

**The Ancestors and Descendents
of James W. and Augusta (Krebs) Reid**

WORK IN PROGRESS

This Draft

April 15, 2009

Chapter One

THE READ'S OF VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA¹

Reid Origins

Reid is an old surname of England, Scotland and Ireland. It has many origins. "Rede" is a Saxon word for "advice or council." The Old English word "read" and Middle English word "re(a)d" meant "red." The Scots word "reid" also meant "red." So, it may have described a person with red hair or a ruddy complexion. The Old English word "ried" or "r-d" meant woodland clearing. It may refer to someone who once lived in a clearing. There are also the communities of Read, Lancashire; Rede, Suffolk; and Reed, Hertfordshire. So, it may refer to someone from those locations. Reed is also a type of plant. Among the ways the surname can be spelled are: Reid, Ried, Read, Reade, Reede.

The earliest known ancestors of **James William Reid** (November 4, 1894 - March 9, 1959) spelled their surname Read. Read, Reed and Reid were used interchangeably for many years. Reid as a family surname spelling seemed to be settled upon in the 1870s.

The Reid DNA

Modern DNA testing holds the promise of allowing us to tell early chapters of the family story. In 2008, James Karl Reid II (September 18, 1961 - ____) had Y-chromosome DNA markers identified in a paternal lineage test. The results indicated that he belonged to haplogroup R1b which is consistent with a British Isles origin.

Location	19a	19b	385a	385b	388	389I	389II	390	391	392	393	426	437	438	439	441	442	444	445	446	447	448	449
Value	14	-	11	14	12	13	29	23	11	13	13	12	15	12	12	14	17	12	12	13	24	19	29
Location	452	454	455	456	458	459a	459b	460	461	462	463	464a	464b	464c	464d	464e	464f	GGAAT1 B07	YCAIIa	YCAIIb	Y-GATA- A10	635	Y-GATA- H4.1
Value	30	11	11	16	16	9	10	11	12	11	24	15	16	17	20	-	-	10	19	23	16	23	22

William Read (____ - 1746)

Some believe **William Read** to be the earliest known Reid ancestor, but I consider this unproven. **William Read** wrote his will on April 21, 1739, in Isle of Wight County, VA. The will was probated on April 28, 1746, by executor **Elizabeth Read** (____ - ____). He left his estate to Ann Read (____ - ____) – if no heirs to Samuel Reid (____ - ____) – if no heirs to **John Read** (____ - 1773³).³ From his will, we can determine that he was married to **Elizabeth** ____ and he had at least three children living when the will was written.

At his death, his personal estate was valued at a little over £25. Among his property was an old slave, 13 cattle, 11 hogs, and a small gun.⁴

How **William Read** came to be in Virginia is not known. Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid, who researched this line for many years, offered two possibilities. She wondered if a William Read, a mariner from London, who gave power-of-attorney to a friend in Isle of Wight was identical to this William Read?⁵ Also, an Edmund Read, who is mentioned in *Colonial Records of North Carolina*,⁶ came from Barbados in 1665. Was he a father or relative of William Read? Edmund is a common family name.⁷ The earliest Reid ancestor could have come to Virginia from anywhere in the British Empire at that time.

Recommended Readings:

Boddie, John Bennett. *Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight County Virginia*. Chicago, IL: Chicago Law Printing Company, 1938.
Morrison, E. M. *Isle of Wight County: 1608-1907*. Norfolk, VA: unknown, 1907.

¹ Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX) researched the James William Reid family for many years. This section owes much to her research and others of whom she corresponded with: Mary (Reid) Hughes (St. Louis, MO), Josephine Reid (Atlanta, GA), Edith (Bagwell) Reid (Montezuma, GA) and David Singleton Reid (Eatonton, GA).

² Bedford County, VA, Will Book 1, pp 181-183.

³ Isle of Wight County, VA Will Book 5, p. 23; also Blanche Adams Chapman. *Wills and Administrations of Isle of Wight County, Virginia, 1647-1800*, originally published in 1938, reissued, Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc: 1975, p. 151.

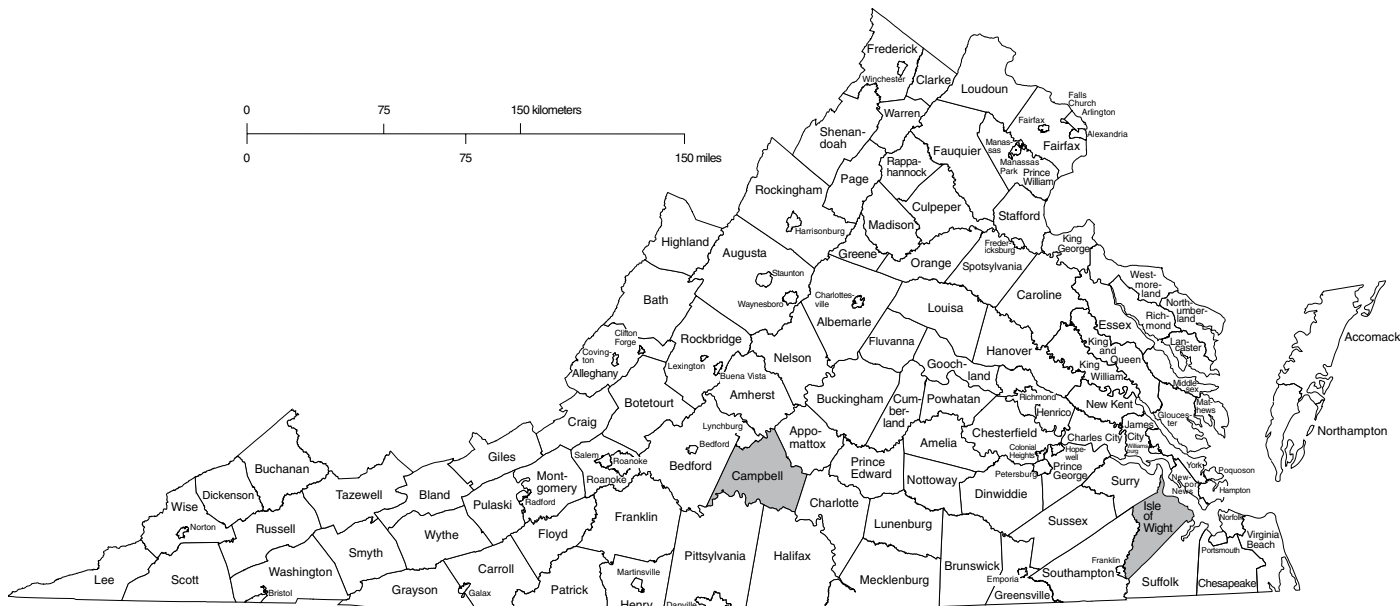
⁴ Isle of Wight County, VA, Will Book 5, p. 23.

⁵ Boddie, John Bennett. *Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight County Virginia*. Chicago, IL: Chicago Law Printing Company, 1938. Chapter 30 abstracts Will and Deed Book 1, 1662-1686. Page 584 reads "Wm. Read of London, mariner and Thomas Merriweather of London, appt. Mr. Richard Hill lawful atty."

⁶ Saunders, William L. and Walter Clark eds. *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*. Raleigh: P. M. Hale (and others), Printer to the State, 1886-1890 [10v]. Published under the supervision of the trustees of the public libraries by order of the General Assembly. Reprinted, New York, AMS Press, 1968-1978. 30v; also *The Colonial Records of North Carolina* (Second Series). Raleigh: Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1963-1999. 10v.

⁷ Notes of Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX).

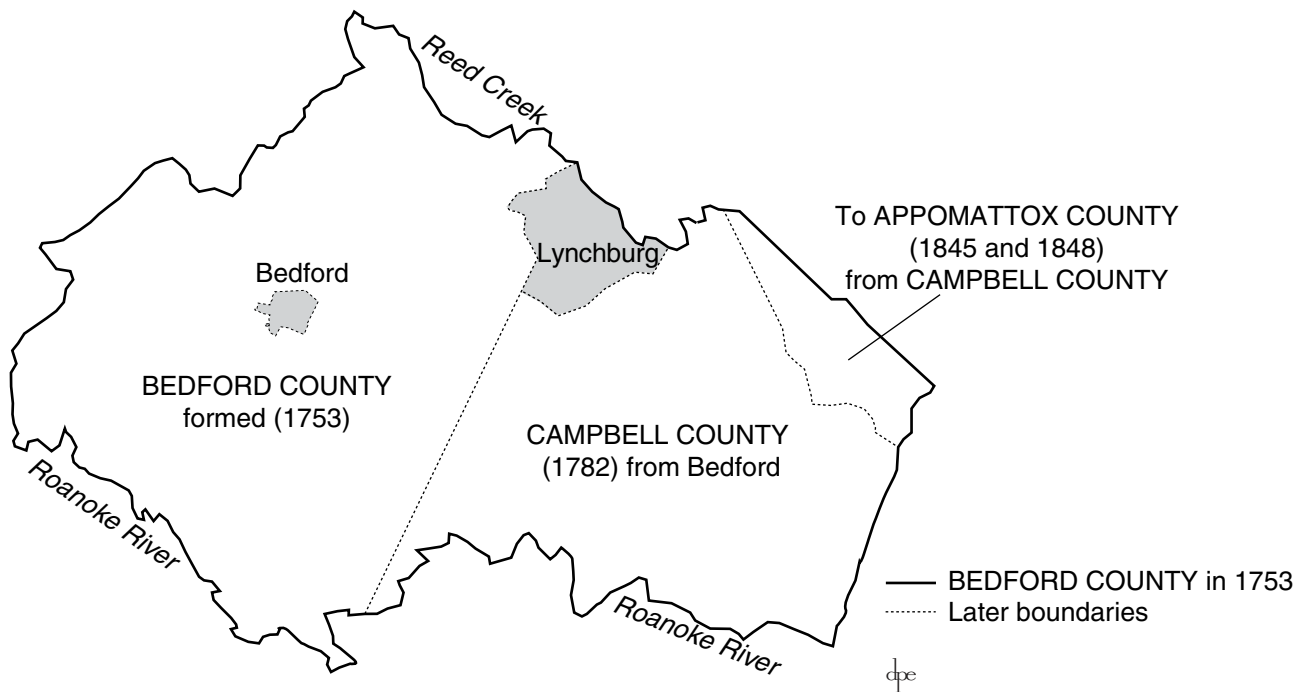
Read Locations (late 1600s - 1785) in Modern Virginia (2008).



The location of William Read's land in Isle of Wight County, VA, is not known. During his lifetime, Isle of Wight County also included the boundaries of present Southhampton County, VA.

The John Read and Ajonadab Read land was originally under the jurisdiction of Bedford County, VA, but is now in Campbell County.

Bedford and Campbell County Virginia Origins (1753-1848).



Bedford County was formed from parts of Lunenburg County in 1753.

Campbell County was formed from Bedford County in 1782.

Part of Campbell County became Appomattox County in 1845 and the border was further adjusted in 1848.

1785 Campbell County, VA, Tax Assessment, Clement's Tax List

Name	White Males 21 Years and Older	Slaves Under 16	Slaves Over 16	Total Slaves	Horses	Cattle
William Read	1	5	2	7	6	10
Elizabeth Read	---	---	1	1	2	6
Zachariah Read	1	---	---	---	1	---

John Read (____ - 1773)

A February 26, 1756, survey indicates that **John Read**,⁸ who is a proven ancestor and may have been **William Read**'s son, owned 275 acres in Bedford County, VA⁹ on both sides of the South Fork of the Falling River. The land bordered property owned by Clement Read, Cary and Jones.¹⁰

John Read married **Elizabeth (Tate?)** and had the following children:¹¹

1. William (about 1741 - about 1805) who married Agnes ____ (____ - ____). They are believed to have had the following children: Thomas Read (____ 1773 - ____); Precilla Read (____ 1777 - ____); William Read (____ 1780 - ____); Keziah Read (____ 1782 - ____); John Read (____ 1784 - ____); Sally Read (____ 1786 - ____); Obadia Read (____ 1791 - ____); Polly Read (____ 1789 - ____ 1831).
2. **Ajonadab** (____ - ____) who married (not proven) **Elizabeth Steppe [Step]**¹² (____ - ____).
3. Daniel (____ - ____) who married Nancy [Ann] ____ (____ - ____).
4. Thomas (____ - before 1767¹³) who married Rachel ____ (____ - ____).
5. Elizabeth (____ - ____) who married John Simmons (____ - ____).

John Read's will was written on June 3, 1767. He left his land and a mill to his three sons: William, **Jonadab** and Daniel. He left his daughter, Elizabeth Simmons, and his son Thomas's children, Abraham, Marianna and Isaac, all his movable personal property divided four ways. His son's **Jonadab** and Daniel were the executors. The will was witnessed by Richard Stith,¹⁴ Lucy Stith, John FitzPatrick, and Harry Terrell. It was filed in Bedford County, VA, on May 24, 1773.¹⁵

His personal estate was valued at about £150. Among his property was a slave named Dick, 6 horses, 16 cattle, 27 hogs and 12 sheep.¹⁶ From his inventory, we know that his horses names were Baul, Gray, Snip and Fly.

Elizabeth (Tate?) Read survived her husband for another twenty years. She last appears in the 1787 Campbell County, VA, Tax Digest in a listing with her son, William Read.¹⁷ The burial sites of **John** and **Elizabeth Read** are unknown.

Ajonadab Read (____ - ____)

Ajonadab [Jonadab, Adjonadab, A. Jonadab, Johnadab, John Dabney] Read is presumed to have been born around 1744 or even earlier. Once source lists 1752¹⁸ and several sources list 1762-1763¹⁹ but this is not possible. A 1785 tax record²⁰ indicates that **Ajonadab Read** had three polls on his property. Polls are free white males 21 years of age or older. This would be **Ajonadab** and two sons aged 21 or older; thus it would follow that **Ajonadab** must have been married before 1763. If he married at age 18, he would have been born in 1744.

⁸ The family lineage from John Read to present is well documented and established. The connection between William Read and John Read is probable, but not ironclad. This is the justification that Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX) had in her notes: "It is not proven, but a number of circumstances make it seem sure that the son John, mentioned William Read's will, is John Read of Bedford County, VA, father of Ajonadab Read. The family names of the Reads of Bedford County, VA, are all found in Isle of Wight and what is left of Nansemond records. John Read's daughter married Jim Simmons, who seems to be the one found in the Isle of Wight. Other names and circumstances are conclusive. Atlanta Archives - Mattie Reid Robinson."

⁹ Bedford County was formed in 1754 from Lunenburg and Albemarle Counties. Campbell County was formed from Bedford County in 1782. The location is in the present Bedford County.

¹⁰ Bedford County, VA, Survey Record 2, p. 25.

¹¹ This was determined from the will of John Read. Census documents from this time are nonexistent. The first census was taken in 1790, but unfortunately was destroyed when the British occupied Washington, DC, in 1814. A source which may contain further information about John Read's children is: Augusta B. Fothergill and John M. Naugle. *Virginia Tax Payers, 1782-87 Other Than Those Published by The United States Census Bureau*. originally published in 1940, reissued, Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc: 1966. Ajonadab Read is not listed.

¹² Mary G. Jones and Lily Reynolds. *Coweta County Chronicles for One Hundred Years with An Account of the Indians from Whom the Land was Acquired and Some Historical Papers Relating to its Acquisition by Georgia, with Lineage Pages*. Atlanta, GA: Stein Printing Company, 1928, p. 730.

¹³ He died prior to 1767, the date of John Read's will.

¹⁴ Richard Stith (September 30, 1727 - November 16, 1802) married Lucy Cocke Hall (July 1736 - February 12, 1815) on December 29, 1756 in Bedford County, VA. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence of Bedford County during the Revolution and surveyed Campbell County and laid out the city of Lynchburg, VA.

¹⁵ Bedford County, VA, Will Book 1, pp 181-183; also Joida Whitten. *Abstracts of Bedford County, Virginia, Wills, Inventories, and Accounts, 1754-1787*. Dallas, TX: Joida Whitten, 1968, pp. 44; also William Montgomery Clemens. *Virginia Wills Before 1799*. Signal Mountain, TN: Reprinted by Mountain Press, 2004, p. 80.

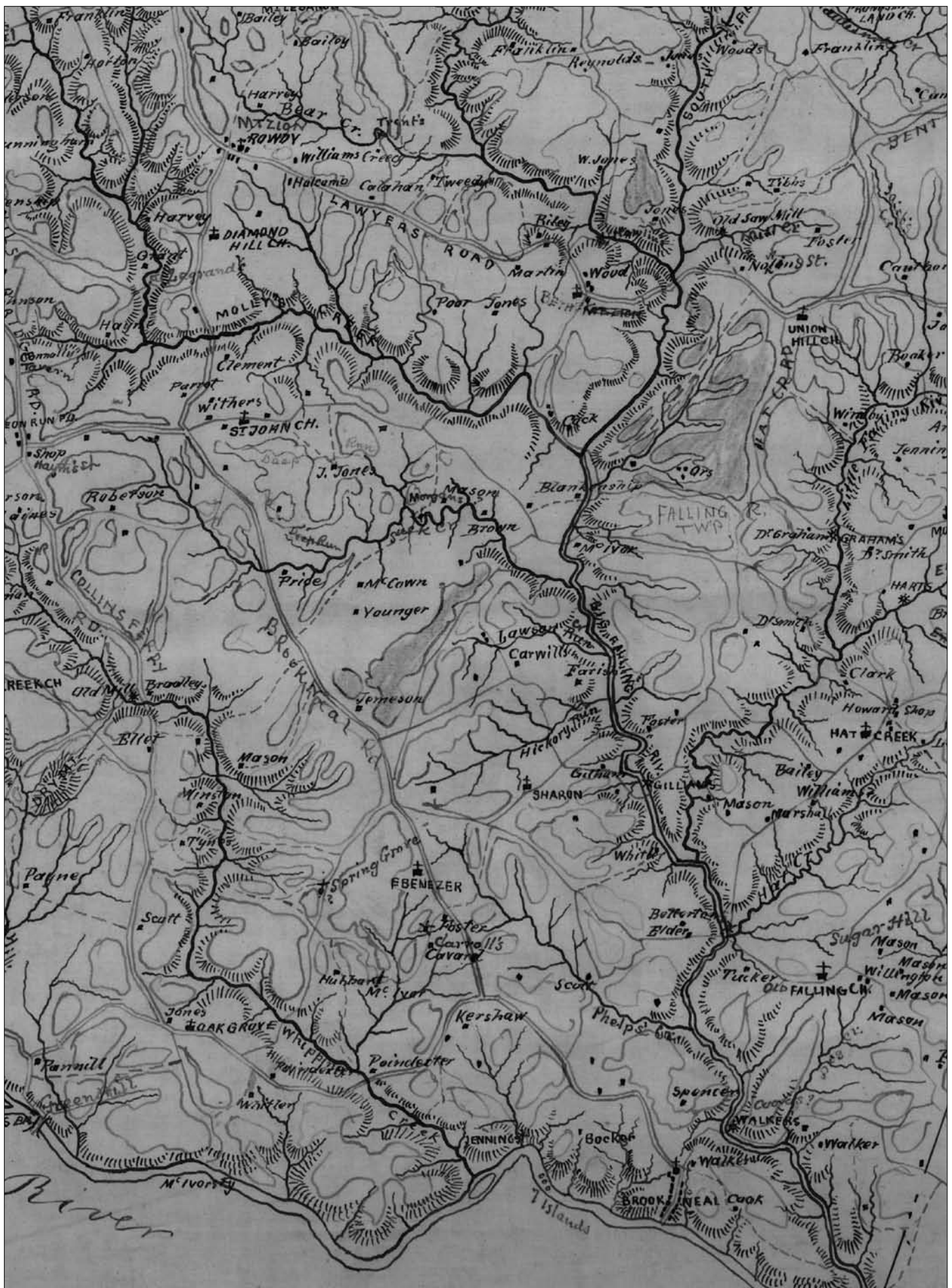
¹⁶ Bedford County, VA, Will Book 1, pp 187-188; also Joida Whitten. *Abstracts of Bedford County, Virginia, Wills, Inventories, and Accounts, 1754-1787*. Dallas, TX: Joida Whitten, 1968, pp. 45.

¹⁷ Notes of Josephine Reid (Atlanta, GA). On February 1, 1787, Wm. Read of Bedford sold to John Cock 100 acres granted John Read dec'd by patent August 30, 1763, adj. to land granted Wm. Read (334 acres) by patent August 1, 1772 in Campbell County on both sides of the Falling River. Note: Wm. Received the 100 acres as legatee of John Read after death of John's wife, Elizabeth. Elizabeth Read appeared on the 1787 Tax Digest for the last time and so must have died. Her name appeared next to Wm. Read.

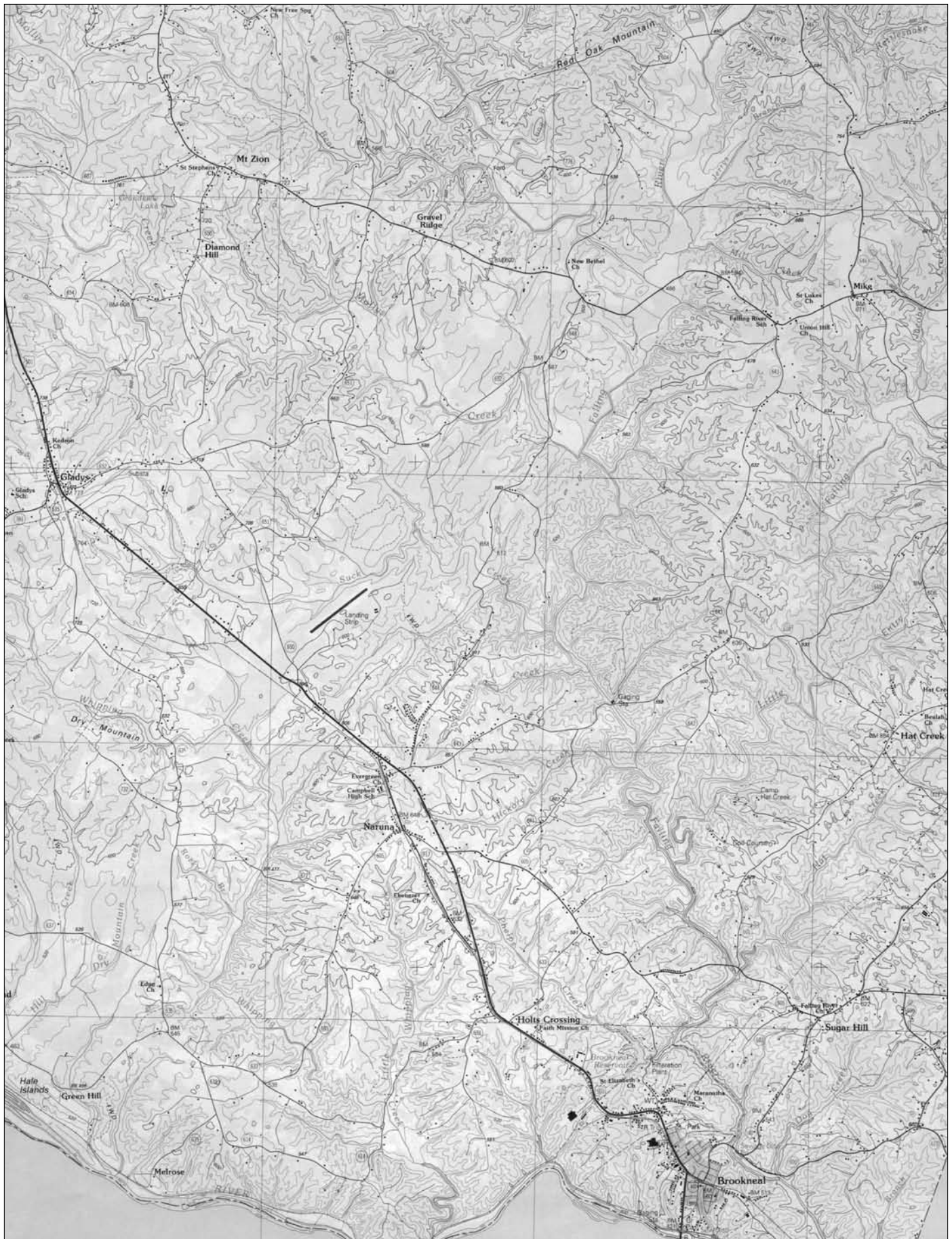
¹⁸ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, International Genealogical Index / Individual Record, record at www.familysearch.org under Ajonadab Read.

¹⁹ "Ajonadab Read, Warrant #1481 - probably born 1762-1772." Georgia Genealogist - Greene County, p. 44; "Probably born 1763" Georgia General Information.

²⁰ Wilkes County, GA, Tax Digest, 1785, Capt. Thompson's District, Rend. by Benj. Thompson. This information is given by Grace William Davidson, *Early Records of Georgia*, Macon, 1933, and reprinted by Rev. Silas Emmitt Lucas, Jr. Vidalia, Georgia, 1968.



Detail of the Falling River/Mollys Creek area (southeast Campbell County, VA) in the 1860s. Source: Washington, DC: Library of Congress Geography and Map Division (G3883.C2 186- .C2 Vault : Hotch 22). <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3883c.cwh00022>



Detail of the Falling River/Mollys Creek area (southeast Campbell County, VA) In 1993. Campbell County, city of Lynchburg, Virginia : 1:50 000-scale topographic map / produced by the United States Geological Survey, in cooperation with commonwealth of Virginia, Departments of Mines, Minerals, and Energy, and Transportation. Source: Washington, DC: Library of Congress Geography and Map Division (G3883.C2 1993 .G4). <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3883c.ct002122>

The Established Church, 1750-1786¹

In 1765, Ajonadab Read deeded an acre of land for the establishment of a church. It is believed that this was Molly's Creek Church which was within the boundaries of present day Campbell County, VA. In the passage below, author Julia I. Asher describes religious life in colonial Campbell County. Her account offers insight into why freedom to worship is the first right mentioned in the Bill of Rights:

“The Protestant Episcopal Church was a religion created by law—the Established Church of the Colonies. It was supported by taxes paid by the people, no matter what their religious beliefs were.

The State was divided into parishes. Each parish had a church building, a minister, and two church wardens, and was governed by vestrymen, a group of men selected by their own members who had a great deal of power. The vestrymen chose the minister and appointed the church wardens whose duty it was to collect the parish taxes, care for the poor, the orphans and the bastards, and to help enforce the laws of the community.

This system existed in England, and generally speaking, in eastern Virginia, where the density of population made it feasible for one large church to employ the entire services of a rector. Under such conditions each parish consisted of only one church. In the scattered frontier settlements of Piedmont Virginia, a parish usually consisted of one county with the parish Church at the county seat. As population increased, other churches were organized in the more remote parts of the counties. It then became necessary for the regular parish clergyman to ‘ride out’ to minister to the more distant churches. Hence, the term and duties of the ‘circuit rider’ came into being, and its use was employed by other denominations of a later period.

The Episcopal clergymen were paid a salary of sixteen thousand pounds of tobacco a year, and were furnished a dwelling house and a large tract of land, known as ‘The Glebe,’ which they might use as they saw fit to supplement their salaries. Every white person, on reaching the age of twenty one years, was required by law to attend public worship at an Established Church, once in every two months, or pay a fine of five shillings or fifty pounds of tobacco. Dissenters were granted a certain degree of exemption from this rigid ruling, provided they met certain requirements set forth by the colonial government. The dissenting ministers must first have been licensed by the royal authorities; the times and places of worship must have been registered; all doors and windows in their “Meeting Houses,” as their church buildings must be called, were required to be kept open during services; they must pay parish taxes, and contribute to the repairs of the Established Church building; and to the purchase and maintenance of the Episcopal clergyman’s ‘Glebe’ property. When they had done all this, they could then build their own ‘Meeting Houses,’ support their own ministers, and worship according to their own beliefs, with one exception, dissenting ministers were not allowed to perform the marriage ceremony.

Thomas Jefferson estimated that in 1776, two-thirds of Virginia’s settlers were dissenters - Presbyterian, Quakers, Baptist, and some Methodists. Unless these dissenting people worshipped at the stipulated places and times, in services conducted by a duly certified minister, they were fined, and in some cases otherwise punished. ...

Campbell, as a part of Bedford County, was in Russell Parish, which was created from Lunenburg County’s Cumberland Parish in 1754. A church parish of that time was so very important in the colonial organization of government that its name was synonymous with the name of the county in which it existed, and in most deeds and official documents, only the name of the parish is given to identify locations. ...

In Bedford County Deed Book 7, p. 40, bearing date of January 28, 1762, is recorded a deed of sale from Benjamin Arnold, of Buckingham County, to the Reverend John Brander, minister of Russell Parish, 496 acres of land in Bedford County for “The Glebe.” This land was paid for by the church wardens. The Reverend John Brander was ordained and licensed for Virginia in March 1759. About 1762 he became minister of Russell Parish, and remained such until probably Revolutionary times.

Besides The New London Church [the county seat], there existed in present Campbell County, Molley’s Creek Church. This Established Church, built certainly by 1762, stood in a grove of beautiful oaks, between the “Rock Castle’ mansion of Robert Alexander and his spring, across the present road from Spotswood Henry’s ‘Shady Grove’, near Gladys. It was a pivotal point of direction, and its name appears in many Bedford County road orders, prior to the formation of Campbell County. If there were other Established Churches in what is today Campbell County, the writer has not been able to learn of them.

The Revolution sounded the death knell for the Established Church in Virginia. ... On January 16, 1786, the Virginia General Assembly passed a bill depriving the Established Church of State support and granting freedom of religious worship to all. Dissenting ministers were straightway licensed to perform marriages. ...” ■

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Recommended Reading:

The Historical Committee of The Bicentennial Commission of Campbell County, Virginia. *Lest it Be Forgotten: A Scrapbook of Campbell County.* Altavista Printing Co., Inc., 1976.

¹ Excerpted from “The Established Church, 1750-1786” by Julia I. Asher in The Historical Committee of The Bicentennial Commission of Campbell County, Virginia. *Lest it Be Forgotten: A Scrapbook of Campbell County.* Altavista Printing Co., Inc., 1976., pp. 81-83.

Marriage to (1) Elizabeth Steppe

Ajonadab Read married **Elizabeth Steppe [Step]**²¹ (see next chapter) and they are believed to have had the following known children:

1. John (____ - ____) who married Polly Hutson (____ - ____).²²
2. Reuben (____ - ____) who married Polly [Mary, Patty] Alford (____ - ____) on December 15, 1788 in Green County, GA.²³ It has been suggested that he may be the Reuben Read found in Pontotoc County, MS records.
3. **Benjamin** (____ - 1815²⁴) who married **Elizabeth Thetford** (____ - ____). **Elizabeth (Thetford) Read** married (2) Zachariah Jourdan (____ - ____) (see this chapter).
4. James (February 21, 1778 - October 2, 1856)²⁵ married Rebecca Duke (February 16, 1791 - March 17, 1857)²⁶ on February 2, 1806.²⁷ It has been suggested that he may have previously married Rhoda Brown (____ - ____) on November 25, 1804. James and Rebecca appear in the 1820,²⁸ 1840,²⁹ and 1850³⁰ censuses. He made his will on December 17, 1855, and it was probated on November 3, 1856.³¹ James and Rebecca (Duke) Read are believed to have had as many as 20 children.³² Their known children: Elizabeth (January 25, 1807 - October 10, 1843)³³ who married William Winfrey Peek (January 29, 1796 - May 27, 1884) on January 30, 1829, in Taliaferro County, GA;³⁴ Josiah M. (January 30, 1809 - about 1829)³⁵; Ann [Nancy] G. (August 25, 1810 - January 10, 1892) who married William Askew (____ - ____) on November 3, 1835; Martha Spear (January 21, 1812 - September 13, 1894)³⁶ who married Robert Simms Burch (August 22, 1814 - October 27, 1900)³⁷ on December 12, 1887;³⁸ Sarah Williams (October 15, 1815 - ____ 1879); who married Dr. James Kennon Cotton (____ - ____) on August 31, 1838; Keziah Ann (October 10, 1815 - ____); Dr. James Ransom M. (August 10, 1816 - June 11, 1898) who married (1) Araminta Donner Thomas (____ - ____) on September 15, 1840, and (2) Susan Owen Wallace (____ - ____) on June 20, 1860; he appears on a 1836 Indian Wars militia list with Captain James M. Sanford's Volunteers, Taliaferro County, GA.³⁹; Rebecca Jane (June 7, 1819 - December 4, 1850); Mary Frances (March 13, 1821 - April 9, 1888) who married Albert A. Simonton (____ - ____) on February 10, 1842; Amanda Malvina F. (August 15, 1823 - August 1, 1887); Pheriba [Pheriby] W. (July 7, 1825 - ____); John Sanders (April 4, 1827 - March 20, 1865) who married Sara Jane Hubert (August 20, 1828 - December 10, 1917); he served in the Civil War and is buried in Averysborough, NC; Susan Martin (March 3, 1829 - July 19, 1903) who married James Wiley Williams (____ - May 28, 1864⁴⁰) on January 18, 1849, in Taliaferro County, GA;⁴¹ and Dr. William Thomas (March 22, 1831 - ____), a physician, who married Mary Matilda Stevens⁴² (July 19, 1836 - April 16, 1889) on April 28, 1858, in Taliaferro County, GA.⁴³
5. Edmund (____ - ____) who married Ann Jordan (____ - ____) (see box this chapter).

Land Holdings in Virginia

I have not been able to pinpoint the exact location of **Ajonadab Read**'s land holdings in Bedford County, VA. In those times, the descriptions were very generic. He appears to have owned perhaps two or three properties. The following is what we know. On March 3, 1760, **Adjonadab Read** had 220 acres surveyed in Bedford County, VA, on both sides of the Deep Branch (a branch of Lick Creek) on both sides of Phelp's Old Road.⁴⁴ On June 22, 1765, he "gave (1)

²¹ Mary G. Jones and Lily Reynolds. *Coweta County Chronicles for One Hundred Years with An Account of the Indians from Whom the Land was Acquired and Some Historical Papers Relating to its Acquisition by Georgia, with Lineage Pages*. Atlanta, GA: Stein Printing Company, 1928, pp. 730-731.

²² Joseph T. Maddox and Mary Carter. *40,000 Early Georgia Marriages*. Irwinton, GA: Joseph T. Maddox, 1977.

²³ Greene County, GA, Marriage Book 1786-1810, p. 2.

²⁴ Hancock County, GA, Will Book H (1811-1813), pp. 247-248.

²⁵ Wiley B. Jones. *Rest in Peace: A Cemetery Census of Taliaferro County*. Washington, GA: Wilkes Publishing Co, 1984.

²⁶ Wiley B. Jones. *Rest in Peace: A Cemetery Census of Taliaferro County*. Washington, GA: Wilkes Publishing Co, 1984.

²⁷ Gravestone inscription, Rebecca Read, Read Cemetery, Taliaferro County, GA.

²⁸ *1820 Federal Census*, Hancock County, GA, Capt. Farmer's District, Page No. 5; also NARA microfilm M33_7, Page 101, Image 104.

²⁹ *1840 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, District 608, Page No. 258; also NARA microfilm M704_51, Page 258.

³⁰ *1850 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, Division 78, Page No - ; also NARA microfilm M432_83, Page 330, Image 215.

³¹ Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book A (1826-1866), pp. 249-250.

³² Notes of Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX). "Birth dates and names from Mattie Reid Robinson Files - Atlanta Archives. Mary Frances Simonton said that her mother had 20 children and that there were twins once. Some died in infancy." Also files of Mary (Reid) Hughes (St. Louis, MO).

³³ Notes of Mary (Reid) Hughes (St. Louis, MO).

³⁴ Taliaferro County, GA, Marriage Book A, p. 29.

³⁵ Died of bilious fever at age 20. Notes of Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX).

³⁶ Mary G. Jones and Lily Reynolds. *Coweta County Chronicles for One Hundred Years with An Account of the Indians from Whom the Land was Acquired and Some Historical Papers Relating to its Acquisition by Georgia, with Lineage Pages*. Atlanta, GA: Stein Printing Company, 1928, pp. 730-731.

³⁷ Mary G. Jones and Lily Reynolds. *Coweta County Chronicles for One Hundred Years with An Account of the Indians from Whom the Land was Acquired and Some Historical Papers Relating to its Acquisition by Georgia, with Lineage Pages*. Atlanta, GA: Stein Printing Company, 1928, pp. 730-731.

³⁸ Mary G. Jones and Lily Reynolds. *Coweta County Chronicles for One Hundred Years with An Account of the Indians from Whom the Land was Acquired and Some Historical Papers Relating to its Acquisition by Georgia, with Lineage Pages*. Atlanta, GA: Stein Printing Company, 1928, pp. 730-731.

³⁹ Taliaferro County, GA - Military Indian War. Capt. James M. Sanford - 1836.

⁴⁰ He was shot off his horse and died at the Battle of Haws Shop, near Richmond, VA, during the Civil War.

⁴¹ Taliaferro County, GA, Marriage Book A, p. 205.

⁴² She was a niece of Alexander Hamilton Stephens (February 11, 1812 - March 4, 1883) who was Vice President of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War and served as a congressman from Georgia (both before the Civil War and after Reconstruction) and as Governor of Georgia from 1882 until his death in 1883.

⁴³ Taliaferro County, GA, Marriage Book A, p. 275.

⁴⁴ Notes of Josephine Reid (Atlanta, GA).

acre ... for a place for Devine Service Viz, Church⁴⁵ and Church Yard.”⁴⁶ The one acre was near Phelp’s Road and a spring at the head of a branch of Suck Creek (Lick Creek?).⁴⁷ A May 25, 1772, land transfer of 100 acres from John Galloway to John Simmons indicates that property was on a south branch of Molly’s Creek beginning at **Ajonadab Read’s** corner.

On September 1, 1780, **Ajonadab Reed** was granted 220 acres of land in Bedford County, VA, on both sides of the Deep Branch and also on both sides of Phelp’s Old Road by Thomas Jefferson, who was then governor of Virginia.⁴⁸ There is a further 1780 survey map by Richard Stith of **Jonadab Read’s** 220 acres which shows it adjoining Terell’s land.⁴⁹

Activities During the Revolutionary War⁵⁰

Adjonadab Read was alive during the American Revolution, but left little record of his activities during this time.⁵¹ It is assumed that he would have been in his early- to late-30’s during the conflict. Although there is no record of **Adjonadab Read** or any of his family serving as combatants in the American Revolution, there are two instances of he and his sons receiving compensation for services supplied to colonial forces.

According to *Virginia War Volume 25*, on December 10, 1781, Ajonadab Read and his son Reuben, were among Virginia citizens reimbursed for providing services for the Virginia Militia during the American Revolution. The paragraph is reproduced in its entirety:

“Rec. d for Benjamin Simmons 84 pounds for driving cattle for use of militia under Gen Lawson; For Christopher Irvin 498 pounds for waggon hire, driving cattle, & riding to New London for gun flints for use of militia; For Reuben Read 72 pounds for driving cattle for ditto; For **Ajonadab Read** 571 pounds 10 shillings for beef corn &c for ditto; For John Strange 951 pounds 4 shillings for flour &c for ditto; For Wm Hammock 293 pounds for beef for ditto; For John Ward 3028 pounds 3 shillings & four pence for provisions furnished militia on march to southward; For Vinson Glass 712 pounds 10 shillings for waggon hire to militia under command of Brig Gen Lawson; For William Brown 120 pounds for ferriages of waggons & teams belonging to 1st Regt light dragoons; For John Cockes 690 pounds for waggon hire attending militia of Bedford on march to Petersburg for purpose of repelling present invasion; For John Ward 72 pounds 16 shillings for provisions furnished militia & for ferriage of 16 men returning from South Carolina; Robt Clark for Jam. Coleman.”⁵²

Adjonadab and his son, James Read, are listed among the names of “citizens furnishing supplies, arms, teams and other service to the Continental Army” from March 7, 1782 to April 14, 1783, and who received from the Campbell County, VA, Court certificates for payment.⁵³ The record notes, “Ajonadab Reed furnished Colonel Lynch’s volunteers on their march southward, 30 gals. whiskey. Payment allowed.”⁵⁴ It should also be stated that Colonel Lynch was apparently a difficult person to refuse.⁵⁵

⁴⁵ The church is believed to be the “Molly’s Creek Church” which was a mile or so east of Gladys, VA, on land later owned by Capt. Robert Alexander and the Clay family. A cemetery on the place, enclosed by an iron fence, marks the spot of the old church yard. “This old colonial church, which was originally the Church of England, was later used by both Baptists and Methodists, as it was the only church building in the neighborhood at that time, and there were not many Episcopalians in the neighborhood. Capt. Alexander [Capt. Robert Alexander (b Nov 1746 - VA; d 20 Nov 1820 - Campbell, VA)] claimed the church, which is said to have been blown down in a storm about 1830, as his property because it was located on his land. He permitted any sect to hold services there who wanted to, but he was rabidly opposed to shouting and similar demonstrations. When meetings would get into full swing and the congregation would get warmed up to a shouting pitch, the old captain would fly into a rage and blast away out his window at the side of his church with his old muzzle loader; whereupon the “shouters” would leave the church through windows, doors, and any available exit. Col. Withers [Robert Enoch Withers (b 18 Sept 1821 - Campbell, VA; d 21 Sep 1907 - Ingleside, Wytheville, VA)] related that when he was a boy he used to pick the shot out of the weatherboarding of the church with his pocket knife to use for sinkers on his fishing line.” “Rock Castle Was Built When Indians Were Here” *The Union Star* (Brookneal, VA) Friday, January 17, 1947.

⁴⁶ Bedford County, VA, Deed Book 2, p. 576. Also, Bishop Wm Meade, *Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia*, Volume II. Philadelphia, PA: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1889, pp. 17-18 references Russell Parish.

⁴⁷ Notes of Josephine Reid (Atlanta, GA).

⁴⁸ Virginia Land Office Patents E, 1775-1776, 1780-1781 (v.2 p. 463-930), p. 364-365 (Reel 46).

⁴⁹ Notes of Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX).

⁵⁰ An excellent account of Campbell County, VA, in the Revolutionary War is contained in “The Outcome is in Doubt” by Marian Asher Fawcett in The Historical Committee of The Bicentennial Commission of Campbell County, Virginia. *Lest it Be Forgotten: A Scrapbook of Campbell County*. Altavista Printing Co., Inc., 1976., pp. 84-101.

⁵¹ He was once listed in the *DAR Patriot Index*, but the entry has since been proven to be inaccurate. “John Read. b 1757 d 1809 m Elizabeth Steppe Pvt. VA” National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. *DAR Patriot Index*. Washington, DC: National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1966, p. 561.

⁵² *Virginia War Volume 25*, p. 1021 (Library of Virginia miscellaneous reel 987); also, Bevin J. Creel. *Selected Virginia Revolutionary War Records*, Vol. 1. Lulu. com, 2007, p. Index 345.

⁵³ The Campbell County, VA, Court Order Book 1782-1783. Court sessions held between March 7, 1782 and April 4, 1783. The records were copied at Rustburg, VA, County Seat of Campbell County by W. Mac Jones and reported in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 36, pp. 261-262 (1928) and *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine* 8(2) p. 123 (1928) where the name was spelled Adjonadab.

⁵⁴ Campbell County, VA, Court Order Book I, May Court, 1782, p. 26; also, Marian Asher Fawcett. “The Outcome is in Doubt.” In The Historical Committee of The Bicentennial Commission of Campbell County, Virginia. *Lest it Be Forgotten: A Scrapbook of Campbell County*. Altavista Printing Co., Inc., 1976, p. 97.

⁵⁵ Charles Lynch was made a Colonel in the Bedford Militia in 1779. He retained this commission when Campbell County was formed from Bedford County in 1782, until peace with Great Britain was established in 1783. He was also the most likely source of the word “lynching.” He was responsible for ‘suppressing agitation by local Tories.’ This he accomplished by holding ‘extra-legal hearings’ at his estate in present-day Altavista, VA. Tories were tied to a tree and given thirty-nine lashes. A Tory could stop the lashings by proclaiming ‘Liberty forever!’ There is no historical evidence that anyone was ever hung.

Selected Ajonadab Read Tax Assessments (1785-1808)

Year	Polls	Slaves	2nd Quality Oak and Hickory Land	3rd Quality Oak and Hickory Land	Value	Tax
1785	3	4	200 acres	300 acres	£95, 12 shillings 6 pence	17 shillings, 10 ¼ pence
1788	1	4	200 acres	300 acres	£105	£1, 10 shillings, 1 ½ pence
1789	1	6	200 acres	300 acres	£105	£1, 18 shillings, 6 pence
1793	1	6	200 acres	300 acres	£52, 10 shillings	16 shillings, 6 pence ½ d
1794	–	6	100 acres	30 acres	–	13 shillings, 7 ½ pence
1796	1	5	130 acres	–	–	\$2.803 (2 Dollars, 80 cents, 30 mills)
1804	–	5	130 acres		–	\$2.03, 7 ½ mills
1808	–	5	70 acres	70 acres	–	\$2.13 ¾ mill

Sources: Wilkes County Tax Digest, 1785, Capt. Thompson's District, Rend. by Benj. Thompson; Greene County, GA Tax Digest, 1788, Capt. I. Cain's District, Collected by James Alford, p. 3; Greene County, GA, Tax Digest, 1789, Capt. Cain's District, Collected by J. Alford; Greene County, GA, Tax Digest, 1793, Capt. Whitfield's District 1st Regiment; Hancock County, GA, Tax Digest, 1794, Capt. Ben. Whitfield's District, p. 154-155; Hancock County, GA, Tax Digest, 1796, Capt. Whitfield's District, p. 92-93; Hancock County, GA, Tax Digest, 1804, Capt. Slaughter's District, p. 120-121; Hancock County, GA, Tax Digest, 1808, Capt. Coffee's District, p. 2.

Land Holdings in Georgia

Beginning in 1784, **Ajonadab Read** made preparations to leave Virginia and move to Georgia. The reason why he wished to leave is unknown. On April 7, 1784, he signed an affidavit stating that he had 15 in his family besides himself on which he has never had any headrights in the State of Georgia.⁵⁶ Headrights was a system of allocating land to settlers. Under headrights, two hundred acres were granted to the head of a household plus 50 acres for each family member. The settler would choose a surveyor, find vacant land, and then receive ownership after paying a title fee. **Ajonadab Read** petitioned for 500 acres on headrights for himself and six of his family in Washington County, GA. This was not granted. He later petitioned again for 450 acres on headrights for nine of his family in Washington County, GA. It also was not granted.⁵⁷

In 1785, after not receiving headrights, **Ajonadab Read** decided to purchase land in Greene County, GA. He received an indenture to rent and buy after one year 200 acres of land on Powell's Creek owned by Micajah and Sally Williamson. The land had been granted to Micajah Williamson on February 13, 1784, and was bounded on all sides by vacant land. The indenture was bound by payment of five Shillings specie and rent (if demanded) was one pepper corn.⁵⁸ On a deed dated September 15, 1785, **Ajonadab Reid** bought 200 acres from Micajah Williamson⁵⁹ for £100. It was the same land described by the indentures of lease described above. The deed was recorded on February 23, 1786.⁶⁰

When exactly between 1784 and 1785, **Ajonadab Read** migrated to Georgia is not known. We do know that he would have taken one of the wilderness roads roughly traveling east of the Appalachian Mountains through Virginia, across the Carolinas, and into Georgia. Most likely, the family belongings were moved by Conestoga wagons, the livestock were herded, and the older family members and slaves either walked or rode horses. It was a distance of about 350 miles. They probably averaged 15 miles a day; so the journey may have taken as long as three weeks, or perhaps even longer.

Ajonadab Reid also applied for and received a headright grant of 300 acres of land in Wilkes County, GA, dated March 15, 1785 and registered March 17, 1785. The land was bounded on the northeast by Womack's land, on the northwest by Williamson land, on the southwest by Robert Bryant's land and on southeast by vacant land. A plat of this land shows a branch of Graybill's Creek on the northeast side next to Womack's land.⁶¹ By description, this 300 acre grant was adjacent to the 200 acres he had purchased from Micajah Williamson.

The 1785 Wilkes County Tax Digest, shows that **Ajonadab Read** had 500 acres, 3 polls, and 4 slaves.⁶² Recall that a "poll" is a free white male 21 years of age or older, or in other words, an adult son living on the same property. **Ajonadab Read** would live the remainder of his life on this land. As time passed, the land's jurisdiction would change from Wilkes

⁵⁶ Notes of David Singleton Reid (Eatonton, GA); original papers on file at Georgia Surveyors General Department, Atlanta, GA.

⁵⁷ Notes of David Singleton Reid (Eatonton, GA); original papers on file at Georgia Surveyors General Department, Atlanta, GA.

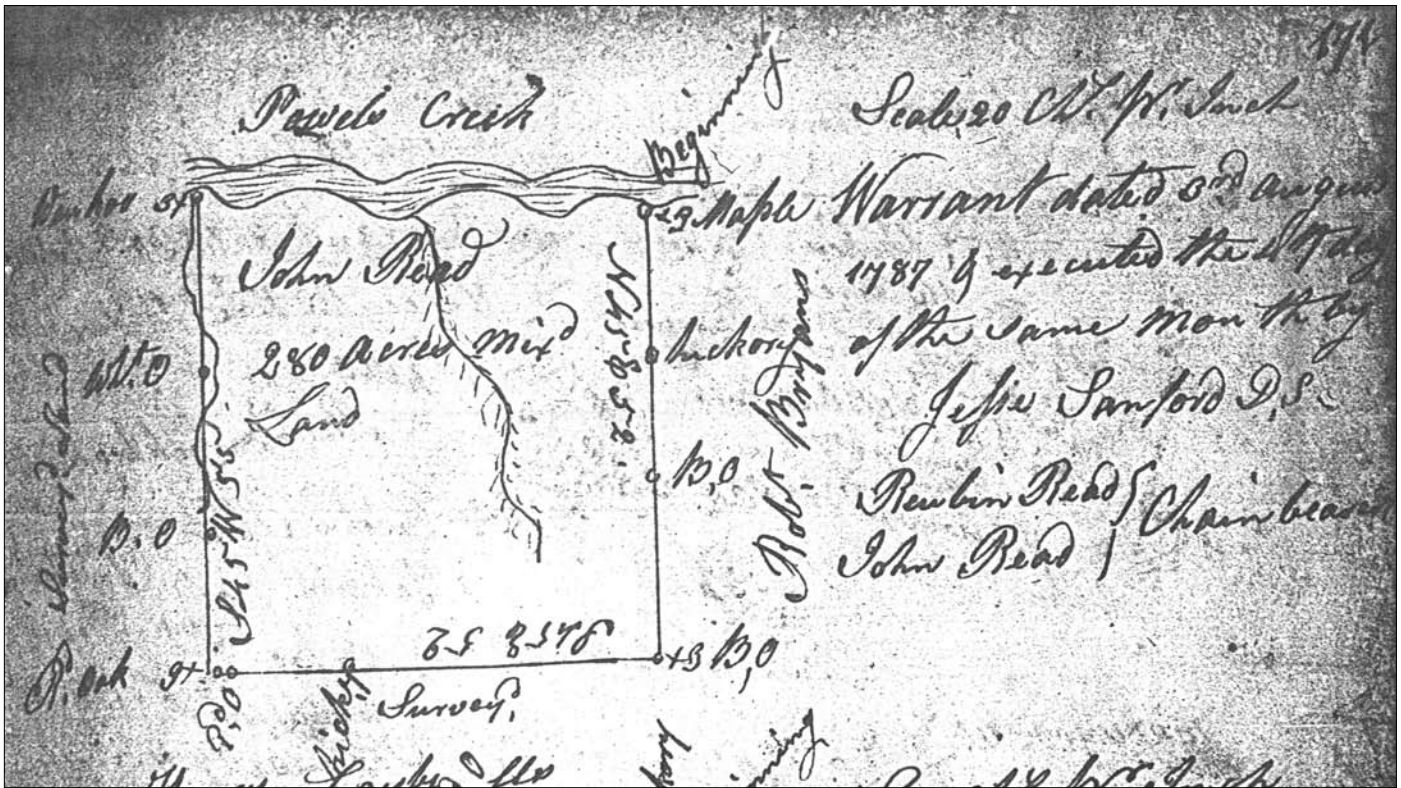
⁵⁸ Wilkes County, GA, Deed Book AA, 1785-1787, p. 49-50. Also, Grace Gillam Davidson. *The Early Records of Georgia, Volume I, Wilkes County*. Macon GA.

⁵⁹ Micajah Williamson (1735 - 1795) was born in Bedford County, VA, and died in Wilkes County, GA. He served as lieutenant colonel and later general in the Georgia Militia. In March 1770, he served with General Elijah Clarke to protect the Georgia frontier. He was married to the former Sally [Sarah] Gilliam (1745 - ____) who was born in Henrico County, VA. He received 24 headright grants in Wilkes County, GA, totaling 7,357 acres, in recognition of his service. There were additional headright grants in other counties. One of these grants he sold to Ajonadab Read. (Mrs. Howard H. McCall, *Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers in Georgia*, Volume I, Atlanta, GA: Georgia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1941, p. 180; and Rev. Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr. *Index to the Headright and Bounty Grants of Georgia, 1756-1909*. Vidalia, GA: Georgia Genealogical Reprints, 1970, p. 717.

⁶⁰ Wilkes County, GA, Deed Book AA, 1785-1787, p. 50-51.

⁶¹ State of Georgia, Original Grants Book GGG, p. 332 (Georgia Surveyor General Department, Atlanta, GA); Original Plat Book G, p. 299 (Georgia Surveyor General Department, Atlanta, GA); also, S. Emmett Lucas. *Index to the Headright and Bounty Grants of Georgia, 1756- 1909*. Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1982.

⁶² Wilkes County, GA, Tax Digest, 1785, Capt. Thompson's District, Rend. by Benj. Thompson.



Ajonadab Read's Farm and Georgia County Boundaries (1784 - Present)

Washington/Wilkes County, GA (1784)



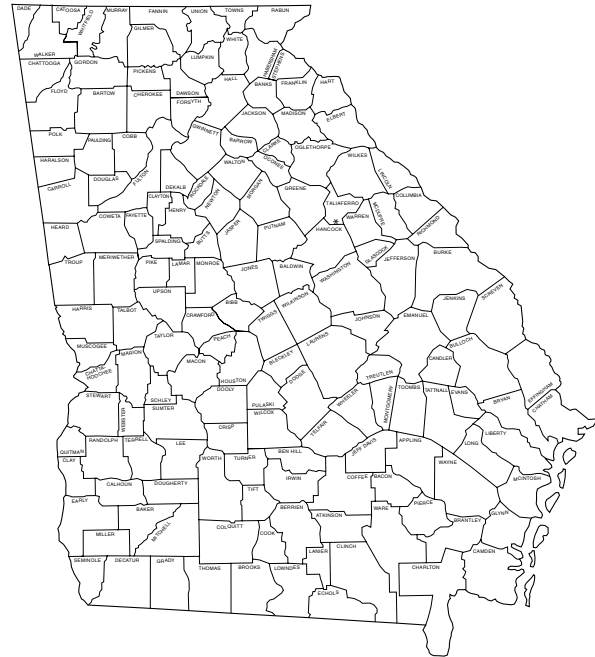
Greene County, GA (1788)



Hancock County, GA (1796)



Taliaferro County, GA (1825 - Present)



* Approximate location of Ajonadab Read's farm.

Ajonadab Read settled in what is now Taliaferro (pronounced "Tolliver") County, GA. Originally the land's jurisdiction was in Wilkes County. As Georgia was settled, county jurisdictions were divided and new counties were added. Hence, the land was also in Greene and Hancock Counties before Taliaferro County (1825 - present), GA. Complicating matters, Taliaferro County was formed from parts of five adjacent counties.

1805 Georgia Land Lottery Results

Name	County	Number	Draws	Lottery Result
Benjamin Reid	Hancock County	451	2 draws	blank; blank
Reuben Reid	Hancock County	452	2 draws	Lot 214, Section 1, Baldwin County, Granted December 4, 1805; blank
James Reid	Hancock County	498	1 draw	blank
Edmund Reid	Hancock County	499	1 draw	blank
Ajonadab Reid	Hancock County	500	2 draws	blank; blank

Source: 1805 Card File (microfilm), records of the Georgia Surveyor General, Atlanta, GA; also Virginia S. and Ralph V. Wood. *1805 Georgia Land Lottery*. Cambridge, MA: Greenwood Press, 1964; also Paul K. Graham. *1805 Georgia Land Lottery: Fortunate Drawers and Grantees*. Decatur, GA: The Genealogy Co., 2004.

County, to Greene County, then to Hancock County and finally Taliaferro County (1825 - present), GA.

Through a warrant dated July 30, 1787, and executed on August 3, 1787, Ajonadab Read had 300 acres on Powell's Creek surveyed by Jesse Sanford, district surveyor. The chain bearers were **Ajonadab Read's** sons Reuben Read and John Read. The land was bordered by Womack, James Alford, Samuel Hawkins, Robert Bryan, Joseph Wood and Rogers.⁶³ It can be assumed that the survey was his original grant. Also surveyed on August 3, 1787, with Reuben Read and John Read serving as chain bearers was 280 acres of mixed land on Powell's Creek belonging to John Read. This land adjoined Robert Bryan.⁶⁴

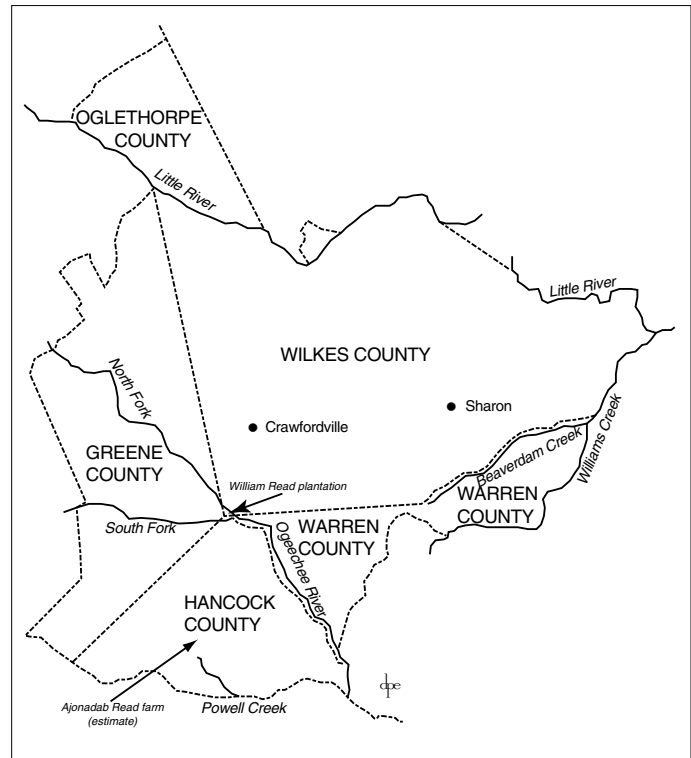
On February 14, 1790, **Ajonadab Reed** bought 61 acres of land in Greene County on Powells Creek from William Borin for 2,135 pounds of inspected tobacco. The land was bounded by Samuel Hart, Robert Brian, William Borin's land granted to him April 9, 1789. Witnessed by John Jackson, John Kimbrauch, Jesse Herd, J.P. Affidavit of receipt of 2135 pounds of tobacco as payment on February 14, 1790, signed by William Borin and witnessed as per deed. The deed was registered on June 13, 1799.⁶⁵

Civic Duties

Shortly after arriving in Georgia, **Ajonadab Read** was appointed an appraiser for the estate of James Story, who died on October 7, 1784.⁶⁶ On March 17, 1788, court minutes note "... citation granted to James Alford for Letters of Administration, Estate of Stephen Parker, deceased, of Greene County. Warrant of appraisal directed to: **Jonadab Reid**, John Rogers. Livestock, household and kitchen items, shoe tools, farm implements."⁶⁷

Johnadab Reid was appointed as an arbitrator with Abraham Womack, John Rogers, and James Alford in suit of *George Brewer v. Thomas Grimes* on February 15, 1791. The panel of arbitrators found on March 21, 1791, for the plaintiff Geo. Brewer and Thomas Grimes was ordered to pay £5.95 sh.6d plus the cost of the suit.⁶⁸ In another case, *Benj. Whitfield v. John Gill* in 1792, **Ajonadab Reid** received compensation for two days court attendance and traveling 36 miles.⁶⁹ On a will dated October 2, 1792, James Garrett named **Jonadab Reid** and Joseph Barksdale executors of his estate.⁷⁰ On January 9, 1801, Ajonadab Read witnessed a sale of land between William

Taliaferro County, GA, Origins



Taliaferro County was formed from five counties in 1825: Wilkes, Warren, Hancock, Greene, and Oglethorpe; a part taken from Hancock in 1828; and additional parts taken from Wilkes in 1828 and 1835.

⁶³ Greene County, GA, Land Plat Book, 1784-1860, p. 170.

⁶⁴ Greene County, GA, Land Plat Book, 1784-1860, p. 171.

⁶⁵ Hancock County, GA, Deed Book D, 1798-1802, p. 92.

⁶⁶ Grace Gillam Davidson. *Historical Collections of the Georgia Chapters Daughters of the American Revolution Volume II: Records of Richmond County, Georgia, Formerly Saint Paul's Parish*. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1995, p. 122. This was under administrators and guardians bonds division of estates, etc., for Richmond County, GA.

⁶⁷ Hancock County, GA, Will Book A, p. 22; also, Freda Reid Turner. *Greene County, Georgia Wills 1786 - 1877*. Fernandina Beach, FL, Wolfe Publishing, 1998, p. 4.

⁶⁸ Greene County, GA, Inferior Court Minutes, February Term 1791, p. 31 and 40.

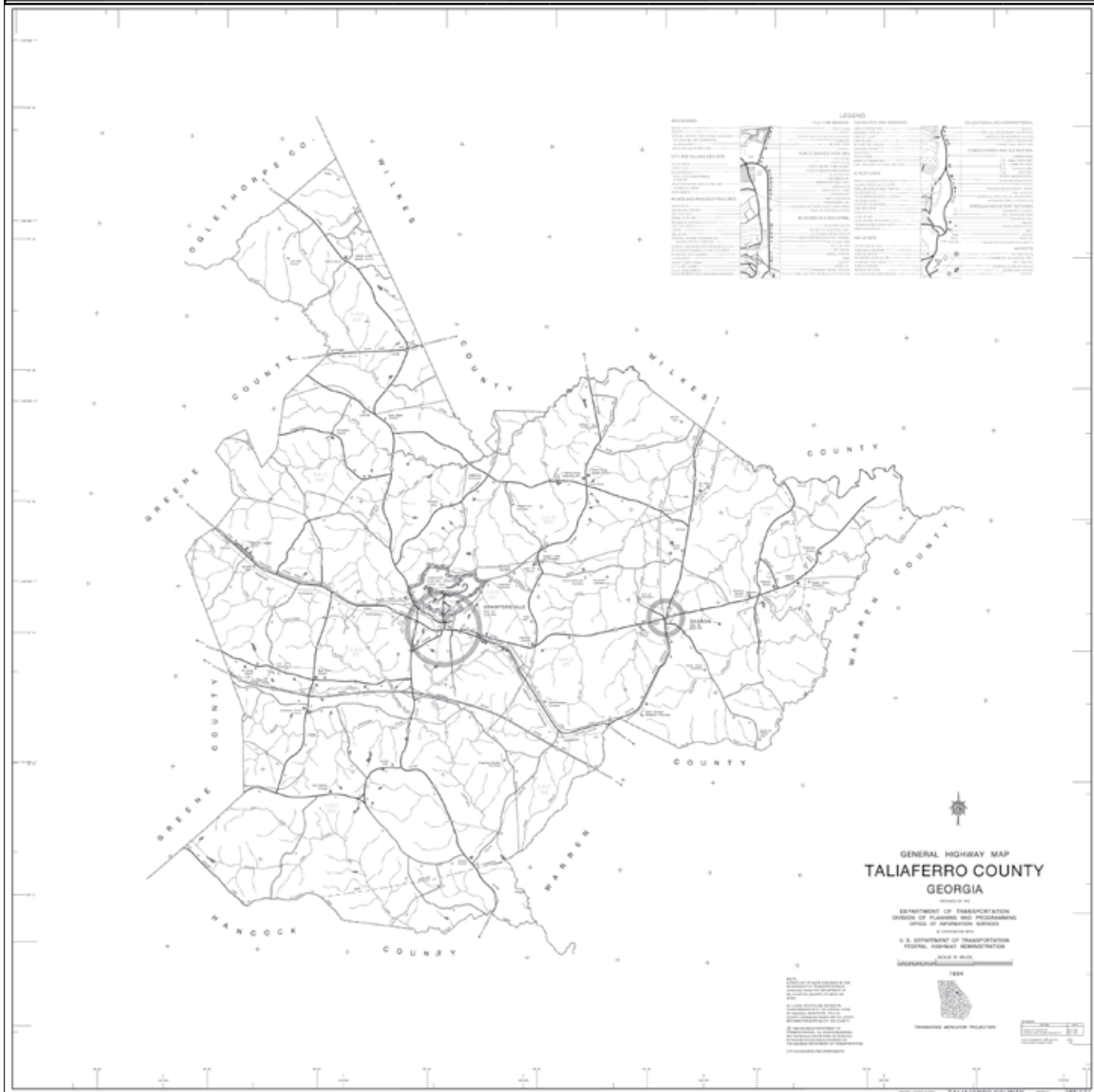
⁶⁹ Greene County, GA, Inferior Court, Record A, 1792-1797, p. 136.

⁷⁰ Hancock County, GA, Will Book A, p. 67; also, Freda Reid Turner. *Greene County, Georgia Wills 1786 - 1877*. Fernandina Beach, FL, Wolfe Publishing, 1998, p. 14.

1812 Hancock County Tax Digest, Capt. Hart's District

Name	Slaves	Land (Acres)				County	Water Course	Adjoiners	Grantee	Tax
		1st Quality	2nd Quality	3rd Quality	Pine					
James Reid	4	---	60	60	---	Hancock	Powell's Creek	Alford	Williamson	\$1.79
Benjamin Reid	6	---	---	300	---	Hancock	Powell's Creek	Womack	Reid	\$2.81 ¼
	---	---	---	200	---	Jackson	Mulberry Fork	Thedford	Thedford	
Edmund Reid	3	---	---	125	---	Hancock	Powell's Creek	Reid	Williamson	\$1.40 ½

Ruth Blair. *Some Early Tax Digests of Georgia*. Atlanta, GA: Georgia Department of Archives and History, 1926, p. 36.



Taliaferro County, GA, General Highway Map (1994). Ajonadab Read's land was in the southern part of the county near Powell's Creek. His grandson, William Read, had a plantation near where Highway 22 "Sparta Road" crosses the South Fork of the Ogeechee River.

1820 United States Federal Census
 Georgia, Hancock County, Captain Farmer's District

Name of the county, parish, township, town, or city where the family resides	Names of heads of families	Free White Males								Free White Females								Foreigners not naturalized	Numbers of persons engaged in Agriculture	Numbers of persons engaged in Commerce	Numbers of persons engaged in Manufactures	Slaves				Free Colored Persons				All other persons except Indians not taxed																	
		Free white males under ten years	Free white males of ten and under sixteen	Free white males between sixteen and eighteen	Free white males of sixteen and under twenty, including heads of families	Free white males of twenty and under twenty-five, including heads of families	Free white males of twenty-five and under thirty, including heads of families	Free white males of thirty and under forty, including heads of families	Free white males of forty and upwards, including heads of families	Free white females under ten years	Free white females of ten and under sixteen	Free white females between sixteen and twenty, including heads of families	Free white females of twenty and under twenty-five, including heads of families	Free white females of twenty-five and under thirty, including heads of families	Free white females of thirty and under forty, including heads of families	Free white females of forty and upwards, including heads of families	Males under fourteen					Males of fourteen and under twenty	Males of twenty and under twenty-five	Males of twenty-five and upwards	Females under fourteen	Females of fourteen and under twenty	Females of twenty and under twenty-five	Females of twenty-five and upwards																			
Hancock	James Reed	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Johnson and Richard B. Fletcher.⁷¹ On May 2, 1801, the Hancock Court of Ordinary minutes note that **Ajonadab Reed** was one of two executors of the estate of Tunstall Roan. He was also ordered to be among a group of men appraising the estate.⁷² **Ajonadab Reid** paid a \$1.25 note to executors H. Grabill and R. (*illegible*), executors of estate of John Rudisille, received on December 25, 1804.⁷³

Other Land Transactions

On May 28, 1794, Reuben Reed of Hancock County sold 90 acres in Hancock County adjoining Oats' old line, Blakey's line and Womack's line for £50 to John Reed of Wilkes County, GA.⁷⁴ On May 29, 1794, **Ajonadab Reid** of Hancock County sold 100 acres in Hancock County adjoining Womack's land on the southwest for £50 to his son, John Reid of Wilkes County. Testamentary: Samuel Slaughter, Thomas Credille and Abraham Womack, J.P.⁷⁵

On March 9, 1795, **Ajonadab Reed** of Hancock County sold 300 acres for £100 to his son, Reuben Reed of Hancock County. The land was described thus: 300 acres in Hancock County on the waters of Powell's Creek, bounded on the east by Abraham Womack, on the south by Widow Sikes' line, on the west by Robert Brian's line and on the north by Cates' old line which divides it from the land of **Ajonadab Reed** on which he then lived. Testamentary: Thomas (*Illegible*) and Benjamin Reed. It was also noted, "State of Georgia, Hancock County, This day came Benjamin Reed before me and made oath that he saw his father **Johnadab** Reed sign the written deed to his son Reuben Reed and did witness the same. Sworn to before me the 28th of April 1795. Abraham Womack, J.P."⁷⁶ On August 4, 1799, **Ajonadab Read** witnessed a transfer of land from John Johnes to his son Allen Johnes.⁷⁷

1805 Land Lottery

Ajonadab Read and his sons participated in the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery. After several scandals regarding the distribution of newly acquired state land, the citizens of Georgia decided to use a lottery system in 1805. Lotteries would be used for the next 27 years and would distribute almost ¾ of the land in present day Georgia. The 1805 lottery distributed land which had been taken from the Creek Indians just west of the Oconee River and a small strip in the southeast Georgia. Applicants were entitled to lottery draws based on a formula. Unmarried men over age 21 received 1 draw. Married men received two draws. Widows with minor children were eligible for two draws and orphans received one draw.

For each applicant, one or two tickets were allocated. The vast majority of tickets were blank since there were more applicants than land. After the blank and successful tickets were placed in two large barrels, the applicants were allowed to draw. Lottery winners paid a fee which covered the cost of administering the lottery. **Ajonadab Reid** and Edmund Reid were both unsuccessful. Reuben Reid received 202 ½ acres in Baldwin County.⁷⁸

Marriage to (2) Jane Moore

On May 21, 1806, Ajonadab Reid married (2) Jane Moore (____ - ____) in Hancock County, GA. Their marriage included a prenuptial agreement. Hancock County records contain an article of agreement between **Ajonadab Reid** and Jane Moore, who having entered into a contract of marriage agreed to give up all claims on each other's estate before or after their deaths.⁷⁹ It was witnessed by Ezekiel Veazy, Daniel Nelson, and Benj. Whitfield, J.P. The agreement registered May 24, 1809, by Alex Martin, Clerk of Superior Court. The marriage was short-lived. On January 31, 1807,⁸⁰ and February 7, 1807,⁸¹ **A. Jonadab Read** placed a notice in the *Augusta (GA) Chronicle* that his wife, Jane Read, had left his bed and board without provocation and that he would not be responsible for her debts.⁸²

⁷¹ Taliaferro County, GA, Deed Book E, p. 339; also, Alvin Mell Lunceford, Jr. *Taliaferro County Georgia Records and Notes*. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 1988, p. 428.

⁷² Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1799-1817), p. 41; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1799 - 1817*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, April 1999, p. 11.

⁷³ Hancock County, GA, Miscellaneous Estate Records, Book F, 1808-1814, p. 221.

⁷⁴ Hancock County, GA, Deed Book A-B, 1794-1798, p. 141.

⁷⁵ Hancock County, GA, Deed Book A-B, 1794-1798, p. 142.

⁷⁶ Hancock County, GA, Deed Book A-B, 1794-1798, p. 137. Also, S. Emmett Lucas. *Some Georgia County Records, Volume 1 Being Some of the Legal Records of Columbia, Hancock, Jefferson, and Warren Counties, Georgia*. Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1977

⁷⁷ Hancock County, GA, Deed Book C, 1798-1800, p. 317.

⁷⁸ 1805 Card File (microfilm), records of the Georgia Surveyor General, Atlanta, GA.

⁷⁹ Hancock County, GA, Deed Book I, 1809-1812, page 32.

⁸⁰ *Augusta (GA) Chronicle*, January 31, 1807, p. 3, col. 1.

⁸¹ *Augusta (GA) Chronicle*, February 7, 1807, p. 1, col. 2.

⁸² *Augusta (GA) Chronicle*, February 7, 1807, p. 1, col. 2. Notice first appeared January 31, 1807, p. 3, col. 1.

The Property of Ajonadab Read and its Disposition (1785-1813)

Year	Transaction	Land	Comment
1785	Micajah Williamson to Ajonadab Read	200 acres on Powell's Creek originally granted to Micajah Williamson	One of three known acquisitions by Ajonadab Read
1785	Grant to Ajonadab Read	300 acres headrights on Powell's Creek original grantee Ajonadab Read [bordered by Womack, James Alford, Samuel Hawkins, Robert Bryan, Joseph Wood and Rogers].	One of three known acquisitions by Ajonadab Read
1790	William Borin to Ajonadab Read	61 acres on Powell's Creek [bordered by Samuel Hart and Robert Bryan]	One of three known acquisitions by Ajonadab Read
The first transfers were from Ajonadab Read to his sons John and Reuben.			
1794	Ajonadab Read to John Read	100 acres adjoining Womack's land [Powell's Creek].	This would appear to be part of the Williamson purchase
1794	Reuben Read to John Read	90 acres adjoining Womack's land [Powell's Creek].	How Reuben Read acquired this land is not known.
1795	Ajonadab Read to Reuben Read	300 acres adjoining Womack's land [Powell's Creek].	The headright grant was transferred to Reuben Read.
The next extant record, the 1812 Hancock County tax digest, indicates that Ajonadab Read's land had transferred to his other three sons: James, Benjamin and Edmund. The record also shows that 200 acres originally granted to Read on Powell's Creek (and adjoining Hart) was now owned by Benjamin Jones and the Ann Jones estate.			
1812	James Read	120 acres on Powell's Creek originally granted to Micajah Williamson	As part of the Williamson grant, this land was either transferred by John Read to James Read or inherited from Ajonadab Read .
1812	Benjamin Read	300 acres on Powell's Creek originally granted to Ajonadab Read	We can conclude that Reuben Read had transferred this land to Benjamin Read
1812	Edmund Read	125 acres on Powell's Creek originally granted to Micajah Williamson	As part of the Williamson grant, this land was either transferred by John Read to James Read or inherited from Ajonadab Read .
Benjamin Read sold his holdings in 1812-1813.			
1812	Benjamin Read to Sherwood Womack	130 ½ acres on Graybill's Creek originally granted to Ajonadab Read	Part of the original headright grant to Ajonadab Read
1813	Benjamin Read to John G. Harvey	244 acres on Powell's Creek originally granted to Ajonadab Read	Part of the original headright grant to Ajonadab Read
The records indicate that after 1813, only Ajonadab Read's son James lived in the Powell Creek vicinity. Furthermore, only Benjamin Read and James Read lived in what would become Taliaferro County. Benjamin Read died in 1815. His son, William Read (the focus of the next section) inherited land to the north of Powell's Creek, on the South Fork of the Ogeechee River.			

Final Years

After 1809, not much is known of **Ajonadab Read's** life. Some have suggested that he lived until as late as 1830; which would have made him around 86 years old at his death.⁸³ I am not aware of any evidence to support this. Unfortunately, no record of a will or estate inventory has been found in any of the surrounding counties. We do, though, have a relatively clear picture of how his land was transferred to his sons (see box). Much of his holdings were transferred before he died, but for some, we have no direct record. Many land transactions were not legally recorded for many years. Some sales or transfers were apparently not recorded at all.

It would appear that after 1813, only **Ajonadab Read's** son, James Read, still lived on the old property. James Read appears in the *1820 Federal Census* in Hancock County, GA.⁸⁴ William Wamack is an adjacent landowner, so this is the Powell's Creek vicinity. The enumeration does not identify anyone older than age 45, so it is likely that **Ajonadab Read**

⁸³ Notes of Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX).

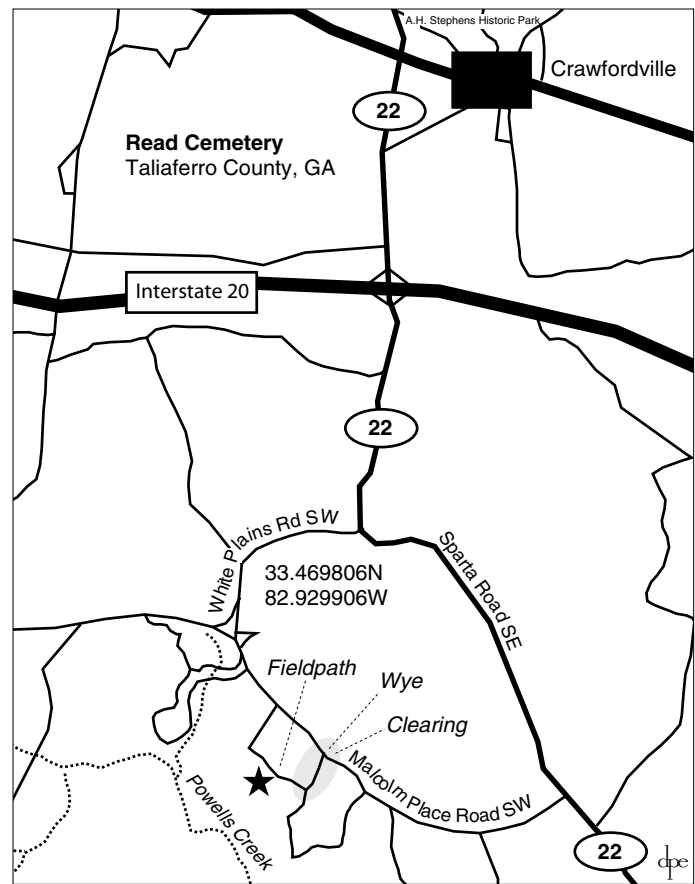
⁸⁴ *1820 Federal Census*, Hancock County, GA, Capt. Farmer's District, Page No. 5; also NARA microfilm M33_7, Page 101, Image 104.

The Read Cemetery, Taliaferro County, GA

In early 2009, researchers Mike Thompson (Macon, GA) and Emmett Mullins (Dacula, GA), located the Read family cemetery in Taliaferro County, GA. There are three known graves on the site: James Read (February 21, 1778 - October 2, 1856); Rebecca (Duke) Read (February 16, 1791 - March 17, 1857); and their grandson Abner Simonton (about 1840 - 1842).

It is believed that a marked, but unidentified grave is of **Ajonadab Read**. It is assumed, but not proven, that this cemetery is on the land that was passed from **Ajonadab Read** to James Read. If that is the case, then this is the location of the 200 acres on Powell's Creek originally granted to Micajah Williamson and purchased by **Ajonadab Read** in 1785.

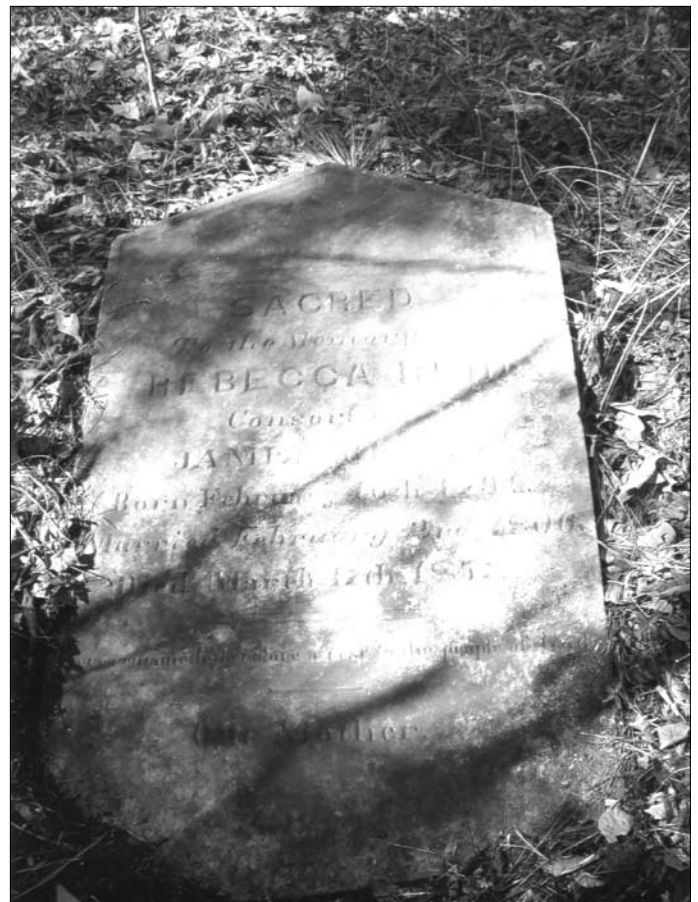
The cemetery is located about six miles south southwest of Crawfordville, GA. After taking the southmost direction on the wye on Malcolm Place Road (in a clearing), take the field path to the northwest. The cemetery is on the left about 20 feet off the pathway. Many thanks to Mike and Emmett for locating the cemetery and providing the photographs and directions.



Grave markers, Read Cemetery, Taliaferro County, GA (February 2009).



Grave marker, James Read, Read Cemetery, Taliaferro County, GA (February 2009).



Grave marker, Rebecca Read, Read Cemetery, Taliaferro County, GA (February 2009).



Grave marker, presumed Ajonadab Read, Read Cemetery, Taliaferro County, GA (February 2009).



Grave marker, Abner Simonton, Read Cemetery, Taliaferro County, GA (February 2009).

Edmund Read (____ - ____)

Some, including Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX), believed that Edmund Read was the ancestral link between Ajonadab Read (____ - ____) and William Read (1806 - 1885). My research indicates that this is clearly in error and Benjamin Read (____ - 1815) is the father of William Reed. Little is known about Edmund Read.

Marriage to Elizabeth Ann Jordan

Edmund Read is believed to have married Elizabeth Ann Jordan (____ - ____). According to the 1820 census, they had at least one son and five daughters.¹

1805 Georgia Land Lottery

Edmund Read was an unsuccessful participant in the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery (see 1805 Georgia Land Lottery Results).² To be eligible for a draw, Edmund Read had to be 21 years of age and a resident of Georgia from May 1802.³ This would indicate that Edmund Read was born before May 1784.

Tax, Census and Legal Records

Edmund Read appears in the 1812 tax digest⁴ and the 1820 Federal Census⁵ for Hancock County, GA. Edmund Read witnessed the will of his brother **Benjamin** on October 8, 1814.⁶ In the 1820 census, Edmund Read was 26 to 45 years old, so that would indicate he was born between 1775 and 1794.

Hancock County, GA, records indicate that on January 7, 1822, Edmond Read sold 70 acres on the South Fork of the Ogeechee River to Jackson Moore for \$250.00. The deed was registered on May 16, 1823.⁷

Death

Edmund Read is presumed to have died somewhere between 1830 and 1838.⁸

Other Edmund Reids

There are other Edmund Read records in Georgia during the 1830s. The 1832 Cherokee County Georgia Land Lottery has two records of interest. Among the successful drawer's were:

Granted land in the 4th District, 2nd Section, Cherokee County, GA;

#90 Elizabeth Reid, widow, 398th, Richmond County. Granted previous to the first day of January 1838.⁹

Granted land in the 8th District, 2nd Section, Cherokee County, GA;

#94 Edmund Reid's 7 orphans, Gillis's, DeKalb County.¹⁰

These records (Richmond County, GA, and DeKalb County, GA) lack an association to the Taliaferro County vicinity nor do they seem plausible. If **William Reed** (March 10, 1806 - November 30, 1885) was Edmund Reid's eldest child, it seems unlikely that Edmund Reid would have seven orphans 26 years after **William Read's** birth.

Other Georgia Records from The Southern Recorder

An Edmund Reid also appears in several contemporary newspaper notices. Edmund Reid was listed as a juror for the grand jury, Putnam County, GA, Superior Court, March Term, 1838.¹¹ On May 29, 1838, the following notice appeared in the Milledgeville (GA) *Southern Recorder*: "Georgia, Cobb County: Will be sold before the Court House door is said county on the first Tuesday in September, next, between the legal hours of sale, all the property belonging to the estate of Edmund Reid, late of said county, deceased. Sold for the benefit of the heirs and

¹ 1820 Federal Census, Hancock County, GA, Capt. Gilbert's District, Page No. 7; also NARA microfilm M33_7, Page 103, Image 106.

² 1805 Card File (microfilm), records of the Georgia Surveyor General, Atlanta, GA.

³ Paul K. Graham. *1805 Georgia Land Lottery Persons Entitled to Draws*. Decatur, GA: The Genealogy Company, 2005, p. v.

⁴ Ruth Blair. *Some Early Tax Digests of Georgia*. Atlanta, GA: Georgia Department of Archives and History, 1926, p. 36.

⁵ 1820 Federal Census, Hancock County, GA, Capt. Gilbert's District, Page No. 7; also NARA microfilm M33_7, Page 103, Image 106.

⁶ Hancock County, GA, Will Book (?), p. 247-248.

⁷ Hancock County, GA, Deed Book N, pp. 1-2.

⁸ Notes of Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX).

⁹ James F. Smith. *The Cherokee Land Lottery, Containing a Numerical List of the Names of the Fortunate Drawers in Said Lottery, With an Engraved Map of Each District*. New York, NY: Harper & Brothers, 1838, p. 68.

¹⁰ *The Cherokee Land Lottery, containing a Numerical List of the Names of the Fortunate Drawers in said Lottery, With an Engraved Map of Each District* by James F. Smith, of Milledgeville, Geo. New York: Printed by Harper & Brothers No. 82 Cliff Street. 1838, p. 96.

¹¹ Milledgeville (GA) *Southern Recorder*, Tuesday, April 3, 1838; also Tad Evans. *Milledgeville, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings (Southern Recorder), Volume IV 1836-1838*. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1995, p. 259.

1820 United States Federal Census
Georgia, Hancock County, Captain Gilbert's District

Name of the county, parish, township, town, or city where the family resides	Names of heads of families	Free White Males								Free White Females								Foreigners not naturalized	Numbers of persons engaged in Agriculture	Numbers of persons engaged in Commerce	Numbers of persons engaged in Manufactures	Slaves				Free Colored Persons				All other persons except Indians not taxed					
		Males				Females				Males				Females																					
		Free white males under ten years	Free white males of ten and under sixteen	Free white males between sixteen and twenty	Free white males of twenty and under twenty-six, including heads of families	Free white males of twenty-six and under thirty-five, including heads of families	Free white males of thirty-five and upwards, including heads of families	Free white females under ten years	Free white females of ten and under sixteen	Free white females between sixteen and twenty	Free white females of twenty and under twenty-six, including heads of families	Free white females of twenty-six and under thirty-five, including heads of families	Free white females of thirty-five and upwards, including heads of families	Males under fourteen	Males of fourteen and under twenty	Males of twenty and under twenty-six	Males of twenty-six and upwards					Females under fourteen	Females of fourteen and under twenty	Females of twenty and under twenty-six	Females of twenty-six and upwards										
Hancock	Edmond Ried	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

creditors of said estate. (Signed) Crawford Tucker, Adm.”¹² The date of sale was moved to the first Tuesday in March 1839.¹³ There is no evidence to link our Edmond Read to Cobb County, but Putnam County is near enough to be a possibility.

Regardless, Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX) located additional records concerning the Edmond Reid in Cobb County and decided to follow up on them. She wrote a friend, “I have just written to the county courthouse in Gilmer Co. to see if they might have a will or an inventory on Edmond Reid. I had talked with Mary Hughes in St. Louis and she had given me a lead on Gilmer and Floyd Counties. She had read in an article that was printed in *‘The Recorder 1823-42’* where a Crawford Tucker, guardian of the orphans of Edmond Reid, applied to see the records of Lot 456, 3rd Dist., 4th section in Floyd County and Lot 94, 3rd Dist., 2nd Section in Gilmer Co. on 29th of May 1838. I thought that I would write to on county at a time and see what comes of it. Hope something good!”¹⁴ No will was found in either Floyd County, GA, or Gilmer County, GA.¹⁵ ■

¹² Milledgeville (GA) *Southern Recorder*, Tuesday, May 29, 1838; also Tad Evans. *Milledgeville, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings (Southern Recorder), Volume IV 1836-1838*. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1995, p. 289.

¹³ Milledgeville (GA) *Southern Recorder*, Tuesday, December 25, 1838; also Tad Evans. *Milledgeville, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings (Southern Recorder), Volume IV 1836-1838*. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1995, p. 357.

¹⁴ Letter from Virginia (Brown) Reid to Sarah (?), March 19, 1990.

¹⁵ Notes of Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX).

had died before then. **Ajonadab Read** is believed to be buried Taliaferro County, GA, with his son James and Rebecca (Duke) Reid in the old Reid cemetery near Powell’s Creek.⁸⁵

Benjamin Read (___ - 1815)

Early Life

Little is known about the early life of **Benjamin Read** the son of **Ajonadab** and **Elizabeth (Steppe) Read**.⁸⁶ We only have a few records to use to determine his date of birth. His son **William** (March 10, 1806⁸⁷ - November 30, 1885⁸⁸) indicated in the 1880 census that his father was born in Georgia.⁸⁹ **Benjamin’s** father, **Ajonadab**, moved to Georgia in about 1784. Eleven years later, on March 9, 1795, **Benjamin Read** witnessed the sale of land between his father, **Ajonadab**, and his brother **Reuben**.⁹⁰ If he was born in Georgia, he would have been about 10 years old at the time. Perhaps his young age was the reason for the special note in the deed recording. **Benjamin Read** appears, owning no property, in the 1796 Hancock County Tax Assessment. That would indicate that he was born in 1775 or before. **Benjamin Read** was an unsuccessful participant in the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery (see 1805 Georgia Land Lottery Results).⁹¹ To be eligible for a draw, **Benjamin** had to be 21 years of age and a resident of Georgia from May 1802.⁹² This would indicate that a birth date around 1784 was just likely. Knowing that he only had three living children at his death in 1815, and that one was born in 1803, would also seem to make a birth around 1784 very plausible. But,

⁸⁵ Letter from Josephine Reid (Atlanta, GA) to Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX), April 16, 1990. Also, Wiley B. Jones. *Rest in Peace: A Cemetery Census of Taliaferro County*. Washington, GA: Wilkes Publishing Co, 1984. “Reid Family Cemetery - James Reid, 1778-1856; Rebecca Duke Reid, 1791-1837, consort of James Reid; Abner Simonton, died 1840?, aged 2 yr. This is carved on a slate type field stone. There is evidence that James Reid’s father, Ajonadab Reid is also buried here in an unmarked grave. The Reid plot is located about one mile southwest of the Malcom Place Road identified as Road #33 on the county map. The field road leading to the cemetery is about one mile southeast of the home of Thomas Irby Jackson. The field road forks and the right fork should be followed. The place is on the left of the field road and contains a maple tree, two mulberry trees and several small walnut trees.” [1984]

⁸⁶ Although a will for Ajonadab Read establishing Benjamin Read as his son, has not been found, Benjamin appears with his father and/or brothers in several records.

⁸⁷ “William Read Bible,” in Jeannette Holland Austin. *Georgia Bible Records*. Reprinted for Clearfield Company, Inc. Baltimore, MA: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1985, p. 376.

⁸⁸ Tad Evans. *Greene County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Volume II, 1874 - 1886*. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1999, p. 324.

⁸⁹ *1880 Federal Census*, District 607, Taliaferro, GA, Enumeration District No. 141, Supervisor’s District No. 2, page No. 1; also NARA microfilm T9_166, Family History Film 1254166, Page 400.1000, Enumeration District 141.

⁹⁰ Hancock County, GA, Deed Book A-B, 1794-1798, p. 137. Also, S. Emmett Lucas. *Some Georgia County Records, Volume 1 Being Some of the Legal Records of Columbia, Hancock, Jefferson, and Warren Counties, Georgia*. Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1977

⁹¹ 1805 Card File (microfilm), records of the Georgia Surveyor General, Atlanta, GA.

⁹² Paul K. Graham. *1805 Georgia Land Lottery Persons Entitled to Draws*. Decatur, GA: The Genealogy Company, 2005, p. v.

there is also the knowledge that he could have been ten or more years older.

Marriage to Elizabeth Thetford

I have not been able to locate a marriage record for **Benjamin Read**. In this period of the frontier, with the then county courthouse in Sparta over 16 miles away, it is most likely that the ancestors never bothered to record their marriage. Much evidence exists to indicate that **Benjamin Read** married **Elizabeth Thetford** (____ - ____):

- We know from **Benjamin Read's** will⁹³ that he was married to an **Elizabeth**. Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX) and her friends believed that **Benjamin Read** married Elizabeth Lowe. I have found no evidence to support that assertion.
- The will of **William Thetford** (____ - 1809⁹⁴) of Hancock County, GA, names his daughter **Elizabeth Read** and a son-in-law, **Benjamin Read**. The will also names an Ann S. Read (____ - ____). It would seem that two Thetford daughters married into the Read family.
- From an analysis of the 1796 Hancock County, GA, Tax Digest, we can say that **Ajonadab Read, William Thetford**, and their families were contemporaries and lived fairly close to one another.
- The 1812 Hancock County, GA, Tax Digest, shows **Benjamin Read** owning land in Hancock County (the old Read land) and land in Jackson County, GA. This land both adjoined Thetford land and was originally granted to a Thetford.
- The "William Read Bible" (see box) lists the siblings of **Elizabeth (Thetford) Read** and her children. It can be concluded that **William Read** (a son of **Benjamin Read**, see next section) was her son.
- **William Read** inherited land on the South Fork of the Ogeechee River. This was several miles north of the original Read land. **William Thetford** owned land in that vicinity.

Benjamin and Elizabeth (Thetford) Read had at least four known children:

1. James (September 20, 1803⁹⁵ - ____). James does not appear in any additional records and may have died at a young age. He is not listed as an heir in 1826.⁹⁶
2. **William** (March 10, 1806⁹⁷ - November 30, 1885⁹⁸) who married **Nancy Jarrell**⁹⁹ (March 1812¹⁰⁰ - August 13, 1906¹⁰¹) on February 6, 1828, in Greene County, GA.¹⁰² (see next section).
3. Elizabeth (January 20, 1809 - October 8, 1885)¹⁰³ who married Sidney Wilkinson (December 23, 1800 - October 10, 1853)¹⁰⁴. In 1840, they moved to Nixburg, Coosa County, AL, where he was a farmer. They are buried in Old Shiloh Cemetery, 3 miles north of Nixburg, AL. Their children: Clara Ann (about 1830¹⁰⁵ - ____); Sarah (about 1832¹⁰⁶ - ____); Thomas (about 1834¹⁰⁷ - ____); Joseph (about 1835¹⁰⁸ - ____) married Leana ____ (____ - ____); James R. (about 1838¹⁰⁹ - ____) married

⁹³ Hancock County, GA, Will Book H (1811-1813), pp. 247-248.

⁹⁴ Hancock County Miscellaneous Book F (1804-1814), pp. 155-157.

⁹⁵ "William Read Bible," in Jeannette Holland Austin. *Georgia Bible Records*. Reprinted for Clearfield Company, Inc. Baltimore, MA: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1985, p. 376.

⁹⁶ Taliaferro, GA, Court of Ordinary Inventories, Sales and Divisions of Estates Book A-B (1826-1950), p. 37.

⁹⁷ "William Read Bible," in Jeannette Holland Austin. *Georgia Bible Records*. Reprinted for Clearfield Company, Inc. Baltimore, MA: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1985, p. 376.

⁹⁸ Tad Evans. *Greene County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Volume II, 1874 - 1886*. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1999, p. 324.

⁹⁹ There were two Nancy Jarrell's in Greene County, GA. One married Early J. Caldwell in 1848. Nancy Jarrell, the daughter of Redden Jarrell, married William Reid in 1828.

¹⁰⁰ 1900 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Enumeration District No. 74, Supervisor's District No. 10, Sheet No. 11; also NARA microfilm T623 223, Page 11B, Enumeration District 74.

¹⁰¹ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA.

¹⁰² Greene County, GA, Marriage Book 1817-1829, p. 360.

¹⁰³ Coosa County Historical Society. *Coosa County Records, Volume - Cemeteries*. Rockford, AL: Coosa County Historical Society, 1980, p. 186.

¹⁰⁴ Coosa County Historical Society. *Coosa County Records, Volume - Cemeteries*. Rockford, AL: Coosa County Historical Society, 1980, p. 186.

¹⁰⁵ 1850 Federal Census, Coosa County, AL, Page No. 59; also NARA microfilm M432_4, Page 59, Image 121.

¹⁰⁶ 1850 Federal Census, Coosa County, AL, Page No. 59; also NARA microfilm M432_4, Page 59, Image 121.

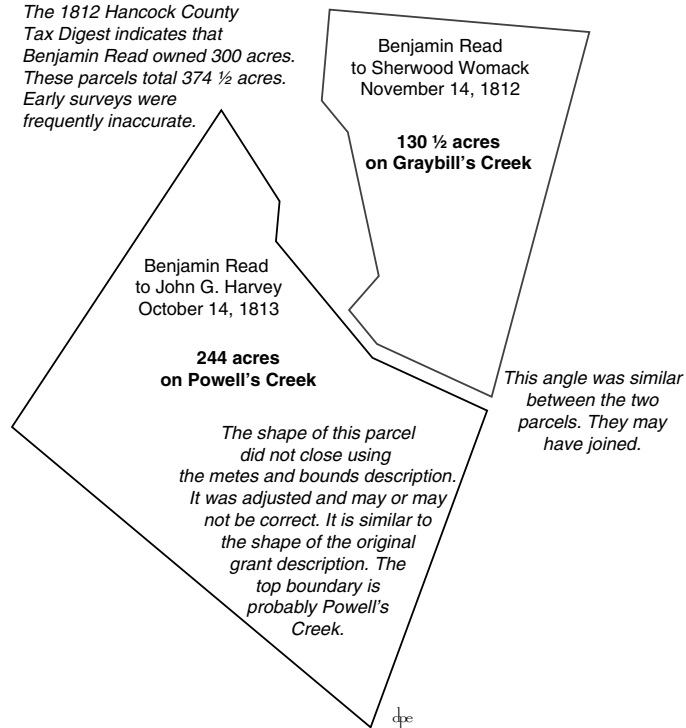
¹⁰⁷ 1850 Federal Census, Coosa County, AL, Page No. 59; also NARA microfilm M432_4, Page 59, Image 121.

¹⁰⁸ 1850 Federal Census, Coosa County, AL, Page No. 59; also NARA microfilm M432_4, Page 59, Image 121.

¹⁰⁹ 1850 Federal Census, Coosa County, AL, Page No. 59; also NARA microfilm M432_4, Page 59, Image 121.

Benjamin Read Land Sales (1812-1813)

The 1812 Hancock County Tax Digest indicates that Benjamin Read owned 300 acres. These parcels total 374 ½ acres. Early surveys were frequently inaccurate.



Lucinda E. ____ (about 1840¹¹⁰ - ____); Emaline F. (August 1, 1840 - ____) married Thomas R. Ogletree; Benjamin (about 1843¹¹¹ - ____). The family appears in the 1840,¹¹² 1850,¹¹³ 1860,¹¹⁴ and 1870¹¹⁵ federal censuses.

4. Sarah Ann [Saraan] (June 4, 1811¹¹⁶ - ____) who married Thomas W. Wilkinson (____ - ____) on December 31, 1826, in Taliaferro County, GA.¹¹⁷

Real Estate Transactions

On November 14, 1812, Benjamin Read sold to Sherman Womack for \$800.00 a parcel of land “ ... on the waters of Grabils Creek being part of a tract of land granted to Ajonadab Read which containing one hundred thirty and one half acres more or less ...”¹¹⁸ The acreage was described by metes and bounds thus: “Beginning at hickory corner on said Womack line and running south five degrees west eleven chains and fifty links to a persimmon thence south forty east five chains and fifty links to a post oak thence south twelve east twenty one chains and fifty links to a red oak thence south forty west six chains and fifty links to red oak thence south forty three east six chains to hickory thence south sixty five east eighteen chains to stake thence north fifteen east fifty four chains to hickory thence north eighty five west thirty five chains to the beginning hickory corner ...”¹¹⁹ The sale was signed by both Benjamin and Elizabeth Read and registered on May 15, 1815. It was witnessed by John Coffee, Richard Baugh and William Maclellan, J.P.

On October 14, 1813, Benjamin Read sold to John G. Harvey for \$700.00 a 244 acre tract of land in Hancock County, GA, on Powell’s Creek. It was described by metes and bounds as follows: “Beginning at a red oak corner thence south 33 degrees west 54 chains 50 links to a stake thence south 50 degrees east 67 chains to a post oak corner thence north 20 degrees east 25 chains to a stake thence north 65 degrees west 18 chains to a hickory thence north 43 degrees west 15 chains 35 links to a post oak thence north 33 degrees west 6 chains 50 links to a black jack thence north 4 degrees east 6 chains 20 links to a pine thence north 37 degrees west 18 chains 50 links to the beginning, joining Reed’s land, Dukes land and others.”¹²⁰ The sale was signed by Benjamin Read and registered on January 29, 1817. It was witnessed by John Coffee, Gerald Burch and B.B. Fletcher, J.P.

Civic Duties

The Hancock County Court of Ordinary minutes note that on August 7, 1809, the Read brothers were involved with the estate of George West. Edmund Reid was a witness to the will. **Benjamin Reid** and Rueben Reid were two of five men appointed to appraise the estate.¹²¹ On December 3, 1807, **Benjamin Read** witnessed the will of Samuel Hart.¹²² On July 29, 1812, **Benjamin Read** also witnessed the will of James Alford.¹²³

Personal Property and Debts

From Benjamin Reid’s 1815 estate appraisal,¹²⁴ we know the names of his slaves: Cezar, Sam, Lilly, Jim, Judy and Osborn. He owned a mare, colt and sorrel horse; seven cattle, 14 hogs, 14 sheep, and 17 geese. His personal effects, which also included farm and household items, were valued at \$2,347.62 ½. The full inventory is reprinted in the appendix of this volume. **Benjamin Reid**’s debts, composed of various notes owed seven individuals amounted to \$499.16 ½.¹²⁵

Estate and Probate

Benjamin Read made his will on October 8, 1814, in Hancock County, GA. He noted that he was “... sick and weak of body but of sound, perfect and disposing mind...” so we can infer that he was ill at the time.¹²⁶ He probably was between 30 and 40 years old. The will named his wife, **Elizabeth Read**, executrix and heir. The will was filed on March 6, 1815.¹²⁷ An estate appraisal was filed on May 20, 1815.¹²⁸

The Hancock County Court of Ordinary minutes note that on March 6, 1815, “The last will and testament of **Benjamin Reid** dec’d was proven in open court by the oath of Edmund Read and Jesse Veasey two of the subscribing witnesses to the same and ordered to be recorded – **Elizabeth Read** the nominated Exetr’x duly qualified – Whereupon it is ordered that letters testamentary issue to her accordingly and that Sherwood Wamack, John Wamack, Thomas

¹¹⁰ 1860 Federal Census, Subdivision 2, Coosa County, AL, Page No. 268; also NARA microfilm M653_7, Page 268, Image 269.

¹¹¹ 1860 Federal Census, Subdivision 2, Coosa County, AL, Page No. 268; also NARA microfilm M653_7, Page 268, Image 269.

¹¹² 1840 Federal Census, Coosa County, AL; also NARA microfilm M704_2, Page 293.

¹¹³ 1850 Federal Census, Coosa County, AL, Page No. 59; also NARA microfilm M432_4, Page 59, Image 121.

¹¹⁴ 1860 Federal Census, Subdivision 2, Coosa County, AL, Page No. 59; also NARA microfilm M653_7, Page 262, Image 263.

¹¹⁵ 1870 Federal Census, Nixburg Beat, Coosa County, AL, Page No. 302; also NARA microfilm M132_11, Page 302, Image 33.

¹¹⁶ “William Read Bible,” in Jeannette Holland Austin. *Georgia Bible Records*. Reprinted for Clearfield Company, Inc. Baltimore, MA: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1985, p. 376.

¹¹⁷ Taliaferro County, GA, Marriage Book 1826-1931.

¹¹⁸ Hancock County, GA, Deed Book L, pp. 112-113.

¹¹⁹ Hancock County, GA, Deed Book L, pp. 112-113.

¹²⁰ Hancock County, GA, Deed Book L, pp. 338.

¹²¹ Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1799-1817), p. 380; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1799 - 1817*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, April 1999, p. 107.

¹²² Hancock County, GA, Will Book E, p. 121.

¹²³ Hancock County, GA, Will Book (?), p.(?)

¹²⁴ Hancock County, GA, Will Book H (1811-1813), pp. 338-341.

¹²⁵ Hancock County, GA, Will Book H (1811-1813), pp. 338-341.

¹²⁶ Hancock County, GA, Will Book H (1811-1813), pp. 247-248.

¹²⁷ Hancock County, GA, Will Book H (1811-1813), pp. 247-248.

¹²⁸ Hancock County, GA, Will Book H (1811-1813), pp. 338-341.

A Gift from the Past: The William Read "Bible."

The following appeared in *Family Puzzlers* No. 643, February 14, 1980:

"BIBLE RECORD

Mr. Willis M. Timmons, Jr., Dunwoody, GA submits the following records of birth which 'are copied from the back pages of my grandfather's (Rev. B.E.L. Timmons) copy of THE DOCTRINES AND DISCIPLINE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Twelfth Edition, printed by T. Kirk, No. 48, Maiden-Lane, for the Methodist Society, and by E. Cooper and J. Wilson at the Book Room, 1804.

While all the handwriting is very similar, it is apparent the entries for Read and Thetford are by different writers. Note the difference in the spelling of the word 'born'. The writing is in brown ink and some of it is very faded. The words 'Booling Green' have been written on of the fly leaves.

My grandfather [Timmons] was born in Coweta County, GA, June 22, 1845 and died in Atlanta, GA Sept. 25, 1907. ... It is assumed that these entries in this old hand-bound copy of the DISCIPLINE were already made when he acquired it'

Saraan Read was born June the fourth day 1811

William Read was born the tenth day of March 1806

James Read was born Sept. the 20 day 1803

Elizabeth Thetford daughter of William Thetford and Margaret his was was bornd April 3 1798

Catherine Thetford bornd Oct. Fourth 1794

Rebekah Thetford bornd March 25 day 1784

Sarah Thetford bornd 15 day of December 1786

Walter Thetford bornd the 5 day of January 1787."¹

The information was also reprinted by Jeannette Holland Austin in *Georgia Bible Records*:

"William Read Bible

Owner: Rev. B.E.L. Timmons, Atlanta Ga.

Saraan Read b. 6/4/1811

Agnes Lockhart Thetford b. 10/4/1794

William Read b. 3/10/1806

Rebekah Thetford b. 3/25/1784

James Read b. 9/20/1803

Sarah Thetford b. 12/15/1786

Elizabeth Thetford, dau. of William Thetford and Margaret, his wife, b. 4/3/1798

Catherine Thetford b. 12/23/1775

Walter Thetford b. 1/5/1787"²

Interpretation

This record is truly a gem. Rather than being the family records of **William Read** (March 10, 1806³ - November 30, 1885⁴), it was more likely those of his mother **Elizabeth (Thetford) Read** (____ - ____). She is the common denominator between the individuals listed.

Using **William Thetford's** (____ - ____) will and the probate records of **Benjamin Read** (____ - 1815), I was able to organize the listing into two family groups:

Children of William and Margaret (?) Thetford:

- Catherine (December 23, 1775 - ____) who married (?) Trewet (____ - ____).
- Rebekah (March 25, 1785 - ____).
- Sarah (December 15, 1786 - ____) who married (?) Jordan (____ - ____).
- Walter (January 5, 1787 - ____).
- Agnes (October 4, 1794 - ____) who married (?) Lockhart (____ - ____).
- **Elizabeth** (April 3, 1798⁵ - ____) who married **Benjamin Read** (____ - 1815) (see this chapter).
- Ann S. (____ - ____) who married (?) Read (____ - ____).

¹ "Bible Record." *Family Puzzlers* No. 643, February 14, 1980, p. 19.

² Jeannette Holland Austin. *Georgia Bible Records*. Reprinted for Clearfield Company, Inc. Baltimore, MA: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1985, p. 376. I contacted Ms. Austin to see if she had a copy of the original record and she replied: "I believe that is one of the Bibles I found on either microfilm or in the folder collection at Georgia State Archives. This was the way that it appeared." E-mail reply from Jeannette Holland Austin (jeannette@georgiapioneers.com), August 22, 2008.

³ "William Read Bible," in Jeannette Holland Austin. *Georgia Bible Records*. Reprinted for Clearfield Company, Inc. Baltimore, MA: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1985, p. 376.

⁴ Tad Evans. *Greene County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Volume II, 1874 - 1886*. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1999, p. 324.

⁵ Probably a typo. More likely 1780s.

Children of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Thetford) Read:

- James (September 20, 1803 - ____).
- **William** (March 10, 1806 - November 30, 1885) who married **Nancy Jarrell** (March 1812⁶ - August 13, 1906) (see this chapter).
- Elizabeth (January 20, 1809 - October 8, 1885)⁷ who married Sidney Wilkinson (December 23, 1800 - October 10, 1853)⁸.
- Sarah Ann (June 4, 1811 - ____) who married Thomas W. Wilkinson (____ - ____).

It should be noted that this record is not quite perfect. **Elizabeth Thetford's** date of birth is listed as April 3, 1798. In 1809, she was identified as being married in the will of her father, **William Thetford**. She probably had children as early as 1803, according to the Bible record. So, something is amiss. I believe that there probably was a typo in her birth date, 1798 (1789 or any year in the 1780s would make more sense). Perhaps locating the original record could shed more light on this. ■

⁶ 1900 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Enumeration District No. 74, Supervisor's District No. 10, Sheet No. 11; also NARA microfilm T623 223, Page 11B, Enumeration District 74.

⁷ Coosa County Historical Society. *Coosa County Records, Volume – Cemeteries*. Rockford, AL: Coosa County Historical Society, 1980, p. 186.

⁸ Coosa County Historical Society. *Coosa County Records, Volume – Cemeteries*. Rockford, AL: Coosa County Historical Society, 1980, p. 186.

Howell, Jesse Cody and James Bird or any three of them be and they are herby appointed to appraise on oath the personal property of said dec'd."¹²⁹

On June 5, 1815, the court minutes note, "The Executrix of **Benjamin Read** deceased returned an inventory and appraisement of said Estate amounting to two thousand three hundred and forty seven dollars, and sixty two and an half cents."¹³⁰ About nine months later, on March 11, 1816, the minutes note, "**Elizabeth Read** Exr'x of **Benjamin Read** dec'd returned an acc't of monies paid out of said estate amounting to nine hundred & ninety-one dollars 67 ¼ cents – also an acct. sales of a negro fellow belonging to said estate [Sam] amt. six hundred and twenty-five dollars."¹³¹ On August 21, 1816, a notice was placed in the *Georgia Journal*: "Hancock County. All persons indebted to the estate of **Benjamin Reid**, are requested to come forward and make payment... signed **Elizabeth Reid**..."¹³² On January 5, 1818, "**Elizabeth Read** Ext'rx of **Benjamin Read** dec'd. returned an acc't of monies paid out of said estate amounting to ____."¹³³

Elizabeth (Thetford) Read's Second Marriage

Records indicate that **Betsy [Elizabeth] Read** married (2) Zachariah Jourdan [Jordan] (____ - ____) on July 7, 1819, in Greene County, GA.¹³⁴ Two days earlier, on July 5, 1819, the court minutes note, "**Elizabeth Jourdan** late **Elizabeth Read** Exr'x of the Estate of **Benjamin Read**, returned an acc't against said Estate Amounting to sixteen dollars ninety-three and three-fourth cents."¹³⁵ Although it is not indicated in the minutes, apparently the court believed that the children needed an independent guardian.

John Rogers Assumes Guardianship

On November 1, 1819, the court "Ordered that John Rogers be and he is herby appointed Guardian for the persons and property of **William, Elizabeth & Sarah Read** Orphans of **Benjamin Read** dec'd on his giving bond & security in the sum of ten thousand dollars."¹³⁶ John Rogers was a prosperous farmer and adjacent land owner. On DATE, "John Rogers Guardian of the Orphans of **Benjamin Read** dec'd returned an acc't sales of the personal property belonging to the Estate of said dec'd am't two hundred and seventy-five dollars 6 ¼ cents – Also an acc't of the hire of negroes for the present year and rent of land am't two hundred & forty-eight dollars."¹³⁷ On January 7, 1822, "John Rogers guardian of the orphans of **Benjamin Read** dec'd returned an acc't. sales of part of the personal estate of said dec'd amounting to one hundred and fourteen dollars 43 ¾ cents. Also an account of monies paid away for said orphans amounting to three hundred and nineteen dollars 60 ¾ cents. Also the amount of the hiring of negroes belonging to said orphans for the year 1821 amounting to two hundred and thirty dollars 87 ½ cents."¹³⁸

¹²⁹ Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1799-1817), pp. 626-627; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1799 - 1817*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, April 1999, pp. 184-185.

¹³⁰ Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1799-1817), p. 639; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1799 - 1817*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, April 1999, p. 191.

¹³¹ Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1799-1817), p. 694; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1799 - 1817*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, April 1999, p. 209.

¹³² *Georgia Journal*, 1808-1818, transcribed by Joyce McMurray.

¹³³ Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1817-1838), p. 37; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1817 - 1837*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, January 2000, p. 22.

¹³⁴ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Pedigree Resource File - Compact Disc #51. Submission Search: 1853210-0927102123311.

¹³⁵ Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1817-1838), p. 121; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1817 - 1837*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, January 2000, p. 53.

¹³⁶ Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1817-1838), p. 125; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1817 - 1837*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, January 2000, p. 55.

¹³⁷ Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1817-1838), p. 139; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1817 - 1837*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, January 2000, p. 61.

¹³⁸ Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1817-1838), p. 233; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1817 - 1837*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, January 2000, p. 98.

William Reed Tax Assessments (1826-1836)

Year	District	Taxpayer	Free Males	Slaves	1st Quality Land	2nd Quality Land	3rd Quality Land	Pine Land	Counties	Water Courses	Joiners	Original Grantee	Amount of Tax
1826	608 Capt. James M. Ailford	John Rogers Guardian for the Orphans of Benjamin Read Decd.	---	5	---	---	133	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	J.W. Ransome	---	\$1.95
			---	---	---	---	---	276	---	Early	---	No. 315	
1827	608 Capt. James M. Ailford	William Read	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$0.62 ½
1828	608 Capt. Samuel Hart	William Read	1	2	---	200	---	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Jordan	---	\$1.81 ½
			---	---	---	---	170	---	Early	1st District	No. 315	Reid's Orphans	
			---	---	---	---	---	202 ½	Lee	27th District	No. 45	---	
1829	608 Capt. James Peek	William Read	1	5	---	---	134	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Rogers	---	\$2.65
			---	---	---	---	190	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Rogers	---	
			---	---	---	---	---	202 ½	Lee	27th District	No. 45	---	
			---	---	---	---	170	---	Early	1st District	No. 315	Reid's Orphans	
1830	608	William Read	1	7	---	---	337	--	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Rogers	---	\$3.36
			---	---	---	---	202 ½	---	Lee	27	45	---	
		---	---	---	---	---	250	Early	1	315	Orphans of B. Read	---	
1831	608	William Read	1	6	---	---	400	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Rogers	---	\$3.37 ½
			---	---	---	---	170	---	Early	1	315	Orphans	
			---	---	---	---	202 ½	---	Lee	27	45	---	
		James Read [Uncle to William Read]	1	4	---	---	202	---	Taliaferro	P[owell's] Creek	Peek	---	\$1.72
			---	---	---	---	113	---	Taliaferro	G[raybill's] Creek	Peek	---	
1832	607	William Read	1	7	---	---	400	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Rogers	---	\$2.45
			---	---	---	---	101 ¼	101 ¼	Lee	27	45	---	
1833	607	William Read	1	7	---	100	300	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	---	---	\$1.69
			---	---	---	---	202 ½	---	Lee	27	45	---	
1834	607	William Read	1	9	---	100	300	---	Taliaferro	Oggeechee	Rogers	---	\$1.81
			---	---	---	---	202	---	Lee	27	45	---	
1835	607	William Reed	1	8	---	100	300	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Rogers	---	\$ 1.56 ¼
1836	607	William Read	1	8	---	100	300	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Rogers	---	\$1.77

On September 2, 1822, “John Rogers guardian of the orphans of **Benjamin Read** dec’d Returned an account against Elizabeth Read one of said Wards am’t fifty nine dollars 50 ¼ cents. Also an acc’t against Sarah Ann Read another of said Wards am’t seventy two dollars 12 ½ cents. Also an account against **William Read** another of said Wards am’t ninety five dollars 37 ½ cents. And accounts against s’d orphans jointly amounting to five dollars thirty seven & an half cents all for the year 1821. Also an account of the hire of the negroes belonging to said orphans for said year amounting to two hundred & forty eight dollars six & one fourth cents.”¹³⁹

The 1820 Georgia Land Lottery

The Read children were successful drawers in the 1820 Georgia Land Lottery which distributed land formerly occupied by the Creek and Cherokee nations. On December 3, 1823, 170 acres in Early County (District 1, Section 315) were granted to “**Benjamin Reed**’s orphans.”¹⁴⁰

Transfer of the Benjamin Read Probate to Taliaferro County

On September 3, 1827, the Hancock County Court of Ordinary minutes note, “A Certificate from the Clerk of the Court of Ordinary of Taliaferro County of the removal of the proceeding of John Rogers guardian of the Orphans of **Benjamin Reid** dec’d from this to that Court.”¹⁴¹ On September 22, 1826, the Taliaferro County Court of the Ordinary minutes record that John Rogers filed returns on each of the three children for the years 1823-1825.¹⁴² Of interest is that Elizabeth and Sarah Ann Read’s returns indicate that Zacheriah Jourdain provided board to the girls for the years 1823-1825. It can be concluded that they were living with their stepfather and mother. There were no board charges for **William Read**. It follows that he was probably living on the old home place. On September 22, 1826, John Rogers also filed accounts of the hire of the estates slaves and rental of land for 1823-1826.¹⁴³

On November 6, 1826, a committee of five men were appointed by the Taliaferro County Court of the Ordinary to divide the slaves in the estate of **Benjamin Read** among his heirs. The three heirs and their allotments were as follows:

- 1) To **William Read**: Austin, a boy 18 years old; and Lilly, a woman about 40 years old. \$700.00
- 2) To Sidney Wilkinson [Husband of Elizabeth Read]: Rose, a girl 10 years old; and Jim, a cripple, 22 years old. \$550.00
- 3) To Sarah Read: Caesar, a man 60 years old; Jude, a woman 20 years old, and her infant. \$650.00¹⁴⁴

William and Sarah Read made payments to Sidney Wilkinson to balance the allotment. No further accounts were found. **William Read** came of legal age (21 years old) on March 10, 1827.

William Read (1806 - 1885)

Early Life

William Read (March 10, 1806¹⁴⁵ - November 30, 1885¹⁴⁶) was born to **Benjamin** (____ - 1815) and **Elizabeth (Thetford) Read** (____ - ____).¹⁴⁷ At about age 9, he lost his father to illness. His mother remarried on July 7, 1819.¹⁴⁸ The court appointed John Rogers, a neighbor, as he and his sisters’ legal guardian.¹⁴⁹ John Rogers (____ - 1836¹⁵⁰) was a prosperous farmer with a 700 acre plantation and 33 slaves.¹⁵¹ Undoubtedly, young **William** benefited from his tutorage.

In 1826, when **William Read** was twenty, his deceased father’s property was listed under the guardianship of John Rogers. It consisted of five slaves, 133 acres in Taliaferro County along the Ogeechee River, and acreage in Early County granted from a successful draw in the 1820 Georgia Land Lottery.¹⁵² The next year, as an adult, **William Read** appears in the tax digest owning one slave [Austin].¹⁵³

¹³⁹ Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1817-1838), p. 261; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1817 - 1837*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, January 2000, p.109.

¹⁴⁰ Early County, GA, Land Lottery Grants (1820-1904), District 1, p. 62.

¹⁴¹ Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1817-1838), p. 529; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1817 - 1837*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, January 2000, p.231.

¹⁴² Taliaferro County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book A (Executors, Administrators and Guardians Accounts), pp. 1-2.

¹⁴³ Taliaferro County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book A (Executors, Administrators and Guardians Accounts), pp. 1-2.

¹⁴⁴ Taliaferro, GA, Court of Ordinary Inventories, Sales and Divisions of Estates Book A-B (1826-1950), p. 37.

¹⁴⁵ “William Read Bible,” in Jeannette Holland Austin. *Georgia Bible Records*. Reprinted for Clearfield Company, Inc. Baltimore, MA: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1985, p. 376.

¹⁴⁶ Tad Evans. *Greene County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Volume II, 1874 - 1886*. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1999, p. 324.

¹⁴⁷ Some genealogies identify this William Read as being the son of James and Rebecca (Duke) Read. That William Read, his first cousin, was Dr. William Thomas Read (March 22, 1831 - ____) who married Mary Matilda Stevens (July 19, 1836 - April 16, 1889) on April 28, 1858, in Taliaferro County, GA. The ages of William Read’s children are well documented and it is apparent that William T. Read could not be fathering children before he was born.

¹⁴⁸ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Pedigree Resource File - Compact Disc #51. Submission Search: 1853210-0927102123311.

¹⁴⁹ Hancock County, GA, Court of Ordinary Book (1817-1838), p. 125; also J. Kenneth Brantley. *Hancock County Georgia Court of Ordinary Minutes 1817 - 1837*. Powder Springs, GA: Brantley Association of America, January 2000, p. 55.

¹⁵⁰ Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book A (1826-1866), pp. 107-108.

¹⁵¹ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1826).

¹⁵² Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1826).

¹⁵³ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1827). [As an author’s aside, I think of Austin and wonder about his life and relationship with William Read. They almost certainly grew up and toiled together. As William Read’s prosperity increased, I wonder what role Austin played?]

The William and Nancy (Jarrell) Reed Family in the US Census

1860 Census ³		1850 Census ²		1840 Census ¹
Approximate Year Born (age)		Approximate Year Born (age)		Enumeration
Wm. Reed	1806 (54)	Wm. Reede	1806 (44)	William Read
Nancy Reed	1812 (48)	Nancy Reede	1812 (38)	Female 20 and under 30 (1810 - 1820)
B.R. Reed ⁴	1830 (30)	Benjamin Reede	1829 (21)	Male 10 and under 15 (1825 - 1830)
James Read ⁵	1832 (28)	James F. Reede	1832 (18)	Male 5 and under 10 (1830 - 1840)
		Martha E. Reede	1834 (16)	Female 5 and under 10 (1830 - 1840)
		Mary Ann Reede	1837 (13)	Female under 5 (1835 - 1840)
Elisha J. Reed ⁶		Elisha J. Reede	1839 (11)	Male under 5 (1835-1840)
Felix C. Reed	1841 (19)	Felix C. Reede	1841 (9)	
William W. Reed	1843 (17)	William J. Reede	1843 (7)	
Redden G. Reed	1846 (14)	Redden J. Reede	1846 (4)	
		Cornelia C. Reede	1847 (3)	
		Stokes Reede	1849 (1)	
Eddie C. Reed	1849 (11)	¹ 1840 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, District 607, Page No. 3; also NARA microfilm M704_51, Page 257. ² 1850 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Division 78, Page No. 23; also NARA microfilm M432_83, Page 328, Image 211. ³ 1860 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Page 727; also NARA microfilm M653_137, Page 27, Image 182. ⁴ 1860 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Page 709; also NARA microfilm M653_137, Page 9, Image 164. ⁵ 1860 Federal Census, Warren County, GA, District 158, Page 4; also NARA microfilm M653_140, Page 4, Image 5. ⁶ 1860 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Page 42; also NARA microfilm M653_137, Page 42, Image 197.		
R. Ella Reed	1851 (9)			
Alex F. Reed	1853 (7)			
Anna C. Reed	1855 (5)			

Records indicate that on May 8, 1827, **William Read** of Captain Hamock's district of Wilkes County was a successful drawer on the 54th day's drawing of the 1827 Georgia Land Lottery. His success granted him 202 ½ acres in the District 27, Lot Number 45 of Lee County, GA.¹⁵⁴ This property is reflected in the 1828 Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest.¹⁵⁵

Early Tax and Property Records

Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digests indicate that by 1831, William Read owned 400 acres in Taliaferro County; 202 ½ acres in Lee County; and 170 acres in Early County.¹⁵⁶ By 1832, he no longer owned the Early County property and by 1835, no longer held title to the Lee County acreage. He may have sold that land or transferred the properties to his two sisters.

As a married head of family, he received two draws in 1832 Cherokee Land and Gold Lotteries.¹⁵⁷ Both draws were unsuccessful. Records indicate that on March 9, 1836, **William Read** was granted 30 acres headrights in Taliaferro County, GA.¹⁵⁸ This land apparently adjoined his own land. Neighbors were Peek and Jourdain. This acquisition is reflected in the 1837 Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest.¹⁵⁹

Plantation Location

From tax assessments, we know that William Read's land was in Taliaferro County, GA, near the Ogeechee River. Author Alvin Mell Lunceford, Jr., in his book *Taliaferro County Georgia Records and Notes*, discusses the founding of Taliaferro County, GA. It was formed from parts of five adjacent counties in 1825. Four of those counties met at one point. Lunceford elaborates:

“According to records and maps, the four counties of Greene, Hancock, Warren, and Wilkes came together at a spot near the Sparta-Washington road on the South Fork of the Ogeechee River in the horse lot of one **William Reid**, about whom little is known except that he was a prosperous farmer. Maps of this period are notoriously careless about precise boundaries, but two, *Early's Map of Georgia* (1818), and *Tanner's Map of Georgia* (1823), show this 'Four Corners' area quite clearly. The people who lived here, isolated as they were from their county towns of Greensboro, Sparta, Warrenton, and Washington, still participated in the remarkable growth of the time, increased their slave-holdings, and evidently longed for a town and county of their own.”¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁴ Martha Lou Houston. *Reprint of Official Register of Land Lottery of Georgia 1827*. Columbus, GA: Martha Lou Houston, 1929, p. 170.

¹⁵⁵ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1828).

¹⁵⁶ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1831).

¹⁵⁷ Alvin Mell Lunceford, Jr. *Taliaferro County Georgia Records and Notes*. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 1988, p. 62.

¹⁵⁸ Headright and Bounty Grants of Georgia, Grant Book R-5, p. 193; also, Rev. Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr. *Index to the Headright and Bounty Grants of Georgia*, 1756-1909. Vidalia, GA: Georgia Genealogical Reprints, 1970, p. 544.

¹⁵⁹ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1837).

¹⁶⁰ Alvin Mell Lunceford, Jr. *Taliaferro County Georgia Records and Notes*. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 1988, pp. 3-4; passage references Crawfordville (GA) Democrat, February 21, 1890, p. 1; Daniel Sturges, *Early's Map of Georgia*, 1918, Georgia Surveyor General Department; Henry S. Tanner, *Map of Georgia and Alabama*, 1823, Georgia Surveyor General Department.

This bit of geographical trivia indicates that **William Read's** plantation was in the near vicinity of where Georgia Highway 22 "Sparta Road" crosses the South Fork of the Ogeechee River, or about 2.5 miles south southwest of Crawfordville, GA. This location is in Militia District 607 and a few miles north northeast of **Ajonadab Read's** old farm in Militia District 608 in Taliaferro County, GA (see illustration, Taliaferro County, GA, Origins, previously, this chapter).

Marriage to Nancy Jarrell

William Reid married **Nancy Jarrell**¹⁶¹ (March 1812¹⁶² - August 13, 1906¹⁶³) on February 6, 1828, in Greene County, GA.¹⁶⁴ They had at least 13 and perhaps 14 children:

1. Benjamin Redding (April 1829 - May 29, 1896) who married Eliza J. A. Rhodes (November 1835 - September 3, 1909) on April 1, 1852.¹⁶⁵ In 1860, he was a farmer.¹⁶⁶ They had the following children: William Redden [W.R.] (November 12, 1855 - March 17, 1915)¹⁶⁷ who married Kate Lovelace Gee (March 27, 1864 - September 20, 1906)¹⁶⁸ on October 31, 1882¹⁶⁹, he served in the Georgia State House of Representatives (1898-1901) and Georgia State Senate (1902-1904, 1915); Minnie Eleanor (about 1859¹⁷⁰ - ____); Mary Cornelia (about 1859¹⁷¹ - ____); Lula Burner (about 1864¹⁷² - ____); Leila Betine (about 1864¹⁷³ - ____); John [Jack] Elisha (December 18, 1867 - January 17, 1924)¹⁷⁴; Benjamin Franklin (about 1869¹⁷⁵ - ____); Charles (about 1872¹⁷⁶ - ____) and Ella (about 1875¹⁷⁷ - ____).
2. **James Franklin** (December 14, 1831 - April 4, 1910) who married (1) **Sarah R. Stone** (about 1841 - ____) and (2) Elizabeth Corneila Tutt (____ - ____). He served in Company D, "the Taliaferro County Volunteers," 49th Georgia Infantry Regiment during the Civil War (see box, James F. Reid in the Civil War). He was an attorney in Crawfordville, GA (see this chapter).
3. Martha E. (about 1834 - ____) who married James Lafayette Hardaway (October 15, 1828 - February 3, 1895).¹⁷⁸ He was born in Warren County, GA, and died in McDuffie County, GA. They had the following children: George (about 1854¹⁷⁹ - ____); Mary (about 1856¹⁸⁰ - ____); Martha (about 1857¹⁸¹ - ____); Charles J. (about 1859¹⁸² - ____); John F. (about 1860¹⁸³ - ____); Nannie (about 1863¹⁸⁴ - ____).
4. Mary Ann (about 1837 - Aug. 11, 1853). She is buried in the Redding Jarrel Cemetery, White Plains, GA.
5. Elisha J. (about 1839 - September 17, 1862).¹⁸⁵ In 1860, he was a farmer.¹⁸⁶ He served in Company C "Dawson Grays," 3rd Regiment, Georgia Infantry during the Civil War. He was killed on September 17, 1862, at the Battle of Antietam (Battle of Sharpsburg), Sharpsburg, MD (see box, Elisha M. Reid in the Civil War). He was probably buried where he fell and among the many unknown Confederate fallen who were re-interred in the Washington Confederate Cemetery, Hagerstown, MD, or Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, MD, after the war.
6. Felix Calloway (November 5, 1840 - April 18, 1875)¹⁸⁷ who married Sarah Catherine Lightfoot (October 20, 1841 - June 7, 1894)¹⁸⁸ on October 15, 1863.¹⁸⁹ Felix C. Reid served in Company D, 15th Regiment, Georgia Infantry (see

¹⁶¹ There were two Nancy Jarrell's in Greene County, GA. One married Early J. Caldwell in 1848. Nancy Jarrell, the daughter of Redden Jarrell, married William Reid in 1828.

¹⁶² 1900 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Enumeration District No. 74, Supervisor's District No. 10, Sheet No. 11; also NARA microfilm T623 223, Page 11B, Enumeration District 74.

¹⁶³ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA.

¹⁶⁴ Greene County, GA, Marriage Book 1817-1829, p. 360.

¹⁶⁵ Taliaferro County, GA, Marriage Book A, p. 239.

¹⁶⁶ 1860 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Page 42; also NARA microfilm M653_137, Page 42, Image 197.

¹⁶⁷ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA, grave F24e; "Senator-Elect W.R. Reid Dies in Crawfordville." *The Constitution* (Atlanta, GA), Wednesday, March 17, 1915, page 7, column 3.

¹⁶⁸ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA, grave F24f.

¹⁶⁹ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA.

¹⁷⁰ 1860 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Page 42; also NARA microfilm M653_137, Page 42, Image 197.

¹⁷¹ 1870 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Page 8; also NARA microfilm M593_175, Page 154, Image 309.

¹⁷² 1870 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Page 8; also NARA microfilm M593_175, Page 154, Image 309.

¹⁷³ 1870 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Page 8; also NARA microfilm M593_175, Page 154, Image 309.

¹⁷⁴ Jack Elisha Reid, Georgia State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Standard Certificate of Death, Macon County Certificate #20649 (January 22, 1924).

¹⁷⁵ 1870 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Page 8; also NARA microfilm M593_175, Page 154, Image 309.

¹⁷⁶ 1880 Federal Census, District 601, Taliaferro, GA, Enumeration District No. 111, Supervisor's District No. 2, page No. 39; also NARA microfilm T9_166, Family History Film 1254166, Page 360.3000, Enumeration District 111, Image 0364.

¹⁷⁷ 1880 Federal Census, District 601, Taliaferro, GA, Enumeration District No. 111, Supervisor's District No. 2, page No. 39; also NARA microfilm T9_166, Family History Film 1254166, Page 360.3000, Enumeration District 111, Image 0364.

¹⁷⁸ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Pedigree Resource File - Compact Disc #135. Submission Search: 1300084-0618107123113.

¹⁷⁹ 1860 Federal Census, Warren County, GA, Williams District, Page 71; also NARA microfilm M653_140, Page 71, Image 72.

¹⁸⁰ 1860 Federal Census, Warren County, GA, Williams District, Page 71; also NARA microfilm M653_140, Page 71, Image 72.

¹⁸¹ 1860 Federal Census, Warren County, GA, Williams District, Page 71; also NARA microfilm M653_140, Page 71, Image 72.

¹⁸² 1860 Federal Census, Warren County, GA, Williams District, Page 71; also NARA microfilm M653_140, Page 71, Image 72.

¹⁸³ 1860 Federal Census, Warren County, GA, Williams District, Page 71; also NARA microfilm M653_140, Page 71, Image 72.

¹⁸⁴ 1880 Federal Census, District 607, Taliaferro, GA, Enumeration District No. 141, Supervisor's District No. 2, page No. 1; also NARA microfilm T9_166, Family History Film 1254166, Page 400.1000, Enumeration District 141.

¹⁸⁵ Some genealogies report that Elisha M. Reid married Polly Thornton. I think this is erroneous and is based on a misinterpretation of the will of Solomon Thornton as recorded in (Grace Gillam Davidson. *The Early Records of Georgia, Volume II, Wilkes County*. Macon, GA: 1933, p. 301.) An Elisha Reid did marry Polly Thornton, but since the will was signed on January 5, 1819, it is clearly not Elisha M. Reid, the son of William Read.

¹⁸⁶ 1860 Federal Census, Taliaferro County, GA, Page 709; also NARA microfilm M653_137, Page 9, Image 164.

¹⁸⁷ E.H. Armor. *The Cemeteries of Greene County Georgia*. Athens, GA: Agee Publishers, Inc., 1987, p. 151.

¹⁸⁸ E.H. Armor. *The Cemeteries of Greene County Georgia*. Athens, GA: Agee Publishers, Inc., 1987, p. 151.

¹⁸⁹ Greene County, GA, Marriage Book D (February 4, 1863 - July 5, 1866), p. 31.

William Reed Tax Assessments (1837-1870)

Year	District	Taxpayer	Free Males	Slaves	1st Quality Land	2nd Quality Land	3rd Quality Land	Pine Land	Counties	Water Courses	Joiners	Original Grantee	Amount of Tax
1837	607	William Reed	1	8	---	---	440	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Peak	---	\$1.60
[1838 Not Found] 1839	607	William Reed	1	11	---	---	450	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Darricott	---	\$2.15
1840	607	William Reed	1	12	---	659	---	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Darricott	---	\$2.88
1841	607	William Reed	1	17	---	---	702	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Tilley	---	\$6.80
[1842 Not Found] 1843	607	William Reed	1	18	---	---	702 ½	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Peek & Darricott	---	\$8.50 ½
1844	607	William Reed	1	20	---	---	702 ½	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Peek	---	\$9.25
1845	607	William Reed	1	20	---	---	702 ½	---	Taliaferro	Ogeechee	Peek	---	\$9.29 ½

Year	District	Taxpayer	Free Males	Slaves	1st Quality Land	2nd Quality Land	3rd Quality Land	Pine Land	Counties	Other	Amount of Tax
1846	607	William Reed	1	21	---	---	702 ½	---	Taliaferro	1 four wheeled cart	\$10.92
1847	607	William Reed	1	21	---	---	702	---	Taliaferro	1 four wheeled cart	\$10.93
1848	607	William Reed	1	28	---	---	702	---	Taliaferro	1 four wheeled cart	\$13.66
1849	607	William Reed	1	30	---	---	702	---	Taliaferro	1 four wheeled cart	\$14.44
1850	607	William Reed	1	33	---	---	702 ½	---	Taliaferro	1 Rockaway, Coach or Clean Carriage	\$15.21
1851	607	William Reed	1	36	---	---	702 ½	---	Taliaferro	1 Rockaway, Coach or Clean Carriage	\$16.39

Year	District	Taxpayer	Free Males	Poor School Children	3rd Quality Land	Counties	Aggregate Value of Land	Slaves	Aggregate Value of Slaves	Amount of Money and Solvent Debts of All Kinds	Aggregate Value of Whole Property	Tax on Polls	Amount of Tax
1852	607	William Reed	1	---	702	Taliaferro	---	36	\$14,400.00	\$300.00	\$20,070.00	\$0.25	---
1853	607	William Reed	1	---	1,045	Taliaferro	\$5,575.00	37	\$14,800.00	---	\$21,881.10	\$0.25	---
1854	607	William Reed	1	4	1,044	Taliaferro	\$6,264.00	29	\$14,500.00	---	\$22,967.00	\$0.25	---
1855	607	William Reed	1	---	1,044	Taliaferro	\$6,264.00	29	\$13,600.00	\$330.00	\$21,844.00	\$0.25	---
1856	607	William Reed	1	3	1,044	Taliaferro	\$6,264.00	32	\$14,456.00	\$200.00	\$22,860.00	\$0.25	---
1857	607	William Reed	1	4	1,244	Taliaferro	\$7,464.00	41	\$18,450.00	\$2,300.00	\$34,378.00	\$0.25	---
1858	607	William Reed	1	3	1,244	Taliaferro	\$7,464.00	40	\$18,000.00	\$1,600.00	\$29,210.00	\$0.25	---
1859	607	William Reed	1	5	1,244	Taliaferro	\$7,464.00	40	\$20,500.00	\$600.00	\$31,340.00	\$0.25	---
1860	607	William Reed	1	6	1,530	Taliaferro	\$9,180.00	40	\$20,000.00	\$800.00	\$32,208.00	\$0.25	---
1861	607	William Reed	1	5	1,530	Taliaferro	\$9,080.00	41	\$20,500.00	\$550.00	\$32,405.00	\$0.25	---
1862	607	William Reed	1	5	1,530	Taliaferro	\$9,180.00	41	\$18,450.00	\$756.00	\$30,275.00	\$0.25	\$41.00

Year	District	Taxpayer	Free Males	Poor School Children	3rd Quality Land (acres)	Aggregate Value of Land	Slaves	Aggregate Value of Slaves	Hands Between 12 and 15	Hands Between 15 and 55	Hands between 55 and 65	Amount of Money and Solvent Debts of All Kinds	Aggregate Value of Whole Property	Amount of Tax
1863	607	William Read	1	5	1,530	\$10,700.00	45	\$40,500.00	4	22	---	\$2,810.00	\$39,799.00	\$51.00

Year	District	Taxpayer	Number of Sheep	Number of Sheep Killed by Dogs Prior 12 Months	Number of Dogs	Children Between 6 and 18	Hands Between 12 and 15	Hands Between 15 and 55	Hands between 55 and 65	Land (acres)	Aggregate Value of Land	Slaves	Aggregate Value of Slaves	Amount of Money and Solvent Debts of All Kinds	Aggregate Value of Whole Property	Amount of Tax
1864	607	William Read	42	6	6	4	3	14	2	1,538	\$22,950.00	44	\$53,200.00	\$2,300.00	\$96,764.00	---

Year	District	Taxpayer	Number of Children between 6 and 21	Roll of Colored Persons	Number of Sheep	Number of Dogs	Hands Between 15 and 65	Land (acres)	Aggregate Value of Land	Amount of Money and Solvent Debts of All Kinds	Aggregate Value of Whole Property	Amount of Tax
[1865 Missing] 1866	607	William Read	4	10	46	6	28	1,368	\$5,104.00	\$3,349.00	\$7,039.00	---
1867	607	William Read	4	---	---	---	25	1,578	\$4,734.00	---	\$7,330.00	---
1868	607	William Read	3	---	---	---	39	1,368	\$4,104.00	\$1,000.00	\$7,155.00	---
1869	607	William Read	3	---	---	---	22	1,368	\$4,100.00	\$500.00	\$6,176.00	---
1870	607	William Read	3	---	---	---	29	1,368	\$5,472.00	\$500.00	\$7,767.00	---

box, Felix C. Reid in the Civil War). They are buried in plot P-22b, Greensboro City Cemetery, Greensboro, GA.

7. William W. (about 1843 - ____).
8. Redding Jarrell (____ 1845 - ____ 1916)¹⁹⁰ who married Sarah Estelle Moore (____ 1858 - ____ 1936)¹⁹¹ on December 19, 1878, in Greene County, GA.¹⁹² He was a physician. Their children: Annie Cornelia (____ - ____) who married Dr. Henry Linton Paris (____ - ____).¹⁹³
9. Cornelia C. (about 1847 - March 2, 1859). She is buried in the Redding Jarrel Cemetery, White Plains, GA.
10. Stokes (about 1849 - before 1860). It is possible that Stokes and Edmund C. Read are the same person.
11. Edmund [Eddie C.] (about 1849 - April 28, 1876). Family lore holds that he was killed by a runaway horse.¹⁹⁴
12. Ella R. [R. Ella] (about 1851 - ____ 1875) who married George W. Tappan (____ - ____) on February 12, 1873, in Taliaferro County, GA.¹⁹⁵ They had one child: Della Asby (about 1874¹⁹⁶ - ____).
13. Alexander Hamilton¹⁹⁷ (March 4, 1853 - August 1, 1927¹⁹⁸) who married Ella Josephine Hearn (May 22, 1859 - March 7, 1937) on November 21, 1877, in Eatonton, GA. They had 12 children, four of which grew to maturity: 1) Josephine Edmondson (April 21, 1881 - April 28, 1964) who married Robert Preston Brooks (____ - ____); 2) William Clarence (____ - ____) who married Christine Mahoney (____ - ____); 3) Mary Eugenia (____ - ____) who married Joseph Ambrose Hutchinson (____ - ____); and 4) Alexander Hamilton, Jr (____ - ____) who married Nell Willeford (____ - ____).
14. Anna C. (____ 1855 - ____ 1887)¹⁹⁹ who married Thomas Stocks Hall (____ - ____) on October 19, 1876, in Taliaferro County, GA.²⁰⁰ They had at least four children: 1) Ella Reid (October 1877²⁰¹ - ____); 2) Nannie Leverett (June 1879²⁰² - ____); 3) Sarah Lois (April 1881²⁰³ - ____); and 4) Thomas Stocks, Jr. (March 3, 1883 - August 9, 1950)²⁰⁴ who married Lucyle McCord (August 26, 1883 - December 30, 1941).²⁰⁵

¹⁹⁰ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA, grave C19a.

¹⁹¹ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA, grave C19b.

¹⁹² Greene County, GA, Marriage Book 1877-1891, p. 27.

¹⁹³ "Engagements." *The Constitution* (Atlanta, GA), Sunday, June 7, 1914, page Two M, column 1.

¹⁹⁴ Notes of Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX).

¹⁹⁵ Taliaferro County, GA, Second Marriage Book, p. 46.

¹⁹⁶ *1880 Federal Census*, District 607, Taliaferro, GA, Enumeration District No. 141, Supervisor's District No. 2, page No. 1; also NARA microfilm T9_166, Family History Film 1254166, Page 400.1000, Enumeration District 141.

¹⁹⁷ Compiled from "Reid from Eugenia Preston Richardson, July 20, 1987," notes of Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX).

¹⁹⁸ Alexander Hamilton Reid, Georgia State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Standard Certificate of Death, Clark County Certificate #18569 (August 2, 1927).

¹⁹⁹ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA. See also Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book B (1866-1922), pp. 178-181. She made her will on November 16, 1887, and it was recorded on December 19, 1887.

²⁰⁰ Taliaferro County, GA, Marriage Book B, p. 89.

²⁰¹ *1900 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, Enumeration District No. 74, Supervisor's District No. 10, Sheet No. 11; also NARA microfilm T623 223, Page 11B, Enumeration District 74.

²⁰² *1900 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, Enumeration District No. 74, Supervisor's District No. 10, Sheet No. 11; also NARA microfilm T623 223, Page 11B, Enumeration District 74.

²⁰³ *1900 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, Enumeration District No. 74, Supervisor's District No. 10, Sheet No. 11; also NARA microfilm T623 223, Page 11B, Enumeration District 74.

²⁰⁴ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA.

²⁰⁵ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA.

Elisha M. Reid in the Civil War

Elisha M. Reid, a younger brother of **James Franklin Reid**, enlisted as a private in Company C “Dawson Grays,” 3rd Regiment, Georgia Infantry on April 24, 1861. The unit was organized from Greene County, GA. In 1862, the unit marched to Virginia and joined the Army of Northern Virginia. Elisha M. Reid participated in the following engagements:

- South Mills (April 19, 1862)
- Seven Pines (May 31 - June 1, 1862)
- Malvern Hill (July 1, 1862)
- Second Manassas Campaign (August 16 - September 2, 1862)
- Antietam (Sharpsburg) (September 17, 1862). The 3rd Georgia Infantry, were tasked with defending the right wing (East) side of a sunken country road.

The 3rd Georgia Infantry at the Battle of Antietam

“After the fall of Harpers Ferry, the 3rd Ga. (now a part of Anderson’s division), crossed the Potomac River into Maryland. As the sun rose on the morning of September 17th, 1862, the 3rd Ga. climbed the long red hills to the village of Sharpsburg. There, a terrific fight was in progress between McClellan and an army of about 87,000, and General Lee with an army of about 35,000 half clad, half starved men of the Army of Northern Virginia. The 3rd Ga. was moved into line just in the western suburbs of the village, on the premises of Dr. Piper’s farm. From the turnpike leading past the Dunkard Church through Piper’s orchard and cornfield to the sunken road, now known as “Bloody Lane”, over rail fences and stone walls the Regiment fought throughout this day. General Wright was severely wounded with a minie ball in the left breast. Major Gen. Anderson (R.H. Anderson) was also wounded. This left Lt. Col. Nesbitt in command of the 3rd until he was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. From the rapid marches, the number of barefooted men, the scarcity of rations, the Regiment carried comparatively few men into this battle. The furious fighting during the day almost annihilated the 3rd Georgia. At roll call that night, 42 men were in line and answered to their names. Both armies rested that night along the lines that each had assumed and gained that day. The great battle of Sharpsburg was over.”¹

Elisha M. Reid at the Battle of Antietam

Elisha M. Reid was killed on September 17, 1862, at the Battle of Antietam (Battle of Sharpsburg), Sharpsburg, MD. He was one of an estimated 23,100 who died that day. It was the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War.

Original Photographs

Several photographs were taken by Alexander Gardner of the Sunken Road after the battle. They are now part of the collection of the Library of Congress. Two photographs are reproduced below. Although poor quality, they vividly illustrate the savagery of the fighting. We have no way of knowing where Elisha M. Reid fell, but these photographs were taken in the vicinity of where the 3rd Georgia fought. ■

¹ Charles H. Andres. *Condensed History of the 3rd Georgia Volunteer Infantry*. Atlanta, GA: Georgia Archives, 1885.



Antietam, Md. Confederate dead in a ditch on the right wing. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, LC-DIG-cwpb-00240 DLC (September 1862).



Antietam, Md. Confederate dead in a ditch on the right wing used as a rifle pit. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC, LC-DIG-cwpb-00240 DLC (September 1862).

Felix C. Reid in the Civil War

Felix C. Reid, a younger brother of **James Franklin Reid**, enlisted in Company D "Taliaferro County Stephen Home Guards," 15th Regiment, Georgia Infantry, at Crawfordville, GA, on July 15, 1861, with the rank of 2nd corporal. He appears present on muster rolls through June 1862. During that time, the 15th Georgia Infantry participated in the following engagements:

- Yorktown (April 1862)
- Seven Days Battles (June 25 - July 1, 1862)
 - Garnett's & Golding's Farm (June 27-28, 1862)
 - Malvern Hill (July 1, 1862).

On July 1, 1862, Felix C. Reid was wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill. His service file notes "wounded slightly finger shot off." The muster roll of July 16, 1862, shows him absent. He was on wounded furlough from July 4th 1862 to October 23, 1862, and went home. During his absence, the 15th Georgia fought in:

- Thoroughfare Gap (August 28, 1862)
- 2nd Bull Run (2nd Manassas) (August 28-30, 1862)
- Sharpsburg (Antietam) (September 17, 1862).

On October 18, 1862, he was paid at Richmond, VA. He was present on muster rolls throughout the remainder of the war. He was appointed 5th sergeant on March 20, 1863. He most likely fought in the following battles:

- Fredericksburg (December 13, 1862)
- Suffolk Campaign (April - May 1863)
- Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863) Of the 335 men of the 15th Georgia on the roster, 19 were killed and 152 were wounded (51.0% casualties). The 15th Georgia fought in the Devil's Den area.
- Chickamauga (September 19-20, 1863)

Although not noted in his service report, he was probably on leave when he married Sarah Catherine Lightfoot on October 15, 1863, in Taliaferro County, GA. From September 10-30, 1864, he appears on morning report of Jackson Hospital, Richmond, VA, with chronic diarrhea. He was appointed 1st Sergeant on October 25, 1864.

He was a member of the 15th Georgia when it fought in the following battles:

- Chattanooga Siege (September - November 1863)
- Knoxville Siege (November - December 1863)
- The Wilderness (May 5-6, 1864)
- Spotsylvania Court House (May 8-21, 1864)
- North Anna (May 23-26, 1864)
- Cold Harbor (June 1-3, 1864)
- Petersburg Siege (June 1864 - April 1865) Felix C. Reid was hospitalized from September 10-30, 1864.
 - Chaffin's Farm (September 29, 1864)
 - Fort Harrison (September 29-30, 1864)
 - Fort Gilmer (September 29-30, 1864)
 - Williamsburg Road (October 27, 1864)
 - Appomattox (April 9, 1865).

Felix C. Reid was a 1st Sergeant on April 10, 1865, when he appeared on a "List of Prisoners of War belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, who have been this day surrendered by General Robert E. Lee, C.S.A., commanding said Army to Lieut. Genl. U.S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States. Done at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, April 9, 1865." ■

Recommended Reading:

Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Georgia, NARA microfilm M266, 15th Infantry.
J. David Dameron. *Benning's Brigade, Volume 1, A History and Roster of the Fifteenth Georgia*. Westminster, MD: Heritage Books, 1997.

Further Property Tax Records

William Read's plantation consisted of 450 acres and 11 slaves in 1839.²⁰⁶ He was able to enlarge his holdings to 702 ½ acres and 17 slaves in 1841.²⁰⁷ He maintained that acreage through 1852. That year, he had 36 slaves.²⁰⁸ In 1853, he enlarged his holdings to 1,044 acres.²⁰⁹ Property tax records also show that he owned a four-wheeled horse carriage beginning in 1846.²¹⁰ **William Read** acquired an additional 200 acres and nine slaves in 1857,²¹¹ and another 286 acres in 1860.²¹² At the start of the Civil War, he owned 1,530 acres and 41 slaves.²¹³ His property was worth over \$30,000 with two-thirds of the value in slaves. In 1870, his property was worth \$7,767 and he had 29 field hands.²¹⁴

Census Records

William Read appears in the 1840²¹⁵ and 1850²¹⁶ federal census for Taliaferro County, GA. In 1850, his real estate was valued at \$6,000. The *1850 Federal Census - Slave Schedules* indicated **Wm. Reede** owned 40 slaves.²¹⁷ The schedule lists ages and family groups. His family appears in the 1860 census.²¹⁸ At that time, his real estate was valued at \$9,180 and his personal property was valued at \$23,550. In 1860, he owned 37 slaves.²¹⁹ In the 1864 Georgia Militia Enrollment, it was noted **William Read** had a double barrel shotgun of good condition, a horse, saddle and bridle.²²⁰

In 1870, **William** and **Nancy Reid** were living with their children Eddie C, Ella, Alexander and Anna Reid.²²¹ His real estate was valued at \$6,840 and his personal property was valued at \$2,475. In 1880, **William** and **Nancy Reid** lived with their granddaughters Nannie Hardanay and Della A. Tappan.²²²

Greene County, GA, Records

At least two other **William Read's** are referred to in several Greene County, GA, records. While some records clearly do not refer to our **William Read**, others possibly could.

- “Greene County, State of Georgia. This indenture made 5 March 1816 between Joseph Rily, Collector of Taxes for the County of Greene of the one part and William Read of Greene County. Whereas there are due and owing unto the people or government on 832 ½ acres of land, with due of \$82.61 ¼, taxes and charges for the years 1814, and 1815. After advertisement in one of the Gazettes of the State, at public outcry on the first Tuesday in September 1816 in front of the courthouse in Greensborough, the same was knocked off to William Read for the sum of \$1,200 as highest bidder. Wit: John Browning JP, Thomas Greer Jr. Recorded this 20 March 1817.”²²³
- On May 23, 1820, a notice was placed in the *Georgia Journal*: Green Co. Died; a few days ago. William Reid...²²⁴
- William Reid was a shareholder in the Oconee Navigation Company, an inland navigation company on the Oconee River. It existed from 1812 to the 1820s.²²⁵
- William Read was a trustee of Brockman Academy in Greene County. It was established by an act of the Georgia Legislature in 1826.²²⁶
- William Reid attended Old Shiloh Baptist Church near Penfield, GA.²²⁷
- In 1854, according to old Green county records filed in the Duke University library, Wm. Reed owned 26 slaves in Militia District 148.²²⁸

Death of William Reid

William Reid made his will on March 25, 1881.²²⁹ Four years later, on September 18, 1885, a newspaper noted the following: “We regret to learn that Mr. **William Reid**, one of Taliaferro’s most aged and highly respected citizens, whose

²⁰⁶ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1839).

²⁰⁷ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1841).

²⁰⁸ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1852).

²⁰⁹ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1853).

²¹⁰ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1846).

²¹¹ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1857).

²¹² Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1860).

²¹³ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1861).

²¹⁴ Taliaferro County, GA, Tax Digest (1870).

²¹⁵ *1840 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, District 607, Page No. 3; also NARA microfilm M704_51, Page 257.

²¹⁶ *1850 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, Division 78, Page No. 23; also NARA microfilm M432_83, Page 328, Image 211.

²¹⁷ *1850 Federal Census - Slave Schedules*, Taliaferro County, GA, Division 78; also NARA microfilm M432.

²¹⁸ *1860 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, Page 27; also NARA microfilm M653_137, Page 27, Image 182.

²¹⁹ *1860 Federal Census - Slave Schedules*, Taliaferro County, GA; also NARA microfilm M653.

²²⁰ *1864 Militia Enrollment Lists*, District 607, Taliaferro, GA, 19th Senatorial District.

²²¹ *1870 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, Page 75; also NARA microfilm M593_175, Page 188, Image 376.

²²² *1880 Federal Census*, District 607, Taliaferro, GA, Enumeration District No. 141, Supervisor’s District No. 2, page No. 1; also NARA microfilm T9_166, Family History Film 1254166, Page 400.1000, Enumeration District 141.

²²³ Hancock County, GA, Deed Book FF, p. 316; also, Freda Reid Turner. *Greene County, Georgia Land Records Deeds 1816 - 1826 Volume III*. Fernandina Beach, FL, Wolfe Publishing, 2006, p. 51.

²²⁴ Georgia Journal, 1808-1818, transcribed by Joyce McMurray.

²²⁵ Dr. Thaddeus Brockett Rice and Carolyn White Williams. *History of Greene County, Georgia: 1786-1886*. Macon, GA: The J. W. Burke Company, 1961, p. 92.

²²⁶ Dr. Thaddeus Brockett Rice and Carolyn White Williams. *History of Greene County, Georgia: 1786-1886*. Macon, GA: The J. W. Burke Company, 1961, p. 207.

²²⁷ Dr. Thaddeus Brockett Rice and Carolyn White Williams. *History of Greene County, Georgia: 1786-1886*. Macon, GA: The J. W. Burke Company, 1961, p. 285.

²²⁸ Dr. Thaddeus Brockett Rice and Carolyn White Williams. *History of Greene County, Georgia: 1786-1886*. Macon, GA: The J. W. Burke Company, 1961, p. 441.

²²⁹ Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book B (1866-1922), p. 162.

illness we have noticed in the past, is still very feeble.”²³⁰ About four months later, the following notice appeared: “On last Monday, Mr. **William Reid**, of Taliaferro County, died. He was one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of that county. He was buried at the home place, near the edge of Greene, on Monday, morning.”²³¹ That places the date of death as Monday, November 30, 1885.

His will did not name his son, **James F. Reid**, or his grandchildren through **James F. Reid** directly:

“... Item 2nd I will and bequeath to my beloved wife **Nancy Reid** all of my estate consisting of lands stock notes & accounts and every description and specia of property owned by me, for and during the natural life of my said wife **Nancy Reid** and at her death to be disposed of as hereinafter set forth, none of the bequests hereinafter made to take effect until after the death of my said wife **Nancy Reid**.

Item 3rd After the death of my said wife **Nancy Reid** it is my will and desire that my granddaughter Della Asbury Tappin shall have out of my estate the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the said amount here devised to my said granddaughter Della Asbury Tappan I direct shall be held by my executor (hereinafter named) as trustee until the marriage of the said Della, when I direct that the same shall be turned over to her for her sole use and benefit – to be free from (*illegible*) debts liabilities or contracts of her husband. I hereby empower my Executor when acting as trustee for my said granddaughter Della Asbury Tappan to invest the said sum herein devised to her in such manner and in such specia of property as they may deem best.

Item 4th If my said Granddaughter Della Asbury Tappan should died before arriving at the age of twenty one years or before her marriage, I then direct that the legacy here before mentioned shall revert to my estate and be disposed of as heretofore mentioned.

Item 5th After the death of my said wife **Nancy Reid** it is my will and desire that my son Alexander H. Reid shall out of my estate the sum of One Thousand Dollars.

Item 6th After the death of my said wife **Nancy Reid** its my will and desire that my daughter Anna Hall wife of Thomas Stocks Hall, shall have out of my estate the sum of Five Hundred Dollars.

Item 7th After the death of my said wife **Nancy Reid** its my will and desire that all the balance and residue of my estate be equally divided between any of my children and the representatives of my deceased children that is to say, that my grand children are to receive per capita and not per stirpes, they are simply to receive what portion or part would have been received by their deceased parents. This distribution of the residue of my estate, under this item is to make without reference or (*illegible*) accounting for any advancements I have heretofore made to any of my said children or grandchildren in any bequests herein contained.

Item 8th I hereby nominate constitute and appoint my son Alexander H. Reid and my son in law Thomas Stocks Hall my Executors. ...”²³²

William Reid’s will was probated on August 12, 1886, in Taliaferro County, GA.²³³

Death of Nancy (Jarrell) Reid

Nancy (Jarrell) Reid made her will on June 30, 1887.²³⁴ That year, she was living with her daughter Anna C. (Reid) Hall who also made a will. Anna C. (Reid) Hall’s will indicates that **Nancy (Jarrell) Reid** was living with the Hall’s and not on the plantation:

“... Item Eight: I desire that all of my four minor children hereinbefore mentioned continue to live in the house in which I now reside on the road from Crawfordville to Sandy Cross at the old place known as the Corry place with my mother **Nancy Reid**. ...”²³⁵

Nancy (Jarrell) Reid appears in the 1900 census²³⁶ living with the children of her daughter Anna C. (Reid) Hall (____ 1855 - ____ 1887)²³⁷: Ella Reid Hall (October 1877²³⁸ - ____), Nannie Leverett Hall (June 1879²³⁹ - ____), Sarah Louis Hall (April 1881²⁴⁰ - ____) and Thomas Stocks Hall, Jr. (March 3, 1883 - August 9, 1950).²⁴¹ She indicated to the enumerator that she had given birth to 13 children, but only three were living. **Nancy (Jarrell) Reid** died at 94 years of age, on

²³⁰ Tad Evans. *Greene County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Volume II, 1874 - 1886*. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1999, p. 306.

²³¹ Tad Evans. *Greene County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Volume II, 1874 - 1886*. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1999, p. 324.

²³² Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book B (1866-1922), pp. 162-164.

²³³ Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book B (1866-1922), p. 162.

²³⁴ Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book B (1866-1922), p. 285.

²³⁵ Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book B (1866-1922), pp. 178-181.

²³⁶ *1900 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, Enumeration District No. 74, Supervisor’s District No. 10, Sheet No. 11; also NARA microfilm T623 223, Page 11B, Enumeration District 74.

²³⁷ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA. See also Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book B (1866-1922), pp. 178-181. She made her will on November 16, 1887, and it was recorded on December 19, 1887.

²³⁸ *1900 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, Enumeration District No. 74, Supervisor’s District No. 10, Sheet No. 11; also NARA microfilm T623 223, Page 11B, Enumeration District 74.

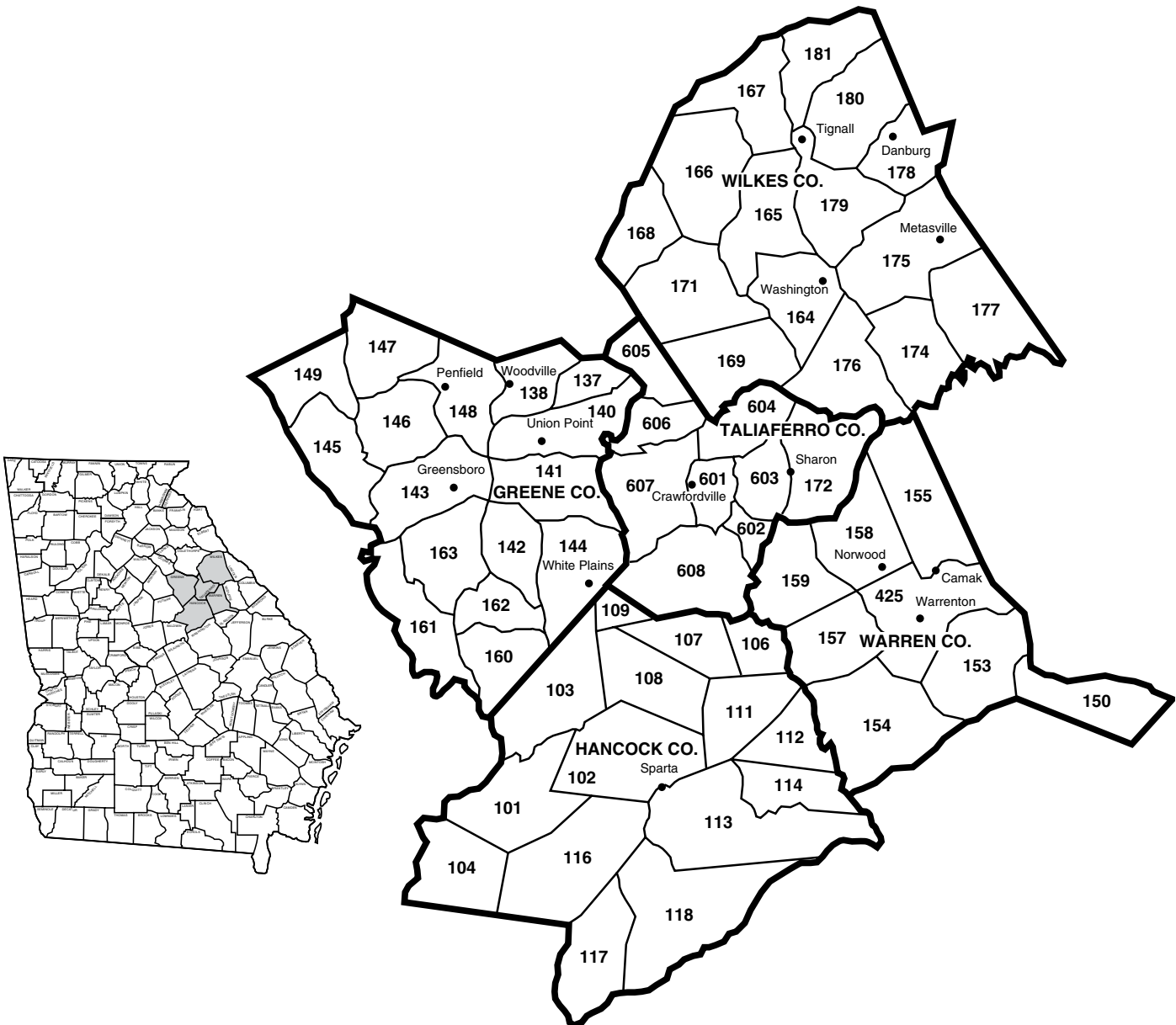
²³⁹ *1900 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, Enumeration District No. 74, Supervisor’s District No. 10, Sheet No. 11; also NARA microfilm T623 223, Page 11B, Enumeration District 74.

²⁴⁰ *1900 Federal Census*, Taliaferro County, GA, Enumeration District No. 74, Supervisor’s District No. 10, Sheet No. 11; also NARA microfilm T623 223, Page 11B, Enumeration District 74.

²⁴¹ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA.

Location of Reid Ancestors and Relatives in Georgia Militia Districts, Taliaferro and Neighboring Counties (1827-1864)

Name	Year and Source	County	Militia District
William Read	1827 Tax Digest	Taliaferro	608
William Read	1840 federal census	Taliaferro	607
James Read	1840 federal census	Taliaferro	608
Redden Jarrell	1850 federal census	Greene	141
William Stone	1850 federal census	Warren	158
Catharine Stone	1860 federal census	Warren	158
William Read	1860 federal census	Taliaferro	607
James F. Reid	1860 federal census	Warren	158
Benjamin R. Reid	1864 Georgia militia census	Taliaferro	603
William Read	1864 Georgia militia census	Taliaferro	607
Redding Jarrell Read	1864 Georgia militia census	Taliaferro	607
William Jarrell	1864 Georgia militia census	Greene	144
Catharine Stone	1870 federal census	Wilkes	175



August 13, 1906, in Taliaferro County, GA.²⁴² Her will was probated on August 21, 1906.²⁴³ Her will, written on June 30, 1887, provided for the children of her daughter Anna C. (Reid) Hall:

“... Item 1st: - I give, bequeath and devise to my grand-children, Ella Reid Hall, Nannie Leverett Hall, Sarah Lois Hall, and Thomas Stocks Hall, children of my daughter, Ann C. Hall, all my property, real, personal and mixed, of every description, of which I may die seized and possessed; or of which I may have the right of possession or ownership at the time of my death.

Item 2nd: - I hereby constitute my said daughter Executrix of this my last will and testament; and also trustee for my said grand-children; with full power to manage and control for the benefit of said children all of the property hereinbefore bequeathed to them; with power to sell and reinvest the same for their benefit, either at public or private sale and without obtaining any order of Court for the purposes of such sale and reinvestment; and also with full power to use the proceeds of such property, both the income and corpus if necessary, for the support and maintenance and education of said children without obtaining any order of Court for such use of said corpus. I further empower my said daughter as trustee aforesaid, to keep said property together and in her control for the benefit of said children, if she deems proper, till the youngest one of said children arrives at the age of twenty one years; when said property or its proceeds shall be equally divided among my said grand-children share and share alike, who shall have an absolute, fee simple estate therein.

Item 3rd: - I hereby relieve my said daughter, Anna C. Hall, from making any returns as Executrix of this will and as Trustee for said children. In the event I should survive my said daughter, then it is my desire that my son, Redden J. Reid, shall be Executor of this my will, and trustee for my said grand-children; with the same powers, privileges and duties as such Executor and trustee, as are hereinbefore empowered upon my said daughter. ...”²⁴⁴

Nancy (Jarrell) Reid was buried in the Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA, in plot G62c. Her tombstone reads, “I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Erected by one who loved her.”

James Franklin Reid (1831 - 1910)

Early Life

James F. Reid was born on December 14, 1831, to **William Read** and **Nancy (Jarrell) Read**.

Marriage to (1) Sarah R. Stone

He married (1) **Sarah R. Stone** (about 1841 - ____ 1886²⁴⁵) on December 18, 1855, in Taliaferro County, GA.²⁴⁶ She was daughter of **William Stone** (about 1800²⁴⁷ - about 1852²⁴⁸) and **Catharine Harris** (about 1808²⁴⁹ - ____ 1871) of Warren County, GA (see next chapter). **James F.** and **Sarah (Stone) Reid** they had two children who lived until adulthood:

1. **Launie Ally** [Launalla, Allie L.] (____ 1859 - ____ 1889)²⁵⁰ who married **William H. Yarborough** on January 14, 1885.²⁵¹ According to a contemporary newspaper article, they lived for a time in Jackson County, GA.²⁵² Their child: **Sarah Angeline** (June 18, 1885 - August 12, 1959) who married **George Melvin Glass** (January 29, 1883 - December 12, 1973) in Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., AL.
2. **James Elisha** (April 1, 1862 - July 4, 1920)²⁵³ who married (1) **Anna Pauline Samow** (August 15, 1874 - November 9, 1966) on October 13, 1890, at Erste Deutsche Evangelische Lutherische Kirche, Houston, TX.²⁵⁴ They had one child: **James William** (November 4, 1894 - March 9, 1959). In 1896, **James E. Reid** married (2) **Mae B. Silver** (February 1865²⁵⁵ - March 18, 1939²⁵⁶). They had one child: **Estelle N. Reid** (August 1899 - ____).
3. **Nanny J.** (September 1868 - October 1868).²⁵⁷ Died one month and eight days old.

²⁴² Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA.

²⁴³ Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book B (1866-1922), p. 285.

²⁴⁴ Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book B (1866-1922), pp. 285-286.

²⁴⁵ Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book B (1866-1922), p. 161.

²⁴⁶ Taliaferro County, GA, Marriage Book A, p. 264.

²⁴⁷ 1850 Federal Census, Warren County, GA, Division 90; also NARA microfilm M432_86, Page 154, Image 311.

²⁴⁸ Warren County, GA, Minutes (February 2, 1852-April 1858), p. 11; also Daniel Nathan Crumpton, *Warren County, Georgia, 1793-1900, Genealogy II*. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1993, p. 74.

²⁴⁹ 1850 Federal Census, Warren County, GA, Division 90; also NARA microfilm M432_86, Page 154, Image 311.

²⁵⁰ Marker inscription, Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA.

²⁵¹ Taliaferro County, GA, Marriage Book B, p. 172.

²⁵² Tad Evans. *Greene County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Volume II, 1874 - 1886*. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1999, p. 314.

²⁵³ James Elisha Reid, Texas State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Standard Certificate of Death (July 5, 1920).

²⁵⁴ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, International Genealogical Index / NA, Church records, 1847-1950, Erste Deutsche Evangelische Lutherische Kirche, Houston, TX, Fiche No. 1378361, Batch No. M539341, Source Call No. 1378361.

²⁵⁵ 1900 Federal Census, Galveston 6th Ward, Galveston County, TX, Enumeration District No. 125, Supervisor's District No. -, Sheet No. 3A; also NARA microfilm T623 1637, Page 3A, Enumeration District 125.

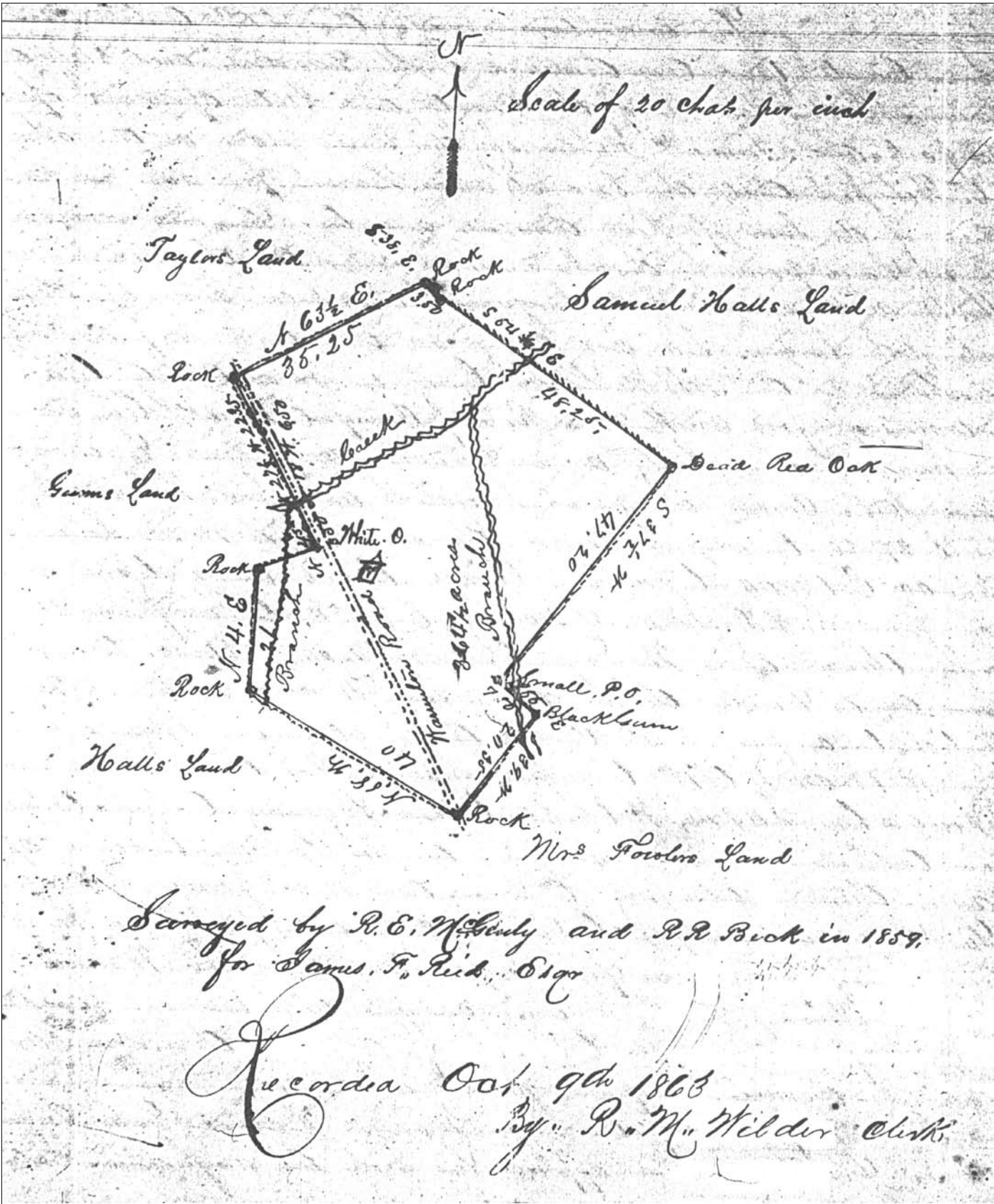
²⁵⁶ Estelle Reid, Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death, Harris County (March 20, 1939).

²⁵⁷ “Christian Index.” Georgia Archives, Atlanta, GA, notes of Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX).

James F. Reid Tax Assessment

US IRS Tax Assessment, 1866						
Name	Location	Occupation	No. in Abstract	Rate of Tax	Amount of Tax	Total
Reid, James F.	Crawfordville	Lawyer	216	10	10	10.00

U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, Georgia, Division 14, District 3; Annual Lists; 1865-66, NARA Microfilm M762_5.



Plat of James Franklin Reid's farm in Warren County, GA (1859).



James Franklin Reid.

Occupation

For most of his adult life, **James F. Reid** was a lawyer. In 1855, when he married **Sarah R. Stone**, the marriage register lists his name with the honorific, “esquire,” which has traditionally been used to indicate licensed attorneys.²⁵⁸ If he was a practicing lawyer then, he apparently decided to farm for a few years. The 1860 census, records **James F. Reid** as a farmer in Warren County, GA.²⁵⁹

Warren County records record that on May 14, 1859, **James F. Reid** bought a parcel of land in “... the State of Georgia County of Warren containing two hundred and sixty two & ½ acres more or less the said land is lying on Harts Creek and known as a part of the old McKay place and adjoining land of Radford Gunn, on the north and west Samuel Hall in the east the Geesling on the South Dr. James Gunn on the west ...” from Elizabeth Evans for \$2,200.00.²⁶⁰ The sale was recorded on September 18, 1865.

For some unknown reason, he sold the land for a loss a few months later. Records show that on February 14, 1860, **James F. Reid** sold a tract of land “... being in the County of Warren and State of Georgia on the waters of Harts Creek containing two hundred and twenty nine acres more or less ...” to John H. Hall for \$1,387.90.²⁶¹ The sale was recorded on January 30, 1863.

Apparently he had found another property more to his liking. Days before, on February 4, 1860, he bought land “... in the County of Warren in the State of Georgia and on the waters of Harts Creek containing three hundred and twenty acres more or less” from James M. Gunn for \$2,000.00.²⁶² The sale was recorded on September 18, 1865.

A few years later, that land, too, was sold; this time for a profit. On October 8, 1863, **James F. Reid** sold a parcel of land “... being in the County of Warren, 158th GM [Georgia militia district] on the waters of Harts Creek adjoining lands of Samuel Hall, John H. Hall & Radford Gunn containing three hundred and sixty five acres more or less ...” to George W.

²⁵⁸ Taliaferro County, GA, Marriage Book A, p. 264.

²⁵⁹ 1860 Federal Census, Warren County, GA, District 158, Page 4; also NARA microfilm M653_140, Page 4, Image 5.

²⁶⁰ Warren County, GA, Deed Book AA, p. 435; also, Daniel Nathan Crumpton. *Cemeteries & Genealogy: Warren County, Georgia, and Immediate Vicinity*. Roswell, GA: WH Wolfe Associates, 1987, p. 379.

²⁶¹ Warren County, GA, Deed Book AA, p. 303; also, Daniel Nathan Crumpton. *Cemeteries & Genealogy: Warren County, Georgia, and Immediate Vicinity*. Roswell, GA: WH Wolfe Associates, 1987, p. 372.

²⁶² Warren County, GA, Deed Book AA, p. 436; also, Daniel Nathan Crumpton. *Cemeteries & Genealogy: Warren County, Georgia, and Immediate Vicinity*. Roswell, GA: WH Wolfe Associates, 1987, p. 379.

James Franklin Reid in the Civil War

James F. Reid enlisted as a private in Company D, “the Taliaferro County Volunteers,” 49th Georgia Infantry Regiment, on March 4, 1862, in Crawfordville, GA. The 49th Georgia Infantry was constituted during the spring of 1862 from throughout south central Georgia. It was composed of companies from ten central and south Georgia counties. Enlistees were paid \$500 for a year tour of duty.

On March 20, 1862, the 49th Georgia Infantry was officially organized at Camp Davis, located 2 miles north of Guyton, GA, near the Central Georgia railroad. Officers were elected and the men received medical inspection. The recruits soon began drills and learned the arts of war. Diseases common to camp life, such as measles and dysentery, were so prevalent at Camp Davis, that the regiment remained at the garrison for three weeks longer than the other regiments training there. Over the next four years, disease would claim more members of the 49th Georgia Infantry than combat. Of 1,106 original recruits, more than a fourth (289) died of illness during the war.

On April 2, 1862, the 49th Georgia Infantry traveled by railroad to Goldsboro, NC. The unit was placed under the command of General Joseph Reed Anderson. Stricken by illness, the regiment was allowed to recuperate before being transferred to Richmond, VA, by railroad on May 24, 1862. The regiment may have participated in a minor skirmish, the battle of Hanover Court House, on May 27, 1862. Regardless, no combat casualties were recorded.

Recommended Readings:

Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Georgia, NARA microfilm M266, 49th Infantry.

John and Anita Rigdon. *Don't Drink the Water: The History of the Georgia 49th Volunteer Infantry*. Clearwater, SC: Eastern Digital Resources, 2000.

John and Anita Rigdon. *Historical Sketch and Roster of the GA 49th Infantry Regiment*. Clearwater, SC: Eastern Digital Resources, 2002.

Battle of Seven Pines

On May 28, 1862, the regiment was attached to a new undersized division, “the Light Division,” under the overall command of General A.P. Hill. On May 30, 1862, the unit moved toward the village of Seven Pines, VA. The next day, the unit engaged Union forces and lost 11 killed and 52 wounded. Author John Rigdon writes, “The Forty-ninth encountered the enemy with a coolness and determination, hardly to have been expected from troops who then went under fire for the first time. Under a galling fire of grape, canister and Minnie balls, the regiment moved steadily on until ordered to retreat. General Joseph E. Johnston led the attack against corps of Erasmus Keys and S.P. Heintzelman and was himself, severely wounded. Yet such was the conduct of the Forty-ninth on that occasion, as to elicit the remark of General Johnston, which was uttered in the hearing of several officers, ‘Those mean move like veterans.’”

With the Army of Northern Virginia now under the command of General Robert E. Lee, the overall Confederate strategy changed. The 49th Georgia Infantry was tasked to guard the crossing of the Chickahominy River. It also served as a picket force near the Mechanicsville turnpike. There it became involved in a series of engagements which collectively would be known as the Seven Days Battles.

Battle of Mechanicsville

On June 26, 1862, the 49th Georgia Infantry engaged federal forces. Crossing the Chickahominy River at Meadow Bridge, the unit attacked fortifications at Beaver Dam Creek. It was repulsed and suffered casualties of four dead and 26 wounded.

Battle of Cold Harbor

The next day, the regiment attacked the Beaver Dam Creek fortifications again. This time meeting only slight resistance, the unit advanced across Powhite Creek. There they attacked Union forces, finally breaking through Union lines at dark. They were unable to hold their position and withdrew. Likewise, the Union forces retreated across the Chickahominy River. The battles that day resulted in four 49th Georgia Infantry combat deaths and twenty wounded. The next day, unsure of the Union intentions, the 49th Georgia Infantry spent the day burying the dead and resting. Minor engagements resulted in the unit losing one dead and three wounded.

The Battle of Savage Station

Confirming that the Union forces were advancing toward the James River, on June 29, 1862, General Lee ordered the Confederate units to attack the Federal forces as they crossed White Oak Swamp. The Confederate forces repeatedly attacked and were repulsed. The 49th Georgia Infantry lost two men wounded.

The Battle of Fraser's Farm

On June 30, 1862, the 49th Georgia Infantry, along with other Confederate units, continuing the attack on Federal forces at the White Oak bridge and ford. The Confederate forces advanced and carried the day. The battle was won at nightfall, but had no real tactical meaning. The 49th Georgia Infantry lost five men killed and 11 wounded.

The Battle of Malvern Hill

In another skirmish on June 30, 1862, the 49th Georgia Infantry lost two killed and 5 wounded. The Seven Days Battles ended in stalemate with the Union forces withdrawing to the James River, under the protection of the Union Fleet and the Confederate forces pulling back near Richmond, VA.

Illness took its toll on the 49th Georgia Infantry during the month of July 1862. At least 28 soldiers died. After recuperating for some weeks, on July 19, 1862, the 49th Georgia Infantry was deployed to Gordonsville, VA, to blunt Union forces which were encamped near Manassas, VA.

Battle of Cedar Run

The 49th Georgia Infantry would again be in combat on August 9, 1862. Positioned along the Rapidan River, and under the command of Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate forces met a Union column. After an artillery battle, the Federal forces attacked. As author John Rigdon notes, "The Forty-ninth was assigned a position on a range of hills, from which a favorable view of the enemy's position was obtained and well did the Forty-ninth use the advantage thus obtained. An almost uninterrupted volley of musketry was poured into the enemy's ranks until the ammunition was exhausted. Eagerly did the men grasp the proffered cartouch boxes, which some of the officers took from the killed and wounded, nor did the regiment move from its position until darkness had ended the contest, although for nearly an hour it had stood with bayonets fixed, and not a single cartridge in their boxes. Early in the action, Lieutenant Colonel Manning, who had nobly led the men into the fight, fell seriously wounded from the effects of which he died on 9 SEP 1862. Captain Wilcox, of Company B. another gallant officer, here fell mortally wounded. The name and gallant deeds of these two officers, will ever live in the memories of their surviving comrades. The Light Division opened ranks, allowing their whipped comrades to fall back, then attacked with a vigor that threw back the Union advance which had so nearly swamped Jackson's left." The 49th Georgia Infantry lost 16 killed and 39 wounded. On August 12, 1862, the Confederate forces withdrew towards Gordonsville, VA.

Discharge

On August 21, 1862, **James F. Reid** was discharged, furnishing Sandy L. Tucker as a substitute. **James F. Reid** returned to Georgia. Sandy L. Tucker died of smallpox in Richmond, VA, on December 7, 1862.

James F. Reid's former unit, the 49th Georgia Infantry Regiment, would distinguish itself throughout the remainder of the Civil War. The unit fought in the following battles:

- Second Bull Run or Second Manassas (August 28-30, 1862)
- Chantilly (September 1, 1862)
- Harpers Ferry (September 12-15, 1862)
- Antietam or Sharpsburg (September 17, 1862)
- Shepherdstown Ford (September 20, 1862)
- Fredericksburg (December 13, 1862)
- Chancellorsville (May 104, 1863)
- Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863)
- Williamsport (July 6, 1863)
- Bristoe Campaign (October 1863)
- Mine Run Campaign (November -December 1863)
- The Wilderness (May 5-6, 1864)
- Spotsylvania Court House (May 8-21, 1864)
- North Anna (May 23-26, 1864)
- Cold Harbor (June 1-3, 1864)
- Piedmont (June 5, 1864)
- Petersburg Siege (June 1864 - April 1865)
- Weldon Railroad (June 22, 1864)
- Fort Stedman (March 25, 1865)
- Petersburg (April 2, 1865)
- Appomattox Court House (April 9, 1865) On April 9, 1865, the 104 surviving soldiers in the 49th Georgia Infantry Regiment surrendered at Appomattox Court House, VA. ■

Civil War Locations of James F. Reid (1862).



March 4, 1862
March 1862
April 2, 1862
April 1862
May 24, 1862
May 28, 1862
June 26 - July 30, 1862
August 9, 1862
August 21, 1862

James F. Reid enlisted
trained near Guyton, GA
traveled to Goldsboro, NC
trained near Goldsboro, NC
traveled to Richmond, VA
Battle of Seven Pines
Seven Days Battles
Battle of Cedar Run
James F. Reid discharged

Darden and Adam Jones for \$7,300.00.²⁶³ The sale was recorded on October 9, 1863.

The final sale was after he had returned from service in the Civil War. It is assumed that he worked as an attorney the remainder of his life. In 1866, tax records identify him as a lawyer and living in Taliaferro County, GA.²⁶⁴ In January 1872, he was listed as a member of the Southern Law and Collection Union.²⁶⁵ An 1880 pamphlet, "Prominent Georgia Lawyers," reads, "Crawfordville, **James F. Reid**, will practice in the Northern, Augusta and Ocmulgee circuits, and Supreme Court of Georgia."²⁶⁶ His law offices were in No. 5 LeTrobe Building, Crawfordville, GA.

Military Service

James F. Reid served in Company D, "the Taliaferro County Volunteers," 49th Georgia Infantry Regiment during the Civil War (see box, James F. Reid in the Civil War).

Court Cases

James F. Reid and W.D. Tutt were counsel for the defendants in *Beazley et ux. vs. Reid et al.* This lawsuit was initiated by A.G. Beazley and his wife, Emma, against the Ladies' Benevolent Society, which was organized to erect a fence around the Crawfordville, GA, public cemetery. The Beazley's claimed libel after the Ladies' Benevolent Society published an article in the local paper. Libel was affirmed by the Taliaferro Superior Court in its February term, 1881. The judgement was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Georgia, February term, 1882.²⁶⁷

Miscellaneous Legal Activities

On October 6, 1855, **James F. Reid** was a witness to a sale of land between John M. Tilley and William B. Moore.²⁶⁸ On July 14, 1856, he witnessed a sale of land between Benjamin R. Reid and William Bell.²⁶⁹ On October 13, 1856, he witnessed a real estate transaction between Moses Darden and John T. Bowman.²⁷⁰ On October 17, 1862, **James F. Reid** was given letters of administration for the estate of F.M. Reese.²⁷¹ On December 1, 1862, court minutes note he was serving as administrator of the estate.²⁷² On March 5, 1866, he was a witness to a sale of land between Charles W. Gee and Rebecca Hawkins.²⁷³ On November 25, 1869, he witnessed a land transaction between William T. Stevens and Daniel Stewart.²⁷⁴ On May 25, 1872, he was a witness to a sale of land between James W. Asbury and Charles A. Rowland.²⁷⁵ On November 28, 1873, he witnessed a real estate transaction between John P. Moore and Benjamin F. Moore & John R. Moore.²⁷⁶

Census Records

James F. and Sarah R. (Stone) Reid appear in the 1860 census in Warren County, GA.²⁷⁷ **James F., Sarah R. (Stone), Allie L. and James E. Reid** appear in the 1870²⁷⁸ and 1880²⁷⁹ federal censuses in Crawfordville, Taliaferro County, GA.

Civic Activities

James F. Reid was a member of Crawfordville Baptist Church joining on September 6, 1852. He also served as the assistant historian in the Alexander Stephens Camp United Confederate Veterans 1050. In 1872, he served as the delegate from Taliaferro County, GA, to the Anti-Greeley Democratic Convention.²⁸⁰ Conventioneers opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley as the Democratic Party presidential candidate that year.

Death of Sarah R. Stone

Sarah R. (Stone) Reid made her will on May 10, 1886. She bequeathed to her husband, **James F. Reid**, "... the

²⁶³ Warren County, GA, Deed Book AA, p. 369; also, Daniel Nathan Crumpton. *Cemeteries & Genealogy: Warren County, Georgia, and Immediate Vicinity*. Roswell, GA: WH Wolfe Associates, 1987, p. 375.

²⁶⁴ U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, Georgia, Division 14, District 3; Annual Lists; 1865-66, NARA Microfilm M762_5.

²⁶⁵ Frank T. Reid and Neill S. Brown, Jr. (eds.) *The Southern Law Review and Chart of the Southern Law and Collection Union*. Nashville, TN: Roberts & Purvis, January 1872, p. 196.

²⁶⁶ "Prominent Georgia Lawyers," Atlanta, GA: Jas. P. Harrison & Co., State Printers, 1880.

²⁶⁷ J.H. Lumplin. *Reports of Cases in Law and Equity, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Georgia at Atlanta*. Part of September Term, 1881, and February Term, 1882. Volume LXVIII. Atlanta, GA: Jas. P. Harrison & Co., 1883, pp. 380-383.

²⁶⁸ Taliaferro County, GA, Deed Book E, p. 284.

²⁶⁹ Taliaferro County, GA, Deed Book E, p. 315.

²⁷⁰ Taliaferro County, GA, Deed Book E, p. 302.

²⁷¹ Warren County, GA, Estate Docket (January 9, 1851-November 29, 1866), pp. 203-204; also Daniel Nathan Crumpton, *Warren County, Georgia, 1793-1900, Genealogy II*. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1993, p. 590.

²⁷² Warren County, GA, Administrators Bond (1856-1914), p. 92; also Daniel Nathan Crumpton, *Warren County, Georgia, 1793-1900, Genealogy II*. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1993, p. 142.

²⁷³ Taliaferro County, GA, Deed Book F, p. 202.

²⁷⁴ Taliaferro County, GA, Deed Book F, p. 305.

²⁷⁵ Taliaferro County, GA, Deed Book F, p. 309.

²⁷⁶ Taliaferro County, GA, Deed Book F, p. 401.

²⁷⁷ 1860 Federal Census, Warren County, GA, District 158, Page 4; also NARA microfilm M653_140, Page 4, Image 5.

²⁷⁸ 1870 Federal Census, Crawfordville, Taliaferro, GA, Page No. 15; also NARA microfilm M593_175, Page 158, Image 316.

²⁷⁹ 1880 Federal Census, Crawfordville, Taliaferro, GA, Enumeration District No. 111, Supervisor's District No. 2, page No. 4; also NARA microfilm T9_166, Family History Film 1254166, Page 342.4000, Enumeration District 111.

²⁸⁰ Tad Evans. *Greene County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Volume I, 1852 - 1873*. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1995, p. 325.

Howard Bale Reid, Sr. (1899 - 1988)



Howard Bale Reid, Sr.

“My husband [James K. Reid] never knew any of his family on the ‘Reid’ side, since his grandmother and grandfather divorced in 1895. We came to Crawfordville, Georgia about 3 years ago [1986] to do research on the family and see if any of them were still living in Crawfordville. We didn’t find any live ones, but we found a lot of graves and we ran across a man in a cafe, that told us that a Howard Bale Reid was still living and that he had seen him a short while before. He thought that he had retired and was living in Florida. It took us about a year to locate him. He was living in Riverdale, GA. He was my husband’s great-half uncle. He was so helpful in putting us in touch with others in the family and that started the ball rolling for gathering information. He was killed in an automobile accident last year [1988] and was age 88 when he died. We had visited with him three times and enjoyed our talks with him so much.” – Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid¹ ■

¹ Letter from Virginia (Brown) Reid to John and Edith (?), July 16, 1989.

house and land wherein I now reside containing about forty acres more or less ...”²⁸¹ making provision for her children, Launie A. Yarborough and **James E. Reid**, should **James F. Reid** die. Her other property was allocated thus:

4th – All the rest and residue of my property of every kind and description including money notes accounts (*illegible*) in actions and evidence of debt I give and bequeath to my husband **James F. Reid** absolutely to do as he pleases with except the articles specifically bequeathed in the next paragraph.

5th - I give and bequeath to my daughter L. A. Yarborough my sewing machine to do as she pleases with to take affect at my death. I also give her my mahogany side board to be delivered after death of my said husband. He to have the use of it till his death free of any charge therefor. I also give and bequeath to my son **James E. Reid** one bed mattress pillows two in number sheets two quilts and the walnut bedstead to be delivered by my executor when he – Jas. E. Reid shall marry or settle down and I further given him my mahogany book case to be delivered on or after death of my said husband.”²⁸² Her will was probated on August 12, 1886.

Marriage to (2) Elizabeth Tutt

James F. Reid married Elizabeth [Lizzie] C. Tutt (February 1856 - ____) on November 15, 1888, in Taliaferro County, GA.²⁸³ They had three children:

1. Louis Franklin (February 17, 1891 - August 1, 1940) who married Elizabeth Lee Guiger (____ - ____).
2. Jimmie Frankie (____ - March 26, 1894).
3. Howard Bale Sr. (June 14, 1899 - February 16, 1988) who married (1) Sarah [Susie] Clair Halley (February 14, 1901

²⁸¹ Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book B, pp. 158-161.

²⁸² Taliaferro County, GA, Will Book B, pp. 158-161.

²⁸³ Taliaferro County, GA, Marriage Book C, p. 4.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Form No. 5.

STATE OF GEORGIA,

Taliaferro County,

I, James F. Reid, hereby authorize Mr. M. S. Andrews to receive and receipt for the pension allowed and request that he remit same to M. S. Andrews - Order Mail in check at Crawfordville Georgia

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 28 day of August 1905.

Executed in the presence of

M. S. Andrews

Ordinary

Application of James F. Reid for pension 11/7/1905
The first day of application was made in the office of the ordinary at Crawfordville, Georgia, on August 28, 1905. The application was not denied until the 11th day of October, 1905. The application was then referred to the Board of Pensions, which on the 14th day of October, 1905, advised that the application was not granted. The application was then referred to the Board of Pensions, which on the 17th day of October, 1905, advised that the application was not granted. The application was then referred to the Board of Pensions, which on the 20th day of October, 1905, advised that the application was not granted.

Reid, James F.
Taliaferro County
11/7/1905

No. _____

INVALID SOLDIER'S PENSION, 1905

Name James F. Reid
 County Taliaferro
 Co. D 45 Georgia Regt.

Disability _____
 Amount, \$ _____ 190

JOHN W. LINDSEY,
 Commissioner of Pensions.

WARRANT HANDED TO _____

Ordinary will verify Name of Applicant, Company and Regiment on back as indicated above.

John W. Lindsey
 11/26/1905

Form No. 1.

FOR USE OF APPLICANTS WHO HAVE NOT HERETOFORE DRAWN.

STATE OF GEORGIA,

Taliaferro County,

PERSONALLY appears James F. Reid of said Taliaferro

County, State of Georgia, who being duly sworn, says on oath that he was born on the Fifteenth day of

December 1831, that he is a bona fide citizen and resident of Georgia, and has been

continuously since the 14 day of December 1831, that he enlisted

in the military service of the Confederate States (as a Volunteer) on the

Fifth day of May 1862, during the war between the States, and

served in Company 10 of 49 th Georgia Volunteers

Edward S. Thomas Brigade, and was honorably discharged on the 10 day of

November 1863; that while engaged in such military service, and in line of duty in

the State of Virginia, on the day of July 1862

he was disabled or wounded as follows: In Spine & Kidneys, by carrying around

his Waist a loaded Cartridge Box weighing 10.12 lbs

Which, whilst, suffering from a violent attack of

Mumps, brought on Consumption of the Kidneys

known as Brights Disease of the Kidneys, and rendered

him unable to perform the duties of a Soldier,

from which he has suffered much all through life;

and is now permanently disabled; - Can not

work at any kind or class of labor. - Locomotion gone

Hearing. - gone; Eyesight - almost gone; - and with

Lumbago, or Sciatica, added to these ailments. Can

only see his way on bright sunshiny days and can

barely see at all on cloudy or dark days

Where was command surrendered? - at Appomatox, Virginia.

Was applicant present? - Yes If not, where

was he? at Home in Georgia How come there? By Transportation on the R.R.

And by whose authority? By Order of General Sherman, Confederate Authorities,

at Appomatox, Virginia.

Deponent desires to participate in the benefits of Section 1250 of the Code, and the Act amendatory thereof,

and makes application for the pension to which he is entitled for the year thereunder, ending October 26th, 190...

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the

28 day of August 1905 James F. Reid

M. S. Andrews Post Office Crawfordville, Georgia

Ordinary.

Note.—State fully nature of wound or character of disease which causes the disability, and explain particularly

the extent of the disability. If claim is based on disease, give full and correct history of disease, tracing it directly

to the service.

Note.—Do not trouble to mention wounds which do not disable.

Note.—The Ordinary will see that all blank spaces are filled when the affidavits are signed.

The Instructions as Set Out in the Notes Must be Observed.

- February 2, 1982) on August 7, 1921. Their child: Howard Bale, Jr. (May 26, 1922 - January 17, 1990). Howard Bale Sr. married (2) Frances Tula Carter (November 6, 1910 - _____) on July 15, 1940.

James F. Reid, Elizabeth C. (Tutt), Louis T. and Howard B. Reid appear in the 1900 federal census.²⁸⁴

Confederate Pension Application

On August 28, 1905, James F. Reid applied for a Confederate Invalid Soldier's Pension.²⁸⁵ Although the application was denied, it offers insight into his military service and health. The application notes that he enlisted on May 5, 1862, and was honorably discharged on about the 10th or 12th of November 1863. This differs slightly from his military file. The application continues that while serving in Virginia in July 1862, "he was disabled or wounded as follows: in the spine and kidneys, by carrying around his waist a loaded cartridge box weighing 10.12 pounds which, whilst, suffering from a violent attack of mumps, brought on consumption of the kidneys known as Brights Disease of the Kidneys, and rendered him unable to perform the duties of a soldier from which he suffered much, all through life; and, is now, permanently disabled; - can not work, at any kind, or class of labor. - locomotion gone; hearing gone; - eyesight almost gone; - and with lumbago, or sciatica, added to these ailments; can only see his way on bright sunshiny days and can barely see at all on cloudy or dark days."²⁸⁶

Witnesses recorded that "He was secretary of our company; - "D"- made out our muster and pay-rolls, and did the writing for our Captain W.F. Holden."²⁸⁷

²⁸⁴ 1900 Federal Census, Crawfordville, Taliaferro, GA, Enumeration District No. 74, Supervisor's District No. 10, page No. 3A; also NARA microfilm T623 223, Page 3A, Enumeration District 74.

²⁸⁵ James F. Reid, Invalid Soldier's Pension, 1905. Confederate Pension Applications, Georgia Confederate Pension Office, RG 58-1-1, Georgia Archives, Atlanta, GA (August 28, 1905).

²⁸⁶ James F. Reid, Invalid Soldier's Pension, 1905. Confederate Pension Applications, Georgia Confederate Pension Office, RG 58-1-1, Georgia Archives, Atlanta, GA (August 28, 1905).

²⁸⁷ James F. Reid, Invalid Soldier's Pension, 1905. Confederate Pension Applications, Georgia Confederate Pension Office, RG 58-1-1, Georgia Archives, Atlanta, GA (August 28, 1905).

AFFIDAVIT FOR THREE WITNESSES.

Form No. 2.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Taliaferro County.

PERSONALLY appear before me, the undersigned Ordinary in and for said County of Taliaferro... W. J. Combs, W. A. Hill, M. J. Taylor

under oath, that they are personally and well acquainted with James F. Reid... (2) Fourteenth day of December 18 31

He was Secretary of our Company, "D." made out our Muster and Pay-rolls, and did the writing for our Captain W. F. Holden; and the Murders in August 1862, and was much exposed... around his waist during the weeks fighting around Richmond, Virginia, and participated in 52 of the weeks that he, and from exposure, hard labor, his kidneys, bladder and other organs were overstrained to such extent as to bring on wasting away of kidneys and incapacity to hold his service...

Where was applicant's command surrendered? At Appomattox in Virginia

Was he with it? No Were all of you present? Yes

If not, where was he? At Home, in Georgia

Where were you all? We were with our command at Appomattox in Virginia

How do you know the facts you state to be true? Because we were within the most of the time from personal observation

He was honorably discharged or retired from the service on or about 14 day of November 1863

We have no interest in the recovery of a pension by him

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of August 1905

Note 1.—The Ordinary will see that the full text of the affidavit is understood by the witnesses, and that they are legally qualified to the same.

PHYSICIANS' AFFIDAVIT.

Form No. 3.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Taliaferro County.

PERSONALLY appear before me, the undersigned Ordinary of said County, M. J. Andrews... R. C. Rivers and A. S. Beazley

condition of applicant is as follows: His general health is broken down by means of wasting, and by means urinary disorders including kidney and bladder; added to this he has Rheumatism or Sciatica which impain locomotion. His eyesight and hearing are very poor. He might eat a case of general physical disability rendering him unable to work for a living.

We have treated applicant professionally for a period of years, and his condition, as above stated, does not arise from hereditary or congenital causes, or from vicious or intemperate habits.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of August 1905

Note 1.—State fully the physical condition and especially the extent of disability. If disability results from wounds or injury, state its location, character and present condition.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Taliaferro County.

I, M. J. Andrews, Ordinary of said County,

do certify that I am well acquainted with James F. Reid the applicant in the foregoing affidavit, and am well satisfied that the statements made by him in his said affidavit are true, and he is disabled, as he claims, and I know he is the individual he represents himself to be, and that he resides in this County and has been a bona fide resident since the 14th day of December 18 31

I also certify that the witnesses, to-wit: M. J. Combs, W. A. Hill and M. J. Taylor are persons of respectability, that their statements are worthy of full credit and belief, and that the full text of the affidavit was read to and understood by them before they signed the same.

Given under my official signature and seal, this 28th day of August 1905

All amending proofs must be executed with the same formality as original proofs, and the Ordinary must so certify.

On November 7, 1905, the pension office annotated his application. The handwriting is difficult to read, but my best interpretation is: "The fact that applicant is now alive is the best proof that the injury complained of was not consummated while in the line of duty in 1862. He provided substitute in August 1862 - left the service not entitled to the disabled pension."²⁸⁸

Death

James F. Reid died on April 4, 1910. He was buried the next day in plot H22r in Crawfordville Cemetery, Crawfordville, GA.

James Elisha Reid (1862 - 1920)

Early Life

James Elisha Reid was born on April 1, 1862, in Crawfordville, GA. According to a contemporary (July 24, 1885) newspaper notice, he lived for a brief time in Florida: "Mr. E.J. Reid, formerly of this place [Crawfordville], now of Florida, is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. James F. Reid."²⁸⁹ James E. Reid moved to Texas before 1890.

Marriage to (1) Anna P. Samow

On October 13, 1890, he married (1) Pauline Friedericke Anna [Anna Pauline, Annie] (August 15, 1874)²⁹⁰

²⁸⁸ James F. Reid, Invalid Soldier's Pension, 1905. Confederate Pension Applications, Georgia Confederate Pension Office, RG 58-1-1, Georgia Archives, Atlanta, GA (August 28, 1905).

²⁸⁹ Tad Evans. Greene County, Georgia, Newspaper Clippings, Volume II, 1874 - 1886. Savannah, GA: Tad Evans, 1999, p. 295.

²⁹⁰ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, International Genealogical Index / NA, Church records, 1847-1950, Erste Deutsche Evangelische Lutherische Kirche, Houston, TX, Fiche No. 1378361, Batch No. C539341, Source Call No. 1378361, 1847-1885.

- November 7, 1966) at Erste Deutsche Evangelische Lutherische Kirche, Houston, TX.²⁹¹ During 1892-1893, **James E. Reid** was a brakeman for the International & Great Northern Railroad. At that time, they boarded with **Anna P. (Samow) Reid's** mother, **Augusta Caroline (Gottschalk) (Samow) Rasch**, at 1303 Montgomery, Houston, TX²⁹² They had one child:

1. **James William Reid** (November 4, 1894 - March 9, 1959) who married **Augusta Krebs** (October 26, 1900 - March 23, 1946) on August 15, 1920, in Houston, TX.

James E. Reid and Anna P. (Samow) Reid separated on August 15, 1894. She was six months pregnant at the time. The couple divorced in 1895.

Marriage to (2) Mae B. Silver

In 1896, **James E. Reid** married (2) Mae B. Silver (February 1865²⁹³ - March 18, 1939²⁹⁴). They had one child:

1. Estelle Mae Reid (February 11, 1899 - September 11, 1971)²⁹⁵ suffered brain damage during the 1900 Galveston hurricane.²⁹⁶ She moved to the Kerrville State Hospital, Kerrville, TX, on May 7, 1951.²⁹⁷ She lived there the last 20 years of her life. She is buried in the Garden of Memories Cemetery, Kerrville, TX.²⁹⁸

The family appears in the 1900,²⁹⁹ 1910³⁰⁰ and 1920³⁰¹ census. In 1900-1901, **James E. Reid** was a railroad conductor and boarded at the Globe Hotel, Houston, TX.³⁰² He moved to Galveston, TX, about 1900.³⁰³

Death and Burial

James E. Reid died on July 4, 1920, in Galveston, TX.³⁰⁴ He was buried in Lakeview Cemetery, 3015 57th Street, Galveston, TX.

Death of Mae B. (Silver) Reid

Mae B. (Silver) Reid and Estelle M. Reid appear in the 1930 census.³⁰⁵ She was a florist. Mae (Silver) Reid died on March 18, 1939, from burns after her robe caught fire.³⁰⁶ ■

Reid

“James E. Reid, 51 years old, a resident of Galveston for the past twenty years, died yesterday morning at 1 o'clock at St. Mary's Infirmary. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Estelle Reid. Decedent was a native of Georgia. He was a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and members of that organization will act as pallbearers at the funeral services, which will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the residence, 8615 Avenue M. Rev. John W. Milton, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will officiate. Internment will be in Lakeview Cemetery.”¹ ■

¹ “Mortuary Record.” *The Galveston Daily News*, Monday, July 5, 1920, page 2, column 4.

²⁹¹ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, International Genealogical Index / NA, Church records, 1847-1950, Erste Deutsche Evangelische Lutherische Kirche, Houston, TX, Fiche No. 1378361, Batch No. M539341, Source Call No. 1378361.

²⁹² *Houston Directory, 1892-93*. Houston, TX: Morrison & Fourmy, 1892.

²⁹³ *1900 Federal Census*, Galveston 6th Ward, Galveston County, TX, Enumeration District No. 125, Supervisor's District No. -, Sheet No. 3A; also NARA microfilm T623 1637, Page 3A, Enumeration District 125.

²⁹⁴ Mae Ried, Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death, Harris County (March 20, 1939).

²⁹⁵ Estelle Mae Reid, Texas State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Standard Certificate of Death (September 16, 1971).

²⁹⁶ Notes of Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX). “Retarded - Could have been placed in home - No death record in Galveston. Howard Bale Reid said that she was 2 yrs. older than he and was brain damaged during 1900 hurricane.”

²⁹⁷ Estelle Mae Reid, Texas State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Standard Certificate of Death (September 16, 1971).

²⁹⁸ Estelle Mae Reid, Texas State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Standard Certificate of Death (September 16, 1971).

²⁹⁹ *1900 Federal Census*, Galveston 6th Ward, Galveston County, TX, Enumeration District No. 125, Supervisor's District No. -, Sheet No. 3A; also NARA microfilm T623 1637, Page 3A, Enumeration District 125.

³⁰⁰ *1910 Federal Census*, Galveston 7th Ward, Galveston County, TX, Enumeration District No. 42, Supervisor's District No. 7, page No. 6B; also NARA microfilm T624_1554, Page 6B, Enumeration District 42, Image 476.

³⁰¹ *1920 Federal Census*, Galveston Precinct 3, Galveston County, TX, Enumeration District No. 47, Supervisor's District No. 7, page No. 5B; also NARA microfilm T625_1806, Page 5B, Enumeration District 47, Image 117.

³⁰² *Houston Directory, 1900-01*. Houston, TX: Morrison & Fourmy, 1900.

³⁰³ James Elisha Reid, Texas State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Standard Certificate of Death (July 5, 1920).

³⁰⁴ James Elisha Reid, Texas State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Standard Certificate of Death (July 5, 1920).

³⁰⁵ *1930 Federal Census*, Galveston Galveston Ward 7, Galveston County, TX, Enumeration District No. 84-20, Supervisor's District No. 27, Sheet No. 2B; also NARA microfilm, Page 2B, Enumeration District 20, Image 153.0.

³⁰⁶ Notes of Virginia (Brown) (Hickman) Reid (Port Bolivar, TX).