



SOME of the **B**UZBEES and THEIR **B**EST **F**RIENDS

COMPILED BY Richard E. Buzbee

GOING WEST: BEYOND THE OLD WORLD

Some of The Buzbees and Their Best Friends was first published in a single volume for the family at Christmas 1967. The Second Edition was published for the family at Christmas 1983. Since that time, the increase in family data discovered or created, as well as the increase in the family, have allowed the expansion into multiple volumes. The original volume is now in Part 1-A and Part 1-B. This is Part 1-B, Volume 1, Going West: Beyond the Old World: 1180-1930.

Part 1-B is set in 12 pt. Palatino, using Power Macintosh 7600/120 and eMac computers.



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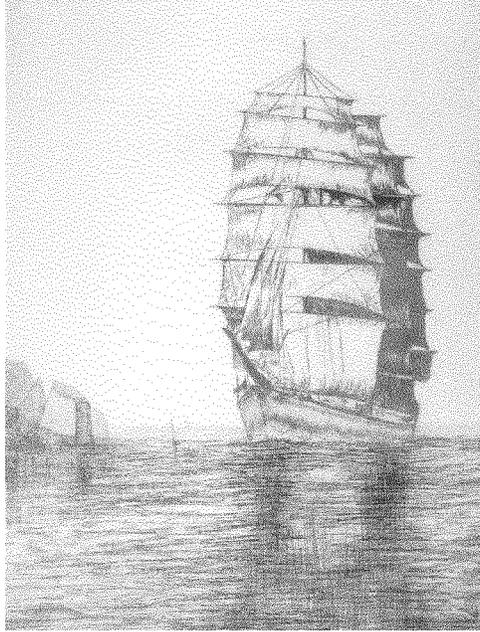
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SOME OF THE BUZBEES and THEIR BEST FRIENDS



From our Ship art collection: Artist is unknown

GOING WEST

VOLUME 1: Beyond the Old World:
PART 1-B: THE NEW WORLD: 1620-1930



THE SERIES

Some of the Buzbees and Their Best Friends

- VOLUME 1: **Going West**
PART 1-A: The Journey Begins, and After the Norman Invasion: 1180-1700s
PART 1-B: The New World: 1620-1930
- VOLUME 2: **Redbug Country**
The Darlings, Buzbees and Fordyce, Ark., in the 1900s
- VOLUME 3: **Box 493**
Beyond the Great Depression: 1931-1957
- VOLUME 4: **Olathe!**
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Dick's Editorials, Essays and Columns (PARTS 1 through 6)
- VOLUME 7: **Mostly Page 4**
Dick's Editorials, Essays and Columns (PARTS 7 through 14)
- VOLUME 8: **Going East**
Beyond the Old Deadlines: 1994 onward

Some of the Palmers and Their Best Friends

- VOLUME 9: **Apple Country**
They Planted a Town as well as Trees in Waverly, Mo.
- VOLUME 10: **Family Recipes**
Marie's Letters, Notes & Ideas: 1932-1993



GOING WEST (PART 2)

The Buzbees

Benjamin Busby (d. 1815), William Busby (d. before 1782), John Buzbee (ca.1737-1778)
Some of the Buzbees in the Revolutionary War
Jacob (ca. 1760-1839), Joshua (1806-1875), and Edgar Farrior (1869-1951)
Permelia Fry (1841-1912)
Edgar Andrew Buzbee (1906-1978)

The Saunders

Family legends: New research makes a few changes
A martyr, an admiral, and a couple of young pirates
The Rookes, Rukes, Rooks, Driskells of Ireland and America
The Sanders in Colonial America
Joel Sanders (ca. 1720-1782)
Benjamin Sanders (1746-1822)
Thomas Saunders (ca. 1780-1848)
Lindsey Saunders (1806-1865)
Lindsey Saunders, Jr. (1836-1897) & Mary Elizabeth Justice (1841-1898)
Jennie Justice Saunders (1880-1964)
Poems by Mama Buzbee: "The Buzbees," and others

PART 6

Benjamin Busby...a very long life

Benjamin Busby moves to South Carolina from Maryland, 1745-1750

Benjamin learns about Saxe Gotha

Acquires large tracts of land

Buys and sells.....and frees slave Ned

Benjamin dies in October 1815 at an age greater than 100



BENJAMIN BUSBY--lived beyond 100

(born 1699-1710?, died 1815)



BENJAMIN BUSBY was born in Maryland near the start of the 18th century. By his recollections, or those of his family, it was in 1699. Perhaps it was in the decade that followed. He married Susanah, and moved to South Carolina in about 1745.

Near the time that Benjamin left Maryland, James Busby died in Maryland. James Busby was a bachelor, and may have been the James Busby who had been bound to Richard White for 5 years for his 1729 transportation at age 22 to Maryland from St. James, Westminster. He had been a clerk and book-keeper.

(The Complete Book of Emigrants 1700-1750, Peter Wilson Coldham, Gen. Pub. Co.)

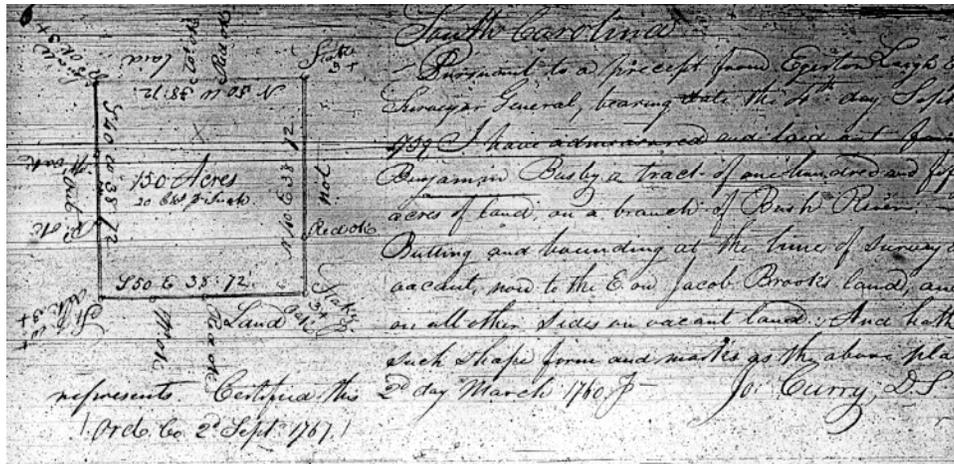
In South Carolina, Benjamin Busby bought, sold, and freed slaves, and acquired large tracts in the mid 1700s. These tracts included 972 acres on Great Branch, 650 acres on Rocky Swamp, and 1,000 acres on Chinquapin Creek. The irregularly shaped tract on Great Branch was located just north of what is now South Carolina Highway 400, and about 8 miles west of the present city of Orangeburg.

(Margaret Waters, of 12702 Golf Club Dr., Savannah, Georgia 31419-2614, mapped the locations of three Benjamin Busby tracts, from data supplied t by family researcher Kay Harmsen. In mapping the area, Margaret Waters used "Item 7, State Plats, vol. 43, p. 393, 28 August 1812" and stated in a note to REB in 2001 that "These grants were all made by the state. There is an index to state plats available (different than the combined Com Index which has colonial plats), but I do not have access to it. I do know that there were a lot of Busbee grants from the state, though."(The age, birthplace, and length of residence in the state were established by Edgefield, South Carolina Obit Book, 29 October 1815, cited by Jabe Fincher, Jr., Ancestry.com, 2002)



(Map locating a 972-acre tract owned by Benjamin Buzbee on Great Branch, in South Carolina. Scale: 3.03 miles to the inch. Margaret Waters)

Benjamin was well acquainted with the settlement of Saxe Gotha, though there is no record that he sought a town lot in Saxe Gotha as did William Busby, who arrived in the Saxe Gotha area in or before 1748. In his old age, Benjamin would be called upon to testify in a land dispute about the early settlement.



SOUTH CAROLINA

Pursuant to a precept from Egerton Leigh, Esq., Surveyor General, bearing date the 4th day Sept. 1759, I have admeasured and laid out for Benjamin Busby a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land, on a branch of Bush River: Butting and bounding at the time of survey on vacant land, to the E on Jacob Brook's land, and on all other sides on vacant land; And hath such shape form and marks as the above plat represents. Certified this 2d day March 1760

(Ord. bo. 2d Sept. 1767)

Jo: Curry, D. S

1763 Benjamin Busbee sold "a certain negroe wench, Chloe, a slave," to Joseph Curry, Esq., on 20 June 1763. (Curry, presumably, was still the colony's deputy surveyor.) The document of sale:

"Know all men by these presents that Benjamin Busbee of the county and province aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of One hundred and twenty five pounds current lawful money to me in hand paid by the said Joseph Curry, Esq., of the county aforesaid the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and myself therewith fully and intirely satisfied have

Bargained and sold and by these presents do bargain and sell and as she runs or may be found, do hereby deliver to the said Curry one certain negroe wench Chloe a slave to have and to hold the said negroe wench slave to the said Joseph Curry his Heirs Exors administrators of assigns and I the said Benjamin Busbee do for my self my Executors administrators the above negroe slave hereby to the said Joseph Curry his heirs & assigns shall and will warrant and forever defend.

IN WITNESS whereof I do hereby put my hand and seal this 20th June 1763 and third year of His Majesty's Reign.

Witness

Edward Jones
John Handasyde

his

Benjamin X Busbee
mark

The document was confirmed by John Hamilton, "one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Craven county."

(Craven County, S. C., Miscellaneous Records, Book 86B, p. 1004, Charleston County Courthouse)

1767 Benjamin Busby received 150 acres in Craven County in 1767; 150 acres, Berley County, 1767; 400 acres, Broad River, 1772. 1773: Benjamin Busbey transfers 100 acres to Miles Busby, 5-6 March 1773.

Meeting of Tuesday 7 January 1772:

Petitions praying to have Warrants of Survey were presented and read:

Benjamin Busby.....400 acres.....in South Carolina

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Vol. VII, 1771-1774, by Brent Holcomb)

S. Carolina: Miles Buzbee 100 acres.....

A Memorial exhibited by Miles Buzbee to be registered in the Auditor's Office Pursuant to the Act of Assembly in that Case made and provided of a plantation or tract of Land Containing 100 Acres Situate in Craven County in St. Mark's Parish on the North Side of Broad river and is part of a tract of 250 Acres of Land now well known by the name of the Land formerly run by Henry Bird Originally Granted the 17th day of Oct. 1761 to John Hunt & Conveyed by him to Benjamin Buzbee by lease & Release bearing date respectively the 30th & 31st days of October 1767 & by said Buzby Conveyed by lease and release bearing date respectively the 5th & 6th days of March 1773 to Miles Buzbee the Memorialist Pro Money per 100 Acres. In Witness Whereof he hath hereunto Set his hand the 4th day of May 1773.

Miles Busbey
mark

Meeting of Wednesday 2 September 1767:

Petitions praying to have Warrants of Survey were presented and read:

Benjamin Busby.....150 acres.....in Craven County

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Vol. VI, 1766-1770, by Brent Holcomb)

1807 Benjamin Busby avoided jury duty in about 1807, by telling the court that he was 103 years old "some time ago." The record from 1808 was:

Benjamin Busby, in Edgefield, Swore to his age 103, some time ago, to be excused from duty as a jurymen (Age) 104

(Some Old South Carolinians in 1808, by The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, SCMAR, Volume VIII, No. 2, Spring 1980, as posted on the internet by Gaila and Jim Merrington, 16 February 2000)

He was, however, no stranger to the courts: About that time, he testified in a land dispute about the then 50-year-old Saxe-Gotha settlement. The land dispute, "Robert Starke vs. the Province of South Carolina," centered on the area to which William Busby and Benjamin Busby had come just prior to 1750. Saxe Gotha no longer exists, but it was near present day Columbia. From a county history, *The Annals of Newberry*:

"Busby, who died in Edgefield at an age said to be greatly above 100, was another of the witnesses (at the trial) and proved on the trial the building of the fort for the protection of the settlers. He was also, I suppose, a Palatine."

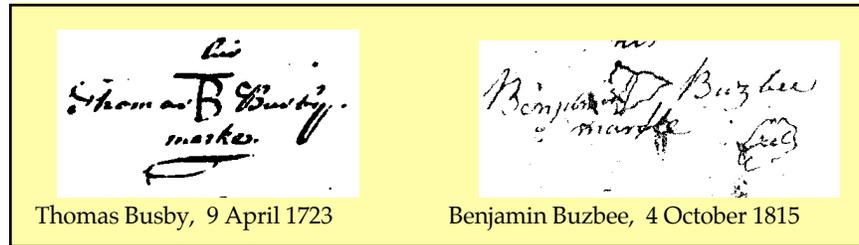
(State v. Starke, 3rd Brev., 106, ca. 1800, from *The Annals of Newberry: Historical, Biographical and Anecdotal*, Charleston, S.C., Courtenay, 1850, rev. 1892).

(The supposition that Benjamin Busby was a "Palatine" (German) was probably based on the fact that Saxe Gotha had been largely German. However, the Busby land (William, Benjamin) happened to have been granted among the Germans...because that is where the royal councillors wanted to provide land for the new settlers.

(Edgefield County at the start of the 1800s, was home county of Jeremiah, Zachariah and Needham Busby. Jeremiah and Zachariah lived near each other and later seem to have moved to the same county in Mississippi.
(Newberry, S. C. County Records, 1746-1785, pp. 28, 29, 30 of March Court 1787)

1815 After (possibly) living briefly in the 17th century, the entire 18th century, and 15 years in the 19th century, Benjamin Buzbee began to write his will. Early on, he thanked God for giving him the time to do it:

"....Blessed be Allmighty God for the chance to make and publish this my last will and testament...." he wrote on 4 October. He signed his will with a mark, which is fascinating, because it is much more than a simple X. Compare his marke with that of Thomas Busby, whose will was recorded 9 April 1723, back in Prince George County, Virginia:



Thomas Busby, 9 April 1723

Benjamin Buzbee, 4 October 1815

His will:

Be it Remembered that I Benjamin Buzbee of Edgefield District in the State of South Carolina being weak in Body But of Sound and perfect Mind and Memory Blessed be Allmighty God for the chance to make and publish this my Last will and testament in Manner and form following viz. first I desire that my negro man slave named Ned be set free and do hereby give and Bequeath unto the said Negro man Ned his freedom to be freely emancipated or set free immediately after my Decease

Secondly I give and Bequeath to my Beloved wife Susannah Buzbee one Bay mare call'd the old mare and fifty bushells corn

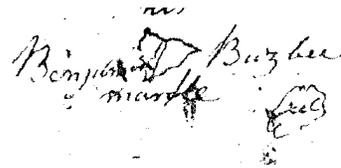
Be it Remembered that I Benjamin Buzbee of Edgefield District in the State of South Carolina being weak in Body But of Sound and perfect Mind and Memory Blessed be Allmighty God for the chance to make and publish this my Last will and testament in Manner and form following, viz.,

First, I Desire that my Negro man slave named Ned be Set free and do hereby give and Bequeath unto the said Negro man Ned his freedom to be freely emancipated or set free Imediately after my decease.-----

Secondly, I give and Bequeath to my **Beloved wife, Susanah Buzbee** one Bay mare called the old mare and all my stock of n-- cattle and fifty bushells corn---

Thirdly, I give my **Beloved son Benjamin Buzbee** all my plantation and tract of land where on I now live, on both sides of the creek suposed to be one hundred and nine acres on his paying my **son Reese Buzbee** four hundred dollars, which four hundred dollars I give and Bequeath to the said Reese Buzbee-----

Fourthly, I give and Bequeath my **Beloved son Miles Buzbee** one hundred Bushells of corn---and do hereby constitute and appoint Nathan Norris and Angil Sawyer the sole Executors of this my Last will and Testament, hereby revoking all other wills and testaments. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fourth day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifteen and 40th year of American Independence."

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Benjamin Buzbee". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background. There are some faint marks and a small circular stamp or seal to the right of the signature.

Sign and believed by the said Benjamin Buzbee to be his Last Will and Testament in front of us who at his request have hereunto subscribed our names
Jaeck Dominick

her
Catirene X Dominick
marke

(Copy provided by Gaila Merrington, 16 Thomas Street, McMahons Point, NewSouth Wales, Australia 2060, in April 2000.)

BENJAMIN BUSBY DIES /SLAVE NED IS EMANCIPATED

1815 LESS THAN 19 DAYS after writing and signing his will, Benjamin Busby died. on 4 October 1815. His family filed the will for probate in Edgefield County, S. C., on 23 October 1815, and on 20 November recorded the sale of the estate's personal property.

In that sale, buyers were recorded as Susannah Buzbie, Reese Buzbie, Ansil Sawyer, Philip Buzbie, Nathan Norris, Drucilar Buzbie, Miles Buzbie, Benjamin Hartley, and Wm. Reese Buzbie.

The family also promptly set about complying with Benjamin's primary request, that the slave Ned be set free. Susannah, Benjamin, Jr., and son-in-law Lewis Sawyer sent "South Carolina Petition Number 131," dated 29 November 1815, to the Senate and House of Representatives, asking that Ned be emancipated.

(South Carolina General Assembly S165015, 1815, Number 131, as provided me by Wayne Busbice, 2005) (Edgefield, South Carolina obit book, 29 October 1815, as cited by Jabe Fincher Jr., Ancestry.com, internet, 2002; and Edgefield County Estate Papers, Box 4, Package 118, Kathy Kendricks.)

Slavery records compiled by The University of North Carolina at Greensboro confirm that Benjamin and Susanah Busby were early slave owners in America.

The North Carolina records also show that one Busby, John Busby, had been a slave.

Benjamin Buzbee used his will to bestow freedom for his slave, Ned. The other Busby families presumably owned slaves, but the records are unclear: The record of Benjamin Buzbee and the other families shows:

1815: Benjamin Buzbee and his wife, Susanah Buzbee of South Carolina. Benjamin, white male, died in 1815.

1821: Thomas Busby, white male, North Carolina.

1829: John Busby, black male, age about 80 in 1829, had been a soldier. (See details of his Revolutionary War exploits in South Carolina, for which Congress granted him a pension in 1830. Pages 298-300, Book 1-B)

1833: Daniel Busby, white male, Missouri. Francis Menard and Daniel, white male, Missouri. Slave names: Mary, female, owned from 1833; Virginia, female, owned from 1833; Victoire, female, owned from 1833; and Elizabeth, female, owned from 1833.

1854: Nathan Busby, Jr., white male, Texas.

1855: Margaret McWilliams Busby, white female, Mississippi. Slavename: Mary, purchased in 1852.

(Record added by Monica Buzbee, in her research into the Wilbanks family. Digital Library on American Slavery: The University of North Carolina, Greensboro. Maintained by ERIT, University Libraries, UNCG <https://library.uncg.edu/slavery/pDetailsNew.aspx?pid=150590&s=>)

THE SONS of Benjamin and Susanah Buzbee:

1. Benjamin Busby

1778: Benjamin Busby enlisted on 18 July 1778 in Third Regiment, South Carolina.

(Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution, Bobby Gilmer Moss, p127; N. A. 853 (Rolls of the South Carolina Continental Regiments 1775-1783, Washington DC, National Archives, M246, Roll 89)

1779: Ben Busby was listed as "sick" in General Hospital, on 29 March, as part of Capt. Samuel Rowarth's Company, King's Rangers, Savannah, Ga. *Was this Ben, the son of Benjamin Busby? Several land transactions have been recorded for Benjamin in the period. None that I have seen refers to a Benjamin JR, or Benjamin SR. On his death, Benjamin SR gave to Benjamin (Jr) his 109-acre estate.*

(Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Murtie June Clark, Genealogical Pub. Co., p. 71)

1820: B. Busby surveyed Orangeburgh County, for publication of a map in 1825, "Mill's Atlas." The map shows the location of "Busby" as well as nearby "100 mile pond" and "Travelers' Rest." The location appears to be Busby's home site, which he had inherited five years earlier from his father, Benjamin.

In 1820, the federal census showed that Benjamin was living in Orangeburg Co., S. C. in a household that included 3 slaves, 3 sons (aged 10-16), 1 son (16-26) 2 daughters (10-16) 1 daughter (16-26) and wife? (26-45).

2. Reese Busby

Family researcher Wayne Busbice has outlined his connections to Benjamin Busby, Sr., as:

- a. William Reese Busbee (b. abt 1770, d. 1844 as cited in will)
- b. Allen Busby (b. 1798, d. 1878, as cited in court and land records)
- c. Oliver Allen Busby Rusheon (b. 1850, d. 1921)
- d. O. O. Busbice (b. 1893, d. 1943)
- e. Wayne Busbice (b. 1929)

With good reason, there was a major family name change with Oliver Allen Busby in 1899:

Oliver Busby flees Georgia, changes family name after fatal shooting

BY WAYNE and ROGER BUSBICE

"In 1882, Oliver Allen Busby married Mary Frances Byrd, the descendant of a distinguished line of Thompsons and Murrays with close connections to the Sangster family. The wedding took place in the town of Vienna which served as the county seat of Dooly County, Georgia.

"Mary Frances Byrd Busby was related to the Sangster family through the first marriage of her mother, Martha Thompson. It was her mother's intention that her land would be divided equally among all four of her children. The Sangsters, however, opposed the plan. Eventually it was decided that Mary Frances and Oliver would indeed get an equal share. Nevertheless, Will Sangster refused to accept the outcome and, reportedly, threw the legal documents dividing the land into the fireplace. Oliver reacted with a gunshot which struck Will Sangster in the arm. Oliver took his family to Laurens County, Georgia and there a feud developed over a land deal with a state official named MacArthur.

"In July 1896, Dr. August MacArthur, a relative of the state official, began to denounce Oliver Allen Busby throughout the community. Various stories exist which imply that the doctor told lies (or possibly, partial truths) indicating that Oliver was less than scrupulous about land claims and marriage vows.

"Oliver confronted Dr. MacArthur at the Burch home where the doctor resided. Reports indicate that MacArthur apologized and promised to undo the harm he had done, and the two walked some distance from the house. A short time later, a series of shots rang out, and Dr. MacArthur was found dead with three bullets in his back. Afterwards, Oliver declared that, as they walked, he had reached down to untangle the reins of his horse from the animal's hooves, and MacArthur struck him on the head. In reaction, Oliver drew his revolver and opened fire.

A DEPUTY SHERIFF

"Oliver Allen Busby was generally well-regarded and had served as a deputy sheriff. Many citizens believed that Oliver had acted in self defense while others insisted that he was a murderer. Monthly, the county sheriff would arrive on the farm to serve an arrest warrant, but Oliver hid in a false floor in the corn crib. In 1898, the disgruntled MacArthur family hired Pinkerton detectives to find Oliver and arrest him.

"The arrival of the Pinkertons created a threat to Oliver's liberty and to his family's security. Oliver left the family and traveled to Louisiana with a friend, Joe Wright. There in December 1899 he purchased land, told the people in the community that he was a widower named Rusheon, and indicated that he was fond of a widower with six children who would soon be joining him.

"Joe Wright returned to the Busby farm in Georgia to

guide Mary Frances and the children (Seaborn, Elton, Oates, Emery, Pauline and Eva Maebelle) to their new home.

RE-MARRIED AT CHRISTMAS

"En route, they changed their names from Busby to Busbice. The family was reunited on Christmas Day 1899 and the parents were remarried with Oliver identified as "Allen B. Rusheon" and his wife as "Mary Frances Busbice."

"Eventually five more children were born by the name of Rusheon: Joe, L. B. Alden, T. O. and Violet. "Mr. Rusheon's" fugitive status required that the family secret be maintained, and not until they reached maturity were the children, named Busbice and Rusheon, informed that they were indeed full, not half, siblings. Oliver Allen Busby Rusheon carried a revolver until the day he died in 1921."

3. Miles Busby

Miles received 100 acres on 5-6 March 1773 from Benjamin (his father?). Old enough then to use the land? 20 years old? If so, b. ca. 1753)

S. Carolina: Miles Buzbee 100 acres.....

A Memorial exhibited by Miles Buzbee to be registered in the Auditor's Office Pursuant to the Act of Assembly in that Case made and provided of a plantation or tract of Land Containing 100 Acres Situate in Craven County in St. Mark's Parish on the North Side of Broad river and is part of a tract of 250 Acres of Land now well known by the name of the Land formerly run by Henry Bird Originally Granted the 17th day of Oct. 1761 to John Hunt & Conveyed by him to Benjamin Buzbee by lease & Release bearing date respectively the 30th & 31st days of October 1767 & by said Buzby Conveyed by lease and release bearing date respectively the 5th & 6th days of March 1773 to Miles Buzbee the Memorialist Pro Money per 100 Acres. In Witness Whereof he hath hereunto Set his hand the 4th day of May 1773.

his
Miles Busbey
mark

Meeting of Tuesday 4 May 1773: Petitions praying to have Warrants of Survey were presented and read:

John Busby.....150 acres.....in South Carolina

Miles Busby.....200.....in South Carolina

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Vol. VI, 1766-1770, by Brent Holcomb, p. 251)

1773: So. Carolina

Pursuant to a warrant from Jno. Bremar, Esq., D. S. Gen: dated 4th day of May 1773, I have admeasured & laid out unto Miles Busbey a Tract of Land, containing 200 Acres in Craven County on the N. E. side of Broad River, upon the Drains thereof Bounding S. Eward on Lands of Robert Hawthorn, and S. West on Lands laid out to David Jackson, & N. W.rd on Lands of James Hawthorn, and N. Ewrd on vacant land, and hath shape & mark, as the above Plat represents....this 28th Day of May 1773

P. Wm Winn, D. S.

(South Carolina Colonial Land Plats, Volume 13, Page 450, Roll ST 48)

In 1810, M. Busbey was living in Orangeburg Co., S. C., with a family that included his wife? (aged 26-45), 2 sons (0-10), 2 sons (10-16), 1 son (16-26) and a daughter (10-16). In 1830, Miles Busby was living alone in Orangeburg County. He died in 1831.

1831 Probate papers filed 7 November 1831 listed Susannah Busbee, with administration to John Busbee.

(Extensive genealogical studies on descendants of the Benjamin Busby family have been completed by Gaila Merrington and Kathy Kendricks, as provided to me by Wayne Busbice, 29813 Morwen Place, Wesley Chapel, Florida 33543.)



BENJAMIN BUSBY's Revolutionary War activities are not known, though he or his son, Benjamin, may have been a "Ben Busby" who served with the Royalists, or a "Benjamin Busby" who served with the Rebels.

BENJAMIN BUSBY ENLISTS IN COL. MOYLAN'S REGIMENT

Some 500 miles to the north of central South Carolina, Benjamin Busby enlisted 14 February 1777 in the Continental Army as a private. He had been recruited by Capt. Moore Fauntleroy, of the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons under the command of Col. Stephen Moylan in Pennsylvania.

Pvt. Busby served throughout the war, and was paid £65.15.5; \$141.60; \$100; and \$50.75, during and at the end of the war. He received a final payment of \$80 on 30 August 1784 as the "balance of a settlement between the United States and us for Gratuity allowed the non commissioned Officers & privates who served to the end of the war," as reported by the two officer-agents for the "late" Pennsylvania Line (*the Light Dragoons of the 4th Cavalry Regiment, Pennsylvania, Continental Troops.*) Pay in arrears included 6% interest.

In addition, Pvt. Busby earned the right to Donation Lands. The formal authorization was later compiled and recorded at Harrisburg, 27 February 1830.

(www.footnote.com/image/10697571/10697366/ and others. REB. March 2011)

MOYLAN'S CAVALRY: A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE

Col. Moylan's 4th Regiment of the Continental Army was organized with Pennsylvania as the lead state, and Pvt. Benjamin Busby served with William Darling throughout the conflict. Pvt. Benjamin Busby was described as a farrier.

(<http://www.footnote.com/image/#3186650>)

WILLIAM BUSBY'S activities, and those of other members of the family, have been recorded:

William Busby, Constable

William Busby and family move to South Carolina from Virginia in 1748
Life in central South Carolina just before and at the time of the Busbys' arrival
Orphans, slaves, an enterprising preacher who should've kept quiet
A grant for 600 acres.....in a spot where there weren't 600 acres
William Busby asks for a town lot in Saxe Gotha as a substitute
Constable Busby transports a felon to jail in Charleston
Crime and Punishment in colonial South Carolina
The Constable is on the wrong side in the Revolution
Constable Busby is hanged by the Patriots/Rebels
Other Busbys---Their sons? Kinfolk?



1720: HIS MAJESTY'S EMPIRE ACROSS THE WESTERN OR ATLANTIC OCEAN

North America, from Carolina to Newfoundland, was displayed in a 1720 map for the King, in this engraving by S Parker, London. The scale was 60 miles to 1 inch. (Records of the Colonial Office, Commonwealth and Foreign and Commonwealth Offices, Empire Marketing Board, and related bodies, Records of the Chief Clerk's and General Departments)

WILLIAM BUSBY

(died [murdered] prior to 1782)



WILLIAM BUSBY may have been born about 1715, possibly in Virginia. Names of his father and mother are not known, but potential fathers or grandfathers with Virginia connections include:

1. **Jeffrey Busby (born 1671, Surry County, probable son of Capt. Thomas Busby, d. ca. 1709).** Jeffrey was living with "Mr. Tho. Busby" in Surry County, when he was 23, in 1694. He died in or before 1709.

2. **Thomas Busby an Indian (born 1674).** Last record found so far of Thomas Busby an Indian showed him at age 16 living in the Caulfield household in Surry County.

3. **A Busby son of Dr. Robert Busby** who was a surgeon and brother of Capt. Thomas Busby. Robert Busby's arguments with the Hux family generated many court records. Dr. Robert Busby died in 1674 in Maryland. At the time, his wife was pregnant.

4. **A Busby son of John Busby.** A possible son of John Busby, if he existed, could have been in his 20s or 30s at the estimated time of William Busby's birth. In 1715 in Bertie County, N. C., two counties south of Surry County, Va., John Busby died. The inventory of his will is in North Carolina State Wills 1712-1722, Book 2, pp. 208-209.

5. **A Busby son of Walter Busby.** Walter was transported to America by Capt. Thomas Davis prior to 1651.

6. **A Busby son of James Busby.** James Busby leased a tobacco house in 1660 from one of Thomas Busby's inlaws, Peter Gray.

7. **Some other Busby,** either in the colonies, or still back in England or Scotland. The connection of William Busby to Benjamin Busby is not known, but the two men are most likely related.

8. **And there may have been a direct Pennsylvania connection.....**with yet another Thomas Buzby and William Buzby: In 1736, Thomas Buzby was guardian to William Buzby, and agreed to the apprenticeship of William to John Knowles, all with the approval of William Buzby's (foster?) "parents," William and Elizabeth Wells.

THIS INDENTURE made the Tenth Day of april ano Dom one Thousand Seven hundred and Thirty Six BETWEEN William Wells of the County of Philadelphia, yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife and William Buzby Son of the said Wm. and Elizabeth of the one part and John Knowles of the County aforesaid, yeoman of the other part

WITNESSETH that the said Wm. Wells and Elizabeth his wife with the free and voluntary will and Consent of their said Son and with the approbacion and Consent of Tho: Buzbey--his Guardian

HAVE put and bound the said William Buzby an apprentice or Servant unto the said John Knowles his Executors administrators and assigns after the (manner?) of an apprentice to devil and serve from the Day of the Date hereof for and During and with the full end and Term of Six years Eight months and fifteen Days from thence next ensuing and fully to be Compleat Ended During all which Term the said Wm. Wells for himself his heirs Executors and administrators Doth hereby covenant promise and grant to and with the said John Knowles his Executors Administrators and Assigns:

That he the said Wm. Buzby his said Master his Executors administrators and Assigns well and faithfully Shall Serve and in all things Shall bear and behave himself as a Good and faithful Servant During the said Term

And the said John Knowles for himself his Executors Administrators and Assigns Doth Covenant promise and grant to and with the said William Buz...Executors Administrators or Assigns by these present That he the said John Knowles his Executors Administrators and Assigns Shall and will Teach and Instruct his said apprentice or Servant in the art Business and Imploy of Husbandry and at the end of the said Term Shall and will give unto the said William Buzby Two good Suits of apparel The one of which shall be now. And also a Good young Cow and half a Dozen of good Sheep and six months nights schooling.

IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to thse presents have (interchangably?) set their hands and Seals herewith the Day and year first above written.

SEALED AND DELIVERED (The words "Six monthes nights Schooling was fit? before Sining and Sealing)

William Wells, Elizabeth Wells, William Busby
(his, her, his marck)

Robert Hajuer(?), Martrail(?) Lig..(?), Thomas Buzby

(The indenture was researched by Jim Buzbee, Centennial, Colorado, at the Library of Congress, June 2007)

SOME OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BUZBYS

1690 Shortly after 3 p.m., on 12 February 1690, John Buzby petitioned the Council in Philadelphia to order a partition of the estate of his late father-in-law, so that the children of Christopher Taylor could dispose of the property before it "perished." He asked the Council to supervise the distribution to the children (and to Referees) Arthur Cook and Samll Richardson.

(Council Minutes, Philadelphia Council, 1690, via Footnote: www.footnote.com/image/23848362, February 2010, REB)

1764 Grace Buzbee married William Evans on 5 November 1764.

1781 William Buzby, Sr., William Buzby, Jr., Abraham Buzby, Sr., Abraham Buzby, Jr., and Isaac Buzby were Philadelphia County farmers.....with tax valuations on their land ranging up to £1,247. (That's about \$200,000 today). William Buzby, Jr., was operating the estate of Doctor Rusk. His father, William Sr., was levied a tax of £15.16.3 on his farm valued at £1,129. Abraham Buzby, Sr., had a farm valued at £525, with a tax of £7.3.0; his son, Abraham, Jr., a tax of £6.0.0. Isaac Buzby was reported with the slightly more valuable farm at £1,247, and taxes of £17.9.2.

(Effective Tax Supply, county of Philadelphia 1781, via Footnote: www.footnote.com/image/3541032, February 2010, REB)

1814 Pvt. Hezekiah Buzby served in a Pennsylvania company of infantry, the State Guards, commanded by Capt. Henry Meyers, as part of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. The regiment was commanded by Col. Clement C. Biddle. It began its service 17 September 1814. His service was recorded at Camp Dupont on 7 October 1814, when he received his pay. It was \$6. It was paid by the state.

(War of 1812, Penn. Volunteers, via www.footnote.com/image/3197997 and 3075033, February 2010, REB)

VIRGINIA, however, was the destination of William Busby, his family, and other Busbys as they sought land provided by the Colonial officials in the mid 1700s.

A FAMILY with 10 CHILDREN by 1748



1748 William Busby was married and had a family of 10 children

by 1748. No slaves. He was living in Virginia. At that time, they were getting ready to move to what presented itself as a better opportunity: South Carolina.

By then, South Carolina colonial authorities had begun to encourage settlement in the interior of the province. One reason was the lingering effect of a slave revolt nine years earlier in the Stono River area. In that area, the blacks outnumbered white settlers 2 to 1, and revolted. Twenty one whites died. Incoming settlers were also eager to get away from the malarial swamps of coastal South Carolina.

(Encyclopedia Americana, vol. 25, p. 296)

The Busby family's wealth in 1748 is not known, but the area that William Busby chose to raise his large family was auspicious. The area's exports to and imports from Great Britain were protected by the British Navy, and led to unusual prosperity.

The first tract of land granted to William appears to have been near the fork of the Santee and Wateree rivers, with other family land holdings later near the present site of Columbia, and elsewhere in the interior. In 1748, the Busbys moved in among many "Swiss protestants" speaking German in the new Saxe-Gotha settlement.

(SEE 1767: "Unrest and Outrages Increase," about Page 252)

Here's a glimpse of life in the neighborhood just prior to the arrival of the Busbys:

1. Since the new immigrants from Switzerland didn't speak English, someone had to be found to help the local authorities translate:

"Meeting of Saturday the 5th March 1736/7

"For as much as it appears absolutely necessary to this Board That a discreet Vigilant and Understanding person should reside in or near the Township of Orangeburgh Amelia and Saxe Gotha now Inhabited by Swiss Protestants who being unacquainted with the English Tongue Labour under difficulties for what of a person that speaks their Language, and Christian Motte having offered his service to this Board and being well recommended and Qualifyd for that Service,

"It was ordered that the said Christian Motte have a Warrant for 100 acres and a Town Lott in such of the aforesaid Townships as he shall make Choice of and that he be allowed out of the Sinking fund ...£200 currency.."

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Brent H. Holcomb, SCMAR, Columbia, S. C., Vol. I: 1734/5-1748, p. 83)

(SPELLING: THE GERMAN CONNECTION)

(This German connection and language at Saxe Gotha may hint at the migration of the spelling of the Busby name. Gradually, the English spelling of "Busby," migrated, as family members, clerks, and recorders wrote it as it sounded or as it appeared to them in other writings: Family researcher James E. Busbee, Albuquerque, suggests that the "z" entered the spelling with Constable William Buzbee's family residence among the mostly Germans in the old Saxe Gotha Township. His theory is that as German-schooled clerks wrote the name, the German "z" gradually began to replace the English "s," while elsewhere, "Busby" migrated phonetically into Busbee, Busbie, Buzby, or Busbice.

(Family researcher Jacqueline Buzbee Davis believes that the change was more likely phonetic. She writes that the German "z" is pronounced "ts," but that the Buzbees were pronouncing their name with a "z" and the German neighbors converted that sound into the "ts," thereby leading to Busbee.

(SPELLING: A MUCH EARLIER CONNECTION)

(Going further back, Tom Buzbee, Centennial, Colo., in 2007 referred the matter to a friend, Erik, a Latin-translation expert, who concluded that the name " probably comes from "business town". The variation "Buskeby" is very close to the Old English "Bisguby", where "bisgu-" means "business" and "-by" means town or city. He also said that it's usually changed to u's, and that "bisgu-" could easily have shortened to just "bis-". The fact that the oldest Buzbees had the "de" before Buzbee makes it even more likely that it was the name of a town.")

2. **The new immigrants from Switzerland wanted a preacher, too,** and Bartholomew Zouberbhuler stepped forward with a plan to solve the problem: Hire him, further his education, and let him solicit even more new settlers from Germany for this new Orangeburgh area, he proposed to His Majesty's Council.

Meeting of 9th November 1743, Pp. 395-396

Read the Petition of Bartholomew Zouberbhuler shewing that there are a Great many Germans at Orangeburgh Santee and thereabouts who are very desirous to have the word of God preached to them, and their children, and who desire to be instructed in the True Religion, humbly prays that he may be sent to serve in one or two places to preach to them and to be supported with a Competent Salary until he shall be able to take a Voyage to England to be ordained by the Bishop of London,

and at the same time proposes to bring over with him a number of Germans w^{ch} he thinks may be as great a number as ever was brought at any time into this Province it being a Great Encouragem^t to them when they find that they may have the Gosple not only in their voyage, but also after their arrival in this Province, preached to them &C.

Upon reading the said Petition it was the opinion of his Majesty's Council, that providing the Petit^r do produce a Certificate from the Inhabitants of Orangeburgh of their desire to receive him as a preacher among them, and also a Certificate from the Ecclesiastical Commissary Mr. Garden of his qualifications to receive orders in the Church of England, and his engaging to go home to London to receive ordination and after that, to go to Germany to procure others of his Countrymen to Come over to Settle in this Province

That the sum of 500 pounds Currency be advanced him out of the Township fund, in order to enable him to perform the same.

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Brent H. Holcomb, SCMAR, Columbia, S. C., Vol. I: 1734/5-1748, p. 175)

The Rev'd Mr. Batholomew Zouberbhuler returned to the council 13 February 1744 with a Certificate from Mr. Garden:

Meeting of 13th February 1743/4, Pp. 74-76

These are to Certify whom it may concern in particular the Rt. Rev'd the Lord Bishop of London, that the Bearer Batholomew Zouberbhuler, a native of Apenzel in Swisserland, appears to me on Credible testimony to have resided in this province for the space of 7 years last past, and during that time to have been of good Life & behaviour as becometh a Candidate for holy orders &c. Signed Alex^r Garden. Feby 13th 1743.

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Brent H. Holcomb, SCMAR, Columbia, S. C., Vol. I: 1734/5-1748, p. 181)

The Rev'd Mr. Batholomew Zouberbhuler returned to the council 9 March 1744---but, this time, ran into a buzz saw. His neighbors (and prospective religious flock) didn't want him, and the council thought that he hadn't been quite candid about his proposed scheme. The Rev. Mr. Zouberbhuler and his scheme got nowhere.

Meeting of 9th March 1743/4

The Rev'd Mr. Bartholomew Zouberbhuler returned to the council:

Bartholomew Zouberbhuler attended his Excellency the Gov^r in Council, according to order, when the Gov^r gave to undersand that he had not acted well in the Exhibiting a Certificate from the Township of Orangeburgh, read at this board on November the 13th 1742 seeing that under the notion of having an Invitation to the ministry by the majority of that Township,

there was on the Contrary a latter memorial laid before the Board signed by near ninety of the Inhabitants and by far the majority of that Township, praying that Mr. Gissendanner their present minister might be continued to preach among them and that Mr. Zouberbhuler going to preach in the s^d Township and his design to be settled there as a Minister was not be their desire, on the Contrary had occasioned no small disturbance in the said Township.

That his proceedings with the Lt. Gov and Council in y^e s^d affair had not been with that Candor that might have been Expected from one who designed to take on Holy Orders & that therefore he ought to be contented with at Lease one half of what had been payed him by y^e Treasurer, and return the other 250£ or at any rate to procure a Joynt Security of one residing in Charlestown, that he would return the money in case he did not bring over the Forreign Protestants mentioned....whereupon Mr. Zouberbhuler withdrew.

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Brent H. Holcomb, SCMAR, Columbia, S. C., Vol. I: 1734/5-1748, p. 184)

3. What to do with orphans---after the risky overseas voyage.

Another example of life in the colonies at the time, and in the Busby family neighborhood, was detailed in a royal council report of 2 May 1750. The province made arrangements for seven orphans, all of whose parents had died on the ocean passage to South Carolina. Each was granted the customary 50 acres of land, with the church wardens of St. Philip's Parish charged with their immediate care:

Meeting of Wednesday A. M. 2 May 1750

The Humble Petition of John Casper Pressler in behalf of poor Orphan Children setting forth

That Jacob Excut aged 14 Years, Martin Excut aged 6 1/2 years, Barbary Excut aged 9 years, Margaret Rufin aged about 9 Years, Hannah Rufin aged 6 Years, George Coalt aged about 6 Years, Mary Ann Shippin aged about 5 Years, seven Orphans arrivd in Capt. Crawford their parents all dying in their passage are become entirely destitute of support, prays to direct the Surv'r Genl to run 50 acres of Land to each of the said Children and to grant them the Bounty of Provision and that the same may be paid into the Hands of the Master in Chancery to be put out to Interest or otherways applyd to their Benefit.

The Board considering the tender age of the Infants they Ordered that the Church Wardens of St. Philips Parish have the care of them and that Mr. Commissary Dart pay the half Bounty granted into their Hands for the use of the said children.

His Excellency then informed them that the Granting them the Land and Bounty did not Exempt them from paying their Passage for that Crawford had still demand upon them, but that when he did arrive a strict enquiry should be made into the grievances them complained of and if they were found to be true, he should be punished.

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Brent H. Holcomb, SCMAR, Columbia, S. C., Vol. II: 1748-1752, p. 137)

In the 34 days just before and after William Busby's official request for land in the new South Carolina settlement, from 20 December 1748 to 24 January 1749, the royal council considered petitions for land by 47 applicants, including William Busby. Of those 47, 13 owned slaves. William Busby was not one of them.

4. Slaves:

The council had begun to crack down on earlier residents who had manipulated their land grants by bringing in slaves, getting the 50-acre grants for each, and then selling the slaves to other settlers who also capitalized on the 50-acre grants.

Meeting of Monday the 19th January 1736/7

It appearing to this Board that several persons have brought Negroes Imported into this Province with an Intent to sell them again and before such sale have sworn and taken out warrants for fifty acres a head as their Family Right upon the said Negroes and immediately after have sold or Transferred such Slaves to others who also have taken out Land on the said Slaves.

It is ordered That no person for the future shall have any Warrant for Lands until oath made before a Magistrate that the Number of Slaves Sworn to is Bonafide of his Family and that he had no Intention at the time of buying the said Slaves to sell them again with a Twelve months after his taking out such Warrant and that the same be mentioned in the Certificate accordingly.

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Brent H. Holcomb, SCMAR, Columbia, S. C., Vol. I: 1734/5-1748, p. 77)

5. Brisk Land business:

Had the Busbys owned slaves, they would have been able to qualify for 50 acres of land for each slave, just as they qualified for 50 acres of land for William, his wife, and each of their 10 children. (600 acres).

Meeting of Monday the 19th January 1736/7

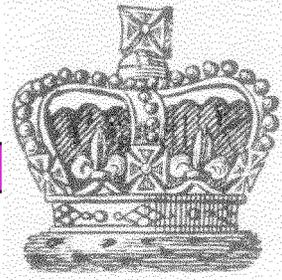
"Prior to the year 1755, land was granted to persons coming into the province of South Carolina on a 'headright' of 50 acres per person, whether they were male, female, free or slave, white or black."

(Introduction, Brent Holcomb, July 8, 1996, Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Vol. I: 1734/5-1748)

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE BUSBYS



1748 Having brought his large family to the Santee River from Virginia, William Busby asked the Governor and His Majesty's Council in South Carolina for 600 acres. On 20 December 1748, the request was approved,;



BEFORE HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL

READ THE PETITION of William Busby to his Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Members of His Majesty's Council setting forth that

the Petitioner came from Virginia and has settled himself and a large Family on the North side of Santee River in hopes of having a good Land

& has a wife and Ten Children & never had any Land granted him.

Therefore humbly prayed his Excellency and their Honors order to the Surveyor General to run out six hundred Acres of Land below Jackson Creek and that he may have a Grant for the same free of charge and the Bounty of Provisions and as he in duty bound would pray, etc.

The Petitioner appearing and being sworn and examined to the truth of what is set forth in the above Petition was ordered that the Deputy secretary prepare a warrant to the Surveyor General for administering & laying out to the Petitioner Six Hundred Acres of Land, below Jackson Creek, & that Mr. Commissary General do pay the charges thereof.

Mr. Commissary Dart having applied to the Board for Money to Reimburse him out of the Township fund on which he was in advance it was ordered That a Warrant be drawn for Five hundred Pounds/payable to the said Commissary Dart on the Public Treasurer which was done and signed accordingly, and is as follows, that is to say.

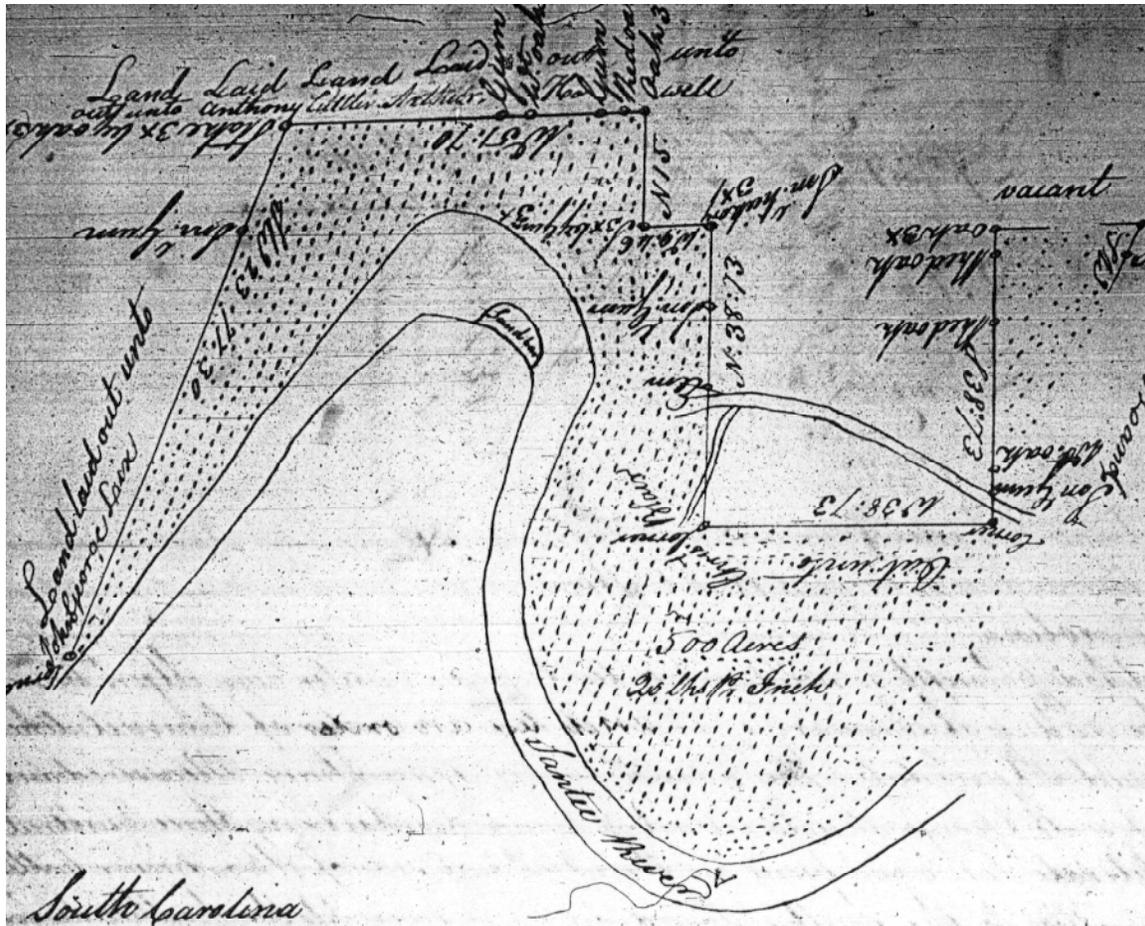
In the Council Chamber
December the 20, 1748

You are hereby directed to pay to Mr. Commissary Dart Five hundred Pounds, and place the same to the Account of the township Fund, and this shall be your warrant.

JAMES GLEN

JOHN COLLETON

(Council Journal, Dec. 1748-Dec. 1749, Vol. 17, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1430 Senate St., Columbia, S. C. 29211)



LAND LAID OUT unto John George Lix (mid-center left); Land laid out unto Anthony Cutler (upper left); Land Laid out unto Arthur Howell (center top, adjacent to Lix description); tree marks: Gum, White Oak, Gum, Red Oak, Oak (top center); other tree marks outlining the land: Small hickory, Red oak, Red oak, oak, White oak, Small Gum; vacant lands (top right, center right). Chris. Blair (corner, center). Sand Bar noted in Santee River (upper, left).

South Carolina

Pursuant to a Precept to me directed by George Hunter Esqr., S Gen, bearing date Dec. 21, 1748. I have admeasured and laid out unto William Busby a tract of Land Containing five hundred acres situate lying and being on the North side of Santee river near Opposite lowermost part of Saxagotha Township butting and bounding to the North part on Land laid out unto Anthony Cuttler & part on Land laid out to Arthur Howell and part on Land laid out unto Christ. Blair. Land to the West On Land laid out unto John George Lix to South on foresaid Santee River and hath such shape form and Marks as the above plat represents. Given unto my hand this 5th day of June 1749. John Fairchild, D. Surveyor

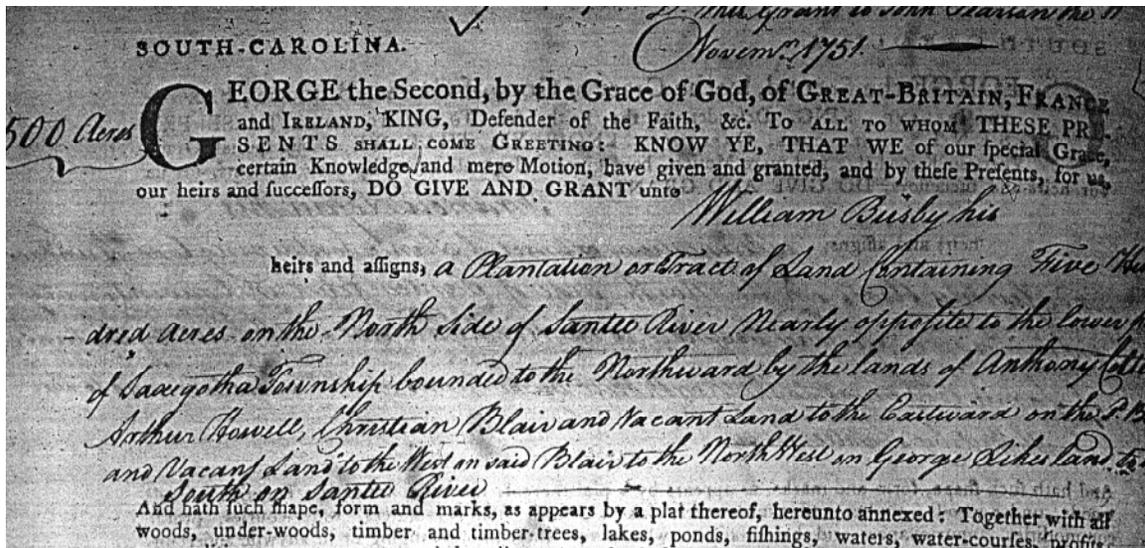
(South Carolina Colonial Land Plats, Volume 5, Page 72, Roll ST 42)

South Carolina

Pursuant to a Precept to me directed by Geo. Hunt, Esqr., Sur: Genl., bearing date the 13th of December 1748, I have Measured & laid out unto Christian Blair a Tract of Land containing One Hundred and Fifty acres, situate lying & being in the Low Grounds near opposite the Lower part of SaxeGotha Township, on the North Side of Santee otherwise Congree River, Bounding to the East South and West on Land laid out to William Busbey & to the North on Vacant Land; and hath such Shape Form & Marks as appear by the above

Plat Given unto my Hand the 30th of January 1748. John Fairchild, D. S.
 (The plat shows Christian Blair's 150-acre tract surrounded on three sides by "Land belonging to William Busbey.")

(South Carolina Colonial Land Plats, Volume 4, Page 465, Item #1, Roll ST 41)



SOUTH CAROLINA,
 GEORGE the Second by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, & To all to whom THESE PRESENTS shall come Greeting: KNOW YE, THAT WE of our special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents, for us our heirs and successors, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto

William Busby, his

heirs and assigns, a Plantation or Tract of Land Containing Five Hundred acres on the North Side of Santee River nearly opposite to the lower part of Saxegotha Township bounded to the Northward by the lands of Anthony Colleton, Arthur Howell, Christian Blair and Vacant Land to the Eastward on the P. Blair and Vacant Land to the West on said Blair to the North West on George Sikes land to South on Santee River

And hath such shape, form and marks, as appear by a plat thereof, hereunto annexed: Together with all woods, under woods, timber and timber-trees, lakes, ponds fishings, waters, water-courses, profits, commodities, appurtenances and hereditaments whatsoever, thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining: Together with privilege of hunting, hawking and fowling in and upon the same, and all mines and minerals whatsoever; saving and reserving, nevertheless, to us, our heirs and successors, all white pine trees, if any should be found growing thereon; and also saving and reserving to us, our heirs and successors, one tenth-part of mines of silver and gold only: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said Tract of Five Hundred acres of land and all and singular other the premises hereby granted, with the appurtenances, unto the said

William Busby, his

heirs and assigns for ever, in free and common soccage, he the said

William Busby, his

heirs or assigns yielding and paying therefor unto us, our heirs and successors, or to our Receiver-General for the time being, or to his Deputy or Deputies for the time being, yearly, that is to say, on every twenty-fifth day of March, at the rate of three shillings sterling, or four shillings proclamation money, for every hundred acres, and so in proportion, according to the number of acres, contained herein; the same to grow due and be accounted for from the Ten Years date hereof.

Provided always, and this present Grant is upon condition, nevertheless, that he the said

William Busby his

heirs or assigns, shall and do, within three years next after the date of these presents, clear and cultivate at the rate of one acre for every five hundred acres of land, and so in proportion according to the quantity of acres herein contained, or build a dwelling house thereon, and keep a flock of five head of cattle for every five hundred acres, upon the same, and in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity; AND upon condition, that if the said rent, hereby reserved, shall happen to be in arrear and unpaid for the space of three years from the time it becomes due, and no distress can be found on the said lands, tenements and

hereditaments hereby granted, that then and in such case, the said lands, tenements and hereditaments hereby granted, and very part and parcel thereof, shall revert to us, our heirs and successors, as fully and absolutely, as if the same had never been granted. *Provided also*, If the said lands hereby mentioned to be granted, shall happen to be within the bounds or limits of any of the Townships, or of the lands reserved for the use of the Townships now laid out in our said Province, in pursuance of our royal instructions, that then this Grant shall be void, any thing herein to the contrary contained notwithstanding.

Given under the Great Seal of our Said Province.

WITNESS **James Glen, Esq., our Capt. General**

Governor and Commander in chief in and over our said Province of South Carolina, this

Eighteenth Day of May

Anno Dom. 1751 and in the *Twenty fourth* Year of our Reign.

James (GS) Glen

Signed by his *Excellency the....* Governor in Council

And hath *hereunto annexed a Plat*

Representing the same Certified by

Alex. Gordon C. C.

George Hunter, Esq. Surveyor-General the 5th of June 1749

(South Carolina Colonial Land Plats, Volume 4, Page 378, Roll ST 42)

A TOWN LOT IN SAXE GOTHA

Though William Busby had been granted 600 acres in early winter of 1748, when the surveyor went to survey the tract, he discovered that there weren't 600 acres there. There were only 446 acres. William went back to the Council and asked for the other 154 acres, or as a substitute, a town lot in Saxe Gotha.

Meeting of Wednesday 2 August 1749

Read the Petition of John Fairchild, Deputy Surv'r in behalf of Catharine Crofton, George Abenor, George Hille, Bennett Hylett, George Barkheart, Thomas Conoway, and William Busby setting forth that the Petitioner had several Warrants thereunto annexed delivered to him which he was unable to Execute vizt Catherine Crafton 50 acres in SaxaGotha where no Land is, for her to be able to get her living. Therefore prayed the words of near the said Township be added. (*Page 559*)

Willm Busby 600 acres the Pet had run 446 acres on the Warrant & not any more land being in that Place, Prayed that he might perfect his said Warrant and with a Town Lot in SaxaGotha. (*Pages 559-560:*)

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Brent H. Holcomb, SCMAR, Columbia, S. C., Vol. II: 1748-1752, p. 61)

IT'S NOW LEXINGTON AND LEXINGTON COUNTY

Lexington's official history:

"The historic town of Lexington, South Carolina is a direct descendent of the old Royal township of Saxe Gotha. This township was one of eleven established in 1735 by the Colonial government of King George II to encourage settlement of backcountry South Carolina and serve as a protective buffer between powerful Indian tribes to the west and the older settled plantations of the low country. The name Saxe Gotha was in honor of the marriage of the British Prince of Wales to Princess Augusta of the German State of Saxe Gotha.

"The territory of colonial Saxe Gotha covered most of present day Lexington County and was traversed by two important early Indian trails, the Cherokee Path which followed roughly modern U.S. Highway #378 and the Occaneechi Path, today U.S. Highway #1. These ancient trading paths and the highways that later developed from them have had an enormous impact on the historical development of the area."

(<http://www.lexsc.com/history.htm>)

Benj., William Tracts

(1759: Benjamin tract, Bush River
1764: William tract, Little River
"Busby's Creek" on Little River)

Old Saxe Gotha

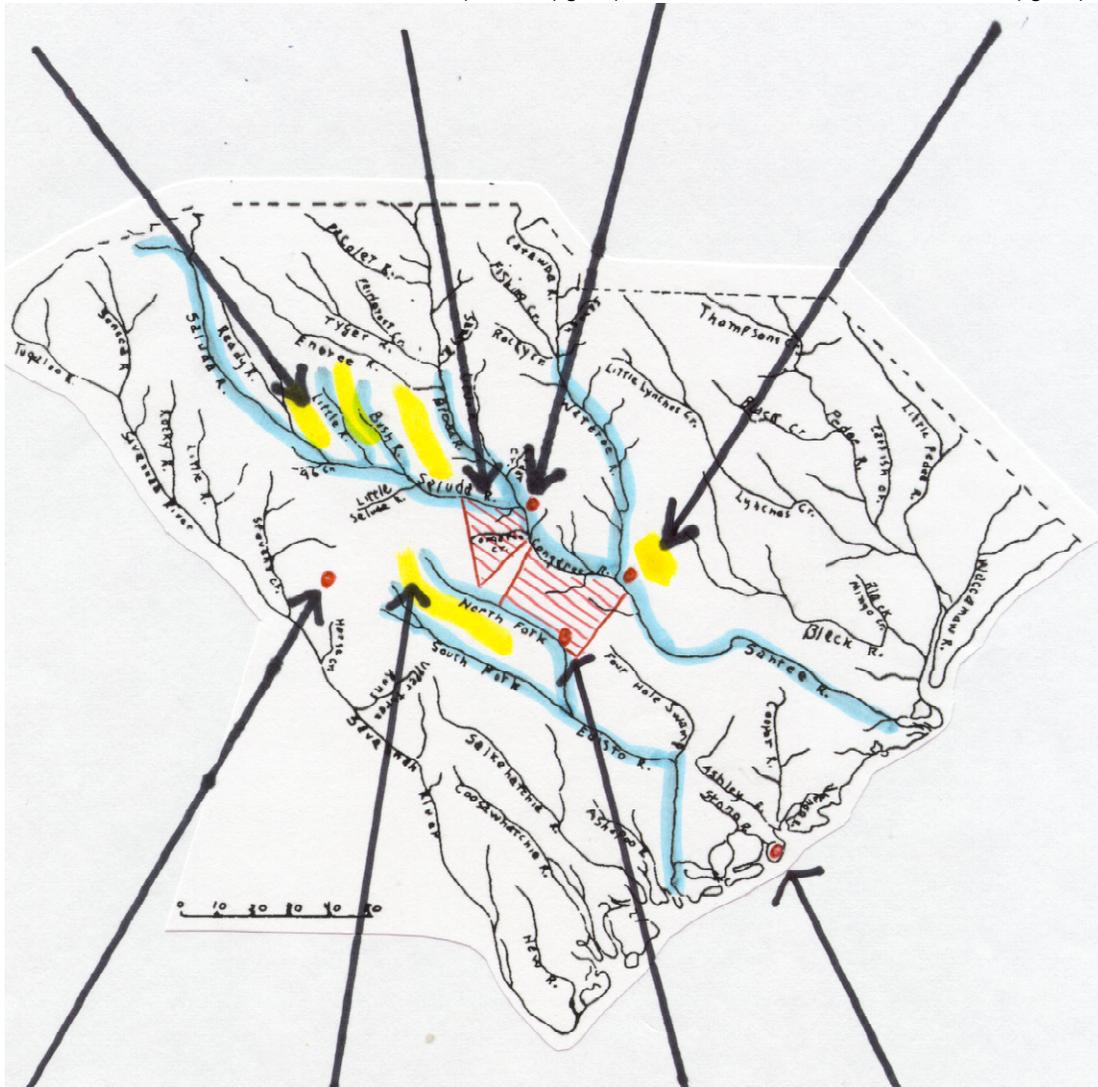
(1749: William Busby
sought Town Lot, as a
substitute for part of
600-acre (446-acre) grant)

Columbia, S. C.

(Site of Capital today)

William Busby

(1748: Possible
Site of the initial
500-acre (446-
acre) grant)



Edgefield, S. C.

(Present Site)
(Benjamin Busby
died in Edgefield in
1815 at age 116)

**Headwaters
of the Edisto River**

(c. 1779: Jacob Buzbee
was keeping stock for
his father when he was
captured in Revolution)

Orangeburg, S. C.

(Present Site)
and, surrounding it,
Old Orangeburg District,
1731-1765 and, on left side,
Old Amelia District

Charleston, S. C.

(Present Site)

(Basic Map, "South Carolina's Waterways," by Brent H. Holcomb, *Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals*, SCMAR, Columbia, S. C., Vol. II: 1748-1752). Location of Townships Saxe-Gotha, Amelia, Orangeburgh, from Holcomb's Vol. II, quoting *The Growth and Distribution of Population in South Carolina*, by Julian J. Petty, 1943. Estimates of other sites by REB, 2000).

DETERMINING LOCATION OF WILLIAM BUSBY'S 500 ACRES in 1748:

1. "North Side of Santee River....."

"..below Jackson's Creek"

(Council Journal, Dec. 1748-Dec. 1749, Vol. 17, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1430 Senate St., Columbia, S. C. 29211; Some of the Buzbees and their Best Friends, p. 145, vol. 1)

2. "North Side of Santee River"bounding:

- (a) on the West by Santee River
- (b) NE by land owned by John George Lix
- (c) E by land owned by Anthony Cutler and Arthur Howell
- (d) S by Busby land
- (e) SW by Busby land

(Lease to John George Lix, 16 January 1751/2; Some of the Buzbees and their Best Friends, p. 146, vol. 1)

3. Near "the Fork of Santee and Wateree Rivers...." (Arthur Howell petition)

PETITIONS FOR LAND FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL JOURNALS

Meeting of Tuesday A. M. 3 October 1749

The Petition of Arthur Howell setting forth that Pet'r had an increase of Family that is to say Two Children and two slaves for which he had never had any Land Granted to him in this Province, prayed to grant him a Warrant of Survey for two hundred acres of Land in *the Fork of Santee and Wateree Rivers*. Signed Arthur Howell. The Prayer thereof was granted.

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Brent H. Holcomb, SCMAR, Columbia, S. C., Vol. II: 1748-1752, p. 73)

4. Adjacent to land of William Moore (One year lease to Joseph Curry, 1758)

15 March 1758:

Lease to Joseph Curry "one hundred acres less or more with the Rights, Members.....(etc.)....lying and being in the low Ground of Santee in Craven County, opposite the Mine hills or late Dwelling of Captain Daniel Shyder, beginning at a Gum (tree at) the Southeast Corner of Christian Blair's Lands, running directly from said tree south eight five degrees west to said river, South on *Land of William Moor* and James Weston, North East on Christian Blair, called the Island & so forth....."

(William Busbee To Joseph Curry, indenture 17 March 1758)

5. Across the River (Santee/Congaree?) from Saxe Gotha Township (1750 petition for ferry service by Busby neighbor William Moore et al

PETITIONS FOR LAND FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL JOURNALS

Meeting of Saturday A. M. 27 January 1749/50

Read the Petition of the Inhabitants Living Opposite Saxa Gotha Township setting forth That your Petrs Labour under a great In Convenience for want of a Ferry on said Congree River as also for the Want of a Road to run thru the said Settlement. Therefore your Petrs Humbly Pray that your Exrs and his Majestys Council will be pleased to order a Ferry to be kept by Mr. James Myrick at his Plantation nigh Green Hill and a Road to run from thence to the North side of the said River through our settlement as also from the said River downwards on the South side into the Congree or Saxa Gotha Town Road and to Order that Mr. Thomas Howell, Mr. James Gill and John Person be appointed Commission of the said Road. *William Moore* (and 27 others)

Ordered that the Attorney Genl be desired to prepare a Bill for the same.

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Brent H. Holcomb, SCMAR, Columbia, S. C., Vol. II: 1748-1752, p. 114)

6. Across the River, North side of Santee---nearly opposite to the lower part of SaxeGotha Township

South Carolina

Pursuant to a Precept to me directed by Geo. Hunt, Esqr., Sur: Genl., bearing date the 13th of December 1748, I have Measured & laid out unto Christian Blair a Tract of Land containing One Hundred and Fifty acres, situate lying & being in the Low Grounds *near opposite the Lower part of SaxeGotha Township*, on the North Side of Santee otherwise Congree River, Bounding to the East South and West on Land laid out to **William Busbey** & to the North on Vacant Land; and hath such Shape Form & Marks as appear by the above

Plat Given unto my Hand the 30th of January 1748.

John Fairchild, D. S.

(South Carolina Colonial Land Plat, Volume 4, Page 465, Roll ST 41)

1751 William Busby acquired a tract from William Mitcherson, prior to 6 August 1751, and subsequently sold it to Nicholas Vansant. However, no survey was made, and when Andrew Barner sought to buy the tract on 6 August 1751, he had to ask for help from the Royal authorities.

“Meeting of Tuesday A. M. 6 August 1751

“The Petition of Andrew Barner humbling setting forth, That your Pet’r by the name of Andrew (Barner) obtained your Excell’cys Warr’t dated the 6th day of November 1750 for y’e survey of 100 acres of Land on the forks of Wateree, where he applied to have the same Executed but could find no good land vacant that was convenient for y’e Encouragem’t of his Trade being that of a Cooper & distiller & thereupon agreed verbally with Nicholas Vansant for a Tract of 150 acres on that neighbourhood for which he was to pay 225 pounds & payed him 100 in part of w’ch his Warr’t was accepted as part by said Vansant, who survey’d the same for himself about 70 miles from the place where now the Pet’r lives, w’ch is the place he purchased from said Vansant and to w’ch the Pet’r is informed that Vansant has not title to the same, he having had from Wm. Busbey & he from William Mitcherson & he from James Guery & he from Wm West who was said the original owner and had it surveyed and Granted to him, and is informed by y’e said Busbey that the said land was never surveyed by any legal authority and can not find that any warrant was ever issued in the name of said West upon record in the Suv. Gen’s office, Whereupon your Pet’r prays to order the said Nicholas Vansant to shew by what authority he holds & sells his Maj’s land, & if he has not right to so do to you direct the survey of the said 150 acres for your Pet’r under his former Warr’t and has since a Child born, whereupon he will disclaim his claim to the survey of the 100 acres returned into the office or any other redress that to your wisdom shall seem met. Chas. Town, y’e 6th Aug’st 1751. Andrew Barner.

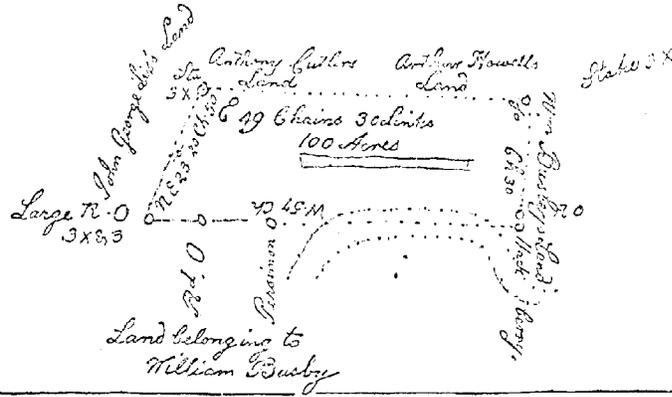
“The prayer thereof was granted, and it was ordered that the Sur. Genl run out to y’e said Barner a tract of 150 acres where he now lives bounding on John Aberley’s land in the Fork opposite to Sax Gotha w/ch 150 acres is by an addition of one Person in his Family since his obtaining his warrant on the 6th of November last.”

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Brent H. Holcomb, SCMAR, Columbia, S. C., Vol. II: 1748-1752, pp. 209-210)

1752 William Busbee leases/sells 100 acres to Shoemaker John George Lix. The sale price was 50 pounds. The date was “17 January 1751/2.”

(Explaining the date:)“...the Gregorian calendar was not adopted by England and the British colonies until the year 1752. Prior to 1752, the year began on March 25. From January 1 through March 25 of each year, a dual indication was used, such as 25 January 1747/48. The latter year corresponds to current usage.”

(Introduction, Brent Holcomb, July 8, 1996, Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Vol. I: 1734/5-1748)



Pursuant to an order from William Busby, I have laid out unto John George Lix One Hundred Acres of Land, on the north side of Santee River part of a Tract of 500 Acres Granted to the said William Busby bounding to the west, on said River, on the North East on Land belonging to John George Lix and to the East on Land belonging to Anthony Cutler and Arthur Howell, and to the south on W^m Busby's Land and hath such Shapes Form and Mark as the above Plat represents.

Certified by me this 15th Day of January 1751.
John Hamilton Deputy Surveyor

This indenture made the sixteenth Day of January in the twenty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign KING GEORGE the second, By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, &c and Anno Domini 1751/2, between William Busbee of the Congaree in South Carolina of the one Part and John George Lix of the same Place, Shoemaker,

WITNESSETH that for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Pound Sterling by the said John George Lix, to the said William Busbee in hand paid, at or before the sealing and Delivery of these Presents, The Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, The said William Busby

HATH bargained and sold, and by these Presents DOTH Bargain and sell unto the said John George Lix ALL that Parcell or TRACT of Land containing One Hundred Acres, situate, lying and being, on the north side of Santee River and butting and bounding to the West on the said River, On the North East by Land belonging to said John George Lix, to the East on Land belonging to Anthony Cutler and Arthur Howell and to the south on Land belonging to the said William Busby

TOGETHER with all and singular the Woods and Underwoods, Timber and Timber Trees, Lakes, Ponds and Fishing Waters, Water Courses, Profits, Commodities, Appurtenances & Hereditaments whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any wise belonging or appertaining, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder & Remainders, thereof, being part and parcell of a tract of Five Hundred Acres of Land granted to the said William Busby by his Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said Province, bearing date the eighteenth Day of May 1751, and tested by His Excellency James Glen, Esquire, Governour,

TO HAVE & TO HOLD the said Parcell or Tract of Land containing One Hundred (acres) with all and singular other the Premises herein before mentioned and intended to be hereby bargained and sold with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said John George Lix, His Heirs and Assigns from the day next before the Day of the Date of these Presents for and during and unto the full End and Term of one whole year from thence next ensuing and fully to be completed and ended

YIELDING AND PAYING therefore unto the said William Busby, the Rent

of one Pepper Corn at the End of the said Term, if the same shall be Lawfully demanded, To the Intent and Purpose that by virtue of these Presents and of the Statute for transferring of Uses into Possession He the said John George Lix may be in the actual Possession of all and singular the Premises hereby bargained and sold, and be hereby enabled to accept and take a Grant and Release of the Reversion and Inheritance of the same Premises to him the said John George Lix His Heirs and Assigns forever, Subject, in proportion, nevertheless, to the Payment of the Quit-Rents, the Provisoes for cultivating the said Land and all other the Reservations Provisoes and Limitations, which in the original Grant, made of the said Tract of five Hundred Acres of Land as to the said William Busby was mentioned, limited, and reserved, and as in certain Indentures of Release, intended to bear date, the Day next, after the Day of the Date of these Presents and to be made Between the said William Busby of the one Part and the said John George Lix of the other Part is likewise declared IN WITNESS whereof the said Parties to these Presents have hereunto set their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year first above written.

SIGNED SEALED & DELIVERED

in the presence of me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for County John Hamilton Gilbert Gilder Francis Hamilton

his
William Busby
mark

Subscribed their names as Witness thereto at the same time.

The 17th Day of February 1752 appeared before me Roger Gibson, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Craven County in South Carolina, John Hamilton, and declared on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that he Busby sign, seal and as His Act and Deed deliver for the use within mentioned; Lease or Instrument of writing and saw him sign the Receipt of the condition Money and at the same time He signed His Name as Witness and saw Gilbert Gilder and Francis Hamilton sign their names as Witnesses.

Sworn before me
Roger Gibson

The subsequent release of the land was filed, and then, on 25 August 1758, the transaction was recorded by Wm. Hopton, public registrar.

(Note on Grant: 378--Delivered this Grant to John Pearson the 11 November 1751...500 acres)

THIS INDENTURE made the seventeenth Day of January in the twenty fifth year of our sovereign Lord George the second By the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c Anno Domini 1751/2

BETWEEN William Busbee of the Congarees of the one Part and John George Lix, Shoemaker, of the same place in the Province of South Carolina of the other Part

WHEREAS His Majesty King George the Second, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said Province bearing date the eighteenth Day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand seven Hundred and fifty one, Tested by His Excellency James Glen Esqr Governor of the same DID give and grant until William Busby His Heirs and Assigns all that Parcell or Tract of Land containing Five Hundred Acres, lying and being on the north side of Santee River in the Province and butting and bounding to the northward, by the Land of Anthony Cutler and Arthur Howell, To the North west by George Lix Land, and to the South on said River and to S/o on Land belonging to said William Busby and hath such shape, Form and Marks, as appears by a Platt fixed to the original Grant TOGETHER with all the Woods and Underwoods, Timber and Timber Trees Lakes, Ponds, fishing Waters, Water Courses, Profits Commodities, Appurtenances Hereditaments whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, as in and by the said Grant Remaining of Record in the Secretary's Office of the said Province Relation thereunto being had, DOTH more fully and at large appear

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that for and in consideration of fifty Pounds current Money of the Province aforesaid of South Carolina by the said Jno George Lix to the said William Busby in hand paid before....and Delivery of these Presents, well.....

whereof the said William Busby Doth hereby acknowledge, and thereof and of every part and parcell thereof DOTH fully freely and absolutely acquit

release and Discharge the said John George Lix His Heirs, Executors, Administrators by the Presents, He the said William Busby HATH Granted Bargained and sold, Alienated Released and Confirmed & by these Presents

DOTH fully, absolutely, Grant, Bargain, sell, Alien, Release and Confirm unto the said John George Lix in his actual Possession now being by virtue of a Bargain and sale to him therefore made by the said William Busby for one whole year, by Indenture bearing date the Day next before the Day of the Date of these Presents and by force and virtue of the Statute for transferring of Use into Possession and to His Heirs, All that Parcell or Tract of land containing One Hundred Acres, scituate, lying and being on the north side of Santee River, Butting and Bounding to the westward, on said River, To the North East on Land belonging to John George Lix, and to the East, on Anthony Cutlers Land, and Arthur Howels Land To the South on Land belonging to the said William Busby, and South West on Said Busby's Land, Having such shape Form and Marks, as appears by a Platt thereof hereunto annexed and being part and Parcell of the above five hundred Acres, the original Grant whereof is in part herein before recited,

TOGETHER with all and singular the Woods and Underwoods Timber and Timber trees, Lakes, Ponds, Fishing, Waters, Watercourses, Pastures Marshes, Feedings, Profits, Commodities, Advantages Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever, to the said One Hundred Acres of Land belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents, Issues and Profits, thereof, AND ALSO all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property Profit, Claim, and Demand whatsoever, both in Law and Equity of him the said William Busby, of, in, and to the same,

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Parcell or Tract of One Hundred Acres of Land, and all and singular the Premises herein before mentioned, or intended to be hereby Granted and Released unto the said John George Lix His Heirs and Assigns for ever, To the only use and Behoof of him the said John George Lix His Heirs and Assigns forevermore, And the said William Busby for himself His Heirs, Executors, administrators and Assigns

DOTH covenant Promise, to and with the said John George Lix His Heirs and Assigns, by these Presents, for and notwithstanding any Act, Matter or Thing whatsoever made, done, suffered, or committed or to be made, done suffered or committed to the contrary by the said William Busby or His Heirs, it shall and may be Lawfull, for and to the said John George Lix, His Heirs and Assigns, from time to time, and at all times Hereafter Peaceably and Quietly To.....Possess and enjoy the said Tract of One Hundred Acres of Land, and all and singular the Premises here before mentioned and intended to be hereby Granted and Released, and every part and Parcel thereof with their and every of their appurtenances, without any the Lett, suit, Trouble, Hinderance Molestation or Interruption whatsoever of him the said

William Busby His Heirs or Assigns, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever lawfully claiming, or to lay claim, by, from or under him, them or any of them freed and discharged of all Incumbrances had made or suffered by the said William Busby, The Quit rents thereon reserved, both due and to become due to His Majesty, His Heirs & Successors, and the condition of cultivation and settling the same and other the Provisoos and Conditions in the said original Grant of the said five Hundred acres, proportionable to the said One Hundred Acres of Land mentioned and expressed, only excepted

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said Parties to these Presents Have hereunto set their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year first above written

SIGNED SEALED and DELIVERED in Presence of
John Hamilton his
Gilbert Gilder William Busby (S)
Francis Hamillton mark

RECEIVED the Day and Year first within written, of the within named, John George Lix, Fifty Pound current money of South Carolina, being the full consideration money within mentioned, I say Received by me

his
William Busby
mark

WITNESS John Hamilton...In the Presence of me one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace to keep the Peace in County in South Carolina, The within named William Busby did sign, seal, and as his Act and Deed deliver the within Release, for the use & Purpose therein mentioned and did also sign his Name to the Receipt for the Consideration Money hereon endorsed, and at the same time did subscribe their names as Witnesses to the same.

The 17th. Day of February 1752, appeared before me Roger Gibson one of

His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Craven County in South Carolina, John Hamilton, and declared on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that He saw the within named William Busby sign, seal, and as His Act and Deed deliver for the use within mentioned, the within Release or Instrument of writing, and saw for the consideration money, and at the same time,

He signed his Name as Witness, and saw Gilbert Gilder and Francis Hamelton sign their Names as Witnesses.

SWORN before me

Roger Gibson

Recorded this 25th Day of August 1758. and Examined per

Wm: Hopton Pub Regr:

(NOTE: John Hamilton, who was Justice of the Peace and witnessed this William Busby transaction on 15 January 1751, witnessed a sale of a Negro slave by Benjamin Busby on 20 June 1763)

CONSTABLE WILLIAM BUSBY and the JAIL in CHARLES-TOWN

BY 1752, WILLIAM BUSBY was constable at Saxe Gotha, in what may have been the law-enforcement tradition of the family, harkening back to the Virginia days of Capt. Thomas Busby. One record of Constable William Busby, as recorded in the Commons House of Assembly Journals:

31 JANUARY 1752:

"An account of William Busby, Constable, amounting to the sum of nineteen pounds & twelve shillings, it being for Fees & charges on the apprehending and conveying a Malefactor to the Gaol in Charles town."

(The Carolina Back County on the Eve of the Revolution, Richard J. Hooper, ed., as provided to me by James E. Busbee, Albuquerque, telephone 505.293.4361.)

Constable Busby's work in delivering the felon from Saxe Gotha to the Charles Town jail may have been over in 1752, but the Charles Town jail clearly wasn't a maximum-security prison that would prevent instant replays of prisoner capture and delivery. Later on, in a brief period of time, there were at least two breakouts, as reported in the local newspapers. Here is one report, in which three robbers, one horse-stealer, and one murderer escaped:

South Carolina and American General Gazette

Friday, December 19, 1766

By his Excellency the Right honourable Lord Charles-Greville Montagu, Captain General, and Governour in Chief, in and over the said Province,

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the common gaol in Charlestown hath been on Sunday night, being the seventh instant, feloniously broken open, and the following persons, viz. Edward Gibson, James Ashworth, and John Tilly, committed for house robberies; Roger Martin, John Lawrence, and John Arts, for horse stealing, and Antonio Christian, for a murder, have feloniously made their escapes; I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby offering a reward of TWENTY-FIVE pounds proclamation money, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to the said common gaol in Charlestown, any of the said offenders, for each person so apprehended and brought to gaol. And I hereby

require and command all magistrates, constables, peace officers and others his Majesty's liege subjects, to be aiding and assisting therein.

GIVEN under my hand, and the great seal of the said Province, at Charlestown the eighth day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and sixty six, and in the seventh year of his Majesty's reign.

C. G. MONTAGU.

By his Excellency's Command,
John Bull, jun. pro. Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CAPTURED, PROMPTLY HANGED

Escapees Antonio Christian and John Tilly were recaptured. Christian was promptly hanged on his conviction of murder.

Tilly was sentenced to "be publickly whipt on three different days" for his petit larceny. At the same Court of General Sessions, Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, a person was also fined 10 pounds for "speaking reproachful words of a constable in the execution of his office."

Three men convicted of highway robbery, horse-stealing, and house robbery, were sentenced to be hanged.

South Carolina and American General Gazette

Friday, March 27, 1767

WHIPPED at USUAL FOUR CORNERS

Punishment was swift and brutal in those days in and around the Charlestown jail. The newspaper reported on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1774 about the latest round of convictions and executions:

"At the Assizes begun and holden here on Tuesday the 18th of October, Isaac Reeves, convicted of Horse stealing (the second Offence) received Sentence of Death, who was executed on Saturday last;

"John Cornelius, likewise convicted of Horse-stealing, (the first Offense) was sentenced to be whipped at the four usual Corners, and to have one of his Ears cut off, which punishment was inflicted on him Yesterday Se'nnight;

"Jane Galloway, and James Burns, found Guilty of Larceny, were burnt in the Hand."

Historic news also was reported that day: "Saturday last the Brig Sea Nymph, William Moore, Master, arrived here from Philadelphia, with whom came Passengers, Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, and Edward Rutledge, Esq's., Delegates from this Province, that attended the General Congress held at Philadelphia....."

The South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal

Tuesday, November 8, 1774

(South Carolina and American General Gazette and other papers, microfilm from Charleston S.C., on loan to Hutchinson Public Library, November 2009)

1758 William Busby sold another 100 acres (of the original 500-acre tract) in 1758. This time, however, he got a better price. The earlier site had netted him 50 pounds for 100 acres, but when he sold the 100 acres to the county's Deputy Surveyor, he did so for 100 pounds.

THIS INDENTURE made the sixteenth Day of March in the thirty first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of our Lord Christ, One Thousand seven Hundred and fifty eight, Between William Busbee of Craven County and said Province, Planter and so forth, of one part & Joseph Curry, Deputy Surveyor of the said County and Province of the other Part.

Witnesseth, That in and for the consideration of the sum of five Pounds current lawfull money of the said Province, in hand, well & truly paid by the said Joseph Curry unto the said William Busbee, the receipt whereof He the said William Busbee doth hereby confess and acknowledge and for divers other good causes him thereunto moving,

He the said William Busbee doth Grant, Bargain and Sell and by these presents hath granted and Bargained and sold unto the said Joseph Curry all that Messuage or Tract of Land containing One Hundred Acres less or more in said County, being and is, scituate in the low Ground of Santee opposite the Mine Hills run from the South East Corner of Christian Blair's Land, South eighty five Degrees west to Santee river, shaped and formed as by a Platt thereof hereunto annexed doth appear, named the Island and the reversion and reversions, Remainder and Remainders Rents and Services of the Premisses and of every part and Parcell thereof with appurtenances

To Have, Hold, Occupy and Enjoy the said Messuage or Tenement, Land, Hereditament and Premisses above mentioned and every Part and Parcel thereof with the appurtenances unto the said Joseph Curry, His Executors, Administrators and Assigns, from the Day next before the Day of the Date hereof, for and during and unto the full End and Term of one whole year from thence next ensuing and following fully to be compleat and ended, Yielding and Paying therefore, One pepper Corn, in and upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel if lawfully demanded To the Intent and that by virtue of these Presents and by force of the Statue for transferring of uses into Possession.

He the said Joseph Curry may be in the actual possession of all and singular the above Premisses with the appurtenances and be thereby enabled to accept and take a Grant of the Reversion and Reversions by release, intended to be made the Day next after the Day of the Date of these presents

By and Between the said Parties, of the said Premisses and Appurtenances forever. To the only proper use and behoof of him the said Joseph Curry, His Heirs and Assigns for evermore.

In Witness whereof, the said Parties to these presents hath put their Hands and Seals the Day and Date first above written.

William Busbee (s)

The within Lease was
signed, sealed & delivered
in presence of
Andrew Kirsh
John Martin Fridig

Subsequently, the land was released to Curry upon the payment of the 100 pounds. At that time, the tract was more fully described:

.....being in the low Ground of Santee in Craven County opposite the Mine hills or late Dwelling Captain Daniel Shyder, beginning at a Gum at the Southeast Corner of Christian Blair's Lands,

running directly from said tree south eighty five degrees west to said river South on Land of William Moor and James (*Willson*), North East on Christian Blair, called the Island & so forth and also the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, Rents and Services of all and singular the Premises above mentioned and of every Part and Parcel thereof with the appurtenances.....

The document was presented to Peter Crim, Justice of the Peace, 18 March 1758.



CHRONOLOGY: The William Busby leases/sales of land (from the initial 500-acre grant from George II 1748-52):

16 January 1752: William Busby agrees to lease 100 acres for a year to Shoemaker John George Lix. Lix pays 10 pounds to Busby at time of signing the document. Planter George Lix, died 1 October 1759, will filed for probate 3 April 1761. Saxegotha Township.

Wife: Ann. Land surveyed for George Lix, next to land sold by him to John Jacob Geiger.

(Will Book WW 1780-1783, p. 14, of Abstract of Wills of the State of South Carolina, Caroline Moore.)

Planter Jacob Geiger died 8 August 1772, will filed for probate 18 September 1772. Saxegotha, Berkeley County. .

(Will Book WW 1780-1783, p. 181, of Abstract of Wills of the State of South Carolina 1760-1784, Caroline T. Moore.)

17 February 1752: The sale is completed before Justice of the Peace Roger Gibson. Busby acknowledges receipt of Lix's 50 pounds.

12 November 1756: William Busby agrees to lease 200 acres for a year to Planter George Rolesson (Rawlinson). Rolesson pays 10 shillings at the time of signing the document. The Rolesson (Rawlinson) lease is sworn to before John Pearson, J. P.

(John Pearson is listed in 1779 as one of 351 members of a petit jury in Spartan Division, one of seven judicial districts. All the lists comprised "the closest thing available to a household census of South Carolina before the Federal Census of 1790." according to Phil Norfleet in his internet web page in 2004, "South Carolina Loyalists and Rebels.)

(http://sc_tories.tripod.com) Phil Norfleet

27 April 1758: The Rolesson (Rawlinson) sale is recorded, before William Hopton, Public Recorder. Busbey acknowledges receipt of Rolesson's payment of 50 pounds "current money of the province."

(South Carolina Public Register Conveyances--Charleston Deeds, Volume T-2, pp. 27-31, Roll 120)

16 March 1758: William Busby agrees to lease 100 acres for a year to Deputy Surveyor Joseph Curry. The full payment is \$100. Curry pays 5 pounds at time of signing the document.

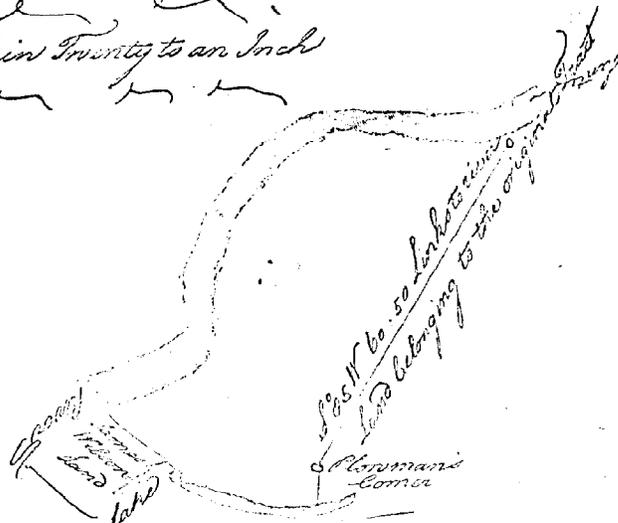
17-18 March 1758: The transaction is completed before Peter Crim, Esquire, Justice of the Peace. Busbee acknowledges receipt of Curry's 100 pounds.

30 March 1758: The Busbee-Curry lease is recorded before Wm. Hopton, Public Registrar.

27 April 1758: The Rolesson (Rawlinson) lease of 1756 is recorded and released, before William Hopton, Public Recorder. Busbey acknowledges receipt of Rolesson's payment of 50 pounds "current money of the province."

25 August 1758: The Busby-Lix transaction of 1752 is recorded before Wm. Hopton, Public Registrar.

Done by a Scale of Chains Twenty to an Inch



South Carolina

At the request of William Buzbee I have measured and laid out in order to be exposed to sale the above tract of Land being the South west and South east Corner of a tract of five hundred Acres - originally granted to the said William Buzbee and the above said tract doth sit and bound to the North and Northwest on Land being part of the said original Tract and North and North east on Land granted to Christian Bliver and to the South east part on original Tract, and part on Land laid out to William Moor and part on Land laid out to James Willson and to the South west and South on Santee river, being situated in the low Grounds of said river in Craun County in a neck of said river called the Island opposite the Mine Hills or the late Dwelling of Captain Daniel Shyden

And I do hereby Certify all whom it may concern that there is upwards of one Hundred Acres in said tract, as also that it hath such shapes and forms as by the above plat doth appear

Certified by me the 9th Decemr 1767
Joseph Curvey Dep Surveyor

(Various part of the Buzbee data from the Carolinas were provided by Herrell F. Miller, 2825 Hardwicke Road, Columbia, S. C.; and by Pat Murray, Des Moines, Iowa) (Courthouse, RMC, Plat SS 352, Charleston)

South Carolina.

Pursuant to a precept from Egerton Leigh Esq, Sur: Genl bearing date the 7th day of February 1764, I have admeasur'd and laid out unto William Busby a plantation or tract of land containing one hundred acres, in Craven County: Butting and bounding to the N. W. on lands laid out to Thos. Hodge, and all other parts on vact. land: lying on a place called Little River. And hath such shape form and marks as appears by the above plat. Certified the 14th day May 1764.

Jos. Curry, D. S.

1764: South Carolina.

Pursuant to a precept from Egerton Leigh, Esq., Sur: Genl. bearing date the 7th day of February 1764, I have admeasured and laid out unto William Busby a plantation or tract of land containing one hundred acres, in Craven County: Butting and bounding to the N. W. on lands laid out to Thos. Hodge, and all other parts are vact. land: lying on a place called Little River. And hath such shape form and marks as appears by the above plat. Certified the 14th day May 1764

Jos. Curry, D. S.

(South Carolina Colonial Land Plats, Volume 7, Page 434, Item #2, Roll ST 44)

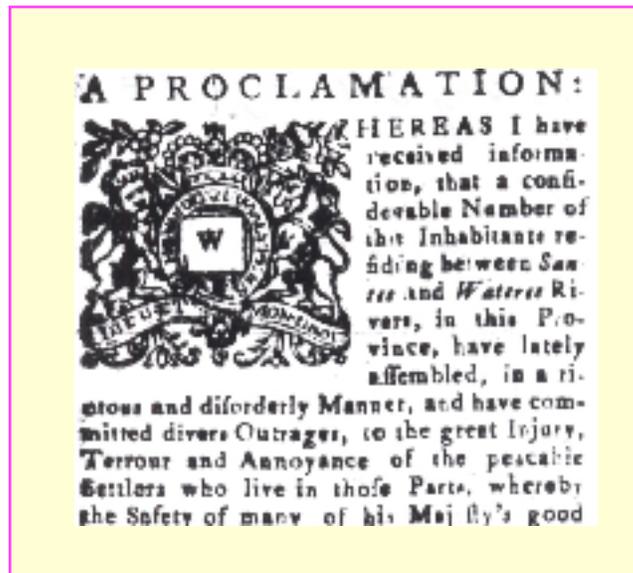
1764 On 7 February 1764, William Busby acquired 100 acres on Little River in Craven district; and an additional 150 acres in 1767. William Busby still owned land in the area in 1768. In a document recorded 15 September 1768, John Loarman used the Moor and Busby land to identify his:

JOHN LOARMAN, 50 acres in Craven County on N side of Santee (and in part of a tract of 250 acres) originally granted 10-7-1755 to WILLIAM MORE, bounding the N on HARIS BROTHERS, SW by Santee River, W. by WILLIAM BUSBY. Sold and conveyed by ELIZABETH MOORE widow and executrix or administratrix to WILLIAM MOORE, dec., by lease and release bearing date 10-8 and 10-9-1767, to JOHN LOARMAN, the memorialist. Quit Rent would be immediately due. Recorded 9-15-1768. JOHN (I) LOARMAN. Certified by R. Lambton, Dy. Auditor.

(Citizens and Immigrants, South Carolina, 1760 p. 214)

UNREST and 'OUTRAGES' INCREASE

1767 Constable Busby would have been confronted with increasing unrest, by late 1767, in the home area between the Santee and Wateree rivers:



South Carolina and American General Gazette

Friday, October 2, 1767

By his Excellency the Right honourable Lord Charles-Greville Montagu, Captain General, and Governour in Chief, in and over the said Province,

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, I have received information, that a considerable Number of the Inhabitants residing between Santee and Wateree Rivers, in this Province, have lately assembled, in a riotous and disorderly Manner, and have committed divers Outrages, to the great injury, Terrour and Annoyance of the peaceable Settlers who live in those Parts, whereby the Safety of many of his Majesty's good Subjects is greatly endangered, unless a timely and speedy Stop be put thereto:

I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, by the Advice of his Majesty's Honourable Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly COMMANDING and ENJOINING the Persons so assembled, FORTHWITH to disperse, and to demean themselves agreeable to the Laws, And,

I DO HEREBY REQUIRE, all and singular the Justices, Constables and all other his Majesty's liege Subjects, to be aiding and assisting to the Maintenance of good Order in the several Settlements throughout this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Charlestown, this 6th Day of October, Anno Domini 1767, and in the seventh Year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. G. MONTAGU.

By His Excellency's Command, Thomas Skottowe, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(South Carolina and American General Gazette and other papers, microfilm from Charleston S.C., on loan to Hutchinson Public Library, November 2009)

1769 Life in and around the Busbys in South Carolina in the 1760s was rugged, but inhuman treatment after death led to another Proclamation from the lieutenant-governor:

**The South-Carolina Gazette
and Country Journal**

Tuesday June 13, 1769

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that a large number of dead negroes, whose bodies have been thrown into the river, are drove upon the marsh opposite to Charles-Town, and the noisome smell arising from their putrefaction may become dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of this province: In order to prevent such an inhuman and unchristian practice, I think fit, by the advice of his Majesty's council, to issue this my PROCLAMATION, strictly forbidding the same: And I do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS current money, to be paid on the conviction of the offender, to any person that will inform against any one person who shall be guilty of such practice.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Charles-Town, this Seventh Day of June, Anno Domini 1769, and in the Ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. G. MONTAGU.

By his Excellency's Command
THOMAS SKOTTOWE, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(The South-Carolina Gazette and Country Journal, Tuesday Oct. 17, 1769, by microfilm sent to Hutchinson Public Library, 09 November 2009)

Some of the folks were no more eager to pay their bills than some of the folks in later years would be:

"LITTLE or no Regard having been paid to my late Advertisement, desiring all Persons indebted to me, to make Payment, or settle to my Satisfaction: This is for the Last Time to give Notice, that all those who do not discharge their Accounts by the first of January next, may expect no longer Indulgence.

ANDREW TAYLOR.

"N.B. He carries on his Business as usual, at his House in Broad-street, and will be obliged to his Friends for a Continuance of their Custom."

(The South-Carolina Gazette and Country Journal, Tuesday Oct. 17, 1769, by microfilm sent to Hutchinson Public Library, 09 November 2009)

1770 In June of 1770, Constable William Busby would not have been surprised to hear from his Commander in Chief that there had been an unusual amount of crime in the area, but he would have received specific orders about it, any way. In Charles-Town, South Carolina Commander in Chief Lt. Gov. William Bull offered a reward of 30 pounds for the capture and bringing to justice of "Gangs" who had been

stealing horses, robbing houses and causing grief to the loyal subjects of the king in the interior of South Carolina.

Bull instructed his Constables and other law-enforcement officials to aid and assist in this cause:



**The South-Carolina Gazette
and Country Journal**

Tuesday, June 26, 1770

(Published through the editions of Thursday July 17, 1770)

By the honorable WILLIAM BULL, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Province.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS several Persons of notorious ill Fame, have lately molested the Western Settlements of this Province, by going in confederate Gangs, with Fire-Arms, stealing Horses, robbing Houses, and committing other Outrages, to the great Damage and Terror of the Inhabitants of those Parts. IN ORDER THEREFORE to bring such atrocious Offenders to condign Punishment, and to preserve the Peace of those Settlements, and the Lives and Properties of his Majesty's Subjects there residing, I HAVE THOUGHT FIT, by the Advice of his Majesty's Honourable Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of THIRTY POUNDS Proclamation Money, to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend, and bring to Goal, within One Twelve-Month from the Date hereof, any of the Persons who have been, or may be, Principals in any of the said Crimes of Horse-Stealing, and House or other Robberies, committed in the Western Parts of this Province, to apprehended and brought to Goal. **AND I DO HEREBY strictly enjoin and require all Justices, Constables, Peace-Officers, and others his Majesty's leige Subjects, to be aiding and assisting in bringing them to Justice.**

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at

CHARLES-TOWN, this Thirteenth Day of June, Anno Domini 1770,

and in the Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

WILLIAM BULL,

By his Honour's Command

GEORGE MURRAY, pro Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING

(The South-Carolina Gazette and Country Journal, Tuesday Oct. 17, 1769, by microfilm sent to Hutchinson Public Library, 09 November 2009)

1773 And.....William Busby even had to worry about traffic problems when he brought a prisoner to the jail, or visited, in the big city:

“Whereas many People have received great Hurt, and have been in Danger of losing their Lives by Horses in their Carriages taking Fright at the Practice of heating Deer Skins in the streets of Charles-Town; which being a Matter of the greatest Consequence, it is expected that all Persons hereafter will be so humane as to take some other Method of airing their Skins, particularly those who have been spoke to on occasion.

“There are many Persons who feed their Horses on the Foot Pavement of the streets in Charles-Town, especially at night, which being very dangerous to People passing; it is also expected that Practice will be discontinued.”

(The South-Carolina Gazette and Country Journal, Tuesday, August 3, 1773, Charleston Library Society, S. C. Newspapers, 1769-1773, via Hutchinson Public Library, November 2009)

AN INSIDE JOB

1775 All the King’s officers had to be worried when the rebels stole the weapons from the Armory in Charles Town....and didn’t even have to break down the door to get 800 guns. The rebels did, however, have to break the door at a separate Power Magazine to get the 500 pounds of ammunition:



South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal

Tuesday, April 25, 1775

By the honourable WILLIAM BULL, Esq., Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief in and over the said Province.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas I have received Information from Mr. Poaug the Ordinance Store keeper, that about eight hundred stand of Arms, two hundred Cutlasses, and all the Cartouch Boxes fit for Service, with several Bundles of Match and some Flints, were taken out of the public Armoury, in the State House, last Night, by persons unknown; and that there was no appearance that the Doors of the said Armoury had been forced by Violence, And whereas I have also received Information from Captain Cochran, the Deputy Powder Receiver, that on the same night, the public Powder Magazine, built on his Land, about four Miles from this Town, was broke open, all the Powder therein, being about five

hundred Weight, was carried off by Persons unknown.---In order to discover the Persons, or any of them concerned in either of the said daring Offences, I do, by the Advice of his Majesty's Honourable Council, issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of One Hundred Pounds Sterling, to any Person that shall give Information, so that he or they may be brought to condign Punishment, hereby strictly commanding ll his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Civil Officers, to use their best endeavors to take discovery thereof.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of his Majesty's said Province of Charles-Town, this twenty-second Day of April, Anno Domini, 1775, and in the fifteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING .

William Bull.

By his Honour's Command

WILLIAM NISBITT, D. Secretary

South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal

Tuesday, April 25, 1775

(South Carolina and American General Gazette and other papers, microfilm from Charleston S.C., on loan to Hutchinson Public Library, November 2009)



CONSTABLE WILLIAM BUSBY DEFENDS THE CROWN

LIKE A MAJORITY of the South Carolinians who lived between the Broad and Saluda rivers, William Busby was loyal to the British Crown, as South Carolina went to war in 1775.

However, Constable Busby did not survive the war, and, indeed, may not have survived the formal beginning of it with the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Between 21 February 1775 and early 1782, William was hanged by the Patriots.

The details are not known, but on 21 February 1775, he went to the office of Justice of the Peace Evan McLaurin and witnessed the legal transaction that transferred 150 acres of land from Henry Buzbee to Joseph Kennerly. William Hunt was another witness.

In 1782, Constable Busby's former Loyalist colleagues or associates formally reported to authorities in London that Busby had been murdered by the Revolutionary Patriots.

BUSBY MAY HAVE BEEN AN EARLY CASUALTY

Less than 10 months after Busby, McLaurin and Hunt had come together for the land transaction at Justice McLaurin's office, 136 Loyalist officers and men were captured by a large Patriot army at, or near, McLaurin's Store. The Patriots were under the command of Col. Richard Richardson, who had a force he estimated at 2,500 men.

McLaurin was openly a Tory / Loyalist officer at the time, but he was not captured. William Hunt, however, was. Constable Busby was not recorded as having either been captured or killed at the time.

Some of the details of the battle that "very wet day:"

CAPTURE OF ROYALISTS AT McLaurin's Store

By PHIL NORFLEET

"On 02 December 1775, John Mayfield of Browns Creek, a Ninety-Six District militia captain serving under Colonel Thomas Fletchall, was captured along with several other officers at McLaurin's Store in the Upper Saluda region.

"The commander of the Whig forces that captured Mayfield was Colonel Richard Richardson, who, shortly after the capture, wrote a letter to the ad hoc Whig Council or Committee of Public Safety in Charles Town (Charleston). "

RICHARD RICHARDSON TO COUNCIL OF SAFETY

"McLaurin's Store, December 2, 1775

"Sirs,

"In a Very wet Day and the Midst of Bustle, Just Starting to march I take the Liberty to Acquaint You that we are Near McLaurin's in the fork, as Yet Unmolested by the Opposites, Our people have taken The persons herein named, which from their knowledge of the part they have Vigorously acted will Not permit me Even if I was inclined to Let go; Viz Capts. John Mayfield, Benjn. Wofford, Wm. Hunt, Danl. Stagner, Jacob Stack. Cause of their being Sent will Appear; but at Any Rate they Are Not to be Let at Liberty till Matters are Settled as they are Look'd Upon as Active and pernicious men. I am Now joined by Col Thomas with about 200 Col Neel as Many. Col Lyles abt one hundred. Together with Col Thomson's his Regt Rangers & Militia with my own, may make in the Whole about 2500 and I Rec'd Last Night Accts of Col Polk's being Near with 600. An army if it was a favorable time of Year Might go or do any thing Required which hope we Shall, I hear of their moving about, but yet have made no opposition. In the State I am Now in Can Say no More than that when I make a Stand & have it in my power will transmit Such things as May occur.

"I am Sir Your Most Obed't Humble Servant

"Rich'd Richardson "

(Phil Norfleet: The letter and associated footnotes, shown below, have been taken from The Papers of Henry Laurens, Volume 10, Dec. 12, 1774 - Jan. 4, 1776, at pages 529-530, as published by the South Carolina Historical Society.)

After the battle at McLaurin's Store, the Patriot commander, Col. Richardson dispatched "near a hundred" of the captured Loyalists to the jail in Charles Town. From the jail, as formally recorded on 20 January 1776, 33 of the men begged to be released:

"PRESERVE THE PEACE"

"We The Subscribers Humbly Sheweth, that whereas there has Been Diversity of Opinions, and Disturbances, in the Frontier parts of this province. Which grieves us to heart that we ever Should have Been at Variance, with our Countrymen, and good Neighbors. Hon. Gentlemen -

"We Therefore, find the Greatest Freedom, to Enter into any Honorable Terms of Unity, to preserve the peace in this Disturbed province, and the peace of good Neighborhood. Gentlemen -

"We Your Humble Petitioners here in Common Goal, a Few of Whom You Do call Leading persons of the Party that was Against you. And According to Your Honorable Articles that [may] be Agreed on. We

shall on any Forfeit Promise to Endeavor to Settle Peace to Your Satisfaction, And the Unity of the different Settlements, in the Frontiers

“Gentlemen - We Wait With Leisure on Your Call And Forsodoing it will be Always Esteemed by us Your Humble Petitioners.

“N.B. - there is Different Circumstances Amongst us, Which we Make No Doubt But Your Honors will Know by Subscription.”

(Among the 33 petitioners were William Hunt, Robert Cunningham, John Mayfield, Thomas Fletchall, Benjamin Wofford.)
(Phil Norfleet, Internet Web Page, http://sc_tories.tripod.com)
http://sc_tories.tripod.com/petition_from_loyalists_prisoners_-_jan

THEIR PLEA WAS SUCCESSFUL. They were released and sent home, as the local newspaper happily reported, Friday 12 January 1776:

The South Carolina and American General Gazette

Nullius Addictus Jurare

In Verba Magistre

Printed by John Wells, Jun.

Vol XIX, From Friday, Jan. 12 to Friday January 19, 1776

UNHAPPY ROYALISTS RELEASED

Near an hundred of the unhappy Persons who had been in Arms under Patrick Cunningham, and were taken Prisoners by Col. Richardson and sent to town, have been dismissed and permitted to return to their respective Homes. They appeared sensible of their Errour in opposing the general sense of their United Colonies, and many of them, we are told, have denounced Vengeance against some of their Leaders, who, it appears, have been misled themselves and were as ignorant of the Nature of the present Contest as their infatuated Followers.

We hear that the principal Men of the Insurgents, now in Confinement here, have discovered great Contrition, acknowledging that they have been misinformed, and had misunderstood the Nature of the present unhappy Dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies, and are extremely desirous of being reconciled to their Countrymen again.

It is probable that these very men, from honest Conviction, will become zealous Asserters of the Rights of British Freemen in America, against all the attempts to tax them without their own consent, and *to bind them to all cases whatsoever.*

(Royal South Carolina Gazette, 1780-1782 on microfilm, ERE-SBM-SBT 6165523, S. C. Archives, to Hutchinson Public Library, July 2009)

EVERYDAY LIFE ALONG THE SANTEE

1777 At the time in Charles Town, the printer recorded the major commercial eventslots of estate sales, land sales, notices of Runaway Slaves, listings of those men brought to the local gaol, sales of U. S. lottery tickets, and listings of those brought to the Work House in Charles Town.

The crops along the Santee were indigo, corn and rice, after the land had been reclaimed from the swamp. Other merchandise of the day, as advertised by the local printer were English flour, ship bread, tobacco, candles, soap, coffee, English cheese, loaf sugar, fresh beef, mutton, veal, turpentine, and tar. To pay for these products and crops, the currency included Spanish Milled Dollars; Pistareen; Carolus; French Pistole; Louisdor; Guinea; Johannes; Half Johannes; Moidore; Pistole; Half Pistole; Doubloon. The record:

The South Carolina and American General Gazette

Printed by John Wells, Jun.

Vol XX, Thursday, January 16, 1777

GOOD for INDIGO, CORN, RICE

For Sale by Private Contract, a Valuable Plantation on Santee River, containing upward of 400 Acres of as good Tide Swamp as any in the Province for Rice, Indigo and Corn, adjoining Lands of Thomas Henry and Paul Mizyck, Esqr., 100 Acres of Swamp cleared and under good Ditch, and 800 other Acres of new Land ditched in last Summer, 50 Acres of which is cleared.

Also a Tract of 400 Acres of high land.

On said Plantation are two good Barns, overseer's House, Corn House, Negro Houses and Stables. The Payment will be made agreeable to the Purchaser who may have a Quantity of rough Rice, Corn and Pease. Apply to Levi Durand and John Wigfall, Esq's, In Charlestown, or in Christ Church Parish to JOSEPH WIGFALL.

FOR HELP WITH INDIGO CROP

An industrious sober Man, who is well acquainted with the Culture of Indigo, and can be well recommended, may hear of good Encouragement by applying at Stono to ROBERT ROWAND.

(Royal South Carolina Gazette, 1780-1782 on microfilm, ERE-SBM-SBT 6165523, S. C. Archives, to Hutchinson Public Library, July 2009)

1778 Non-revolutionary crime hadn't changed much, either, whether or not Constable Busby was in charge. Inflation was taking its toll, as the violence increased:

The South Carolina and American General Gazette

(with ROYAL emblem)

Printed by John Wells, Jun.

November 16, 1778

HOUSE BROKE OPEN

Whereas on Thursday or Friday Night last, the house on the Ashley Ferry Road, in which the subscriber lately lived, called Green Groves, was broke open, and there was taken therefrom out of a chest, 4 Joes, 4 Half Joes, 11 milled Dollars, and some small Silver Coin; together with 100 and odd Pounds Currency, with a piece and a half of Irish Linen, 3 Gown Patterns, viz. a chintz, a callico, and a printed linen, with sundry other things; also a Gold Girdle Buckle marked EG,

and a pair of Sugar Tongs marked EG:

Any Person who can inform where the things may be got again, or can prove the Robbery so as to convict the thief or thieves, shall be entitled to *Two Hundred Pounds* from MARY BYRNE.

The South Carolina and American General Gazette

(with ROYAL emblem)

Printed by John Wells, Jun.

Supplement, November 26, 1778

INFLATION ADJUSTMENT

(The printer announced that he was tripling the subscription price, to \$6 per year, because inflation had been greater than that.)

The South Carolina and American General Gazette

Friday, March 26, 1779

A ROBBERY!

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

On or about the 5th of February last near the Eutaw, the subscriber was robbed by two white man, of a white Horse branded on the rear shoulder H, on the near buttock JB joined, and on the .. buttock 17. Also, snuff colored Coat and Jacket, a Silver Watch, maker's name J. Henderson Hull, 71; a Silver mounted Cuff and a pair of Gold Sleeve Buttons, a Saddle and Saddle Bags containing Wearing Apparel and other Articles and about *Eight Hundred Pounds* currency, in Continental and Carolina dollar bills.

The robbers said they were brothers and named Mitchell; but upon enquiry, the subscriber was informed their names are John and William Martin--*John* formerly belonged in Col. Robert's artillery, from which he deserted and inlisted in the 6th regiment, to which his brother *William* belonged and from which regiment they both deserted some months ago.

The eldest, *John*, has had his right ear cut off; is a middle aged man of a fair complexion, with short black curled hair--*William* as rather taller than John and has lost the forefinger of his right hand; of a fair complexion and short sandy coloured hair.

They left with the Subscriber a small *Horse*, *Saddle* and *Bridle*, which he imagines they had stolen; the horse is now in Mercky's corner, and a particular discription of him will shortly be given, that the owner may get him again.

The above reward will be paid by the subscriber, to any person or persons who will apprehend the said *John* and *William Martin*, in any of the gaols of this State, so as to enable him to prosecute them for the above robbery, and half thereto for securing either of them as above; and likewise a reasonable reward for any of the articles stolen aforesaid.

DAVID SAYLOR

The South Carolina and American General Gazette

Friday August 20, 1779

BRITISH TROOPS CARRY AWAY STOCK

STOLEN or carried away by the British troops, several Horses, Mares, Colt, and Mules with a number of Cattle branded W or X, also several Jack Asses, which they took from my southward plantation.

Any person locating any of the above creatures, and giving me notice so that I get them again, shall be generously rewarded and thanked besides, by WILLIAM WILLIAMSON
(Royal South Carolina Gazette, 1780-1782 on microfilm, ERE-SBM-SBT 6165523, S. C. Archives, to Hutchinson Public Library, July 2009)

**THE BRITISH CAPTURE CHARLES TOWN;
LOYALISTS REJOICE!**



1780

The tone, and the content of the Charleston newspaper record changed dramatically after the British troops under Lt. Col. Nisbet Balfour and Gen. Clinton captured Charles Town on 12 May 1780. Constable Busby's Loyalist friends, or sympathizers, were quick to publish glowing accounts of their delight with the capture, and their undying commitment to His Majesty, George III:

The South Carolina and American

General Gazette

Wednesday, August 23, 1780

To Lieutenant-Colonel

NISBET BALFOUR,

of His Majesty's 23rd Regiment (or Royal Welsh Fusileers), Commandant of Charlestown, &c &c &c.

The MEMORIAL

of sundry loyal Inhabitants of Charlestown, on Behalf of themselves and others,

Humbly Sheweth,

That they ardently wish properly to distinguish themselves from the discontented and rebellious faction here, and to give a permanent proof of their loyalty to the best of princes, and attachment to the most mild and free government in the world, as well as of their detestation and abhorrence of the most cruel and unnatural rebellion that ever disgraced the historick page, after the laudable example of their truly brave, loyal and virtuous brethren of New-york.

The memorialsts, on behalf as aforesaid, therefore crave your patronage and permission to embody, arm and uniform themselves in a volunteer company, and to be commanded by such officers as they shall choose from among themselves, for the defence of his Majesty's government and this capital: And your memorialsts relying on your known inclination to promote his Majesty's service, and encourage the loyal inhabitants in this province,

Most earnestly pray, That leave may be granted them so to embody, arm and discipline themselves for the purposes aforesaid; and that you will be pleased to appoint proper persons to inspect and regulate the embodying and arming your memorialists and others as aforesaid.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c. &c.

Charlestown, 13th August, 1780."

(Signed by A. Wright and 26 other men)

(The printer adds:)

"We learn that in consequence of the above, measures will speedily be adopted for incorporating and regulating the militia of this capital....."

(In another Memorial, the loyalists state:)

PERFIDY, INGRATITUDE, CALAMITOUS

We cannot but lament, that notwithstanding every tender of grace and mercy made to the leaders of the present rebellion, they still persist in carrying on a war, pregnant with consequences most calamitous to those unhappy people whom they have prevailed upon to become the dupes of their lawless domination. The history of mankind cannot furnish such another instance of perfidy and ingratitude.

During the course of this unnatural and bloody conflict, his Majesty's loyal subjects have submitted to every misfortune the cruelty of their enemies could inflict, rather than draw the sword against their parent and benefactress, or become instrumental in the destruction of a government, which, in their happier moments, they were accustomed to revere.

(Royal South Carolina Gazette, 1780-1782 on microfilm, ERE-SBM-SBT 6165523, S. C. Archives, to Hutchinson Public Library, July 2009)

The Loyalists were disappointed that Lt. Gen. Cornwallis couldn't pay them a visit in Charles Town, but they publicly memorialized their affection for him, and the joy that he had saved them from the "desolation and ruin with which this Province was threatened" by the menacing Rebels:

The South Carolina and American General Gazette

Printed by R. Wells & Son
Saturday, October 14, 1780

To the Right Honourable

CHARLES Earl CORNWALLIS,

Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Forces &c, &c, &c

The humble ADDRESS of divers Loyal

Inhabitants of Charlestown

We his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of Charlestown, finding ourselves disappointed in the expectation we entertained of your Lordship's returning

shortly to this capital, whereby we are precluded of personal access to your Lordship, take this opportunity, through the intervention of the Commandant, of tendering to your Lordship, our joyful congratulations on the total defeat and dispersion of the Rebel army, by his Majesty's forces under your command.

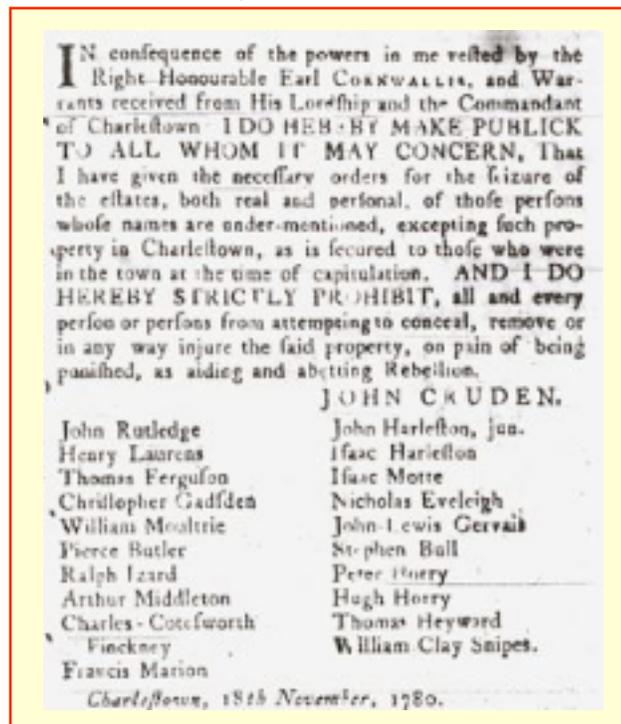
When we reflect on the desolation and ruin with which this Province was threatened, by the unrelenting cruelty of a formidable and menacing enemy, we think ourselves fortunate that we had no idea of our danger, until we were effectually relieved from it by the glorious victory obtained by your Lordship wherein the interposition of a protecting Providence is evident; which inspires us with gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe;

and at the same time, excites in our minds, a due sense of the manifold obligations we have to your Lordship, for your distinguished conduct and courage so eminently conspicuous in the accomplishment of that great event; which has rescued this Province from impending destruction, and is no less advantageous to our most gracious Sovereign and the British Empire, than honourable to your Lordship.....

(Royal South Carolina Gazette, 1780-1782 on microfilm, ERE-SBM-SBT 6165523, S. C. Archives, to Hutchinson Public Library, July 2009)

The South Carolina and American General Gazette

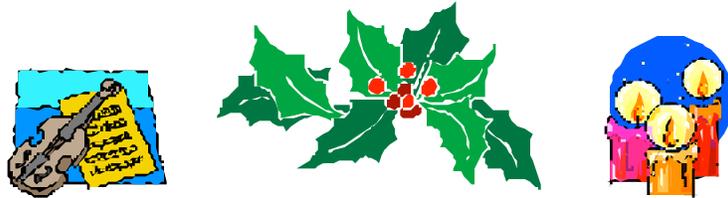
Wednesday, November 22, 1780



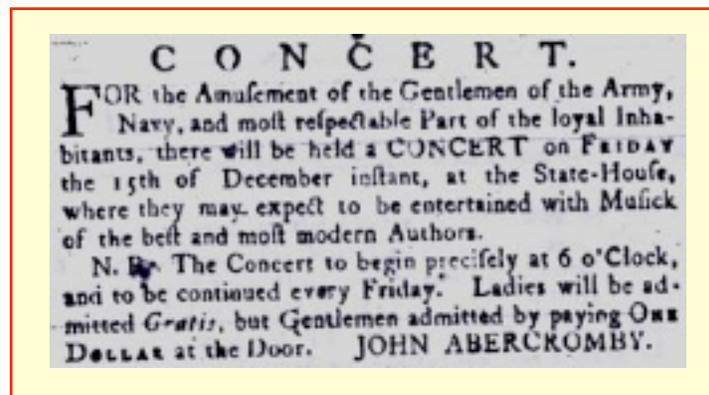
(Royal South Carolina Gazette, 1780-1782 on microfilm, ERE-SBM-SBT 6165523, S. C. Archives, to Hutchinson Library, July 2009)

By then, the Busby property in the interior of South Carolina may have been confiscated or lost, though Charles Town was in Royal hands, and would stay so until the end of the war.

Details of any Busby loss of property are not known. However, confiscation of property was common on both sides. A Page 1 announcement on Wednesday 22 November 1780 of *The Royal South Carolina Gazette* shows that the then-victorious Royalists confiscated Patriot property. When the war ended two years later, the victorious Patriots confiscated the property of the Loyalists.



THE LOYALISTS IN CHARLES TOWN also took pains to entertain the British troops at Christmas, during what they viewed as their rescue from the clutches of the Revolutionary American Patriots:



The South Carolina and American General Gazette

Printed by JOHN WELLS, jun.
Saturday, December 9, 1780

CONCERT.

FOR the Amusement of the Gentlemen of the Army, Navy, and most respectable Part of the loyal Inhabitants, there will be held a CONCERT on Friday the 15th of December instant, at the State-House, where they may expect to be entertained with Musick of the best and most modern Authors.

N. B. The Concert to begin precisely at 6 o'Clock, and to be continued every Friday. Ladies will be admitted *Gratis*, but Gentlemen admitted by paying One Dollar at the Door.

JOHN ABERCROMBY.

(Royal South Carolina Gazette, 1780-1782 on microfilm, ERE-SBM-SBT 6165523, S. C. Archives, to Hutchinson Public Library, July 2009)

1781 Some of those pesky locals just couldn't be trusted, however. Lord Cornwallis discovered that some South Carolinians rushed to embrace the King's power after Charlestown had surrendered to the Loyalists, but the locals then promptly covered their bets by helping the Rebels behind the scenes:

The South Carolina and American General Gazette

Saturday, January 20, 1781



Charlestown, January 16, 1781

WHEREAS, for some time before, and immediately after, the surrender of Charlestown to his Majesty's arms, great numbers of the inhabitants of the country came to the Head Quarters of his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, and there declared that they were zealously affected to his Majesty's person and government, in defence of which they were ready to exert their utmost endeavours in whatever manner his Excellency should think proper to employ them, and therefore requested that they might be considered in the light of British subjects, and receive protection in their persons and properties; and, in consequence thereof, certificates were granted to them setting forth the above facts, and giving them the protection they requested;

notwithstanding which, some of them took the first opportunity to join the rebel parties who have since ventured into some places within this province; and it appears that others have conveyed intelligence to them, and done other acts prejudicial to his Majesty's government; for which reason the Right Honourable Earl Cornwallis found it expedient to put a stop to granting such certificates in manner as aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS at the time of granting the certificates abovementioned, the persons to whom they were issued were not required to sign any written declaration of their allegiance and promises of future obedience, the same being given to them merely as a temporary protection to their persons and estates; and it is expedient that those persons who are well affected to his Majesty's government should make and subscribe a formal declaration of their attachment and loyalty, in the manner which hath lately been accustomed by those who, upon application, have been admitted to the privileges of British Subjects;

The Commandant, with the advice of the Council, hath therefore been pleased to direct, That notification should be given to the persons possessed of such certificates, that it is expected they will apply in the manner which of late has been required to be done by those who have been admitted as subjects.....

By order of the Commandant and Council,
THOMAS WINSTANLEY, Secretary.

(Royal South Carolina Gazette, 1780-1782 on microfilm, S. C. Archives, to Hutchinson Public Library, July 2009)

'EXAGGERATED' REPORTS OF REBEL SUCCESS!

With Charlestown in British hands in 1781, and a sympathetic press under hire to the British commander, Loyalists could be comforted that the historic record would be corrected of the "exaggerated" reports of the success of the Rebel Patriots:

The South Carolina and American General Gazette

Saturday, January 27, 1781

Charlestown, January 27

EXAGGERATED reports having, as usual on such occasions, been spread by the Rebels, of an action between their General Morgan and Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, on the 17th instant, in which they have gone so far as to assert, that the latter was totally defeated; it is become necessary, in justice to the Publick, and to obviate the impression which bold assertions, however groundless, may have on the weak and the credulous, to give the circumstances of this affair, with as much accuracy as possible, till a more minute detail shall come to hand.

The Rebels, finding that Lord Cornwallis was making forward movements, attempted a diversion on the side of Ninety Six; to cover which, General Morgan, with a body of Continentals and Militia, and also a corps of Horse under Colonel Washington, had take a station on the banks of the Pacolet; to dislodge him from which, to favor the march of the Army, and to relieve Ninety-Six, Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton was detached with a corps of Cavalry and Infantry, to the westward of Broad River; and by continuing with unremitting ardour, forced marches, came up with the enemy, who had some days retreated before him, about eight in the morning of the 17th, drawn up under cover of a wood.

In this situation, the troops made their attack, and, by the vigour of it dispersed the Militia and a part of the Continentals; when receiving, in the eagerness of their pursuit, a warm fire from General Morgan's corps, which had faced on them, some were killed by this unlooked for resistance, and the ardour of the pursuit being thus checked, the enemy had, seemingly, the advantage.

When thus circumstanced, Lieut. Colonel Tarleton made a charge on Col. Washington's horse, which he forced from their ground, and by defeating a detachment of the enemy's infantry that had captured some of the baggage, retook or destroyed the whole of it; when he pursued his march to Hammond's Ford, leaving, as did the enemy, his killed and wounded on the field.

Though the numbers of killed and wounded, on either side, cannot as yet be well ascertained, there is great reason to believe our loss by no means so great as the enemy would fain insinuate; and, by all accounts, Colonel Tarleton was never more distinguished for spirit and gallantry, than on this occasion.

The Planters near the sea coast, to the Southward, are cautioned to be on their guard against Anthony, who may shortly be expected that way, as he has been driven from Georgetown, where he was carrying on his plundering scheme, and has taken a schooner with rice, and hearing that another was to follow, waited for her; but as intelligence had been received of his being there, she was sent out by Colonel Campbell with a number of men and carronades, instead of rice, on board her.

The decoy took; Anthony brought her too, and she gave him her fire, by which some of these plunderers were wounded, and they, with their galley, obliged to take to their oars, leaving behind them the prize schooner, which was retaken by the Hammond galley.

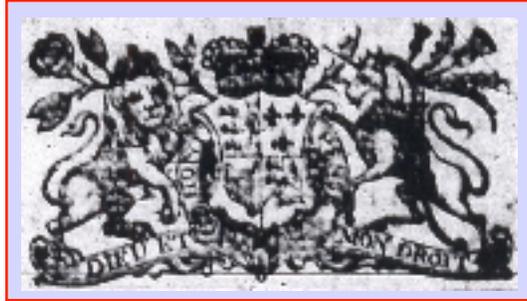
We have the pleasure to assure the Publick, from undoubted Authority that Lord Cornwallis is now in pursuit of General Morgan, who after his late action with Colonel Tarleton, took to the mountains, where he is likely also to meet with large numbers of indians and embodied Loyalists, who, we are well informed, are actually in arms for us in those parts.

(Royal South Carolina Gazette, 1780-1782 on microfilm, ERE-SBM-SBT 6165523, S. C. Archives, to Hutchinson Public Library, July 2009)

REBEL 'ASSASSINS , MURDERERS and WRETCHES'

The Loyalists had every reason to be outraged by the conduct of what the fawning Loyalist printer called the new American Congress' hiring of 'murderers and assassins' to cover it's own impotency in the face of the brave British armies:

The Loyalist printer described the nearest Rebel army as a "band of wretches forced from civil society by their crimes..."



The Royal Gazette

R. Wells & Son,

Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

Saturday, April 7-11, 1781

CHARLESTOWN, April 11.

IT is by authority we inform the publick, that a body of Rebels, consisting of upwards of one hundred Cavalry, having formed the design of surprising the post at Pocotaligo, was proceeding to execute it on Sunday night last; but Colonel Fenwicke having received timely notice of their intentions, marched with only 30 of his troops, to frustrate them, and meeting the enemy drawn up, about six miles from Pocotaligo, notwithstanding their great superiority in numbers, charged the main body with such spirit, as totally routed and drove them into the next swamp; fourteen of their men being killed and wounded, and some horses taken, with the loss of five men wounded, and one missing, on our side.

Any colouring would be needless to shew the intrinsic merit of an action, which does so much honour to Colonel Fenwicke, and his small party.

A band of wretches, forced from civil society by their crimes, have lately made an irruption into the lower parts of this province.

On the night of the 8th of this month, fifteen of them surrounded the house of Doctor Clitheral, at the Horseshoe; and by pretending they had a message of consequence for their master, they prevailed upon the servants to give them admittance.

A young gentleman lately returned from England, Mr. John Inglis, happened to be at the Doctor's on a visit, and being awakened by the noise they made, came hastily down stairs, naked and defenceless, to enquire in the cause of the disturbance; one of the ruffians instantly met him with his musket, and discharged its contents into his breast. Mr. Inglis immediately expired.

Doctor Clitheral was carried away prisoner to the quarters of one Harding, whom they call Colonel, whence he returned yesterday to town on his parole.

No surer test can be given of the expiring power of Congress than, that confessing their inability to oppose bravely in the field the progress of the British armies, they now retain murderers and assassins in their service; that conscious of their impotency to conquer, they derive pleasure from the misery and sufferings of individuals.

Mr. Inglis, from the amiableness of his manners, and his absence for some years from this country, could have had no personal enemies. The cruelty of his murder must therefore wholly fall upon Congress, under whose orders the ruffians have acted.---Virtuous Body! disinterested band of Patriots, selected from the common mass of your countrymen, for your wisdom, and integrity of heart! confide not too much in the strength of your capital, or the fidelity of your followers; British valour and conduct may overcome the former, and self-interest may prompt the latter to atone for their own crimes by the sacrifice of their leaders; for distress ever dissolves those combinations of men; whose only bond of union is a community of guilt.

When this period arrives, and we trust it is not far distant, in vain will you look for pity from those, whose relations and friends you have basely assassinated; for pity is but weakness when extended to deliberated crimes, and wanton cruelty.

Mr. Osborne, who kept a store at Pocotaligo, has been also murdered by the same banditti, and in a manner too shocking to relate.

(Microfilm from Charleston Library Society, Charleston, S. C. Newspapers, provided to Hutchinson Public Library, November 2009)

BRITISH RELAX RULES FOR ENLISTEES

The tide was turning. Gen. George Washington and the Continental Army were beginning to corner Lord Cornwallis in Virginia. In August, the British commander in chief offered cash and land for enlistees in His Majesty's fight to preserve the Colonies. He placed a Proclamation in Editor Wells' newspaper:

The Royal Gazette

R. Wells & Son,

Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

Wednesday, August 22-Saturday, August 25, 1781

By His Excellency

Sir HENRY CLINTON, K. B.

General and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova-Scotia to West-Florida, inclusive, etc, etc, etc.

PROCLAMATION

HAVING Reason to believe, that there are many Persons residing among the Rebels, also Numbers serving in the Rebel Army and Militia, who are with-held from joining their Countrymen and Friends, now serving His Majesty in the different Provincial Regiments, from an Apprehension, that they must only Inlist for Life, but perhaps not be

allowed to make Choice of the Provincial Regiment, to which particular Connections may naturally incline them:

I think proper to give Notice to all Persons who shall engage to serve His Majesty for three Years, or during the Rebellion, in any Provincial Regiment they may make Choice of, within ninety Days from the Date hereof, that they shall receive on their Inlistment the Sum of SIX GUINEAS; and at the Time of their Discharge, they shall be entitled to the Grant of Land His Majesty has been graciously pleased to promise to the Soldiers of the Provincial Regiments.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Head-Quarters, in New-York, the twentieth Day of August, 1781.

H. CLINTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN SMITH.

(Microfilm from Charleston Library Society, Charleston, S. C. Newspapers, provided to Hutchinson Public Library, November 2009)

The newspaper editor's enthusiasm for the Loyalist cause was not diminished, however. He joyously reported an incursion into the interior, perhaps in the Busby area, where 60 Loyalists "availed themselves of that opportunity to get rid of the blessings of independence...."

The Royal Gazette

R. Wells & Son,

Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

Saturday, September 8-Wednesday, September 12, 1781

CHARLESTOWN, September 12....Capt. William Cunningham of the Ninety-six militia, who had retired to Cane Creek, a branch of the Seneca, a little before Ninety Six was evacuated, made an irruption about the beginning of last month into the country betwixt the Enoree and Saludy rivers, killed 8 noted Rebels, and **collected 60 of the Loyal Inhabitants, who availed themselves of that opportunity to get rid of the blessings of independence, which have been lately forced upon them by their new masters.....**

(Microfilm from Charleston Library Society, Charleston, S. C. Newspapers, provided to Hutchinson Public Library, November 2009)

Nevertheless, the garrison commandant in charge of Charlestown had to keep raising the ante, as he resisted the ever-mounting Rebel attacks:

The Royal Gazette

R. Wells & Son,

Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

Saturday, September 8 to Wednesday September 12, 1781

SOUTH CAROLINA

By NISBET BALFOUR, Esquire,

Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's 23rd Regiment, or Royal Welch Fusileers, Commandant of Charleston, etc., etc., etc.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Enemy are in the greatest Want of all Sorts of Supplies for their Army, which cannot be procured but with infinite difficulty, except from this Town; and as it is the indispensable Duty of every friend to the British

Government to use his utmost endeavour to prevent their receiving such essential Assistance, I DO THEREFORE call upon all his Majesty's Subjects resident here, to exert themselves for that purpose.

AND WHEREAS I have Reason to suspect, that divers Persons in this Town, as well as in other Parts of the Province, seduced from their Allegiance through Avarice, or actuated by baser Motives, have secretly supplied the Rebels with Arms, Ammunition, Warlike-Stores, Salt, Medicines, Boots, and every article of Saddlery; I DO GIVE NOTICE, That all Persons detected in such criminal Practices, or furnishing the Enemy with any Kind of Supplies whatever, will most assuredly be punished as Traitors to their King and Country.

AND, for the more effectual Suppression of an Evil so prejudicial to His Majesty's Service, I DO HEREBY offer a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED GUINEAS to any Person or Persons who will give Information of such atrocious Offenders, so that they may be convicted, and made Examples of Public justice.

GIVEN under my Hand at CHARLETOWN, this Tenth Day of September, 1781, and on the Twenty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

NISBET BALFOUR.

(Microfilm from Charleston Library Society, Charleston, S. C. Newspapers, provided to Hutchinson Public Library, November 2009)

There still was time, however, for the usual problems of cities, even when the city is under the martial law of the British:

SPEED LIMITS

"GARRISON ORDERS,

"July 28th, 1781.

"ALL Waggoners, Carters and Draymen, are hereby forbid galloping their Horses in the Streets; Any Person found acting in Disobedience of this Order, will be taken into Custody, and fined according to the Laws of the Province.

"All Negroes found galloping Horses in the Streets, will be put into Confinement in the Sugar-House, for the Space of 10 Days; The different Guards and Sentries in the Garrison, also the Provost Marshal and Town-Serjeant, are hereby directed to attend to the above Orders, and secure all Offenders.

"C. FRASER, Town-Major."

(The Royal Gazette, Wednesday, July 23-Saturday, July 26, 1781; Microfilm from Charleston Library Society, Charleston, S. C. Newspapers, provided to Hutchinson Public Library, November 2009)

YORKTOWN, 19 OCTOBER 1781



THE WAR DIDN'T END on 19 October 1781, but the outcome was clear, after Lord Cornwallis' deputy surrendered to Gen. George Washington's deputy at Yorktown, Va.

The victorious Rebels allowed the British months to negotiate for peace, but the Rebels promptly started to confiscate property of the Loyalists:

1782 Charlestown was still in British hands, and the war still officially ongoing in early 1782. On March 20, 1782, the Loyalist editor in Charlestown published the dire news about the confiscation of the property of Loyalists, and the actions or characteristics of the Loyalists whose property was henceforth to be the property of the new Americans:

The Royal Gazette

R. Wells & Son,
Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
Saturday, March 16-Wednesday, March 20, 1782

CHARLESTOWN, March 20

The following has been sent to us from the Country, as a correct list of those persons whose estates have been confiscated by an act of the Rebel Assembly at Jacksonbergh. They are divided into six classes.

Class I. Comprehends all British subjects who have property in this country, that is to say, such persons as never have submitted to the American Government. *(with list of names)*

Class II. Such of the former inhabitants of the Country as presented congratulatory addresses to Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot. *(with list of names)*

Class III. Those who petitioned to be armed in defence of the British after the conquest of this Province. *(with list of names)*

Class IV. Those who congratulated Earl Cornwallis, on the victory gained at Camden. *(with list of names)*

Class V. Those who have borne commissions, civil or military, under the British Government, since the conquest of this province. *(with list of names)*

Class VI. Obnoxious Persons. *(with list of names)*

(The Royal Gazette, Saturday, March 16-Wednesday, March 20, 1782; Microfilm from Charleston Library Society, Charleston, S. C. Newspapers, provided to Hutchinson Public Library, November 2009)



CONSTABLE BUSBY 's MURDER is RECORDED

By 1782, Constable Busby officially was dead. On 19 April 1782, William's surviving Royalist colleagues declared that William had been "murdered" by the Independence-seeking rebels (Whigs/Patriots).

The listing was in a petition sent by the Royalist officers to King George III by way of the Rt. Hon. Lord George German.

The petition, as researched by Phil Norfleet:

"19 April 1782

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, once the

inhabitants of the frontier of South Carolina, now refugees here, humbly beg leave openly to assure our Sovereign that we are His true and loyal Subjects, in which Principles we are confirmed, and stand independent, divested of all temporizing motives, in consequence of which we have sacrificed Our All, in order to enjoy the blessings of the happiest Constitution guarded by the best of Monarchs.

“Thus disposed, it is with astonishment and indignation we learn that men about your Royal Person dare to vilify the conduct of your faithful servants in America, we allude to the Duke of Richmond’s Speech in the House of Peers the 31st of January 1782, when he openly disapproves of Justice being executed on the Rebel Haynes. It reflects on the characters of Earl Cornwallis, Lord Rawdon, and our Commandant Lieutenant Colonel Balfour, officers who have made the real interest of their Country the constant rule of their truly virtuous conduct.

“Gratitude should have drawn this acknowledgment from us, yet we might have been silent, had it not been for the open and extraordinary assertion of His Grace of Richmond “that the loyalists of South Carolina did not hesitate to denominate the execution of Haynes to be Murder, and that of the foulest complexion.” -- this we deny, and are fully of Opinion, that his execution was a proper example, and Just reward for his treason and infidelity and are Sorry the same mode of correcting rebels was so long deferred, through laudable, but we conceive, mistaken motives. We are not to suppose His Grace is ignorant that the Usurpers in this Province have murdered above three hundred Men, some after and some without pretended trials, on a bare Suspicion of their being attached to your Majesty’s Government.

“His Grace and virtuous Colleagues (in the support of rebellion) sit at ease fabricating Systems to prolong the War, at the expense of the Blood, the treasure, the honor, the happiness of the Nation, whilst we without regret suffer in support and defense of Government.

“We sincerely lament the encouragement Rebellion receives from their opposition to your Majesty’s Wise and Just measures, which without doubt has been conducive to prolong this unnatural rebellion, we therefore, actuated by Principles of Loyalty, and conducted by honest sincerity, have presumed to make this declaration of our Sentiments, and that your Majesty’s benevolent endeavors for the happiness of your People, be crowned with Success, is the most sincere wish of

OUR MAJESTY’S MOST DUTIFUL AND LOYAL SUBJECTS

“SIGNED BY:

Thomas Fletchall, Colonel of the Forks of Broad and Saluda Rivers
Joseph Robinson, Lieut-Colonel, South Carolina Royalists
Evan McLaurin, Lieut-Colonel, Second Battalion South Carolina Royalists
Thomas Edgehill, Lieut-Colonel of Little Saluda Regiment of Militia.
John Hamilton, Colonel, Lower Regiment of Ninety-Six Militia
Daniel Clary, Lieut-Colonel, Dutch Fork
William Ballintine, Lieut. Colonel, Dutch Fork
Zacharias Gibbs, Major, Pacolet
Daniel Plummer, Lieut-Colonel, Tiger River
John Phillips, Colonel, Winnsborough Militia, and Camden Militia
James Miller, Captain, Jackson’s Creek Militia “

SOUTH CAROLINA CASUALTIES:

"William Busby,

.....(and 298 others, including James Wilson.)"

(Phil Norfleet in his internet web page in 2004, "South Carolina Loyalists and Rebels.) (http://sc_tories.tripod.com)

(JAMES WILSON was a neighbor at least part of the time, of William Busby. In land sale documents of 1758-1759, Wilson's land was recorded as adjacent to the land of William Busby in "the low grounds" of the Santee River in Craven County, opposite the "Mine Hills.)"

(THE MOORE FAMILY was a neighbor to both Busby and Wilson families. William Moore's land was adjacent to the tract owned by William Busby and James Wilson in 1759. Kenneth Moore was one of the 299 Royalists "murdered" prior to 1782.

(THE MOORE AND WILSON FAMILIES were well represented as Royalists in the "Enemies Lists of 1783," which recited the Tories in the old 96 district, as well as the southern part of Camden district, the upper part of Orangeburg district, and part of Charleston. They included: Thomas Moore, Sr.; and William, David, George, Charles, Patrick and James Moore; and William, Nathaniel, Samuel, Robert and Jacob Wilson. George and David More were also identified.

WILLIAM MOORE died 9 August 1780, will filed for probate on 11 September 1781, listing sons John Leonard and William Harrison, with executors John Moore, John James, Sr., and Isham Moore. Witnesses Nathl Moore, Susan Fabre and Nancey Moore.

(Will Book WW 1780-1783, p. 324, of Abstract of Wills of the State of South Carolina 1760-1784, Caroline T. Moore.) p. 324.

WILLIAM MOORE was the son of Francis Moore, died 1 November 1770.

(JOHN HAMILTON was colonel, Lower Regiment of the 96 Militia, and was one of the witnesses to William Busby's 17 February 1752 sale of 100 acres to John George Lix, shoemaker, for 50 pounds. The 100 acres was part of the 500-acre tract that William received, formally, in 1751, from his 1748 application.)

(EVAN McLAUREN: Evan McLauren, (Jr?) was the Justice of the Peace before whom William Buzbee, Henry Buzbee, Mary Buzbee and William Hunt appeared on 21 February 1775 to complete the sale of 150 acres to Joseph Kennerley for 500 pounds, 10 shillings. *See also details of "McLaurin's Store" in the Henry Buzbee report.)*

(*"The petition has been previously published in several books concerning the Loyalists of South Carolina; however, the original document is located in the Public Record Office (PRO), London, Manuscript Reference CO5, Volume 82," according to according to Phil Norfleet in his internet web page in 2004, "South Carolina Loyalists and Rebels.)* (http://sc_tories.tripod.com) Phil Norfleet

William Busby's age was not specified in the 1782 petition. Neither was the age of 291 other Royalists. However, the ages of seven Royalists were noted. In each case, the Royalist was age 65 or older. They were: John Atkinson, aged 65; Arthur Carradyne, aged 76; John Donahoe, aged 75; George Dawkins, aged 78; Thomas Keating, Major, aged 80; Emanuel Miller, aged 70; and William Ryan, aged 65.

This could suggest that the murdered Royalist William Busby was less than 65 years old at the time of his death. Most of the action took place from 1775 to 1780. If he died 1775-1780, at, say, aged 62, he could have been born ca. 1715. If so, he would have been about 33 when he moved from Virginia to South Carolina with his young family of 10 children.

The petition also could imply that the murdered William Busby was younger than about 62 at his death, and thus could have been a son, nephew or other kin of the elder Busbys in the county at the time. One thing is certain, however: Though William Busby was the only known back-country South Carolina Busby to die while supporting the British, he was not the only Busby back-country Royalist.

ROYAL GAZETTE EDITOR GIVES UP

In August 1782, nine months after Lord Cornwallis surrendered in Virginia, and with Charlestown still in British hands, the Royal Editor surrendered in South Carolina. He did it with grace and in great despair. He even announced he would refund the subscribers' money for the copies of *The Royal Gazette* that they would never receive:



The Royal Gazette

R. Wells & Son,

Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

Saturday, August 7, 1782

The Editors of the ROYAL GAZETTE, in order to apply themselves the more closely to the Settlement of their Private Affairs, are under the necessity of discontinuing their periodical Labours for the Entertainment and Information of the Publick.

Should any intelligence, however, that reflects Honour on the British name, be received before the Day arrives on which the direful Event shall happen, the Dread of which now fills every loyal Breast with Terror and Dismay, they trust that many will be found in this Garrison patriotic enough to hear with Pleasure of the Success of their Country, and to rejoice at whatever shall promote the GENERAL GOOD while they, though a Part of same Whole, are Labouring under every Species of Distress.---- In such Case, the Editors of this Paper shall not be found deficient in the performance of what can be required of them as a Duty and which Gratitude will demand of them in return, for the many favours they have received from a generous and indulgent Publick.

ROBERT WELLS & SON,

Beg leave to inform those Gentlemen who have paid in advance for a period the Royal Gazette, which is yet expired, that by calling at their store, No. 71 Tradd-street, they will receive the balances due to them; and they, at the Same time, take the liberty of requesting of such persons as are in arrears for Gazettes, or are indebted to them for Advertisements, or any other account, that they will be kind enough to settle these matters as soon as possible.

(Microfilm from Charleston Library Society, Charleston, S. C. Newspapers, provided to Hutchinson Public Library, November 2009)

1783 Some of the Busbys were not as fortunate as the Charleston editor. The Busbys may have had nothing left to refund:

William Busby had been hanged. Miles Busbe had been identified in 1779 as a Royalist who had fled to fight for the British, and then, in 1783, he and Jacob Busby were cited on the "Enemies List" of 1783. Both were thereby notified that their real estate and personal property were to be confiscated, unless they returned forthwith to South Carolina to stand trial for their treasonous conduct in supporting the British. They had six months to make good, according to the act.

WHIG MILITIA COMMANDERS' ENEMIES LISTS OF 1783

BY PHIL NORFLEET

"On 17 March 1783, about a year after the passage of the Estate Confiscation Act (No. 1153), the South Carolina Fifth General Assembly passed Ordinance No. 1189 entitled *Disposing Of The Estates Of Certain Persons, Subjects And Adherents Of The British Government; And For Other Purposes Therein Mentioned*.

"According to this ordinance, the real and personal property of former citizens who had chosen to join the British were vested in the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates. It was a comprehensive act, but had no lists of names. The commanding officers of the State's militia regiments were instructed, when asked by the commissioners, to make lists of those men who had joined the British. Men so identified had six months from the end of the legislative session to return to the State for trial. Ten (10) militia commanders made returns, resulting in a total of 689 names. These returns constitute the largest listing of Loyalists/Tories ever promulgated by the Whig Government of South Carolina.

"No one really knows why Ordinance No. 1189 was passed. However, some historians have speculated that the passage of this ordinance resulted from the lowcountry planters' effort to appease the backcountry for the leniency then being shown to British merchants and to fellow lowcountry families, relatives, friends, and associates. The practical impact of this ordinance is unknown to me. To the best of my knowledge, no additional estates were confiscated as a result of being named on the militia commanders returns. However, these 1783 returns provide almost three times as many names of South Carolina Loyalists than the Confiscation Act (1782) lists.

"The lists returned by the individual militia commanders are stored at the South Carolina State Archives in Columbia, under the title "Miscellaneous Papers on Forfeited Estates" at File Number S126170, Box 4. I reviewed these records in January 2002. Unfortunately, many of the original returns are now missing, including the return by Colonel Thomas Brandon of the Upper or Spartanburg Militia District. Even so, a number of years ago, the Archives personnel prepared a consolidated and alphabetized record of all the returns under the title "List of Enemies to the State - 1783." I obtained a copy of this master list and prepared a Microsoft Access database of all the Loyalists' names and associated militia commanders.

"A total of 689 names were provided in the returns, that were received from the ten (10) militia commanders (including:)

"Colonel Thomas Taylor's List -

(38 Names)

Miles Busby.....and 37 others“

“Colonel Richard Winn's List -

(42 Names)

Jacob Busby.....and 41 others.”

(Phil Norfleet, webpage: http://sc_tories.tripod.com, “SOUTH CAROLINA LOYALISTS AND REBELS, with introduction by Phil Norfleet”)

(MILES BUSBY: There appear to have been three Miles Busby in the area at the same. Two served on the Tory side, and one on the Patriot side. One Tory Miles died in the war. The other Tory enlisted after the death of the first Tory Miles, in 1779. The third Miles fought as a Patriot and was paid for 142 days.)

THE SONS and DAUGHTERS of William Busby and his wife are not known. While three sons of Benjamin Busby were identified in Benjamin’s will of 1815, none of William Busby’s sons or daughters has been identified as such, though William’s name is linked once to a land sale for Henry Busby. Possible sons include:

1. John Buzby (Buzby/Buzbee) (b. ca. 1738?, m. Jane Clement, d. ca. 1778))

In his will dated 26 March 1778, John Buzbee listed his wife as Jane, and their children as:

- (a) John Buzbee, the eldest son.
- (b) Jesse Buzbee
- (c) **Jacob Buzbee**
- (d) Moses Buzbee
- (e) Benjamin Buzbee
- (f) Mary Buzbee
- (g) Stephen Buzbee
- (h) Jane Buzbee

(SEE NEXT PART FOR DETAILS. about the John Buzbee family)

2. Henry Busby (b. ca. 1745?)

Henry Busby land survey 1766; 200 acres 1770; 150 acres 1774 in transaction that also mentions William Buzbee and William Hunt.

Estimating birth date: 1766 minus 21 equals 1745.

3. Nathaniel Busby (b. 1747?)

Nathaniel Busby.....acquired 50 acres 1768; 100 acres 1774; 100 acres 1786

Estimating birth date: 1768 minus 21 equals 1747.

4. Simon Busby (b. ca. 1749?)

Simon Busby.....mentioned in court action regarding 100 acres in 1770.

Estimating birth date: 1770 minus 21 equals 1749.

5. Miles Busby

(James E. Busbee, Albuquerque, believes from his research that Miles Busbee was a son of Constable William Busby of the old Saxe Gotha township. James E. Busbee places his lineage, most likely, as:

I. William Busby, Constable

a. Miles Busby I, who died in Loyalist service, John Randall’s company

(1). Philip Busbee Sr., who left Camden District, settled in Barnwell district, then Orangeburg. Living near Miles II (believed to be Philip’s older brother and also, possibly, brother to Benjamin) who joined Randall’s Company after the death of Miles I. Ben, Philip and Miles II were all living near each other in Orangeburg County in 1830, with Philip Jr., living in Barnwell County.

(a) 4. Miles Busbee III, second son of Philip Sr., and Nancy Busbee

(1). William A. Busbee, first son of Miles III and Prudence (Smith) Busbee. William A. died of wounds received at Fredricksburg, Virginia, in 1862.

(a) 6. James Emanuel Busbee I, third son of William A. and Jerusha (Garvin) Busbee

(1). William Arthur Busbee, first son of James Emanuel I and Harriet Ella (Tyler) Busbee, only lawman in the town of Wagener, SC, for

some years; another interesting coincidence of name and occupation of the family line.

(Correspondence with James E. Busbee, 11 April 2005. His phone number: 505.293.4361.)

6. George Busby (d. ca. 1767)

OTHER EARLY BUSBY/BUZBEES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD:

1. **George Busby** who died prior to 1767, with estate containing 30 acres. No relatives mentioned. George was apparently unmarried, and would have been born prior to 1746 (1767 minus 21).

2. **Isaac, Jacob, Sherard, and various others** mentioned among the Busbys on both sides in the Revolutionary War. (*See Chapter 7: Buzbees in the Revolutionary War*)

3. **Another/younger William Busby?**

William and Elizabeth Busby were parents of Miles Busby and Simon Busby, who went to court on 11 December 1773 for affirmation that they were "white people." The affirmation came three years after Simon Busby had received a 100-acre grant of land on Long Branch of Broad River.

Was William Busby (who came to South Carolina in 1748 with wife and family of 10) the father of Simon and Miles? Or was he their grandfather?

Estimating birth dates for Simon and Miles: Simon acquired land in 1770. 1770 minus 21 equals 1749. Simon could have been b. ca. 1749.

Estimating birth date for their father, William: If Simon had been born in 1749, his father, William, could have been born 25 or so years earlier. If so, that would put William's birthdate as ca. 1724., meaning that by the time William SR arrived in South Carolina in 1748, a William JR? would have been 24, perhaps already married, with a son/sons Simon and Miles. William's 1748 request for land mentioned only wife and children, no grandchildren. A younger William with family would have needed land ca. 1750....and, so far, no such record has been found.

However, Simon (born ca. 1749, could have been a son of the original William Busby. That possibility is consistent with the fact that none of the William Busby records shows any distinction between two William Busbys. No "Sr" or "Jr" has been noted on any court record, suggesting there was only one William Busby at a time during the early period.

Then again, William Busby was "murdered" ca. 1775-1782 during the Revolutionary War, as Tory. The William Busby who married Elizabeth and was father of Simon and Miles appears to have died ca. 1795. Elizabeth Busby took title to 371 acres in 96 District in 1795, in apparent death of William (Jr.?)

More details on the possible sons, John, Henry, Nathaniel, Simon, Miles, and George, in William Busby's family:

2. HENRY BUSBY (m. Mary)

Henry Busby asked the South Carolina Council to order a survey of 200 acres for him in late 1766. The request was formally considered on 3 December 1766, as 200 acres on the North side of the PeeDee River "joining Land of Elisha Parker and William Little...."

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Vol. VI, 1766-1770, by Brent Holcomb, p. 46)

There was at least one complication with the land grant, because in April of 1767, Samuel Blackford challenged a grant's passing to Henry Busby for 250 acres on the Pedee River, and the hearing before the Governor in Council was set for the first Wednesday of June, 1767. At that time, the claim/challenge was to have been "heard and determined."

(South Carolina and American General Gazette, May 15, 1767, from microfilm provided by S. C. Library to Hutchinson Public Library, November 2009)

Whether or not he received the 200 acres on the North side of the PeeDee River, after a challenge, he returned to the Council soon thereafter to ask for 200 acres on the South side of the river:

Meeting of Wednesday 7 February 1770:

Petitions praying to have Warrants of survey were presented and read:

Henry Busby.....200

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Vol. VI, 1766-1770, by Brent

Holcomb, p. 267)

Henry Busby was granted 200 acres on the South side of the Pee Dee River, Craven County, 24 August 1770, based on a 23 March 1770 survey:

SOUTH CAROLINA

GEORGE the Third by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To all to whom THESE PRESENTS shall come, Greeting: KNOW YE, THAT WE of our special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our heirs and successours, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto

Henry Busby,

his heirs and assigns, a plantation or tract of land containing

Two hundred acres situate on the South Side of Pedee in Craven County, Bounding Northward on Claudius Pegue's land, Westward on Edward Washington's land, other sides on vacant land.

And hath such shape, form and marks, as appear by a plat thereof, hereunto annexed: Together with all woods, under-woods, timber and timber-trees, lakes, ponds, fishings, waters, water-courses, profits commodities, appurtenances and hereditaments whatsoever, thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining: Together with privilege of hunting, hawking and fowling in and upon the same, and all mines and minerals whatsoever; saving and reserving, nevertheless, to us, our heirs and successors, all white pinetrees, if any there should be found growing thereon: And also saving and reserving, nevertheless, to us, our heirs and successors, one tenth-part of mines of gold and silver only: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said tract of Two hundred acres of land and all and singular other the premises hereby granted unto the said

Henry Busby,

his heirs and assigns for ever, in free and common soccage, the said Henry Busby his heirs and assigns, yielding and paying therefor unto us, our heirs and successors, or to our Receiver General for the time being, or to his Deputy or Deputies for the time being, yearly, that is to say, on the twenty-fifth day of March, in every year, at the rate of three shillings sterling, or four shillings proclamation money, for every hundred acres, and so in proportion according to the number of acres, contained herein; the same to commence at the expiration of two years from the date hereof. *Provided always*, and this present Grant is upon condition, nevertheless, that the said

Henry Busby, his

heirs or assigns, shall and do yearly, and every year after the date of these presents, clear and cultivate at the rate of three acres for every hundred acres of land, and so in proportion according to the number of acres herein contained; AND ALSO, shall and do enter a minute or docket of these our letters-patent in the office of our Auditor-General for the time being in our said Province, within six months from the date hereof; AND upon condition, that if the said rent, hereby reserved, shall happen to be in arrear and unpaid for the space of three years, from the time it shall become due, and no distress can be found on the said lands, tenements and hereditaments hereby granted; or if the said

Henry Busby, his

heirs or assigns shall neglect to clear and cultivate yearly and every year, at the rate of three acres for every hundred acres of land, and so in proportion, according to the number of acres herein contained, or if a minute or docket of these our letters patent, shall not be entered in the office of our Auditor-General for the time being, in our said Province, within six months from the date hereof, that then and in any of these cases, this present Grant shall cease, determine and be utterly void; and the said lands tenements and hereditaments hereby granted, and every part and parcel thereof, shall revert to us, our heirs and successors, as fully and absolutely, as if the same had never been granted.

Given under the Great Seal of our Said Province

WITNESS The Honble. William Bull, Esq.,

Lieut. Governor and Commander in chief in and over our said Province of South Carolina, this

Twenty fourth Day of August

Anno Dom 1770 in the Tenth Year of our Reign.

Wm. (L.M.S.) Bull

Signed by his Honor the Lieut Governor in Council Jno. Woodin, pro: C.

C. And hath thereunto a plat thereof annexed, representing the same, certified by
John Bremar, Dy. Surveyor-General. 23d March 1770

1774: Henry paid Ulrick Busser 500 pounds for 150 acres on Broad River in Camden

District, on 25 February 1774. A year later, on 2 February 1775, Henry and Mary Buzbee sold the 150 acres to Joseph Kennerley for 500 pounds 10 shillings. Henry Buzbee was a sadler. The 1774 transaction was witnessed by William Buzbee (*Henry Buzbee's father or his brother?*) The Purchase:

The said Henry Buzbee that at the time of the Sealing and delivery of these presents he is right fully seized of a good, true perfect and absolute Estate of Inheritance in Fee Simple without any manner of Condition Proviso matter to alter Change or Evict the same and hath full power and good authority to bargain sell and Convey the said Land and Premises to him the said Henry Buzbee in manner and form aforesaid and that he the said Henry Buzbee his heirs and assigns shall and may at all Times forever hereafter, peasibly enter into have hold occupy poses and Enjoy the said Lands and premises Clear of any Incumbrance of what kind.....(*etc. etc.*).....

Lastly the said Ulrick Busser his heirs and assigns Do Covenant Grant and agree to and with the said Henry Buzbee from time to time or at all times hereafter shall make do and Execute any further Conveyance Act of Conveyance or Conveyances for the more perfect and absolute Conveying and assuring the same to the same to the said Henry Buzbee.....(*etc., etc.*)...

In Witness whereof the said Ulrick Busser hath here unto sett his hand and fixed his Seal the day and year first above written. Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us

William Frazer L. Busser Jacob Busser

Ulrick Busser

Received the Day and year first above written of Henry Buzbee within named Five Hundred Pounds being the Consideration Money within mentioned I say received by me this 25th Day of Febr 1774.

Ulrick Busser

£500

The Sale: South Carolina

Henry Buzbee To Joseph Kennerly, Lease

THIS INDENTURE made the Twenty first day of February in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Five and in the fifteenth Year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland, Defender of the faith & Between Henry Buzbee of Broad River Camden District in the Province aforesaid, **Sadler**, of the one part and Joseph Kennerly of Saludy River Orangeburgh District in the Province aforesaid, Planter, of the other part.

WITNESSETH that the said Henry Buzbee for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Shillings Current Money of the Province of South Carolina to him in hand paid by the said Joseph Kennerly at and before the Sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, Have bargained and Sold by these Presents do bargain and sell unto the said Joseph Kennerly all that Parcel or Tract of Land Containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres Situate lying and being on the north side of Broad River Bounding Southw'd on the said River Northwest on land laid out to John Frasier North East and South East on vacant Land when surveyed being the Twenty first of November In the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Nine and granted the Seventh day of June One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty one and hath such shape form and marks as appear by a Platt thereof now in the Possession of Joseph Kennerly. TOGETHER with all and Singular the houses outhouses, Buildings, Barns, Stables, Gardens, Orchards, woods, underwoods, Timber and Timber Trees, water and watercourses, Lakes, Ponds, Fishings, Feedings, Profits, Commodities together with the appurtenances and Hereditaments whatsoever thereunto Belonging or in any way appertaining and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents, Issues and Profits thereof

To have and to hold the said One Hundred and Fifty acres of Land and all and singular the Premises and Appurtenances herein before mentioned and Ment or intended to be hereby Bargained and Sold with them and every of their appurtenances unto him the said Joseph Kennerly his heirs and Executors from the day next before the day of the date hereof.

For and during and unto the full end and term of one whole year from thence next ensuing and fully to be compleated and ended Yielding and Paying therefore unto the said Henry Buzbee the rent of one Pepper Corn at the end of the said Term if the same should be lawfully demanded to the intent and purpose that by virtue of these presents and of the Statue for transferring of uses into possession He the said Joseph Kennerly may be in the actual possession of all and singular the Premises and appurtenances hereby bargained and sold and may be thereby

enabled to accept and take a Grant and release of the Reversion and Inheritance of the said One Hundred and Fifty acres of Land and the Premises and appurtenances unto him the said Joseph Kennerly his heirs and assigns forever.

IN WITNESS whereof the said Henry Buzbe and Mary his wife To these presents have hereunto set their hands and Seals the day and year first above written.

A snippet of a handwritten document in cursive script. It includes the text: "Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us", "William Hunt - William Buzbee", "Henry Buzbee (WS)", "Mary Buzbee (WS)", and "Recorded and Examined this 13th Day of July 1778. HGSheide".

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us
William Hunt his **Henry Buzbee**
William Buzbee her
mark **Mary Buzbee**
mark

Recorded and Examined this 13th Day
of July 1778, HGSheide, Regr. _____

South Carolina
Henry Buzbee, To
Joseph Kennerly, Release

THIS INDENTURE made the Twenty first day of February in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Five in the Fifteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third King of Great Britain France and Ireland, Defender of the faith & etc.:

Between Henry Buzbee of Broad River, Campden district in the province aforesaid, Sadler, of the one part and Joseph Kennerly of Saludy River, Orangeburgh District in the Province aforesaid, Planter, of the other part. WITNESSETH that for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds of Current Money of South Carolina By the said Henry Buzbee well and truly paid unto Ulrick Busser who by Lease and Release bearing date in the Province aforesaid the Twenty fifth day of February In the year aforesaid one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy four did Convey and make over a Plantation or Tract of Land Containing one hundred and Fifty acres Situate lying and being in Craven County Bounding on the north side by Broad River, South west on said River, North West on land laid out to John Fraser, North East and South East on vacant Land at the time of Surveying it and was surveyed the Twenty first day of november in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and forty nine, and granted the seventh day of January In the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty one, and hath such shape and marks as appear by a Plat thereof now in the Possession of the aforesaid, Joseph Kennerly, Together with all the Houses, outhouses.....(etc. etc.)....the said Henry Buzbee with Mary his wife have hereunto set their hands and Seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of us
William Hunt his **Henry Buzbee**
William Buzbee her
mark **Mary Buzbee**
mark

Recd the Day and date within mentioned of the within named Joseph Kennerly the Sum of Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds lawful money of the Province of South Carolina the full Consideration Money within mentioned. Witnesseth:

William Hunt
his
William Buzbee
mark

Henry Buzbee

South Carolina
Orangeburgh District: Before me one of his Majesty's Justice of the Peace Personally appeared the Subscriber, one of the Witnesses to the within Presents, who being duly Sworn, made oath, That he saw Henry & Mary Buzbee affix their hand & seal to the within Presents, & that he and William Buzbee did sign, Witnesses to the Same.

William Hunt

Signed & Sworn to before me this 21 Day

of Feby. 1775
Evan M. Laurin (Jr?), J. P.
(South Carolina Public Register (Charleston Deeds) Conveyance book 4X, pp.95-98,
Roll ST154. The records of the 1774 purchase and 1775 sale of the tract were recorded in
an 11 June 1778 transaction. Another land grant shows a transaction 24 August 1770.)



SOON AFTER William Buzbee, William Hunt, and Henry Buzbee signed these documents before Justice of the Peace Evan McLaurin on 21 February 1775, they (and the site of the signing, probably) were immersed in the war---with, at least, William Buzbee, William Hunt and Evan McLaurin on the Tory side.

Within 10 months, William Hunt, as a captain of Royal troops, was captured. McLaurin was openly a major Tory officer, and Buzbee was a Tory who would be hanged before the Revolution ended. (See "Capture of Royalists at McLaurin's Store, about Page 257).

1782: Henry Buzbee was mentioned in a court action 21 November 1782, in which he was named as one of 74 in debt to the estate of the late Michael Watson. The court action was described as "A list of schedule of the books accounts and notes of hand due to the estate of Michael Watson, deceased, certified the 21 day of Nov. 1782 by Arthur Watson, Exer, and Martha Exerx, of the same."

(Journal of the Court of Ordinary, 96 District, SC, 1783; p. 19, 1782; compiled by Beth Hemingway, for <http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/copyright.htm>.)

3. NATHANIEL BUSBY (m. Charity?, d. 1803)

Nathan Busby acquired 50 acres 30-31 October 1768. The land was in St. Mark's Parish, in the forks of the Broad and Saluda Rivers.

South Carolina: Nathan Busby 50 acres: A memorial exhibited by Nathan Busby of St. Mark's Parish, to be registered in the Auditor's Office pursuant to the Acts of assembly in that case made and provided of a Plantation or Tract of Land Containing Fifty acres Situate in Craven County in St. Mark's Parish in the forks between Broad and Saludy Rivers, above the Congrees on a branch of said Broad river, bounded NEward on land laid out to Baltzer Bush, and on all other sides by Vacant Land at the time of the survey. Originally Granted the 13th day of March 1752 to Christiana Nathamerig, who afterwards Intermarried with Baltzer Bush

Of a Plantation or Tract of Land Containing Fifty Acres, situate in the forks between Broad and Saludy Rivers, above the Congarees on a Branch of said Broad River bounded NEwards on George Warferman's(?) Land and on all other sides on vacant Land, at the time of the Survey. Originally Granted the 13th of March 1752 to Baltzer Bush. BOTH WHICH tracts above mentioned as Being one hundred acres were sold and conveyed by the said Baltzer Bush and Christiana his wife by lease and release bearing date respectively the 5th and 6th days of Sepr 1763 to John Gottsmeyer who afterward conveyed the same to Nathan Busby the memorialist by lease and release bearing date respectively the 30th and 31st days of October 1768. Quit on both to commence Ten Years from the date. In Witness whereof he hath hereunto set his hand the 6th day of March 1769.

Certified by P. Lambton, Dy. Aud.

Nathan Busby

1769: Nathan Busby received 100 acres, Craven County, in 1769. 1774: Nathan Buzbey sold 200 acres to Ludwick Wagerman for 350 pounds, 10 shillings, 9-10 October 1774. The land was on Broad River in Orangeburgh District.

9 December 1774:

L UWICK WAGERMAN To NATHAN BUZBEY, LEASE

This Indenture made the ninth Day of December in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Four and in the fifteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord george third by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland & King Defender of the faith, etc.,

Between Ludwick Wagerman of Colleton County in Orangeburgh District in the Province of South Carolina, Planter, of The one part, and Nathan Buzbey of Broad river in said District and province aforesaid, Planter of the Other part.

Witnesseth that the said Ludwick Wagerman for and in consideration of the Sum of Ten Shillings Lawfull Current Money of the Province aforesaid to him in hand well

and Truly paid by the said Nathan Buzbey at and before the Sealing & Delivery of these Presents, the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge and To be well Contented Satisfied & paid.

He the said Ludwick Wagerman Hath bargained & Sold & by these Presents doth bargain and Sell unto the said Nathan Buzbey all that Plantation or Tract of Land Containing Two Hundred acres being & Lying on the South Side of Broad River opposite to the upper part of Saxegotha Township Bounded Northward by the said river and not Navigable and on all other sides then by Vacant Land, Together with all and Singular the Houses outhouses Edifices Buildings barns Stables yards gardens Orchards woods underwoods Timber & Timber Trees Meadows pastures ponds Lakes fishing ways Waters watercourses Paths Passages Liberties priviledges Profits Hereditaments rights Members & Appurtenances Whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. And the Reversion or Reversions remainder & remainders rents Issues & Profits Thereof and of every part and parcel thereof To have & To Hold the Said Plantation or Tract of Land of Two Hundred acres with every The premises and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the Sd. Nathan Buzbey his heirs administrators and assigns from the day Next before the Day of the Date of these Presents for and During and unto The full End and Term of one Whole year from thence Next Ensuing.

And fully To be Compleat and Ended Yeilding & paying therefor unto the said Ludwick Wagerman the rent of one Pepper corn on the Last Day of the said Term of the Same Shall be Lawfully Demanded To the Intent and purpose that by Virtue of these Presents and by force of the Statute for Transferring of uses into Possession.

He The said Nathan Buzbey may be in Actual Possession of all and Singular the Premises above Mentioned with every the Appurtenances thereunto belonging And thereby Be the better Enabled To have, Take and receive the Reversion and Inheritance thereof which is Intended to be to him & his Heirs Granted and released by the said Ludwick Wagerman By Another Indenture Intended to be made & Dated the Day Next after the Day of the Date hereof.

For witnesses Whereof the Said Ludwick Wagerman Hath hereunto Interchangeably Sett his hand and Seal the Day & year first above Written.

Signed Sealed & Delivered	his
In the Presence of us	Ludwick Wagerman
Christopher Cruser	mark
Jacob (<i>his mark</i>) Bowers	
Margerate (<i>her mark</i>) Dickert	

Recorded & Examd. this 8th of March 1775 (*Signature not clear*)

LUDWICK WAGERMAN

To

NATHAN BUZBEY, release

This Indenture made The Tenth Day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy four and in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord george the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain france and Ireland & King Defender of the faith &

Between Ludwick Wagerman of Colleton County in Orangeburgh District in the Province of So. Carolina, planter of the one Part;

And Nathan Buzbey of Broad river in the said District and province aforesaid, Planter of the Other part

WHEREAS: By a certain grant bearing date the Ninth Day of January Anno Domini 1773 and in the year of his Majesty's reign Under the Hand of his Excellency James Glen Capt. General Governor and Commander in Cheif in and over the Province of So. Carolina And the Great Seal of the Province for that Purpose Appointed, Did give and grant unto George Wagerman a plantation or Tract of Land Containing Two Hundred acres Situate Lying and being on the South Side of Broad river opposite to the upper Part of Saxegotha Township Bounded Northward by the said river and on all other sides on Vacant Land and hath such Shape form and Marks as appear by a Plat thereof to the said grant Annexed as in and by the Said plat and grant duly recorded in the Aforesaid Province in Book N. N. page (195) Reference being thereunto ... more fully appears.

And whereas the Said George Wagerman Died in the Lawfull Possession of the above mentioned Tract of Two Hundred acres of Land and dying without will, the Right of Inheritance of all the aforesaid Plantation with the Appurtenances Devolved on his Oldest son Ludwick Wagerman as heir by Law to his Father

Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Ludwick Wagerman & in consideration of the sum of three hundred fifty pounds Good and Lawfull Money of the Province aforesaid to him in hand well and Truly paid by the said Nathan Busbey, And before the Sealing & Delivery of these Presents the receipt Whereof He doth hereby acknowledge.....(*etc.*) (*The remaining two pages of legal descriptions duplicate earlier filings with an abundance of legal redundancies. The document also appears to have been photocopied with the ribbon still attached and covering parts of the lengthy document.*).In witness whereof the said Ludwick Wagerman

Hath hereunto Sett his hand & Seal The day and year first above written.

LS Signed Sealed & Delivered
In the Presence of us
Christopher Crusier Jacob (P) Bower Margareta (MD) Dickert

his
Ludwick Wagerman
mark

Received the Day & year first within Written of the Within Named Nathan Buzbey the full Sum of Three hundred pounds current Money of So. Carolina, being the full Consideration Money Within mentioned, Due & Received by me.

his
Ludwick Wagerman
mark

South Carolina, Ninty Six District

Personally Appeared Jacob Bower and Declared on his Oath being duly Sworn and Saith that he was Personally Present and did See Ludwick Wagerman Sign Seal and as his Act Deliver this Instrument of Writings unto Nathan Buzbey For the uses Intent and purposes therein Mentioned..... Sworn to before me This 16 of December 1774

(South Carolina Public Register (Charleston Deeds) Conveyance book 4 0, pp. 338-342, Roll ST144)

In 1782 Newberry County was created out of the old 96 District and more local officers and courts were established. County officers met at the old 96 District Courthouse until 1785, when Newberry County officers were appointed, and the new county government organized. At the organizational meeting of 5 September 1785, the County Road Commissioners were installed. One Commissioner was Nathan Busby, whose job was formally described as being:

“...for the purpose of constructing a new road from Hogg’s Branch on the Charleston River to Harbert’s Ferry on Broad River: Thomas Herbert, Nathan Busby, John Adam Summer, John Love, George Swygert, Francis Summer, William Ballentine, John Edwards, William Woodward, John Swetenberg, John Ammons, Victor Harris and Michael Mints.

(Newberry, S. C. Court Record, 1746-85, p. 1; also Newberry County, South Carolina, Summer, Gen. Pub. Col, 1980, p. 19))

In 1786, Nathan Busby bought 100 acres of land adjacent to his existing property in Newberry county. The land was purchased from Francis Sommers and his wife Christiana, in a transaction witnessed by George Ruff, David Edwards, and Michael Mintz. The formal papers were filed in Newberry county court 7 June 1787. In what appears to have been the same general area, two years later, Micajah Busby was ordered to assist in road development and repair. The Edwards and the Love (Lowe) families were again represented:

“March Court 1787: Ordered that John Lowe be appointed Overseer of the Road Leading from John Ammons Ferry on Broad River to Charleston Road down to Red Hill & the following persons he is to order to assist in keeping s’d road in repair (viz) James Brown, John Edwards, James Edwards, James Dailey, Henry Sitz, Tobias Easley, George Bone, Adam Amick, Micajah Busby, George Presley, John Friday & Godfrey Friday.”

(Newberry, S. C. Records, 1746-1785, pp. 29, 30)

Probate records in Fairfield County, S. C., show the estate of Nathaniel Busby was handled 4 October 1803. Administration by Charity Busby.

4, 5. SIMON BUSBY, MILES BUSBY & BUSBY ‘INDIANS’

Simon and Miles Busby went to court in 1773 to clarify their ancestry, and get a court declaration that they were “white people,” and that their grandmother Tobitha (Tabethay) was white. The court action centered on William’s mother-in-law, the mother of William’s wife, Elizabeth. Was she white?

WAS ELIZABETH A WHITE WOMAN?

SOUTH CAROLINA

Personally appeared John Buzby and Declared on his Oathe and saith that he knows Simon Buzby & Miles Buzby from Children that they were allways

counted White People also knowed Their Grand Mother named Tabethey she being a white woman & always counted by her Neighbors as such & further This Deponent sayeth not.

his
John X Buzby
mark

Also appeared Bedon Buzby & declared on her Oath and saith That she knowed the Grandmother of Simon Buzby & Miles Buzby That according to her eyesight she the said Grandmother of the above mentioned Buzby as White a Woman as any. Never has heard in the Neighborhood to the contrary But always counted a Real White Woman.

her
Bedon X Buzby
mark

Sworn to Before me this
11 of December 1773 Michl. Dickert, J. P.
SOUTH CAROLINA

Orangeburgh Dist.

I the Subscribed Ann Pike do hereby Certify that I have been very well acquainted with William Busby & his wife Elizabeth the Reputed father and mother of Simon Busby which was always reputed to be White People & never was called any otherwise but by Malicious People speak in a Passionate Manner & do further certify that I had a Perfect knowledge of Wm Busby Wife's Father & Mother the Father being Reputed to be Portege & his Wife Tobitha being a very fair skin Woman which I am Ready to Declare on Oath if Required.

her
Ann t Pike
mark

Certified this 10th Day of July 1774
in the presence of John Fairchild

Whatever the outcome, the suspicion or fear about Indian heritage was not eradicated. Some 49 years later, the issue resurfaced in the family, for good reasons:

BETSY BUSBY DEFINITELY WAS AN INDIAN.....

SOUTH CAROLINA

Orangeburgh Dist.

Betsy Busby, being Indian born, the first child born, Nancy Busby likewise the said Nancy being born an Indian were exempted from Taxes. Therefore all the children are the same. Hear follows the children's names---Lizar Bing, Abraham Scott, Mary Scott, John Brunton, Martha Scott. Witnesses: Wm. Gordon, Edward Saints. **February 1, 1810.** Recorded 10 November 1817.

(Misc. Records, Charleston Series, S. C. Archives, Volume 4-N, page 354, as published in South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, Vol. XV, Summer 1987, Number 3, Brent H. Holcomb Editor and Publisher.)

.....AND HER FAMILY, TOO, AVOIDED TAXES

SOUTH CAROLINA **Orangeburgh Dist.**

Betsy Busby being duly sworn deposite that William Bozzard about 21, Jane Bozzard, about 15, Malsey Bozzard about 12, Eliza Bozzard about 8 & Nancy Bozzard about 26 are her children and by referring to an affidavit of Mrs. Elizabeth Peak taken the 3rd Day of November 1819 it will appear that she the deponent was descended from an Indian Woman.

signed Aug. 18, 1823 Betsy X Busby
(South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History, Misc. Book RR)

(SEE ALSO: John Buzbee section, 1773....An old family legend.....About Page 288)

Miles Busby (d. 10 June 1779?)

(THERE WERE 3 Miles Busby in the area at the time. See note at end of "Enemies List" in data on William Busby (Sr.). Various land transactions in South Carolina for or on behalf of Miles Busby are recorded in this book under the Miles Busby, son of Benjamin Busby....until later records can clarify the identification.)

(James E. Busbee, Albuquerque, believes from his research that Miles Busbee was a son of Constable William Busby of the old Saxe Gotha township. James E. Busbee places his lineage, most likely, as:

- I. William Busby, Constable
 - a. Miles Busby I, who died in Loyalist service, John Randall's company

(1). Philip Busbee Sr., who left Camden District, settled in Barnwell district, then Orangeburg. Living near Miles II (believed to be Philip's older brother and also, possibly, brother to Benjamin) who joined Randall's Company after the death of Miles I. Ben, Philip and Miles II were all living near each other in Orangeburg County in 1830, with Philip Jr., living in Barnwell County.

(a) 4. Miles Busbee III, second son of Philip Sr., and Nancy Busbee

(1). William A. Busbee, first son of Miles III and Prudence (Smith) Busbee. William A. died of wounds received at Fredricksburg, Virginia, in 1862.

(a) 6. James Emanuel Busbee I, third son of William A. and Jerusha (Garvin) Busbee

(1). William Arthur Busbee, first son of James Emanuel I and Harriet Ella (Tyler) Busbee, only lawman in the town of Wagener, SC, for some years; another interesting coincidence of name and occupation of the family line.

(Correspondence with James E. Busbee, 11 April 2005. His phone number: 505.293.4361.)

Simon Busby

Simon Busby received title to 100 acres in Craven County in 1773. The land was located on "Buzbee's Creek, a branch of the Little River."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Busbee's Creek, "a branch of Little River," was mentioned in document dated 28 February 1765, which memorialized a 100-acre tract registration by Bryan Rayley of land earlier owned by Edward Willingham "in Craven County on Busbee's Creek, a Branch of Little River bound on every side by vact. Land. Survey certified the 3rd of July 1764. And granted the 18th day of Febry 1765"

"In Witness whereof he had hereunto Set his hand the 28 day of February 1765. For the memorialist, his mark, Bryan Rayley."

(South Carolina Land Memorials, Book 6, Page 359, Item #1, Roll ST 90)

Simon Busby was mentioned in a 4 September 1770 record of the South Carolina Council meeting of that day in which the Council was asked to certify the plat of 100 acres in Craven County for Simon Busby. The land transaction apparently referred to a certification 22 June 1765, by which 100 acres was recorded for James Addams, "in Craven County, on the Long Branch, the waters of Broad River, and is Bounding S. Erds on Bryan Ryley's Land & S. wrd on Edward Willingham's Land and to the N. West part on Land laid out to Thomas Willingham and part vacant and to there N. E.rds on vacant land that hath such form and Mark as the above plat represents.....Jno. Pearson, D. S."

(South Carolina Colonial Land Plats, Volume 13, Page 450, Roll ST 48)

SOUTH CAROLINA

GEORGE the Third by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To all to whom THESE PRESENTS shall come, Greeting: KNOW YE, THAT WE of our special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our heirs and successours, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto

Simon Busby, his

heirs and assigns, a plantation or tract of land containing

One hundred acres Surveyed for James Adams 22nd June 1765/ Situate in Craven County on the Long Branch the waters of Broad River bounding South Eastward on Bryan Ryly's Land Southwestward on Edward Willingham's Land, north westward part on Thomas Willingham's Land & vacant north Eastward on vacant Land.

And hath such shape, form and marks, as appear by a plat thereof, hereunto annexed: Together with all woods, under-woods, timber and timber-trees, lakes, ponds, fishings, waters, water-courses, profits commodities, appurtenances and hereditaments whatsoever, thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining: Together with privilege of hunting, hawking and fowling in and upon the same, and all mines and minerals whatsoever; saving and reserving, nevertheless, to us, our heirs and successors, all white pinetrees, if any there should be found growing thereon: And also saving and reserving, nevertheless, to us, our heirs and successors, one tenth-part of mines of gold and silver only: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said tract of one hundred acres of land and all and singular other the premises hereby granted unto the said

Simon Busby, his

heirs and assigns for ever, in free and common soccage, the said Simon Busby his heirs and assigns, yielding and paying therefor unto us, our heirs and successors, or to our Receiver General for the time being, or to his Deputy or Deputies for the time being, yearly, that is to say, on the twenty-fifth day of March, in every year, at the rate of three shillings sterling, or four shillings proclamation money, for every hundred acres, and

so in proportion according to the number of acres, contained herein; the same to commence at the expiration of two years from the date hereof. *Provided always*, and this present Grant is upon condition, nevertheless, that the said

Simon Busby, his

heirs or assigns, shall and do yearly, and every year after the date of these presents, clear and cultivate at the rate of three acres for every hundred acres of land, and so in proportion according to the number of acres herein contained; AND ALSO, shall and do enter a minute or docket of these our letters-patent in the office of our Auditor-General for the time being in our said Province, within six months from the date hereof; AND upon condition, that if the said rent, hereby reserved, shall happen to be in arrear and unpaid for the space of three years, from the time it shall become due, and no distress can be found on the said lands, tenements and hereditaments hereby granted; or if the said

Simon Busby, his

heirs or assigns shall neglect to clear and cultivate yearly and every year, at the rate of three acres for every hundred acres of land, and so in proportion, according to the number of acres herein contained, or if a minute or docket of these our letters patent, shall not be entered in the office of our Auditor-General for the time being, in our said Province, within six months from the date hereof, that then and in any of these cases, this present Grant shall cease, and determine and be utterly void; and the said lands tenements and hereditaments hereby granted, and every part and parcel thereof, shall revert to us, our heirs and successours, as fully and absolutely, as if the same had never been granted.

Given under the Great Seal of our Said Province

WITNESS The Honble. William Bull, Esq.,

Lieut. Governor and Commander in chief in and over our said Province of South Carolina,
this

Tenth Day of January Anno Dom 1771 in the Eleventh Year of our Reign.

Wm. (L.M.S.) Bull

Signed by his Honor the Lieut Governor in Council J. Woodin,

pro: C. C.

And hath thereunto a plat

thereof annexed, representing the same, certified by

John Bremar

Dy. Surveyor-General. 4th September 1770

6. GEORGE BUSBY (d. ca. 1767)

George Busby may not have married. He died prior to 2 December 1767, and apparently did not leave his property either to a wife or to any other Busby. The South Carolina Council considered the request that day of the executrix of his estate, Mary Terral, who sought a survey of the 30 acres of his land on the Savannah River:

Meeting of Wednesday 2 December 1767

On hearing the Caveate entered by Thomas Adams assignee of Mary Terral, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of George Busby, deceased, against a Grants passing for a Tract of Land on Savannah River lately possessed by the said Busby. It is Ordered that the Secretary do prepare Warrant of Survey for the said Thomas Adams assignee as aforesaid for thirty acres of Land on the said River for which the said Busby paid a consideration to Mary Jones by order of Governor Boone.

Meeting of Tuesday 1 March 1768

Thomas Adams, assignee of Mary Terral, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of George Busby: a plantation or tract of Land containing thirty acres on Savannah River lately possessed by the said Busby notwithstanding a former survey.

(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Vol. VI, 1766-1770, by Brent Holcomb, pp. 128, 174) (Citizens and Immigrants in South Carolina, 1768, p. 30)

1. JOHN BUSBY (BUZBY, BUZBEE) (d. ca. 1778?)

John Buzbee

Pvt. John Busby and his army move against the Cherokee

Col. Richardson linked with the Busbys again

Small pox, measles proved greater threat than marauding Indians

200 acres on Patrick's Branch, Broad River, Craven County, on Christmas Eve

Life in the 1760s in the Province, as recorded in *The South Carolina Gazette*

1773: John Busby testifies to dispel notion about Indian 'princess' in the family

26 March 1778: John Buzbee writes his will.

JOHN BUZBEE

(died ca. 1778?)



1759 As THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS pushed ever westward in the mid 1700s, more and more Cherokees were displaced or starved out, as both the new settlers and the existing Indians struggled violently and desperately against food shortages, smallpox, and a hard life, all within the emigration that changed everything.

The Busbys were on the scene, and in late 1759, five Busbys were part of the army assembled by South Carolina Gov. William Henry Lyttleton to attack the Indian settlements in a definitive way.

THE GOVERNOR LEADS THE TROOPS

With Gov. Lyttleton at the head of the army, and Col. Richard Richardson as one of the battalion commanders, Pvt. John Busby and Pvt. Isam Buzby served under Capt. John Pearson, and Pvt. William Buzby, Pvt. Burril Buzby and Pvt. Simon Buzby served under Capt. James Leslie.

The muster and pay rolls showed:

JOHN BUSBY: Private. Muster and Pay List of Capt. John Pearson's company, in the Regiment commanded by Col. Richard Richardson, Oct. 6, 1759 to Jan. 8, 1760, 3 months and 2 days.

WILLIAM BUZBY: Private. Muster and Pay List of Capt. James Leslie's company, in the Regiment commanded by Col. Richard Richardson, Oct. 6, 1759 to Jan. 8, 1760, 3 months

ISAM BUZBY: Private. Muster and Pay List of Capt. John Pearson's company, in the Regiment commanded by Col. Richard Richardson, Oct. 6, 1759 to Jan. 8, 1760, 3 months and 2 days.

SIMON BUZBY. Private. Muster and Pay List of Capt. James Leslie's company in the Regiment commanded by Col. Richard Richardson, Oct. 6, 1759 to Jan. 8, 1760, 3 months.

BURRIL BUZBY. Private. Muster and Pay List of Capt. James Leslie's company in the Regiment commanded by Col. Richard Richardson, Oct. 6, 1759 to Jan. 8, 1760, 3 months.

THE MEN FROM THE SANTEE and WATEREE

Col. Richardson, from St. Mark's Parish, had enlisted men from the upper Santee and Wateree Rivers area, for the 11 October 1759 until 15 January 1760 campaign. Within one battalion of the governor's army were one colonel (George Powell), one major (Abraham Bucholts) and 12 captains leading the 393 men.

Col. Richardson's battalion included companies commanded by 13 captains. They were Captains: Samuel Canty, Moses Shelby, William Scott, John Canty, Thomas Fletchall, James McGirtt, David Davis, Thomas Simpson, David Anderson, Charles Heart, William Cantey, John Pearson and James Leslie.

Details of the campaign were summarized in early 1760 editions of *The South Carolina Gazette*, and suggest that the army confronted smallpox and measles as far greater threats at the moment than continued, organized Cherokee attacks.

BURN THE VILLAGE

From *The South Carolina Gazette*

At one point, "To prevent the spread of small pox, the governor ordered the Indians at Keowee to burn all the houses in which small pox victims had lived...." And, by Christmas, the threat of small pox in the South Carolina army was potent: "The dread of the small pox coming into the camp became so very great that three fourths or more of the army seemed ready to desert on that account..."

The Gazette recorded that "only two murderers had yet been delivered up" by the Indians to the Carolina army because most of the Indians had fled to the hills.

A treaty was signed, and by 27 December the troops were "off to return to their homes, and strict orders repeated to have no communication with the Indians, that the small pox not be introduced among our people."

The Gazette reported that at that time, the Cherokee nation consisted of 2,500 to 3,000 gunmen. By early January 1760, the army had been dissolved.

(This is from data published originally in *The South-Carolina Gazette*, published by Peter Timothy at Charles-Town, S. C., in 1760, as edited by Mary Bondurant Warren, *Heritage Papers*, Danielsville, GA.)

COL. RICHARDSON and THE BUSBYS THROUGH THE YEARS

Fifteen years later, on 2 December 1775, Col. Richard Richardson was in charge of a Patriot army of 2,500 men who captured Tory officers and men at McLaurin's Store near the Busby home....See Henry Buzbee, with the connections to William Buzbee, Mary Buzbee and William Hunt.

SEE DETAILS of Col. Richardson's battle with the Loyalists at McLaurin's Store, and other connections with the Busbys, Pages 257-259.

ELSEWHERE, in Colonial days in North Carolina, a John Buzby was promoted:

1754: JOHN BUSBEE. Private. Muster Roll of Capt. Edward Powers' company, Johnston County, 1754

1771: JOHN BUZBY. Serjeant. Muster Roll of Dobbs county North Carolina Militia, commanded by Capt. Martin Caswell, Nov. 28, 1771.

(Colonial Soldiers of the South, Murtie June Clark, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1986, pages 732, 874, 886, 887, 888, 902, 903, 904, 905) (Phil Norfleet: The letter and associated footnotes, shown below, have been taken from *The Papers of Henry Laurens*, Volume 10, Dec. 12, 1774 - Jan. 4, 1776, at pages 529-530, as published by the South Carolina Historical Society.)

1760 **T**HE AGONIES AND HORRIFIC STRUGGLES in 1760 were revealed in the pages of *The South-Carolina Gazette*. Here are excerpts of daily life, of which the Busby families would have been at least nearby in 1760, in a transcription by Mary Bondurant Warren:

South-Carolina Gazette

No. 1374, November 2-29, 1760

TORTURE and HORROR

(Letter from Fort Prince George, October 27, 1760)

"We must in the course of such operations expect to lose a few men; but what man of spirit would desire to preserve his life, or not risqué it rather than see his country a prey to Savages;

a pack of hell hounds who have no idea of mercy; whose glory is the most horrid barbarities, and whose thirst for blood is insatiable, who can tear the tender infant from the fond mother's breast, take it by the heels, dash its head against a stump and throw the brains into the mother's face, with the most infernal rites and ceremonies;

who can tie a man to a stake, stick his body full of lightwood splinters, light them, and oblige his wife and children not only to be present but to dance with, and join them, in their diabolical rejoicings; who after a while, will untie the prisoner, cut off one hand or arm, and make him dance with them; and then another; and then a foot or leg;

and soon, till they are obliged to move him about in the dance without hands or arms, legs or feet till he expires. In the most exquisite agony of torture when they throw the remains of the carcass either into a fire, or to their dogs. This is one way that they dispatch their prisoners; but they have others inconceivably more horrible."

(South Carolina Newspapers, 1760, Mary Bondurant Warren, Heritage Papers, Danielsville, GA 30633)

South-Carolina Gazette

No. 1335, March 8-March 15, 1760

AFFAIR at 96

"On Monday the 3rd inst. about 240 or 250 Indians attacked the fort, and fired upon it for 36 hours, without scarce any intermission, even during the whole night, but never came within 60 yards of the stockade, except one fellow, who was killed and scalped, and whose body was given to the dogs, and his scalp hoisted along side of the colours, to provoke the enemy to come nearer....."

SAXE-GOTHA SLAUGHTER

"A letter from Saxe-Gotha Township just received contains the following intelligence.

That on the 9th a man who lived about a mile from Mr. Henry Gallman's going out to hobble some horses was either killed or carried off by the Indians.

That on the 10th, Jacob Trefts of the said township going out into his field with one Jenkins, both were killed and scalped.

That the same day about 25 other persons were murdered in the Forks of the Edisto River, about 10 miles from the head of Congaree Creek.

And that on the day of the date of the letter (12th) a man being sent out from Rahl's Fort in the said forks, was killed and scalped in sight of it; but that the people in it, sallying out immediately upon the Indians, had a skirmish with them, killed and scalped two, and drove off the rest.

The bodies of the savages were cut to pieces and given to the dogs, so are the back-settlers exasperated by their perfidy and barbarity. All the townships are exceedingly alarmed, and as many as can are enforcing their houses to make a stand."

(Ibid.)

South-Carolina Gazette

No. 1340, April 12-19, 1760

SMALL-POX

"The Small-Pox may now be said to be pretty well over amongst the inhabitants of this Town, as most that now have it are persons brought in from the country to take the disease by inoculation, which practice if not speedily prevented, may still

keep the infection a long while here.

It is computed that the number of people who took the disease, by inoculation and in the natural way, in this town, since the beginning February last, can fall little short of 6,000; and that about 380 Whites (including a very considerable number of Acadians and Soldiers), and 350 Negroes have died during the progress of it.”

(Ibid.)

South-Carolina Gazette

No. 1345, May 17-24, 1760

DEATH OF AGED NEGRO

“Boston, Mass. Last week a negro, Bristol, died here of old age. He must have been at least 125 yrs. old as he remembered waiting behind his master’s chair in Barbados when they received the news of King Charles’ I being beheaded and that on hearing the news they all flung down their utensils and arose.”

(Ibid.)

South-Carolina Gazette

No. 1346, May 23-31, 1760

“Good reasons have been suggested to us, for not inserting in this Paper any Accounts of (slave?) Insurrections, especially at this time; our Readers will therefore, we hope, not only excuse, but justify our Silence on such Heads.”

(Ibid.)

South-Carolina Gazette

No. 1355, July 19 to 26, 1760

ELOPED

“Whereas, Christina, my wife hath eloped from me, and carried off a considerable sum of money, and as I am suspicious that she may endeavour to run me in debt, I do hereby give this public notice that I will pay no debts which she may from this day contract in my name. Charles Town, July 24, 1760. Abraham Haney, butcher in King street.”

(Ibid.)

THE NEWSPAPER weekly reported the Runaways, its Advertisers, the arrivals of the ships into Charles-Town, Stray animals, Real Estate sales, Estate Sales, updates on the Cherokee Wars, Reports on Small-Pox, and the occasional non-war crime story:

South-Carolina Gazette

No. 1361, August 23-30, 1760

ATTACK ON THE HIGH ROAD

“Terence Reily was knocked off his horse on Monday night 8-25 by three persons unknown, supposed to be white men, and robbed about 150 yards beyond Mr. Nightingale’s pasture on the high road.

His horse, baggage, and a 50-pound certificate granted for work done at St. Michael’s Church was taken.”

(Ibid.)

THE CLEMENTS , HILLS, and JENNINGS

JOHN BUSBY’S wife, JANE, may have been a daughter of BENJAMIN CLEMENT (1700-1780) and SUSANNAH HILL CLEMENT (1710-1788). Waldrop-Clements family genealogists posted the connection on *ancestry.com*, with their research showing the relationships among the families Busby, Clement, Taylor, Hill, Parker, Marshall, Gregory, Jennings and Corbin.

According to their studies, JANE CLEMENT BUSBY and JOHN BUSBY named one of their sons Benjamin Clement Busby. Young Benjamin Clement Busby would thus

have been named after his grandfather and great great grandfather Benjamin Clement.

SUSANNAH HILL CLEMENT was a daughter of ISAAC HILL (1680-1734) and MARGARET HILL JENNINGS (1690-1748).

Margaret Jennings was a daughter of EDMUND JENNINGS (1659-1727) and FRANCES CORBIN (1671-1713), and granddaughter of SIR EDMUND JENNINGS and MARGARET BARKHAM; and HENRY CORBIN and ALICE ELTONHEAD).

GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA; LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

Margaret Jennings' father, EDMUND JENNINGS, was acting governor of Virginia from 1706-1710, having previously been attorney general and secretary of state. Gov. Jennings' mother, Margaret Barkham, was the daughter of Sir EDWARD BARKHAM, lord mayor of London, 1621-22.

(Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography, Richmond, online via. ancestry.com)



IT WAS AT CHRISTMAS, 1760, however, that the Busbys and the other South-Carolinians learned of the death of the king, and the assumption to power of George III--whose reign would sunder the Busby family in Revolution. The news was carried in the fleet, which was protected by the HMS Dolphin:



South-Carolina Gazette

No. 1377, Dec. 16-23, 1760

THE KING HAS DIED

"Last Night arrived our London fleet (two ships and a brigantine) under convoy of His Majesty's ship the Dolphin, Benjamin Marlow, Esq., Commander, in 41 days from England.

By which we have the most deeply affecting piece of intelligence we never yet published, viz., An account of the death of one of the greatest Princes and the best of Kings upon Earth, no less than his late Most Sacred Majesty, **KING GEORGE II**, of glorious and blessed memory, who departed this life suddenly on the 25th of October last...

The Accession of his illustrious Grandson who was proclaimed with all the usual formalities on the 26th October, by the name of **KING GEORGE III**, and is a Prince (born in England the 4th of June 1738) of such established abilities and so amiable a disposition that Britons cannot fail to continue, under his auspices a most respectable, happy and free people."

(South Carolina Newspapers, 1760, Mary Bondurant Warren, Heritage Papers, Danielsville, GA 30633)

1772 John Busby received a grant for 200 acres on Patrick's Branch, north side of Broad River, in Craven County, South Carolina. The date was 24 December 1772, based on a survey 12 May 1772

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

GEOERGE the *Third* by the Grace of God, of GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE and IRELAND, KING, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING: KNOW YE, THAT WE of our special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents, for us our heirs and successours, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto

John Busby, his
heirs and assigns, a plantation or tract of land containing *Two Hundred Acres on Patrick's Branch, north side of Broad River, Situate in Craven County, bounding East on Philip Shavers and Richard Gradick's Land, and all the sides on Vacant Land*

SOUTH CAROLINA,

GEOERGE the *Third* by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To all to whom THESE PRESENTS shall come Greeting: KNOW YE, THAT WE of our special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents, for us our heirs and successours, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto John Busby, his heirs and assigns, a plantation or tract of land containing Two Hundred Acres on Patrick's Branch, north side of Broad River, Situate in Craven County, bounding East on Philip Shavers and Richard Gradick's Land, and all other sides on Vacant Land

And hath such shape, form and marks, as appear by a plat thereof, hereunto annexed: Together with all woods, under woods, timber and timber-trees, lakes, ponds fishings, waters, water-courses, profits, commodities, appurtenances and hereditaments whatsoever, thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining: Together with privilege of hunting, hawking and fowling in and upon the same, and all mines and minerals whatsoever; saving and reserving, nevertheless, to us, our heirs and successours, all white pine trees, if any there should be found growing thereon; and also saving and reserving, nevertheless, to us, our heirs and successors, one tenth-part of mines of golds and silver only: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said tract of Two hundred acres of land and all and singular other the premises hereby grant unto the said

John Busby, his

heirs and assigns for ever, in free and common foccage, the said John Busby, his heirs and assigns yielding and paying therefor unto us, our heirs and successors, or to our Receiver-General for the time being, or to his Deputy or Deputies for the time being, yearly, that is to say, on the twenty-fifth day of March, in every year at the rate of three shillings sterling, or four shillings proclamation money, for every hundred acres, and so in proportion, according to the number of acres, contained herein; the same to commence at the expiration of Two years from the date hereof. Provided always, and this present Grant is upon condition, nevertheless, that the said

John Busby his

heirs or assigns, shall and do, yearly, and every year, and after the date of these presents, clear and cultivate at the rate of three acres for every hundred acres of land, and so in proportion according to the number of acres herein contained; AND ALSO shall and do enter a minute or docket of these our letters patent in the office of our Auditor-General for the time being, in our said Province, within Six months from the date hereof; AND upon condition, that if the said rent, hereby reserved, shall happen to be in arrear and unpaid for the space of three years, from the time it shall become due, and no distress can be found on the said lands, tenements and hereditaments hereby granted; or if the said

John Busby his

heirs or assigns shall neglect to clear and cultivate yearly and every year, at the rate of three acres for every hundred acres of land, and so in proportion, according the number of acres herein contained, or if a minute or docket of these our letters-patent, shall not be entered in the office of our Auditor-General for the time being, in our said Province, within Six months from the date hereof, that then and in any of these cafes, this present Grant shall cease, determine and be utterly void; and the said lands, tenements and hereditaments hereby granted, and every part and parcel thereof, shall revert to us, our heirs and successors, as fully and absolutely, as if the same had never been granted.

Given under the Great Seal of our Said Province.

WITNESS His Excellency the Rt. Honble. Lord Charles Greville Montagu, Capt. General, Governor and Commander in chief in and over our said Province of South

Carolina, this Twenty fourth Day of December Anno Dom. 1772 in the Thirteenth Year of our Reign.

C. G. (L. M. S.) Montagu Signed by his Excellency the.....Governor in Council
And hath thereunto a plat there of annexed, representing the same, certified by
Francis Breman, Pro: Deputy Surveyor-General 12th May 1772 George Davidson, Pro: C C
(South Carolina Royal Land Grants, Volume 27, 612F, Page 596, Roll ST74)

Later land registrations suggest a close link among 1772-1773 surveys and deeds for John Busby, Miles Busby and Benjamin Busby. The transactions:

Meeting of Tuesday 5 May 1772

Petitions praying to have Warrants of survey were presented and read:
Benjamin Busby.....400.....in South Carolina

Meeting of Tuesday 5 May 1772

Petitions praying to have Warrants of survey were presented and read:
John Busby.....200.....in South Carolina

Meeting of Tuesday 4 May 1773

Petitions praying to have Warrants of survey were presented and read:
John Busby.....150.....in South Carolina
Miles Busby.....200.....in South Carolina
(Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, Vol. VII, 1771-1774, by Brent Holcomb, p. 76)

Land of Benjamin Busby admeasured layed out to Benj. Busby 400 acres on the E. side of Broad River on the Branches thereof, bounded by land of William Busby and Enoch Anderson and Willi Acry and Jacob Frasher.
(South Carolina General Index to Grants, Vol. 13, p. 450)

Land of Miles Busby admeasured 200 acres in Craven Co. N. E. side of Broad River upon the Drains thereof; bounded by lands of Robert Hawthorn and David Jackson and James Hawthorn. 28 May 1773.
(South Carolina General Index to Grants, Vol. 13, p. 450)

1773 An old family legend that there was an Indian princess in the Busby ancestry may have been reflected in South Carolina court arguments in 1773 and 1774. If there were an Indian princess in the family, however, John Busby and the family apparently went to some lengths to expunge the thought at the time. Court action centered on William Busby’s mother-in-law, the mother of William’s wife, Elizabeth. Was she white?

SOUTH CAROLINA

Personally appeared John Buzby and Declared on his Oathe and saith that he knows Simon Buzby & Miles Buzby from Children that they were allways counted White People also knowed Their Grand Mother named Tabethey she being a white woman & always counted by her Neighbors as such & further This Deponent sayeth not.

his
John X Buzby
mark

Also appeared Bedon Buzby & declared on her Oath and saith That she knowed the Grandmother of Simon Buzby & Miles Buzby That according to her eyesight she the said Grandmother of the above mentioned Buzby as White a Woman as any. Never has heard in the Neighborhood to the contrary But allways counted a Real White Woman.

her
Bedon X Buzby
mark

Sworn to Before me this 11 of December 1773 Michl. Dickert, J. P.
(SEE ALSO: Simon Busby, “Was Elizabeth.....”, about Page 277)

THE WILL OF JOHN BUZBEE

In the name of God Amen I John Buzbee
of South Carolina in ninety six Dist
being weak in body But of a sound and
disposing mind and memory do ordain constitute
this to be my Last will and testament
In witness whereof I will that all my Just debts be
paid & Terms I give to my eldest son John one
hundred pounds Currency to be paid so soon
as conveniently it may be raised out of my estate
& Terms I lend to my loving wife the land and plan-
tation whereon I now dwell with all & singular

of my personal property
I hereby appoint my wife Jane Buzbee
to be the sole executrix of this my will
and she shall have full power to sell
and dispose of my land and seal this
the 26th day of March 1778
John Buzbee

26 March 1778: John Buzbee writes his will in 96 District, South Carolina

1778 John Buzbee may have died in about 1778, in 96 District in South Carolina. At that time, there were many Revolutionary War battles in the state. John Buzbee's will was dated 26 March 1778, and appears to have been written by him. It states:

*I*n the name of God, Amen. I, John Buzbee, of South Carolina, in ninety six District, being weak in body, but of a sound and disposing mind and memory do ordain, constitute this to be my last will and testament.

I will that all my just debts be paid.

Item. I give to my eldest son, John, one hundred pounds currency to be paid so soon as conveniently it may be raised out of my estate.

Item. I lend to my loving wife the land and plantation whereon I now dwell, with all of singulary my goods, chattles, stocks, and in support of her and my younger children and after the decease of my said wife, Jane Buzbee, my will is that my land other estate be then sold to best advantage and the money raised to be duly divided between my eight children, viz., John, Jesse, Jacob, Moses, Benjamin, Mary, Stephen, and Jane, and as my desire is that their fortunes shall be equally, and some of which hath already received part that there be --- a deduction made from, viz., John fifty pounds; Jesse seventy five pounds; Jacob thirty pounds and I do hereby appoint my wife Jane Executor; my son John Buzbee executor of this my will and testament, as witness my hand and seal this 26 day of March in the year 1778.

John Buzbee

(Abstract of Old Wills, Abbeville District, South Carolina General, 9293-Y, p. 380, Box 105, Pack 2561) (Abbeville, Edgefield and Newberry Districts were created from Old 96 District in 1785)

THE FACT THAT JOHN, JESSE AND JACOB BUZBEE had each received substantial help from their father before he wrote his will in 1778 suggests that each son was old enough to have used the money properly before 1778.

This could indicate that the eldest (?) son, John, could have been about 24 years old in 1778 (and thus born in 1754), that Jesse was about 20 years old (born in 1758), and Jacob about 18 (born in 1760). Years later, Jacob Buzbee stated that he was born about 1760. The £30 that Jacob Buzbee received from his father in 1778 would have been worth about \$1,920 today.

(Lawrence H. Officer, "Comparing the Purchasing Power of Money in Great Britain from 1264 to 2005." Economic History Services, 2004, URL: <http://eh.net/hmit/ppowerbp/>.)

Later research may show how the family of John Buzbee, Sr., chose sides in the Revolutionary War, which had split the Buzbees just as it had split many other families in the South. Some Buzbees went off to war with the revolutionaries, the Patriots; some defended the establishment, the Royalists, as a Civil and Revolutionary war consumed the area. However, it appears that John and Jane's family was solidly with the Patriots...though Jacob first had to escape from the Royalists.

The 8 children of John and Jane Clement Buzbee, as stated in the 1778 Will of John Buzbee, Sr.: *(with data from other records showing possible/probable connections)*:

1. John Buzbee (m. Nancy, d. 1808)



JOHN BUSBY: Pvt. John Busby enlisted 18 July 1778, in Capt. George Liddell's company 8, **Third South Carolina Regiment** of Continental Troops, commanded by Col. William Thomson. He served thereafter for 35 months, 13 days at a pay rate of \$6.60 per month. *(SEE SERVICE DETAILS, NEXT PART)*

He may have shifted his service in mid-1781 from the Continental Army to the South Carolina Militia. Under Capt. Joseph Johnson and Capt. Frederick Wommack, Pvt. John Busby was on duty for 163 days in 1781. It took a while, but, ultimately he was paid for his service:

(www.footnote.com/image/21649694, and others. REB 2010)

He used his Army pay to buy land in 1786. On 21 January 1794, John Buzby witnessed a land transaction between Daniel Pitts, Jr., and Anner Pitts, in Laurens County. The land was on the east side of Mudlick Creek, and witnessed also by Daniel Pitts, Sr., and William Moatt.

(Laurens and Newberry Counties, South Carolina: Saluda and Little River Settlements 1749-1775, Jesse Hogan Motes III, Southern Historical Press, Greenville, S. C., p. 212)

John Buzbee died in Newberry County, S. C., in late 1808. On November 2, the widow Nancy Buzbee certified in court that she could not put up the security deposit required for her to administer the estate of her late husband.

David Williams, John Caldwell, and Francis McKibben put up the \$100 bond.

(Newberry, South Carolina Administration Bonds, 2 Nov. 1808)

2. Jesse Buzbee (m. Christena, d. 1810)



JESSE BUSBY: Jesse Bussby enlisted in the **Third Regiment**, South Carolina, on 26 April 1779, under Capt. Oliver Towles. He was in the same regiment as his brother (?) John Busby, and other kinfolk. *(SEE SERVICE DETAILS, NEXT PART)*

(www.footnote.com/image/21649668, and others. REB 2010)

(The will of Jesse Busby was signed 2 January 1810 and recorded in Book E, p. 69, Record of Wills, Richland Co., South Carolina., Vol. 1. Wife: Christena. Oldest daughter, Keziah; second daughter, Harriet; third daughter, Damaris.)

3. Jacob Buzbee (b. ca. 1760, married Jane (Langford), ca. 1795, died 1839)



JACOB BUZBEE: *(SEE NEXT TWO PARTS)*

4. Moses Buzbee

5. Benjamin Buzbee



BENJAMIN BUSBY: Benjamin Busby enlisted in the **Third Regiment**, South Carolina, on 18 July 1778. *(SEE SERVICE DETAILS, NEXT PART)*

(www.footnote.com/image/21649648, and others. REB 2010)

6. Mary Buzbee

7. Stephen Buzbee (m. Elizabeth, d. ca. 1812)

Stephen Busby's estate was administered 7 March 1812, with the estate sale 24 March 1812. Buyers included: Elizabeth Busby, Jno. Sample, Sr., Obediah Wilson.

"On Nov. 1, 1813, Elizabeth Buzbee, John Jackson bound unto Taliaferro Livingston Ord. Abbeville Dist. sum \$1,000.00 Elizabeth Buzbee made guardian of Melinda, Benjamin, Stephen, Micajah, John, Lewis, Buzbee minors under 14 years., Jane Buzbee a minor over 14 yrs."

(Abstracts of Old 96, Box 105, Pack 2598)

Elizabeth died in 1828. Among the buyers at the estate sale were Benjamin, Jno., Stephen, Jane and Micajah Busby. Young Stephen died in 1836, Micajah in 1844.

8. Jane Buzbee

There were other John, Jesse and Benjamin Busbys in the area during the War:



JOHN BUSBY (Ninety Six Brigade) was a private in Col. John Cotton's Regiment, Stevenson's Creek Militia, Ninety Six Brigade, Capt. John Helen's company in 1780. The brigade "came to Orangeburgh, SC, with Lieut Colonel John H. Cruger" and was listed on a pay abstract for 183 days pay for service 14 January 1780 to 13 December 1780. Pay day was scheduled for 10 November 1781.

(Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Murtie June Clark, vol. 1, Gen. Pub. Co., 1981, p. 240)

JOHN BUSBY (Camden Militia) was killed while a private in Col. Robert English's Regiment, First Regiment of Camden Militia, Capt. Robert English's Company, in service while "in the back country, agreeable to Lord Cornwallis' Regulations, Charlestown, S. C, 18 July 1782. His pay was delivered to the widow, Margaret Busby.

(Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Murtie June Clark, vol. 1, Gen. Pub. Co., 1981, p. 120)



JESSE BUSBY: (Granville County Militia) was a private in Col. Nicholas Lechmere's Regiment, Granville County Militia, and was certified in Charleston, S. C., for six months pay for service between 10 February 1781 to 9 August 1781, to be paid in January 1782.

(Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Murtie June Clark, vol. 1, Gen. Pub. Co., 1981, p. 191)



BENJAMIN BUSBY: Ben Busby was in Capt. Samuel Rowarth's Co., **King's Rangers**, out of Savannah, Ga., when the company was mustered 29 November 1779. However, he was "sick in General hospital."

(Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, Murtie June Clark, vol. 1, Gen. Pub. Co., 1981, p. 71)



JACOB BUZBEE WENT TO WAR as a teenager in the Revolution---and earned honors and a pension as a Revolutionary War veteran. He was lucky. He joined the winning side. His grandfather (?) William Busby had chosen the other side. William died, while other Busbys who also had chosen the losing side, fled, their estates and property having been confiscated or lost.

NEXT: All the Busbys in the Revolutionary War: