whereas the Grimballs immigrated from Colleton County around that same time period. They initially settled along the upper Salkehatchie River before finally settling in the Black Swamp area in about 1770. Elias Robert was a brother of John Robert, the father-in-law of Richard Bostick. John Grimball married Elias and John Robert's sister, Elizabeth. John and Joseph Grimball's sister, Anna, married Peter Robert, brother of John and Elias Robert.

The Grimball brothers were descendents of the wealthy Edisto Island Grimballs. The original immigrant, Paul Grimball, was a wealthy English merchant, who immigrated to South Carolina in about 1681. His origins may have been French Huguenot, although there is no mention of this

¹ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, online database, <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/search.aspx>, accessed December 1, 2008.

family by Arthur Hirsch in his The Huguenots of Colonial South Carolina.² Nor does Baird identify the name of Grimball as having any connection to Huguenot immigrants to America.³

Hints to Samuel Bostick's origins and identity might be found in his wife, Anne Mary Maner. According to LDS genealogical records, Anne Mary Maner was born about 1757, the daughter of John Maner and Mary Ann, last name unknown. According to those same LDS records, John Maner was born about 1725 in Bertie County, North Carolina, the son of William Maner and Sarah Keel, and died in St. Mathews Parish, Georgia in about 1771. William Maner and Sarah Keel reportedly were the grandparents of Samuel and William Maner, who migrated with fellow North Carolinians to the Black Swamp area sometime in the latter half of the 18th Century.⁴

The North Carolina migration is of particular importance to the search for Richard Bostick's ancestry, since the parties of this migration and their descendants intermarried among themselves, as well as with the Bosticks and other allied families. According to Rowland, Moore and Rogers, this migration took place sometime after 1765 following the death of Captain William Stafford's father.⁵ Rowland's description of this migration is excerpted as follows:⁶

"William Stafford was the fifth of that name in a family that had wandered from Virginia to eastern North Carolina in the early 18th Century. Stafford's father died in 1765 and shortly thereafter Stafford led his family and many other relatives through the pine forests of eastern North Carolina across the coastal plain of South Carolina to the edge of the Savannah River near Black Swamp. Included in this large migration were William Stafford; his younger brothers, Richard, Samuel and Seth Stafford; his cousins, Thomas and Edward Stafford; and his in-laws, John Tison and Samuel and William Maner."

Based on land records on the State Archive there is good reason to believe that the actual date and composition of this migration, as articulated above, may not have been quite so exacting. For example, Edward Stafford, cousin of William Stafford and his brothers, recorded a plat map in Granville County for 100 acres on Little Boggy Gut on November 12, 1767. Other reported members of this migration filed first-time plat maps as listed below:

1. November 28, 1770, William Stafford, 400 acres on Savannah River, Granville County.
2. November 29, 1770, John Stafford, 250 acres on Savannah River, Granville County.
3. August 31, 1771, John Tison, 250 acres in Granville County.
4. October 30, 1772, Samuel Maner 100 acres on Savannah River, Granville County.
5. June 4, 1784, William Maner, Sr., 58 acres in Beaufort District.

The fact that Edward Stafford filed a plat map in Granville in 1767, and that the other reported members of the migration party were not recorded in Granville County until 1770 to 1772 and later, suggests that at least Edward Stafford had been in Black Swamp area several years before the other members of the party. It is conceivable that Edward had been in Black Swamp in advance of the migration and then returned to North Carolina before the group migration occurred, or that Rowland's account of the composition and timing of the migration may be a generalization of the facts.

² The Huguenots of Colonial South Carolina, Arthur H. Hirsch, born 1878, p. 334.

³ Huguenot Emigration to America, Charles W. Baird, 1885, p. 424.

⁴ The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina, Lawrence S. Rowland, Alexander Moore and George C. Rogers, 1948, p. 298.

⁵ The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina, p. 298.

⁶ p. 298

The record does support the notion that this family migration from North Carolina to Black Swamp did occur. Most likely the migration occurred in more than one grouping spread out over several years. Another oddity is the 1784 filing by William Maner almost 10 years after the initial migration. However, this seeming discrepancy might be explained by the fact that William would have been only about 16 years old at the time of the presumed migration in 1769. He would not have been old enough to take out a land grant until about 1776, at which time he is believed to have been engaged in the Revolutionary War. There does appear to have been one large group migration, including most of the Stafford, Maner and Tison family members identified by Rowland that occurred in 1769 or 1770.

If Rowland was mistaken about the actual composition and timing of this family group migration, he may also have omitted other family members that may have been part of this migratory movement. Other facts in evidence which suggest such an omission was the presence of Samuel Bostick, husband of Anne Mary Maner, in Black Swamp in 1772, and Anne Mary Maner's father, John Maner, in Effingham County in 1770 (50 acre grant on June 15, 1770, Grant No. 1365, Page 44).⁷ This familial connection between the Maners and the overlapping dates of their presence in Black Swamp and Effingham County suggests that Samuel and Anne Mary, and John Maner may have been a part of this family migration (*Time and Place Convergence*). If that were so, this suggests that Samuel's place of origin may have been somewhere in the vicinity of New Hanover County, North Carolina, the reported launching point for this migration. Onslow and Duplin Counties abut New Hanover County to the north and east. One branch of the Bostick family is known to have settled in Onslow County by 1750, where Charles Bostick, Jr. gift deeded his slaves to his son, Valentine, and grandson, Charles Bostick III.⁸

There is known interaction between the Onslow County Bosticks and a central member of the Maner family as evidenced in a deed dated October 10, 1757, in which Valentine Bostick witnessed the sale of land by William Maner.⁹ This Valentine Bostick was the son of Charles Bostick, Jr. and Pheobe Anderson, who many genealogists believe went to Georgia in 1754 and died there. While it is true that Valentine went to Georgia in 1754, this deed would be clear evidence that he did not die in Georgia. In fact, it is this researcher's belief that Valentine and Mary returned to Onslow County in late 1756 or early 1757, and that Valentine died in Onslow County before June, 1758. Mary Bostick appears on several deed documents in Onslow County after 1757 and probably died there in about 1765. The William Maner mentioned in the above referenced deed was likely the father of Captain William Maner, who migrated to Black Swamp at age sixteen and was married to (1) Elizabeth Tison and (2) Jane Asneth May. There is more discussion of the Onslow County, North Carolina Bosticks contained in the chapter on Valentine Bostick and later chapters on allied families.

Samuel Bostick and Anne Mary Maner were recorded as marrying at Ebenezer Church in Effingham County on July 9, 1771.¹⁰ It is likely that Samuel and Anne Mary married in Effingham County, because that was the location of Anne Mary's family at the time of their

⁷ Effingham County Grants, also Chatham County, 1771-1801, Georgia Court of Ordinary, LDS Micro Film No. 540048.

⁸ Onslow County North Carolina, Deed Book C, Page 49.

⁹ Bostick Trails and Ties, James Bostick Morse, p. 3.

¹⁰ Records of Old Ebenezer Church, Effingham County Georgia,
http://www.accessgenealogy.com/georgia/old_ebenezer_church.htm, accessed January, 2009.

marriage. Since Samuel is known to have owned land on Black Swamp in Granville County prior to about 1770, it is likely that they established their first residency in Granville County. Aside from their marriage in 1771, there were no other records found for Samuel Bostick in Effingham County until 1787. From 1787 to 1803 Samuel appeared on several land records abstracted as follows:

There were several more records of land ownership for Samuel in Effingham County abstracted as follows:

1. In an indenture dated September 22, 1787, Samuel Bostick entered into a "Lease and Release" agreement with Mary Ann Connaway for 33 acres located in Effingham County on Tuckasee King Creek. The agreement was for Five Schillings for a period of one year. "Lease and Release transactions during this period were used almost exclusively for the conveyance of land between members of the same family. Mary Ann Connaway is believed to have been Samuel's mother-in-law, Mary Ann Maner, who must have remarried to a Mr. Connaway following the death of her first husband in about 1772. The parcel in question was conveyed from Arthur Ryall to Mary Ann Connaway on September 10, 1772. In this indenture Samuel was described as a "planter". Thirty three acres is hardly sufficient land to sustain even a yeoman planter's family, so it is likely that Samuel continued ownership of agricultural land in Granville County South Carolina.¹¹
2. Under warrant dated March 8, 1790, Samuel Bostick was granted 38 acres on Tuckasee King Creek in Effingham County, adjacent to a tract of land already in his ownership. Other adjacent landowners included Millidge, Addibutt and Abraham Ravot. Grant No. 1649, Page 397.¹²
3. Under warrant dated May 13, 1795, Samuel Bostick was granted 50 acres at an unspecified location in Effingham County adjacent to John King, Abraham Ravot, Thomas Campbell and Samuel Bostick. Since this land was adjacent to land already in ownership of Samuel Bostick, it may be assumed that it was also located along Tuckasee King Creek. Grant No. 1941, Page 671.¹³
4. Under warrant dated May 13, 1795, Samuel Bostick was granted 100 acres at an unspecified location in Effingham County adjacent to Allbritton, Thomas Campbell and Samuel Bostick. As stated above, it may be assumed that this tract was located along Tuckasee King Creek. Grant No. 1943, Page 673.¹⁴
5. Under warrant dated May 13, 1795, Thomas Campbell was granted 150 acres at an unspecified location in Effingham County adjacent to Samuel Bostick. As stated above, this tract was likely located along Tuckasee King Creek. Grant No. 1942, Page 672.¹⁵
6. In an indenture dated June 4, 1803 Samuel Bostick sold three tracts of land in Effingham County to John King for the sum of \$200, all tracts being situated on Tuckasee King Creek and containing a total of approximately 78 acres, two of which were parcels described herein above.¹⁶
7. In an indenture dated June 4, 1803 Samuel Bostick sold two tracts of land in Effingham County to John King for the sum of \$100, all tracts being situated on Tuckasee King Creek and containing a total of approximately 150 acres, being the tracts received by grant described in items 2 and 3, above.¹⁷

In items 6 and 7 above Samuel Bostick appears to have sold all of his known land holdings in Effingham County to John King. These properties were all situated along Tuckasee King Creek and fronting on the Savannah River, and apparently all contiguous to each other as illustrated in the plat map filed by John King on August 4, 1803 shown in Figure XX. Tuckasee King Creek joins the Savannah River just upstream from Sisters Ferry, which was a primary river crossing

¹¹ Georgia State Archives, Indentures on file, author has copy of this indenture.

¹² Effingham County Grants, also Chatham County, 1771-1801, Georgia Court of Ordinary, LDS Micro Film No. 540048.

¹³ Effingham County Grants, also Chatham County, 1771-1801, Georgia Court of Ordinary, LDS Micro Film No. 540048.

¹⁴ Effingham County Grants, also Chatham County, 1771-1801, Georgia Court of Ordinary, LDS Micro Film No. 540048.

¹⁵ Effingham County Grants, also Chatham County, 1771-1801, Georgia Court of Ordinary, LDS Micro Film No. 540048.

¹⁶ Georgia State Archives, Indentures on file, author has copy of this indenture.

¹⁷ Georgia State Archives, Indentures on file, author has copy of this indenture.

located about 35 miles above the town of Savannah and about 10 miles southwest of Robertville South Carolina as shown on the location map contained in Figure XX.

The main transportation route between upcountry Granville County South Carolina and Chatham County Georgia in the latter half of the 18th Century passed through McPhersonville, Robertville, Tuckasee Landing and Ebenezer to Savannah and points southwest via the Sisters Ferry. Similarly, river transport along the Savannah River had its northern terminus at Sisters Ferry. These primary overland and waterway transportation routes placed Samuel's property on Tuckasee King Creek immediately adjacent to the main avenues of trade, commerce and migration during a critical period of western migration and growth. Being situated at such a strategic location put Samuel Bostick in a fair way to be acquainted with most of the earlier settlers of his region as well as current events from Savannah to Charleston. In fact, when Samuel acquired his first tract in Effingham County in 1787, Tuckasee King was serving as the seat of government for Effingham.

It is important to note that several other family names which occurred in Effingham County during this period seemingly had their roots in Onslow County North Carolina:

1. John King who purchased the land from Samuel Bostick is believed to have been the son of William King and Sarah Goldwire. William King is believed to have migrated from Onslow County at about the same time as the Stafford, Maner, Tison and Bostick migration. Initially, William is believed to have settled in Camden County Georgia in about 1766, and then later relocated to Effingham County, where he married Sarah Goldwire at Ebenezer Church on September 14, 1769. William was reported to have been a shoemaker, by trade, but lived as a planter in Effingham County.¹⁸
2. Arthur Ryall, from whom Mary Ann Conaway acquired the 33 acre tract described in Item 1, above, is also believed to have emigrated from Onslow County in about 1768.
3. John and William Clifton (discussed in Chapter 4) also lived for several years in Onslow County between about 1760 and 1775, before migrating to Effingham County in about 1782. John and William Clifton filed plat maps on Sculls Creek, a tributary of Great Ogeechee and near the town of Scarboro, about 10 miles distant from Tuckasee King.
4. Richard, John, George and Matthew Albritton migrated from Onslow County to Effingham County in about 1780. Richard and John Albritton filed plat maps along Horse Creek, a tributary of Great Ogeechee River, about 10 miles west of Tuckasee King. Richard Albritton's brother, Thomas Albritton, was

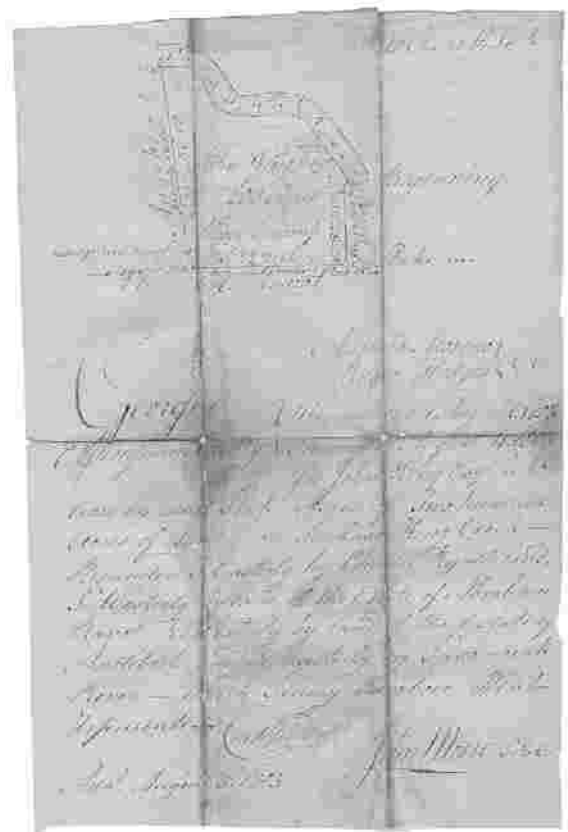


Figure XX
John King Plat Map, August 1787

¹⁸ Abstracts of The Records of Onslow County, p. 93.

Out of the Mist – A Search for Richard Bostick's Roots

listed as a “saddler” on a deed in Onslow County.¹⁹ Although Thomas Albritton does not appear to have migrated to Georgia with his brothers, the trade of “saddler” is distinctive, and corresponds with the trade described for Richard Bostick in the indenture filed by Richard in Granville County South Carolina in 1786.

Following is a brief history of Effingham County.²⁰

“Effingham County, on Georgia's eastern border, is the fourth of the state's eight original counties. The first inhabitants were Creek Indians who lost their land when some of their leaders signed treaties with the English in 1733, 1735, and 1736. During the colonial period Georgia was divided into parishes, and in 1777 Effingham County, with an area of 479 square miles, was created from the parishes of St. Matthew and St. Philip.

Previous county seats were Tuckasee King (1784-87), Elberton (1787-97), and Ebenezer (1797-99). Tuckasee King was a river-landing community in the town of Cloy, and Elberton and Ebenezer are no longer active communities.

The first white settlers were Lutherans from Salzburg, Austria, who had been exiled to Augsburg, Germany, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Attracted by offers of land and start-up funding from the Georgia Trustees, seventy-eight Salzburger left Augsburg for Georgia under the leadership of their pastors, Johann Martin Boltzius and Israel Christian Gronau, as the “First Salzburger Transport.” When they arrived in 1734, General James Oglethorpe offered them a low-lying area about twenty-five miles from Savannah, on the frontier of English territory. Naming their new community Ebenezer, the Salzburger lived there in great hardship, struggling to grow crops and often contracting disease in the swampy area. With Oglethorpe's permission, the Salzburger relocated two years later to a higher location on a ridge overlooking the Savannah River. Officially the new town retained the same name, but informally it became known as New Ebenezer.

Within a few decades the Salzburger occupied about

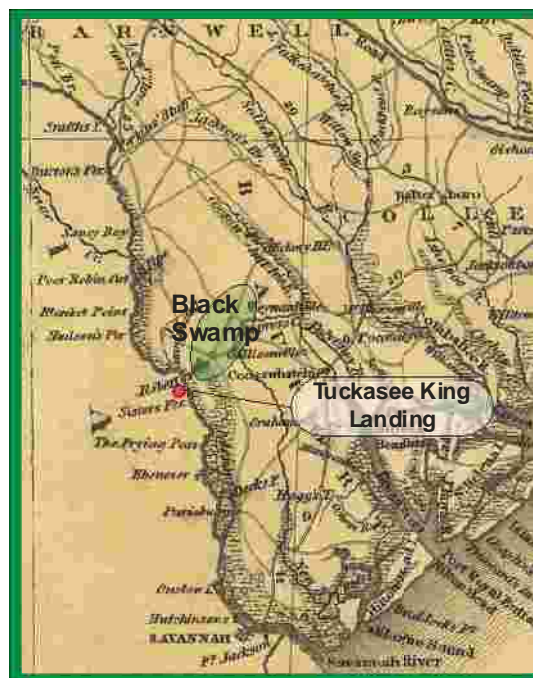


Figure XX
Tuckasee King Landing Location Map



Jerusalem Lutheran Church
Ebenezer Georgia Completed 1769

¹⁹ Abstracts of The Records of Onslow County, p. 107.

²⁰ <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-2328>, accessed December 10, 2008.

Out of the Mist – A Search for Richard Bostick’s Roots

twenty-five square miles in the county, establishing farms, gristmills, lumber mills, and a silk filature. Other Salzburger settlements in Effingham County were Abercorn, Bethany, and Goshen. (Although Salzburgers did not found Abercorn, they began moving into the dying Scottish town in the 1740s.) After the death of Boltzius in 1765, however, the group began to lose its cohesion, a process that was accelerated by the American Revolution. During the war the British occupied Ebenezer, converted Jerusalem Church into a hospital, set up taverns, and quartered their troops in Salzburger homes, making life for the settlers so unpleasant that many of them fled to the countryside. When they returned at the conclusion of the war, they found their homes and other buildings in ruins. Efforts to revive trade and industry were unsuccessful, and Ebenezer, Abercorn, and Goshen became ghost towns.”

The Salzburgers erected a brick church at the site of Ebenezer, on a bluff overlooking the Savannah. This church became a central meeting place and the main repository for baptismal and marriage records in the region. It was at this church that the marriages of Samuel Bostick and his two daughters were recorded. This church has withstood the ravages of time and mother-nature, and is still in use today by descendants of these early Austrian settlers.

On December 1, 1790 Samuel Bostick gave a deposition in Chatham County, Georgia on behalf of Godin Guerard attesting to Guerard’s ownership of four slaves and that those slaves, having participated in rebellion, were killed by the militias of the State of Georgia and of South Carolina in the month of May, 1787.²¹ Samuel’s deposition was in support of a petition by Godin Guerard to the South Carolina General Assembly for recompense and relief from duties on said slaves.

Godin Guerard appears to have been a planter from Saint Helena Parish, Beaufort and son of John Guerard and brother of Benjamin Guerard, Governor of South Carolina between 1783 and 1785.²² The Guerard brothers were descended from the French Huguenot immigrant, Jacob Guerard, who emigrated from Normandy, France in about 1680.²³ How Samuel Bostick became acquainted with Godin Guerard or how he happened to provide the deposition relative to Godin’s slain slaves is unknown. However, the existence of this deposition would suggest some close working relationship between Godin Guerard and Samuel Bostick, and suggestive of a possible continued presence and active involvement by Samuel Bostick in the affairs of Beaufort District during the latter part of the 18th century. It was right around this time that Samuel acquired his first known parcel of land in Effingham County, so it might be assumed that his family had lived in Beaufort District at least until 1787.

Several of Godin’s children were born and married in Charleston and Savannah, suggesting that Godin may have maintained a residence in both Charleston and Savannah. Absentee plantation ownership during this period was not uncommon, particularly in the low country where the climate could be stifling and unhealthy. It is possible that Godin Guerard was one such grower, whose plantations in the low country of St. Helena Parish would have been attended by overseers, while Godin managed his plantation affairs from the luxury and convenience of the city. Being an absentee landlord might explain the rebellion of his slaves. Such rebellion generally did not occur when the owner was actively involved in the daily operations of the plantation. Unsupervised overseers were known to become too heavy-handed in the treatment

²¹ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, online database.

²² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Guerard, accessed December 10, 2008.

²³ *The Huguenots of Colonial South Carolina*, Arthur H. Hirsch, 1878, p. 11.

and care of their workers, setting up repressive and brutal conditions that led to such rebellion. It is possible that Samuel Bostick and Godin Guerard may have become acquainted in Savannah, and not in Beaufort, but more likely in Beaufort.

In 1797 David Porter recorded a deed in Effingham County granting property to Jacob Kittles and his wife, Amey. Also mentioned in the deed were loving friends, James Porter and Elizabeth Porter. David Porter was Samuel Bostick's son-in-law and husband of Sarah Bostick. James Porter and Elizabeth Porter are believed to have been siblings of David Porter. Jacob Kittles was married to Amey Garnett, who is believed to have been the sister of John Garnett, the husband of Samuel's other daughter, Mary Bostick.

There was a Jacob Kettles who appeared on several plat maps in Granville County South Carolina between 1767 and 1775, including three parcels totaling 950 acres recorded in his own name. A Stephen Kettles filed a petition for claims growing out of the Revolutionary War. John Kettles appeared on several plat maps in Granville County between 1784 and 1807 and as an executor on the LWT of Peter Banner of Orangeburg County along with David DeLoach and Matthew Singleton. Mary Kettles appeared on a plat map in 1791 in Granville County on a tract abutting land owned by Richard Bostick. It is believed that the Jacob Kittles mentioned in the deed with David Porter was the son of Jacob and Mary Kettles [Kittles], who appeared on plat maps in Granville County. It is important to note the Samuel Bostick's son-in-law, David Porter was involved in a sale of land to Jacob Kittles, son of Mary Kettles who lived adjacent to Richard Bostick in Black Swamp. This secondary connection between members of the Bostick family and the Kittles [Kettles] family provides yet another interconnection between Richard and Samuel Bostick.

On March 7, 1799 Samuel Bostwick [Bostick] recorded a gift deed in Effingham County gifting 50 acres on Tuckasee King Creek in Effingham County to his daughter, Sarah Porter, which was witnessed by Samuel's son-in-laws: David Porter and John Garnett.²⁴

On August 16, 1799 Samuel Bostick recorded a gift deed in Effingham County in which he granted three slaves to his three sons: John Graves Bostwick, William Bostwick, Littleberry Bostwick.²⁵ Samuel and Anne Mary are known to have had another child, Mary Bostwick, who married John Garnet in Effingham County on July 30, 1794.²⁶ The fact that Mary Bostwick Garnet was not included in the gift deeds in 1799 suggests that she may have died before that date. Her husband, John Garnett was a witness to the gift deed to Sarah Porter on March 7, 1799.

It is unknown exactly when Samuel Bostick died, but it is likely that he died not long after he sold his Effingham County land in June, 1803. No LWT has been found for Samuel Bostick.

There are several facts disclosed about Samuel Bostick in the foregoing information, which require expansion and which provide clues to his ancestry:

²⁴ Records, Effingham County, Georgia, Jane Warren Hollingsworth Lane, 1940.

²⁵ Annals of Georgia, Important Early Records of the State, Volume II, abstracted by Carolina Price Wilson, 1933, p. 19.

²⁶ Annals..., p. 55.

Out of the Mist – A Search for Richard Bostick's Roots

1. John Graves Bostick – This son identified in the 1799 gift deed provides a critical link to Samuel's probable ancestry. His middle name of Graves has only one known prior usage within the Bostick lineages. The wife of Valentine Bostick was, with a high level of certainty, Mary Graves, daughter of Thomas Graves. It was common practice during colonial times to perpetuate the mother's surname through the christening of a son or daughter with the mother's surname as that offspring's first or middle name (*Maternal Surname Perpetuation*). Based on John Graves Bostick's middle name, it is strongly suggestive that Samuel Bostick was a son of Valentine Bostick and Mary Graves. The authors feel this connection is sufficiently strong as to accept that kinship connection between Samuel and Valentine.
2. Littleberry Bostick – Samuel's son, Littleberry, provides a virtually indisputable connection between Samuel Bostick and the Virginia Bostick families, since the name Littleberry originated in those families with Littleberry Bostick Sr., son of John Bostick and Elizabeth [Chesley] [Terry]. The name of Littleberry clearly distinguishes the Virginia Bostick family descendants from those descending from the Maryland Bosticks, who also migrated through South Carolina to Georgia during this time period.
3. William Bostick – Samuel's son, William, appears to follow family tradition in the naming of male offspring. Samuel's assumed grandfather, Charles Bostick, had a brother named William [William Sr.].
4. Mary Bostick Garnett – Mary Bostick married John Garnett in Effingham County on July 30, 1794.²⁷ This John Garnett is believed to have been the son of Thomas Garnett, who married Rachel Willson [Wilson] [Wissin] in Effingham County on January 8, 1772.²⁸ Thomas Garnett is believed to have been born in Essex County, Virginia in about 1755 and died in Chatham County, Georgia in about 1798. Thomas Garnett probably was the son of Anthony Garnett and Elizabeth Boulware [Boulware] Jones. Elizabeth Jones is believed to have married John Boulware as her second husband in Essex County Virginia in about 1730. John Boulware is believed to have been the first cousin of William Boulware. William Boulware married Mary Salvator Muscoe. Mary Muscoe is believed to have been the sister of Elizabeth Muscoe, the great grandmother of Jane Livingston, who married John Bostick who died in Old-Ninety-Six District, South Carolina in about 1796. Although removed by several generations, and only connected through marriage, this case illustrates the familial ties that continued to follow these early colonial Virginia families as they migrated westward.

NOTE: At a meeting of the Georgia Council of Safety on June 25, 1776, Commissions were issued to: Abraham Ravott [Ravot], Captain; and Thomas Garnett. 1st Lieutenant.²⁹ Abraham Ravot was an adjacent landowner recorded on Samuel Bostick's plat map on Tuckasee King Landing in 1790.

5. Sarah Bostick Porter – Sarah Bostick married David Porter in Effingham County on July 9, 1797. David Porter was the son of William Porter and Elinor Stewart, probably born in about 1775 in St. Matthews Parish, Georgia. William Porter is reported to have been from Virginia and to have served in the Virginia Line during the Revolutionary War however very little more is known of his ancestry and background.³⁰ There were several Porter families from the King William, Goochland, Orange, Spotsylvania and Henrico County areas, from which William may have emanated.³¹ David Porter's brother, William G. Porter, Jr. married the widow of Thomas Garnett, Rachel Willson. William Porter Sr.'s LWT was administered by his son, David Porter, and his estate was appraised by Christian Treutlin, Samuel Bostwick and John Boykin.

NOTE: Christian Treutlin, who assisted Samuel Bostick and John Boykin with the appraisal of William Porter's estate, was the son of the first elected Governor of the new State of Georgia, John Adam Treutlen. The first wife of William G. Porter Jr. is believed to have been a daughter of Governor Treutlen.

Following is a brief biographical sketch of John Adam Treutlen:³²

“John Adam Treutlen (1733-1782) John Treutlen arrived in America as an indentured servant and rose to become a wealthy merchant and landowner. He was a leader in Georgia of the American Revolution and

²⁷ Annals of Georgia, Volume II, p. 55.

²⁸ http://www.familysearch.org/eng/Search/frameset_search.asp, accessed December 10, 2008.

²⁹ Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers in Georgia, Volume III, Ancestry.com.

<http://content.ancestry.com/iexec/?htx=BookList&dbid=49322&offerid=0%3a7858%3a0>, accessed December 10, 2008, p. 86

³⁰ Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers in Georgia, Volume III, Ancestry.com, p. 189.

³¹ LDS Family Search.

³² <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-681>, accessed December 10, 2008.

Out of the Mist – A Search for Richard Bostick's Roots

helped write Georgia's first constitution. In 1777 he became Georgia's first elected governor. Treutlen County, in central Georgia, is named in his honor.

Early Life and Voyage to America

John Adam Treutlen was born in 1733 in southern Germany. Although his family were Protestants, Treutlen's mother was a Catholic. Thus the Treutlens were very likely persecuted by the Protestant establishment in Germany, causing the elder Treutlen to take his wife and children on the arduous and dangerous voyage to seek a new life in America in 1743.

They traveled first to Gosport, on the southern coast of Britain. During the voyage Treutlen's father perished. In August 1745 Treutlen, his mother, and his brother left Gosport for Georgia with a group of Salzburger. Upon their arrival in Georgia, the Treutlens were indentured to Michael Burckhalter of Vernonburg, a town ten miles south [north] of Savannah in present-day Chatham County. Pastor Johann Martin Boltzius of the Salzburger in Ebenezer took notice of the extraordinary talents of John Treutlen and endeavored to enroll him at the school in Ebenezer. Overcoming the stigma of his parents' past, Treutlen entered the school; he did extremely well in his studies and acquired a broad education.

In 1756 Treutlen married Marguerite Dupuis, an orphan who was also educated at Ebenezer. He soon began acquiring land and established a large plantation and a successful merchant business. In 1766 he was appointed justice of the peace of Ebenezer. He served as commissioner and surveyor of roads and spent several terms in the 1770s as Ebenezer's representative in the Georgia Commons House of Assembly.



John Adam Treutlen Portrait
(Courtesy of Georgia Capitol Museum,
Office of Secretary of State)

Religion

Treutlen assumed an active role in the religious life at Ebenezer. He was a leader of the Rabenhorst faction in the sometimes violent conflicts between the Ebenezer pastors, the Reverend Christoph Triebner and the Reverend Christian Rabenhorst. Rabenhorst accepted the many differences among the people in the colonies as a result of the different countries and cultures from which those people came. In their practical day-to-day activities of ministering to this diverse population, ministers like Rabenhorst found it most effective to employ various strategies in the gracious work of conversion. Treutlen's religious views, formed by his association with Rabenhorst, undoubtedly helped him to develop his support for those democratic political institutions that seemed so consonant with this diversity.

Politics and Revolution

In July 1775 Treutlen represented Ebenezer at the Georgia Provincial Congress. He took an active role in the American Revolution, quickly becoming a leader, along with Button Gwinnett and George Wells, of the radical faction. In February 1777 Treutlen, Gwinnett, and Wells were on the drafting committee of Georgia's first constitution. As a result, this constitution included such democratic provisions as virtual universal suffrage and annual elections of officeholders. On May 8, 1777, the immensely popular Treutlen was elected by a wide margin as Georgia's first governor under the new constitution. Clergyman Henry

Out of the Mist – A Search for Richard Bostick's Roots

Muhlenberg called Treutlen a man of "native intelligence" who under pressure could reply "coolly and laconically" to his political opponents, and was thus well suited for the difficult task of leading the new state.

Treutlen's term as governor was marked by political conflicts between the radical and conservative factions of the patriots. The conservatives opposed the democratic provisions of the new constitution, which allowed many of those from the lower classes (like the former indentured servant Treutlen) to be elected to positions of power in the government. The radicals referred to the conservatives as Tories and, in some cases, treated them accordingly. The radicals and conservatives clashed over the issues of civil control of the military, the conduct of the war, and the conservatives' initiative to merge Georgia with South Carolina. The radicals were defeated in their attempts to remove the conservative General Lachlan McIntosh from his position of leadership in the Continental army in Georgia when such national leaders as George Washington sided with McIntosh.

Throughout the war these political conflicts erupted into violent and tragic confrontations. In February 1777 the conservative Joseph Habersham killed the radical Lieutenant Nathaniel Hughes in a dispute at the opening of the convention called to write Georgia's first constitution. On May 16, 1777, the conservative McIntosh mortally wounded the radical Gwinnett. On February 16, 1780, the conservative James Jackson killed the radical Wells. Treutlen and the radicals lost many of their battles with the conservatives.

The Revolutionary War (1775-83) was particularly hard on the Salzburgers at Ebenezer. Both British and American soldiers plundered the community as many as ten times over the course of the war. On December 30, 1776, Rabenhorst died, leaving Ebenezer with no spiritual leader. Thus, when John Houstoun was elected governor in January 1778, Treutlen dropped out of state politics and returned to Ebenezer to help the community and the people who had provided him with so much during his three decades in America.

Late in 1781 Treutlen reentered state politics as Ebenezer's elected representative to the Georgia legislature. He served in the January 1782 session and was one of the few radical democrats in the government that year. The imbalance in power between the radicals and the conservatives helped create an atmosphere in which the conservatives felt free to seek revenge for old scores and wounds.

One night in early spring 1782 Treutlen was brutally murdered outside his home. Legend says a group of Tories killed him. Another theory is that a jilted suitor may have attacked him—just days before, Treutlen had married for the third time. It is uncertain where Georgia's first elected governor is buried."

Summary

Samuel is believed to have migrated from Onslow County North Carolina to Granville County South Carolina in about 1768. Because of the connections discussed above, Samuel is believed to have been an elder son of Mary Graves and Valentine Bostick. Many genealogists have assumed that Valentine and Mary had only one child, because only grandson, Charles III, was mentioned in Valentine's father's gift deed in 1750. However, the research contained in this manuscript establishes with a fair degree of certainty that there were at least three other sons: Samuel, John and Richard. Samuel was probably born about 1747/8, as he married in Ebenezer Georgia in 1769. Typically a person was required to be at least 21 years old in order to marry, unless they had authorization from a parent or guardian. Since Richard is known to have been

born in 1758, he would have been about 9 or 10 years old when Samuel migrated to Black Swamp.

It is believed that Samuel assumed responsibility for the care and protection of his younger brother, Richard, following their mother's death. It is also believed that Richard traveled with his brother, Samuel, to Black Swamp in about 1768. Their migration is believed to have been connected with and motivated by a larger migration that involved members of the Maner, Stafford and Tison families. It is further believed that Anne Mary Maner, Samuel's future wife, along with her parents, John and Mary Ann Maner, migrated at about the same time, if not part of the same party. As discussed herein above, there were other Onslow County families who also migrated to Granville or Effingham County around this same time period, including: King, Albritton, and Clifton.

Samuel was first recorded as an adjacent land owner in Black Swamp area of Granville County in 1772. He is believed to have maintained a subsistence farming operation in Granville County up until the time of his death in about 1803. He acquired several contiguous tracts on Tuckasee King Creek between 1787 and 1795 totaling about 240 acres, which he probably also improved for farming operations. This land was situated adjacent to major overland and waterway transportation routes nearby to Sisters Ferry. He may have been engaged in some form of commerce in addition to farming.

During his lifetime there is evidence that Samuel was exposed to familial and business associations involving members of some of the most politically and financially influential families of both South Carolina and Georgia, including Godin and Benjamin Guerard and John Adam Treutlin. By marrying into the Maner family, Samuel became related to some of the most influential families of Beaufort District South Carolina during the latter part of the 18th Century, including such notable families as Stafford, Maner, Robert, Grimball, Lawton, McKenzie, Hamilton, Dixon and Jaudon.

It is assumed that Samuel maintained business activities in both Beaufort and Effingham, but his last known public record was the filing of gift deeds in Effingham County in 1799. It is likely that Anne Mary had died before 1799 as she was not mentioned in those gift deeds. Another indicator of Anne Mary's earlier demise is the fact that she did not relinquish dower rights in the sale of Samuel's lands in Effingham in 1803.

Samuel and Anne Mary had five children: Sarah, Mary, William, John Graves and Littleberry. Littleberry is believed to have been the youngest of these children and to have been born in 1790. Littleberry's birthplace is unclear, as he reported South Carolina in the 1850 census and Georgia in the 1860 census. Littleberry appeared on census records in Beaufort South Carolina in 1830, 1840 and 1850 living nearby to Richard Bostick and Richard's children. He last appeared in a census record in Tallahassee Florida living with his daughter in 1860.

John Graves Bostick appeared on public records in Richland County South Carolina between 1810 and 1820. It is believed that Samuel's sons may have gone to live with his brother, John, in Richland County following Samuel's death in about 1803. John Graves may have moved his family from Richland County to East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana sometime before 1830, as there

is a family in that Parish named John Bostwick which aligned very closely with John Graves' 1820 demographics in Richland. Additionally, John's older sister, Sarah Porter, had moved to St. Tammany Parish Louisiana by 1830. This John Bostwick reported eight other white males, including one in the same age range as head of household, plus six white females, one assumed to be John's wife. Also reported were 10 slaves plus 25 hands engaged in agriculture.

NOTE: The fact that John used the spelling "Bostwick" is significant, as most of the records pertaining to Samuel used this same spelling. The spelling of Bostwick is unique to only a few Bosticks in the south, as most used the spelling of Bostick or Bostic.

William Bostick is believed to have been born in Granville County about 1785, and married and settled in Orangeburg District South Carolina, but does not appear to have had any children. There was a William Bostick reported in the census records in Orangeburg District between 1830 and 1840 whose age matches Samuel's son and no other William Bosticks are known to be in the region during that period.

Sarah Bostick Porter is believed to have been born about 1773 in Granville County South Carolina. She married David Porter in 1793 and had three sons and three daughters. In 1820 their family appeared on the census record in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. In 1830 Sarah appeared on the census records in Tammany Parish, as a widow with three sons. Sarah Porter could not be located in the 1840 census, so it must be assumed that she had died, as she would have been 67 years old in that year. There were records of other Porters in St. Tammany Parish in 1840, which are assumed to have been children of David and Sarah.

Mary Bostick

No record could be found for Mary Bostick and John Garnett following their marriage at Ebenzer Church on 30Jul1794. John was recorded as a witness to a deed filed in connection with the sale of 105 acres by Charles and Mary Ryall to John King; land which was previously owned by Samuel Bostick. It is noteworthy that Samuel Bostick made gift deeds in 1799 to all of his children, except for Mary. This suggests that Mary may have died sometime before 1799. There is a census record for a John "Parnell" in Screven County in 1820, or at least the record was transcribed by [Ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) as having been "Parnell". On closer scrutiny the original script appears to actually read "Garnett". The first letter of the last name was interpreted as a "P", but actually appears to have been an enlarged lower case "g". Further, the last two letters of the last name appear to have been crossed as "tt" rather than as "ll". The authors have little doubt that this person was John Garnett, the widower of Mary Bostick.

The 1820 census record for John Garnett indicated his age at 26-45, with a woman (presumably his wife) also aged 26-45. Also in the household were two males aged <10 and 16-26, and another female aged 16-26. The authors believe the two children aged 16-26 may have been the children of Mary Bostick, while the son aged <10 may have been a child by an unknown third wife.³³ As for the two children in John Garnett's household in 1820 aged 16-26, the authors believe those children to have been Mary Ann Garnett and Thomas Garnett, children of Mary Bostick. Further, the authors believe that Mary Bostick died sometime around 1798/9.

³³ <http://www.usgwccensus.org/cenfiles/ga/screven/1820/pg247.txt>

There was a marriage recorded in Chatham County [Savannah GA] on 3Dec1834 between William G. Stafford and Mary Ann Garnet.³⁴ In the 1840 Census there is a record for the William G. Stafford household in Savannah, GA with one male aged 20-30 years and one female aged 40-50 years. This is believed to have been the household of the William G. Stafford and Mary Ann Garnett recorded as married in Savannah on 3Dec1834. If the data in this census record is correct, it would appear that Mary Ann Garnett was born before 1800 [aged 40-50 in 1840]. This age would comport with a daughter born to John Garnett and Mary Bostick around 1796-97. It would also comport with the young woman aged 16-25 reported in the John Garnett household in Screven County in 1820. William G. Stafford and his wife, Mary A. Stafford were also reported in the 1850 census living in Savannah. William Stafford indicated he was 36 years old, born in Rhode Island, and working as a Brick Maker. Mary A. [Ann] was reported as 60 years old, born in Georgia. The ages of both William and Mary Ann comport with the ages shown in the 1840 census, but the authors are inclined to believe that Mary Ann was at least six years younger than reported in the 1850 census. If the authors are correct about the identity of Mary Ann Garnett, she would have been about 37 years old when she married William G. Stafford and he would have been only about 20 years old. She would have been near the end of her child-bearing years, and the census records do not indicate that there were ever any children in their household. There is also a Last Will and Testament recorded in Chatham County in the 1850's with parties named William G. Stafford and Mary Ann Stafford. The authors have not seen a transcript of this LWT, but believe it to have been connected to the William G. Stafford and Mary Ann Garnett married in Savannah on 3Dec1834.

As for the son of John Garnett and Mary Bostick, he is believed to have been the Thomas Garnett who registered in Effingham County in 1820 for a Bounty Grant and was granted land in Habersham County.³⁵ No other records could be found for this Thomas Garnett, so he is presumed to have died sometime before 1830. This Thomas Garnett is believed to have been the male aged 16-25 in the household of John Garnett in Screven County in 1820. Given the absence of any other records, or apparent offspring in later years, it would seem that Thomas Garnett, son of Mary Bostick, died without issue.

There are other records which support the probability of the 1820 Screven census record having been John Garnett. For example, there appeared in later census records in Screven County a person named Paul B. Garnett. Other sources identify this person as Paul Beville Garnett. In the Last Will and Testament of Paul Beville of Screven County dated 24Jan1828 there is reference to a grandson named Paul Beville Garnett.³⁶ In The Beville Family it is stated that Paul Beville Garnett was a son of a daughter of Paul Beville, probably named Frances, who had married an unidentified Mr. Garnett. The authors believe the Mr. Garnett, who married Frances Beville in about 1800 in Screven County, to have been John Garnett. There was no other Garnett known to have lived in the near vicinity of Screven County, which was created from the northern portion of Effingham County in 1793.

In addition to the 1820 census record of John Garnett in Screven County, there Paul B. Garnett was the only other "Garnett" found to have lived in Screven County. Yet there is an 1860 census

³⁴ Records of Effingham County Georgia, Annals of Georgia, Volume II, Rev. Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr., 1976, p. 98.

³⁵ Records of Effingham County Georgia, Effingham County Legal Records, Rev. Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr., 1976, p. 183.

³⁶ The Beville Family, Agnes Beville Vaughan Tedcastle, privately printed 1917, p. 34.

Out of the Mist – A Search for Richard Bostick's Roots

record for a James G. Garnett in Savannah, GA in which James Garnett reported that he was born in Screven County. From numerous other sources James G. Garnett is known to have been James Green Garnett, a steam boat captain, who married Catherine Humbert. From various records it appears that James Green Garnett was born about 1822 in Screven County, GA, but settled and married in Savannah. It seems clear that James Green Garnett felt strong ties to Screven County as he was buried in the

NOTE: The fact that Mary used the spelling “Bostwick” is significant, as most of the records pertaining to Samuel used this same spelling. The spelling of Bostwick is unique to only a few Bosticks in the south, as most used the spelling of Bostick or Bostic.

The following is a descendents list for Samuel Bostick through three generations:

- 1-Samuel BOSTICK (1750-)
 - sp-Anne Mary MANER (abt 1750-15 Feb 1799)
 - .. 2-Mary BOSTICK (abt 1773-bef 1799)
 - .. sp-John GARNETT (abt 1772-)
 - .. 2-William BOSTICK (abt 1773-)
 - .. 2-John Graves BOSTICK (abt 1781-aft 1830)
 - .. sp-Mary SCOTT (abt 1783-aft 1830)
 - .. 2-Littleberry BOSTICK (1790-aft 1860)
 - .. sp-Unknown UNKNOWN (abt 1792-bef 1850)
 - 3-Elmira BOSTICK (abt 1824-aft 1860)
 - sp-Hampton TUTEN (abt 1822-bef 1860)
 - 4-Mary B. TUTEN (1849-aft 1860)
 - 4-S. H. TUTEN (1851-aft 1860)
 - 4-R, W, TUTEN (1853-aft 1860)
 - .. 2-Sarah (Sally) BOSTICK (abt 1776-aft 1724)
 - .. sp-David PORTER (abt 1773-4 Jul 1823)
 - 3-Sarah Ann PORTER (abt 1803-)
 - sp-John MCKINNEY (Aby 1800-aft 1840)
 - 4-William MCKINNEY (abt 1828-)
 - 3-Charlotte Asenath PORTER (abt 1804-)
 - 3-Hester Cornelius PORTER (abt 1806-)
 - 3-Susan Britannia PORTER (abt 1810-)
 - 3-William PORTER (abt 1810-)
 - 3-Eliza Carolina PORTER (abt 1811-)
 - 3-David PORTER (abt 1812-)
 - 3-John Francis PORTER (8 Jan 1823-)



Out of the Mist – A Search for Richard Bostick's Roots

