

PART 7

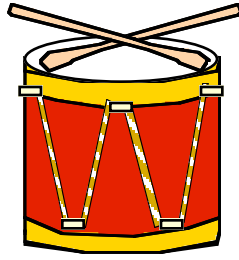
Buzbees in the Revolutionary War

ROYALIST/TORY

William Busby
Jesse Busby
Simon Busby
Ben Busby
Miles Busby (2)
Jacob Busby
John Busby
James Busby

PATRIOT/WHIG

James Busby, Goochland County, Virginia
Robert Busby, Goochland County, Virginia
William Busby, Goochland County, Virginia
Jeremiah Buzbee
Miles Busby
Sherrod Buzbee
Isaac Busby
Needham Busby
John Busby (Jr.?) of South Carolina
John Busby of North Carolina
John Busby of South Carolina and Georgia
John Busby of Pennsylvania
Benjamin Busby
Mark Busby
Christopher Busby of Maryland
Peter Busby
5 Busbys in the 3rd South Carolina Regiment
Jacob Buzbee



THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

(Some Buzbees in South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia)

1775 As the Revolutionary War approached, the Busbys in South Carolina were clearly in distress. For some, the idea of taking arms and going to war against the government which had given them land, homes, and opportunities for new lives was not easy to embrace. For other Busbys in South Carolina, as in the other states, the pursuit of freedom from England was compelling. And so, they all went to war, some as Loyalists to the Crown, some as Patriots for a new America, and some in between.

Most prominently among the Loyalist Busbys was Constable William Busby. He was hanged by the Patriots in South Carolina, as that state especially was convulsed in something of a civil war. Other Loyalist Busbys fought, and ultimately fled south, abandoning their homes.

Among the Patriots, the Busby soldiers traveled the route of Revolution, and were part of the fabric of the war, with direct connection to famous officers such as Gen. George Washington, Col. William Washington, Gen. LaFayette, and Gen. Green; as well as involvement in the great events such as Washington's Crossing of the Delaware, the battle at Trenton with the Hessians, and at the end the final march toward Yorktown and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

CAPTURE, ESCAPE, WOUNDS, DISEASE, DEFEAT, VICTORY

Along the way, the Busbys were captured by the British, escaped from the British, recovered from small pox, suffered grievous sword and musket ball injuries, helped forage for food, and recover from the embarrassments and tactical defeats that were a part of the American military campaign.

Then, after the Busbys had helped defeat the British, many of them had to take on the American War Department bureaucracy in legal battles to get back pay, promised bounty land, or pensions. Some of the former Privates Busby were successful. Some were not.

Here is the way it went, from the early battles on the field, to the end a half century later in courtrooms and bureaucratic offices.

AMONG THOSE who chose to fight for the Crown were: Constable William Busby, Jesse Busby, Simon Busby, Miles Busby (2), Jacob Busby, John Busby, Ben Busby, and James Busby.



WILLIAM BUSBY (died [murdered] prior to 1782)

WILLIAM BUSBY was “murdered” by the Independence-seeking Whigs (Patriots) prior to 19 April 1782. On that date, his surviving Royalist colleagues identified him as having been murdered in the then 7-year-old war. They listed him in a petition to King George III:

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

Your Majesty's Most dutiful and Loyal Subjects

SIGNED BY:

Thomas Fletchall, Colonel of the Forks of Broad and Saluda Rivers....(and 10 other Royalist Officers)

SOUTH CAROLINA CASUALTIES:

William Busby,
(and 298 others)

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



JESSE BUSBY

Jesse Busby was a private in Col. Nicholas Lechmere's Regiment, Granville County Militia. He was certified for pay for six month's service, from 10 February to 9 August 1781. The pay was scheduled for January 1782.

(*Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, by Murtie June Clark, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1981, p. 191).



SIMON (SIMEON) BUSBY

Simeon (Simon) Busby was a private in Maj. James Wright's company, Georgia Loyalists, out of Savannah, Ga., when mustered 23 February 1781 for pay, for service from 24 February 1781 to 21 April 1781.

At the time, his company included the major, one lieutenant, an adjutant, a quarter master, one surgeon, three sergeants, three corporals, a drummer, and 37 other privates.

Three days later, on 24 April 1781, Simeon Busby was mustered as part of Capt. George Dawkins' company of South Carolina Loyalists, out of Camden, S. C. At that time, he was listed as "on command" for the upcoming 61 days.

At the 24 October 1781 muster of Maj. Wright's company of the Georgia Loyalists, for upcoming 25 October 1781 to 24 December 1781, Simon Busby was one of 44 privates, though only 42 of the 44 privates were listed as "effective." One was dead. The other had deserted. Pvt. Busby was paid as a cavalryman.

In 1782, the Georgia Loyalists merged with the King's Rangers, and Pvt. Busby was listed for service for 61 days from 25 April 1782 to 24 June 1782. That record was 24 April 1782. After the merger, the company included 41 men: Maj. Wright, a lieutenant, ensign, three sergeants, three corporals, a drummer and 30 privates other than Pvt. Simon Busby.

(*Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, Murtie June Clark, vol. 1, Gen. Pub. Co., 1981, pp. 13, 14, 56, 437, 439)



JACOB BUSBY
*AND OTHER 96 DISTRICT
BRIGADE SOLDIERS*
JOHN BUSBY
JAMES BUSBY

1780 Though **Jacob Busby** and **Miles Busby** were to be listed together in 1783 on the “Whig Militia Commanders’ Enemies Lists,” **Jacob**, **John**, and **James** Busby three years earlier had served together in their regional 96 (district) Brigade of the regiment:

Jacob and **John Busby** were privates in Col. John Cotton’s Regiment, Stevenson’s Creek Militia, 96 Brigade of Captain John Helen’s Company. The company had been ordered to Orangeburgh, South Carolina, with Lt. Col. John H. Cruger in 1780. Jacob and John were approved for 183 days pay for service 14 June-13 December 1780, the pay to be delivered on 10 November 1781. Jacob’s march with Lt. Col. Cruger was also cited on another muster roll (Jacob Buzbe) as being with Maj. Patrick Cunningham’s regiment, of the Little River Militia, 96 brigade, Capt. William Hendrick’s Company.

Jacob Buzbe, private, was recorded in Col. John Phillips’ regiment, Jackson’s Creek militia, Camden District, SC, for the period 14 June-13 December 1780.

(*Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, Murtie June Clark, vol. 1, Gen. Pub. Co., 1981, p. 260)

James Busbey was part of Maj. Patrick Cunningham’s regiment of the Little River militia for the 14 June-13 December 1780 service. **James Busby** served six months under Maj. Ferguson.

(*Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, Murtie June Clark, vol. 1, Gen. Pub. Co., 1981, p. 254)

John Busby was killed during the war. An order for the payment of six months of his pay was entered on 18 July 1782 to his widow, Margaret Busby.

Pay Abstract 129, Colonel Robert English’s Regiment, First Regiment of Camden Militia, Captain Robert English’s company, Soldiers’ Certificate, Six Months Pay, for service while in the back country agreeable to Lord Cornwallis’ Regulations. Charleston, South Carolina, 18 July 1782:

John Busby, killed, paid his widow Margaret Busby.

(*Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War*, by Murtie June Clark, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1981, pp. 240, 120, 254, 167, 260, 264).



MILES BUSBE / BUSBY (2)

Two Miles Busby / Busbe fought with the Royalists. One died in service. The other was vigorously pursued by the Rebels / Patriots.

1779 Miles Busby died 10 June 1779, while a member of Captain John York's South Carolina Royalists, as recorded 1 December 1779, at Savannah, Ga.

(Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, by Murtie June Clark,

Genealogical Publishing Company., 1981, p. 9).

1779 Miles Busby enlisted 22 June 1779 in Captain John Bond Randall's Company of Georgia Loyalists. He was a private, and was subsequently recorded at musters for that period as well as for the periods February 1780, 24 February-24 April 1781; 25 April-24 June 1781; 25 October-24 December 1781. Capt. Randall's company of Georgia Loyalists was merged with the King's Rangers in 1782.

(Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War, by Murtie June Clark,

Genealogical Publishing Company, 1981, pp. 70, 446, 447, 448, 450).

STAND TRIAL OR LOSE YOUR PROPERTY

At the time, his Independence-seeking South Carolinians were trying to get him home:

On 19 November 1779. Miles Busbe was ordered to leave the British and return to South Carolina to stand trial for his treason. If he refused, his property was to be confiscated. He was one of 50 so identified on the "Governor of South Carolina Proclamation List of 1779." He must not have returned to face trial. On 17 March 1783, Miles Busby was listed in the "Whig Commanders' Enemies List," in which the Royalists were given 6 months to return or face confiscation of their property.

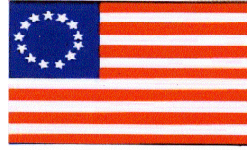
Many of the men had fled South Carolina in 1778, according to historian Phil Norfleet. "Apparently no immediate steps were taken toward confiscation, but these proclamations were not forgotten. Over two years later, when the Confiscation Act of 1782 was passed, these persons were included, although they were not again listed individually."

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

PATRIOTS EAGER TO CAPTURE JACOB and MILES BUSBY

By 1783, fellow South Carolinians on the winning side were eager to capture Jacob and Miles, as the Busbys made the most-wanted list of the day: Jacob Busby and Miles Busby were listed on 17 March 1783 on the "Whig Militia Commanders' Enemies Lists" which were designed to be a prelude to the confiscation of their property in South Carolina because of their support of the British in the War. :

THE PATRIOTS, thus, wrote the historic record, which is far more complete than that of the losers:



JAMES BUSBY of Virginia

(b. 2 May 1755, m. Elizabeth Shakelford in 1790, d. 18-20 July 1838)

James Busby was 21 or 22 years old in Goochland County, Virginia, when he enlisted 17 March 1776. He served initially as a private in Captains Nathaniel Morrison's and Tarleton Payne's companies in the Virginia Continental line. Col Davis and Burgess Hall were regimental commanders..

He was near Middlebrook, N. J., when Gen. Washington inspected the troops, and then he crossed the Delaware with Washington before the army surprised the Hessians at Trenton. Later he fought at Brandywine and Germantown before wintering at Valley Forge.

He fought in the battle of Monmouth before marching south with the troops. There he fought in the battles of Camden, King's Mountain, and Cowpens.

Twice he was captured by the British, and twice he escaped. He did not escape the war without injury, however. He was sliced by the sword of a British horseman during a charge led by Col. Washington; and at the battle of Guilford Court House, he took a musket ball shot in the thigh, both of which inflicted lasting injuries.

VICTORIOUS, EITHER TACTICALLY OR STRATEGICALLY

Many of the battles were either tactically or strategically victorious, but one early battle did not go well. That early battle proved to be an American rout, and it was a terrible embarrassment. The miseries of the young men in the militia only increased when they were accused of desertion.

One American officer told them that they would have been "damned fools" not to have done what they did, but they weren't able to erase the stain. Here is the record of the 1780 rout, embarrassment, allegation of desertion of the young men, and the ultimate finding by Virginia Gov. Thomas Jefferson that he couldn't do anything to remove the record, despite a petition from the embarrassed young Americans:

A DISMAL ROUT

"PETITION of members of the Goochland County militia, lately marched to Hillsborough in division, with shame and sorrow acknowledging the disgraceful rout. Being raw and ignorant of discipline and under officers (generally) as undisciplined as they, they were ordered not to fire until they had the word and then to advance with charged bayonets, which occasioned the confusion which followed.

"When they arrived at Hillsborough destitute of money and even clothes to wear, they applied to their officers for leave to procure such supplies as their poor families could furnish. Although such permission was not obtained, with the connivance of several of their officers they came in and were returning when they met their old companions who said they would not be received at headquarters but were deemed Continental soldiers for eight months.

"Having no intention of desertion, they delivered themselves up to the County Lieutenant and are now under marching orders. Most of them are very poor men with families of small children. They ask that the additional service be remitted.

John Gilliam	Robert George
William Utley	Nathan Wingfield
David England	Rubin Thacher
Benjamin Wadda	James Busby
David Mitchel	Eleazer Williams
Aron Wash	Archer Keogh
Thomas Morland	William Cosby

Robert Groom
John Askew

Bucer Carrel
Humphrey Parrish

"John Woodson, County Lieutenant, states they, as soon as they came into the county, delivered themselves up to him. Jno. Hopkins, Jolley Parrish and John Curd, jr., state the petition is reasonable.

"David Mitchell, John Askew, Humphry Parrish and Robert Groom of the Goochland militia lately returned from Hillsborough depose that being almost naked after the loss of their clothes in the rout in South Carolina, and desirous to come in for others, Capt. Edmund Curd told them he would do so, was he in their places. Soon after, Capt. Ballew came along the ranks and said publicly the soldiers were damned fools if they did not come in.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON gave the final ruling. On 7 October 1780, he stated he had no power to remit the sentence of the law."

(The Virginia Genealogist, Virginia Executive Papers, Vol. 16, 1972, pp. 252, 253)

FROM CROSSING the DELAWARE to SURRENDER at YORKTOWN

One embarrassment behind him, James Busby's war record was stellar, as it was extraordinary. His tour of service reflected many of the great American triumphs and failures, with a permanent link to historic Revolutionary events, battles or names such as the Crossing of the Delaware, Valley Forge, Trenton, Camden, Gen. Washington, Gen. LaFayette, Gen. Nathaniel Greene and Lord Cornwallis.

Already wounded twice as the war reached its climax, he was part of the American army that surrounded and besieged Yorktown, leading to the British surrender by Lord Cornwallis on 17 October 1781. James Busby then marched with the troops guarding the new British prisoners of war as everyone waited two years for an official ending of the conflict. Pvt. James Busby was discharged 3 November 1783:

This to certify that **James Busby** a private dragoon in the first Partisan Legion under my command has served faithfully and bravely to this day is hereby discharged from the service of the United States in pursuance of orders received from the commander in chief, bearing date the third instant.

I further certify that James Busby a private Dragoon having been enlisted in the state of Virginia, is entitled by the resolution of Congress of the 13th February 1779, to the benefits that have been or hereafter shall be granted by the said state to the noncommissioned and officers and soldiers of the said line.

Given under my hand and seal at Yorktown, this fifteenth day of November 1783.

Armand Marquis De La Rouerie Brigadier General
Entered in the books of the Legion.

Attest
Godfried Swartz
Adjutant of the Legion

(Seal)

HAVING FOUGHT BRITISH, HE NOW FIGHTS U.S. BUREAUCRACY

He invested the entire war years in the defeat of the British. Thereafter, James Busby would have to invest in a continuing struggle with the American bureaucracy.

And, in the end, as an old man, one day he would be required essentially to strip off his shirt and trousers in a public courtroom filled with about 500 of his supporters, to show his war injuries, to prove his pension claim that he had, in fact, served his country in the Revolutionary War.

Though he provided the record of his service, and details that even included the

fact that Gen. LaFayette had remembered Busby by name decades later on a visit to Kentucky, the U. S. War Department not only initially refused his claim, but appears to have stripped the official record of his entire service at that time.

EARLY ON, HE HAD RECEIVED A SMALL PENSION

At first, in 1819, he received a small need-based pension. That pension had been approved by the Congress in 1818, and was designed to benefit only those veterans who could prove they needed help. James Busby submitted his claim and it was approved on 6 January 1819. The certificate was signed by J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, and assured him of \$8 a month.

WAR DEPARTMENT
REVOLUTIONARY CLAIM,

I CERTIFY That, in conformity with the Law of the United States, of the 18th of March 1818, **James Busby** late a private in the Army of the Revolution, is inscribed on the Pension List of the Kentucky Agency, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the Twenty fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

GIVEN at the War Office of the United States, this Sixth day of January one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

J. C. Calhoun
Secretary of War.

Soon thereafter, however, as the veterans' claims of poverty mounted, Congress decreed that additional documentation would be required to justify the pension:

"Certificates that the above named applicants are in reduced circumstances and stand in need of the assistance of their country for supports are wanting," the War Department later stated in reference to James Busby and two other applicants.

James Busby complied with the demand, on 10 July 1820:

State of Kentucky,
Fayette Circuit
June Term 1820

Be it remembered that on the Tenth day of July 1820, **James Busby** made affidavit in open court, and produced a Schedule of his property amounting to \$91, agreeably to an act of Congress passed the first day of May 1820, concerning Pensioners, which is ordered to be entered of Record in the words & figures following: to wit:

"District of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit. On this Tenth day of July 1820, personally appeared in open court, being a Court of record for the said District, and Circuit of Fayette County, James Busby, aged 64 years, resident in Fayette County in said District, who being first duly sworn according to Law,

doth on his oath declare that he served in the Revolutionary war as follows:

That he served in Capt. Leo Brown's (*Le Brun's?*) troop of Horse in Genl. Armstrong's Legion of Cavalry of the Virginia Continental line, or independant Corps, and that the date of his original Declaration is on the 25 day of May 1818, and that the number of his Pension certificate is 5202.

And I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March 1818 and that I have not, since that time by gift, sale, or in any manner disposed of my property or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it, as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress called, "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the Land and

Naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war," passed on the 18 day of March 1818,

And that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property, or securities, contracts, or debts due to me nor have I any income other than what is contained in the Schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed.

One horse worth \$50.

One Cow and Calf worth \$12.

Five head of Hogs \$5.

One Cupboard \$10

One table \$4

One Shovel plow & one hoe \$3.

One Kettle & Two Ovens \$4.

Several Dishes & Plates worth \$3

= \$91.

his

James X Busby

mark

That he has Eight children living with him, to wit:

Cynthia, 25 years old; Patsey 23 years old; Gabriella (a daughter) 16 years old; Sophia, 14 years old; George Ann, 12 years old; Polly, 6 years old; James 8 years old; and Sarah Jane, 4 years old.

That the said James Busby is a Farmer by occupation and has to rent Land to support his large family (chiefly females).

That he labours under great infirmities from old age and wounds received in the Revolutionary War, for which he never received any invalid Pension, and that the disability from said wounds seems to increase by old age.

Sworne to, and declared on the 10th day of July 1820 before me.

W. Warren, Circuit Judge.

(<http://www.footnote.com>: Revolutionary War Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files; NARA; NARA M804, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files. State of Virginia, etc.)

MORE GENEROUS PENSION PLAN in 1832

In 1832, Congress finally enacted a non-poverty-based pension plan for the then-old veterans. The 1832 plan was more generous, and only required proof of service.

James Busby collected the proof and made his claim on 2 March 1835:

State of Kentucky
County of Bourbon

On this second day of March, 1835 personally appeared in open Court at the Court House in Paris, Bourbon County & State of Kentucky, **James Busby**, a resident of said County & State aged 80 years old on the second day of May, who being first duly sworn according to Law Doth on his oath make the following Declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed the 7th day of June 1832

(ENLISTED in 1780 in U. S. ARMY)

That he enlisted in the Army of the United States in the year 1780 under Capt. LeBrhun (LeBrun?) of the third troop and Legion of Pulaski who was killed at Savannah; who was succeeded by Col. Cowach and Col. Cowach was killed at the Charge near Moncks Corner in South Carolina. The command then devolved on Major Silleral until the arrival of Col. Armand, who retained the command of the Legion until their Discharge.

That his Enlistment was during the war; the period in service was from

June 1780 until November 28, 1783, when he was discharged at Little York, Pennsylvania

That Cowach and Armand were the commanders of the Legion during his enlistment and that Genl. Gates was commander in chief of the Southern troops until after the Battle of Camden when the command was given to Genl. Greene 1780. That Lee, Morgan & Washington were in the Army.

That he Enlisted in the Legion in South Carolina while on his way to his place of residence in Goochland County, Virginia.

(FIRST BATTLE WAS AT CAMDEN)

That the first Battle he was in (of any importance) was at Camden S. Carolina where Gates was defeated and DeKalb killed. The second Battle was with a few of the Legion under Col. Shelby at King's Mountain. The next battle he was in was at the Cowpens in N. Carolina, where Genl. Morgan had the command. Here he was first wounded in the Neck by a Sword from a British horseman while he was in a charge under Col. Washington.

The next Battle was Guilford Court House, N. Carolina, where he was wounded the second time by a Ball in the thigh, which confined him for 8 weeks to the Hospital which prevented him from joining his troop until they arrived in Virginia while the troop were in pursuit of Cornwallis from N. Carolina to York in Virginia where he Surrendered

After this, he marched from York, Va., to Little York, Pa., where he was discharged on the 28th Nov. 1783 by Col. Armand & his discharge was signed by Genl. Washington & is now on file in the War office.

Sworn & Subscribed to the Day & year aforesaid.

his

James X Busby

mark

His lawyer had another thought, soon thereafter:

Williamsburg, April 21, 1835

Honl: J. L Edwards, Sir, we have endeavored to file the papers of James Busby according to your directions. I hope they will be sufficient. Should they not be, please return him his Pension Paper.

Mr. Busby says his discharge signed by Genl. Washington is filed in your office is not that Evidence sufficient to entitle him to the Benefit of the Law of 1832, you will please give the papers a patient investigation for this aged & honorable Revolutionary soldier.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, your very obedient Servant.

A. Smith

THE DEPOSITION: WASHINGTON INSPECTS

I, **James Busby**, of the county of Bourbon & State of Kentucky now in my 81st year since the second day of May last, do depose & Swear that I enlisted in the year 1776 into the company of Captain Tarleton Pane; that I was living in Goochland County, Virginia at the time of my enlistment

That I enlisted on the 7th day of March of that year. That when we were marched to the Army our company was attached to Sixth Regiment of the Virginia Line under the command of Col. Ball. (If I recollect Burgess Ball). That we were inspected by Genl. Washington himself near Middlebrook, New Jersey, and there sworn in.

(CROSS THE DELAWARE, ATTACK HESSIANS)

The first engagement was at the surprise of the Hessians at Trenton on the morning of the 21st of December 1776. Our Company crossed the Delaware into Jersey with Gen. Washington on the night previous and after the taking of the Hessians, are marched with our regiment back to Philadelphia and marched from thence to Morristown where all the Virginia line who were there were inoculated for the Small Pox.

The first Engagement we were in after we left Morristown was at Brandywine. My company was still commanded by Capt. T. Paine, the Regiment by Col. Ball & the Brigade by Gen. Scott.

During the action, Col. Ball was sent to defend Stradsford, which we did until the army was ordered to retreat.

Genl. Washington spoke in the highest terms publicly of our regiment & sent Col. Knox, afterward Genl. Knox, to reinforce us.

(INTO WINTER QUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE)

The next action was at Germantown, where we were again unsuccessful. We went into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

In 1778, I was in Battle of Monmouth, still under the Command of Capt. Tarleton Pane.

In the winter of 1779 we were march to South Carolina under the command of Lieut. Genl Scott, and was taken Prisoner under Genl. Lincoln, which took place in May. I then deserted shortly after from the British and on my way to Virginia fell in with Armond's Corps and Enlisted in Capt. LeBrun Corps for the Ballance of the war.

This shows the reason why I had no discharge from the Virginia Line because I was taken prisoner.

That I was discharged in Little York, Pa., on the third day of November 1783 by the command of Gen. Washington, whose name & seal was both attached to the discharge.

(TWICE WOUNDED, TWICE TAKEN PRISONER)

During the war, I was twice wounded & twice taken prisoner. The wounds are such that any surgeon can testify are musket & sword wounds and many of my friends can testify that I have had since they have first known me, which is more than fifty years and must have been done in the War of the Revolution & if Dr. Prescott, Dr. Warfield (Walter Warfield), Dr. Morris of Armond's Legion are now living they can testify

& if Dr. Morris of Armond's Legion now living to this day can testify to the wound from a sword on the Back of my neck which while I live will be entirely satisfactory to my friends.

That my blood was freely spilt and .. with the top of my head.

And farther that what I have before Testified to as to the time & service in Armond's Corps & again testify to the officers.

Armond was commander of the Legion. Shafner the major raised in Lancaster, Pa. Sibert, capt....(and numerous other officers)

If on the previous statement sent to the Department, It is stated that my discharge was on the 28 of November. That must be a mistake in the writer, and I want it changed to the 3rd of November 1783.

Done in the court house in open court this 1st of June 1835

his
James X Busby
Mark

WAR DEPARTMENT TURNS HIM DOWN FLAT

The War Department's response was not comforting. In two letters, the Department rejected his claim as having been a Revolutionary War soldier. The ruling led to a public courthouse hearing in which James Busby partially disrobed in public before 500 friends and acquaintances, to show the evidence of his war injuries:

The evidence of the hearing was transmitted back to the War Department's commissioner of pensions, J. L. Edwards, by Busby's agent, A. Smith.

Paris, June 2nd, 1835

To the honl. J. L. Edwards

Sir, I have the honor to Enclose Mr. James Busby's Affidavit as to his further service. I regret the trouble Mr. Busby has been to you & I am certain if necessity did not compel that old man, he never would have done it.

(HOBBLING INTO COURT BEFORE AUDIENCE OF 500)

I never saw as much feeling manifested as I did yesterday when the old man hobbled into court to make his affirmation. I handed your letter to the Clerk & he read it to more than 500 persons & then your first letter

I am satisfied had you seen him & the electric effect it had in the audience no Doubt on Earth would have been left in your mind as to his being a Soldier & when I got him to open his shirt & exhibit the mark of the wound which had nearly severed his head from his body & requested 8 Physicians to Examine it.

(TOOK DOWN OVERALLS TO SHOW WAR WOUND)

One of them declared to the court that Dr. Walter Warfield had shown him the same wound in the year 1805 & told him he attended on him (viz.) Busby during the time he was confined, & still further when the old man took down his overalls and exhibited a thigh that had been Pierced through the Bone, Back & the Leg shorter & him Lame to this.

I stated the fact that his wife had been confined to her bed in July 1833 & that I had been her constant attendant during that time and there was no hope for cure and partial relief was the only thing that could be done. This I have done with fee, or emolument, or without the wish of any.

If this paper had been required ten or 20 years since, Hundreds then could have been found to testify to it--but all or nearly all are gone.

Mr. Busby has since I was a child been considered a Soldier of the Revolution and on 4th of July Parades he was always put with the Band of Soldiers & with those who knew & would have spurned any thing spurious

(LA FAYETTE REMEMBERED HIM BY NAME)

& when the venerable LaFayette was at Lexington, he took his old acquaintance James Busby by the hand and called him by name after more than 40 years absence.

Thus were he now Living and James Busby thrown from the List would be appealed to & he summoned as Evidence to this old man the fact can & will be established before the next Legislature who will be petitioned to Petition the next Congress to have him reinstated.

Sir, had you seen the venerable LaFayette clasp him in his arms with the tears in his Eyes, the frailties of memory would be passed by.

If he has forgot anything particular which an illiterate old man (for he cannot read) may have done who had nothing but his memory to store away the facts.

(WEARING UNIFORM, with SWORD & PISTOLS)

Dr. Prior affidavit will be taken. He told me Mr. Busby came to his house in Va., from the Army; that Mr. Busby had on his uniform, sword & pistols, & says he said his discharge more than 20 times as Mr. Busby staid in his father's house more than two years.

This he stated publickly on yesterday in the courthouse and will be qualified to it & farther states that his father knew Mr. Busby well in the army & met him as a friend when he came from the war.

I hope you will find the facts stated to correspond with the rules, and have no farther trouble than grant him his little portion & thereby relieve his friends from any farther effort on their part as his friends are men who I know will not stop until the old man receives that which is Justly his due.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obt. Servant.

A Smith.

(<http://www.footnote.com>: Revolutionary War Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files; NARA; NARA M804, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files. State of Virginia, etc.)

JAMES BUSBY FINALLY GETS HIS PENSION

This time, James Busby's evidence was sufficient. Maybe the War Department's commissioner of pensions got the message, after James stripped off his shirt and trousers in open court.

On 22 August 1835, the War Department formally "inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky" the name of James Busby, for a pension at the rate of \$100 per annum, to commence on 4 March 1834. The certificate was sent to agent A. Smith, at Paris, with an initial total payment of \$450. That covered the amount in arrears from 4 March 1834.

James Busby was to receive the pension for the rest of his life.

The rest of his life, however, was not long. He received his pension 3 years, and then he was gone. James Busby died on 20 July 1838. He was 83.

POSTSCRIPTS

Relative Value of \$450: James Busby had to wait far too long for his pension or pay, but his \$450 in mid 1835, would have represented about \$102,000 in today's values, when compared to the indices of unskilled wages of 1835 and 2009; or \$11,300, when compared to the consumer price indices of 1835 and 2009.

[http://measuringworth.com/calculators/uscompare/result.php?use\[\]=DOLLAR&use\[\]=UNSKILLED&year_source=1834&amount=450&year_result=2009](http://measuringworth.com/calculators/uscompare/result.php?use[]=DOLLAR&use[]=UNSKILLED&year_source=1834&amount=450&year_result=2009)

Elizabeth Busby receives a widow's pension: When his widow, Elizabeth Shakelford Busby, went to court to add proof to her claim for a widow's pension, James' brother, **Robert Busby**, appeared to testify for her on 6 December 1842:

Robert Buzby being also sworn states that he is the Brother of said James Buzby, decd., that shortly after the 4th March 1790 he, Deponent, was by the said James Buzby introduced to Elizabeth Buzby who is now in Court as his, the said James' wife, and that she is the same identical person who was then introduced to him by said James Buzby as his wife, and that they lived together as man and wife until the death of said James Buzby in the summer of 1838.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, County of Bourbon,
I, Thomas P. Smith, clerk of the County Court of said County do

certify that the foregoing deposition is truly copied from the record in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Paris this sixth day of December 1842.

Tho: P. Smith

Elizabeth Shackelford Busby was successful. The certificate for her pension was issued 23 December 1848, the pension having been effective at \$100 per annum, 4 March 1848. She died in the "3rd quarter," 1855.

(<http://www.footnote.com>: Revolutionary War Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files; NARA; NARA M804, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files. State of Virginia, etc.)

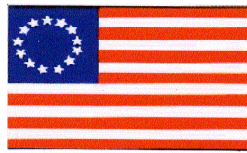
Lord Charles Cornwallis: In 1782, he was exchanged with the British, and returned to London in company with Benedict Arnold. Cornwallis was welcomed back in England on 21 January 1782, and given high honors. He later was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Governor General of India. He died of a fever at Gauspur in India on 5 October 1805. He was 66.

Brigadier Gen. Armand, marquis de la Rouerie, had traveled from France at the age of 25 to volunteer for service in the Revolution. Gen. George Washington commissioned him a colonel, and he was known as Col. Armand. After the war, he returned to France, married a wealthy aristocrat, and led a movement to restore the power of the monarchy. He lost that battle. He died 30 January 1793. He was 41.

Gen. Nathanael Greene, the most important American general next to Washington, started his brilliant career as a private before being named a brigadier general. After stunning American disasters in the South (loss of Savannah, rout at Camden), Washington sent him in, and Greene turned the war around with a strategy that drained the British of their resources. He died 19 June 1786. He was 44.

Gen. LaFayette (Marquis de La Fayette), returned to the United States in triumph in 1824, as a national guest, on invitation of President Monroe. LaFayette visited all 24 states, and it was on that visit that he and Pvt. Busby were reunited in Lexington, Ky. Marquis LaFayette died 20 May 1834. He was 76. He was buried in Paris.

President George Washington died 14 December 1799, at age 67. He was buried at Mt. Vernon.



ROBERT BUSBY of Virginia

(b. July 1759, d. after March 1839)

At 17, Robert Busby, the younger brother of James Busby of Goochland County, Virginia, was too young to enlist in the Revolution, on his own. His father consented to the enlistment, and Robert signed up as a bowman (*the colonial job as a driver, as lead oarsman on a boat?*), assisting Capt. Dandridge and Maj. William Spottswood. Later he was transferred to Col. William Washington's Light Dragoons, though whether or not he was a foot soldier or a cavalryman isn't clear.

Shortly after the battle of Cowpens, he re-enlisted in the Light Dragoons but missed the battle at Guildford Court House because he was guarding a foraging party.

He was in the battle of Eutaw Springs and the siege of Yorktown that ended in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis; like his brother, he was in the group that escorted the captured British and Hessian troops to internment at Winchester, Va., where he remained to guard the prisoners until early Spring of 1782.

NO PAY.....SO THEY CALLED IT A 'PAROLE'

He didn't get paid.

The army didn't have the money to pay him, so he was granted a parole, or furlough with instructions to await further calls. No call came, and neither did his pay or his promise of free land.

He did receive a pension of \$80 a year beginning 42 years after his "parole" at Winchester.

When Robert's older brother, James Busby, received his 1834 pension, it was for \$100 a year, so Robert sent in a request for an increase on the basis that he had served as well as had James.

HE WINS THE FIRST BATTLE.....BUT LOSES THE LAST

Robert didn't win the battle with the Pension Office bureaucrats, but he put up a good fight. On 3 January 1833, Robert went to court in Adair County, Kentucky and stated the process. Here are the details of his service, his claim, and his continuing fight:

**State of Kentucky,
Adair County**

On this 7th day of January 1833 personally appeared before the Justices of the Adair County Court, in open court, being a court of record, Robert Busby, being a resident of the said county of Adair and state aforesaid, Robert Busby who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832,

that he entered the army of the United States in October 1776, being enrolled by his father in Hanover County, Virginia, with Capt. Dandridge and Major William Spotswood who were officers in the regular service, but whether of the Virginia or Continental line he does not know, he being only 17 years of age the July preceeding; they, Dandridge and Spotswood, were engaged in the recruiting service; he was retained with them to aid in enlistments to guard their baggage and papers & to perform the duties of a Bowman to them.

for that purpose he drew uniform arms (sword & pistols) rations & pay as a private soldier attended them in the above capacity in all their travels in the recruiting service in the north & south & in taking in their recruits to headquarters;

being from time to time enrolled by said Dandridge & Spottswood, as he understood, to enable him to draw rations and pay, but as they were not actually attached to the army he does not know to what regiment or line they belonged.

(HE GOT TO VISIT HOME ONLY ONCE)

he remained with those officers, being permitted only once to visit his home or parents but once and that for a few days, all the time until some time after the taking of Stony Point, Bowmans were ordered to fall into the ranks and this applicant was accordingly given up by Capt. Dandridge to Captain Caffrey or Caffree of the light Dragoons of Washington's legion of horse

Major Richard Watts commanded his battalion; he cannot recollect the date but knows that he served in that line being marched to the south and engaged with the British at Georgetown, South Carolina, being commanded by Col. Washington.

He states that he served and was in the same line regiment & company of horse at the battle of the Cowpens and shortly after the battle of the Cowpens he was informed that his term of service had expired for which he had been previously enrolled or engaged by his father or himself in the service (for of the nature of his previous engagement in the service from his then youthful and uninformed situation and his present age and deficiency of memory he cannot give a satisfactory account)

(MISSED ONE BATTLE BECAUSE OF NEED TO FORAGE)

he then enlisted for and during the term of three years or during the war, as a light Dragoon in Washington's legion under the same Captain Caffery. This was early in the year 1787. Was marched toward Guilford, but was not in that action owing to having been sent out to guard a foraging party

he continued & served in the same legion and was in the Battle of the Eutaw Springs and was from thence marched to Virginia and was in the Service and assisted in the seige of York and Capture of Cornwallis and the British army.

The legion of horse being then dispersed and those who from their enlistments had the longest term to serve were ordered to guard the prisoners.

He states that he was ordered to Winchester, Virginia to guard the prisoners where he remained in service guarding the prisoners until some time in the Spring of 1782

(NO MONEY.....SO HE WAS ONLY PAROLED)

The guard was reduced in number and so far as there was the means of paying off the soldiers they were paid and discharged, and when they could not pay were discharged on parole to be called in & paid when funds could be procured.

He states that he was of this last number and was paroled by Col. Hunter but was never after called for or paid

Nor has he ever received his bounty lands promised him when he enlisted

He states that he was born in July 1759, entered the service in Hanover or Goochland Counties (he is not certain, being situated near the line) in Virginia in October 1776, and was as above described constantly in the service (with the exception of about one week when he was permitted to visit his father until March or April 1782 when he was discharged in the manner above described.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present & he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency in any state.

his
Robert X Busby
mark

Ten months later, Robert Busby went back to court to clarify his original claim:

State of Kentucky
Adair County

This day came Robert Busby before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, and made oath that on the 7th of January 1833 he made his declaration in the worshipful County Court of Adair County for a pension under the act of Congress of June 7th 1832, to which

Declaration he offers this as an amendment

he further states that by way of explanation of his first tour charged in his original declaration that he regularly enlisted as a private soldier

he was then just entering his 17th year and he was enlisted by the Consent of his father and he states most positively that he served in that enlistment from October 1776 untill after the battle of the Cowpens in January 1781

he states that the visit he made to see his parents mentioned in his original Declaration did not stop his service in that enlistment; it was a privilege granted him by his officers as was usual in the army, and he now states that under that enlistment he served as a private militiaman more than four years; his term of service then having expired as he was informed; he without leaving the army or removing from the place after he was informed by his officers that the time of his enlistment had expired.

he immediately enlisted under Capt. Caffery for three years or during the war as stated in his original Declaration and Served as therein stated

he states that at the time he made his original Declaration he did not know of any person who could prove his service, he having moved to Kentucky remote from his native country nor does he now know certainly that he can prove his services but understands that Ledford Payne, Jorden George, S. Prewitt & J. Scott can prove his service and if they can be procured he will do so and attach the same hereto.

he further states that all the aforesaid service was done and performed by him during the war of the Revolution in an embodied Corps called into service by competent authority that he was Either in the field or in garrison, and for the time during which the service was performed he was not employed in any civil pursuits and for which service he claims a pension.

1. Where and in what year were you born:

Answer: I was born in Hanover County, state of Virginia in the month of July in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty nine, agreeable to the information of my parents which I believe to be true.

2. Have you any record of your age & if so where is it.

Answer: I have none, nor never had any.

3. Where you living when called in service, and where have you lived since the revolutionary war and where do you now live.

Answer: I lived in Hanover County state of Virginia when I entered the service; during the time I was in service, my father moved to Goochland County Virginia. his house I considered my home

a few years after the close of the war I moved to and settled in Amelia County, Vir, where I lived several years. I then moved to Bedford County, Virg., where I lived untill the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, when I moved to Kentucky, Adair County, where I now live.

4. How were you called into service. Were you drafted; did you volunteer; or were you a substitute and if a substitute, for whom

Answer: I enlisted each time. the first time I enlisted I cannot positively state the length of time as the business was arranged by my father, but so it is I served under that enlistment from the month of October one thousand seven hundred and seventy six untill the early part of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty one my time then being out as I was infomed.

I then again enlisted for three years or during the war, and faithfully served as stated in this and my original Declaration untill the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty two.

5. State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops where you served such Continental and Malitia regiments as you can recollect and the general circumstances of your service.

Answer: I was mostly while in service under the command of Col. William Washington. I was attached to Genl Greene's division most of the time But was often, as before stated, out on recruiting parties. Still I believe I belonged to Genl. Greene's division. I do not at this time recollect any particular malitia regiments, as I belonged to the dragoons and did not mix with the malitia and the general circumstances of my service I have stated in the body of my Declaration.

6. Did you ever receive a discharge from the service, if so by whom

was it given and what has become of it.

Answer: The first time my service expired I was informed of the same. I was in service and immediately enlisted for three years or during the war, as before stated, and I took no discharge. When I was discharged the second and last time, Col. Hunter gave me a Certificate of Parole on furlow which I have long since as I believe by the burning of my father's house where I had left it. So I have no documentary evidence of service.

7th. State the names of persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood and who can testify as to your character for veracity and their belief of your services as a soldier of the Revolution.

Answer: I am acquainted with the Rev Chasteen Fraline, Capt. Benjamin Bell, merchant of Columbia, Doct. Nathan Garther and many others and all of whom I believe would speak well of my character for veracity & their belief of my service as a soldier of the revolution.

Subscribed and sworn to before me a Justice of the peace in and for the County aforesaid this fifteenth Day of November 1833

his
Robert X Busby
mark

On 15 November 1833, Chasteen H. Fraline, Ben Bell, and John Smith certified in court that they knew Robert Busby and that they confirmed his Revolutionary War service.

On 9 December 1833, In Russell County, Kentucky, Ledford Payne, age 71, a former resident, added his deposition confirming Busby's service. At the same session, Jorden George, 69, added his deposition to the accuracy of Busby's account.

On 3 May 1834, John Scott went to Cumberland County court, in Kentucky, and confirmed Robert Busby's service. Scott was 74 at the time and said he knew Robert Busby early in life. At the same session, Solomon Prewitte, another resident of Cumberland County, aged 86, testified that he knew Robert Busby in the service, and confirmed Busby's accounts.

WAR DEPARTMENT AWARDS \$80 PENSION

Soon thereafter, the War Department accepted Robert Busby's explanations and the depositions of his supporters, and awarded an annual pension of \$80. He received his first payment, with arrears, for a total of \$240.

However, once Robert realized that his brother, James, was receiving \$100 a year, Robert was not satisfied. Robert hired an attorney who sent a letter to the commissioner of pensions in Washington:

Lexington, Ky., March 4, 1839

Ja. I. Edwards, Esq

Comm. of Pensions

Sir:

A Revolutionary Pensioner, by the name of Robert Busby, late of Adair County, Ky., and now of Morgan County, Illinois, has this morning made a request that I would address you on the subject of an increase of his pension---he now draws \$80 pr. annum

He says that he enlisted first for 2 years; at the expiration of which, he enlisted again, and afterwards, renewed his enlistment during the war---under the two last enlistments he served in Col: Washington's troop of Horse---his Brother JAMES BUSBY, who performed the same service that he did himself, received a Pension of \$100, and that he cannot see any reason why he should

not be entitled to as much as his brother, who performed no more service than himself.

He further says that at each enlistment, he was promised Land--he has never received any portion of it--and wishes me to make the inquiry whether he is not entitled to it and if so, what steps will be necessary to obtain whatever lands he may be entitled to --- will you be so obliging as to make the necessary inquiry, and advise me on both points submitted--viz: an increase of his pension, and the steps he must take in order to get what land he may be entitled to.

Respectfully,
Yr. Mo: Obt. Servt
James L. Hickman

No luck. The War Department responded promptly to Attorney Hickman:

War Dept Pension Office

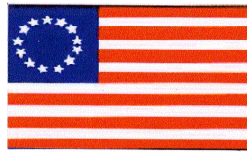
March 15, 1839

Sir

In reply as to your enquiry in the case of Robert Busby, I have to inform you that the testimony in this case does not show satisfactorily that his service was in a regt. of Cavalry, nor is there any documentary or record proof of his service. Captain Caffren under whom he alleges to have served as such did not belong to the Virginia line.

His claim was therefore allowed at the rate of the wages of a private.

The service of James Busby was as an enlisted soldier in a company of cavalry of which there is documentary proof. He was previously a Pensioner under date of March 18, 1818, for services as a regular soldier.



WILLIAM BUSBY of Virginia

(b. 5 April 1760, d. after August 1838)

William Busby, 20, was living in Goochland County, Virginia, but he enlisted at Hillsboro, N. C. in 1780. He joined the Cavalry under the immediate command of Col. Armond, and subsequently was under the overall command of Generals Stephens, Green, and LaFayette.

In his first military battle he and his fellow troops captured 12 prisoners at Whitesell's Mill, and later fought at Cheraw Hills, where an American deserter was shot.

With his fellow soldiers, he marched extensively over the area, and took action once against a British ship that was grounded. They didn't cause any damage.

PVT. BUSBY in the ACTION as CORNWALLIS SURRENDERS

Thereafter, Pvt. Busby continued on with the regiment to Richmond, Williamsburg and Yorktown in 1781, and was part of the action at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

He was part of the group that escorted the newly-acquired prisoners of war to Winchester, where he was discharged after taking an offer to carry a sick American soldier back home. The offer was that Busby and the sick soldier were to receive discharges at the time, and they did.

Unfortunately, Busby fell prey later to a careless politician, who took his discharge paper to collect back pay for Busby, didn't get the back pay, and then failed to return the paper, or leave any record of where the discharge paper was.

NO MATCH FOR AMERICAN POLITICIANS, BUREAUCRATS

And so it was that William Busby could help defeat the British Army, but he was no match for American politicians and bureaucrats. The loss of the discharge paper would prevent Busby from receiving any pension benefits under two congressional acts, though Busby and his son, Jacob Busby, put up a monumental fight with the bureaucracy to overcome that handicap.

William Busby didn't even try to collect the first pension offered the veterans in 1818. He figured then that his lost discharge paper would disqualify him. However, when a more generous federal pension plan was approved in 1832, he applied. Here is the painful record of his attempt to get the pension he had earned:

20 August 1832:

At a Court held for Goochland County 20th August 1832

State of Virginia

Goochland County, to wit

On this 20th day of August 1832 personally appeared before the County Court of the county of Goochland William Busby a resident of the county of Goochland and state of Virginia aged seventy two years, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.

That he enlisted in the army of the United States in the year 1780 with Col. Armond and Served in the troop of Cavalry subject to the command of Col. Armond, who was under the command first of Genl. Stephens, secondly of Genl. Greene and thirdly of Genl. Lafayette, as follows, until the close of the war. (The company officers he cannot now recollect)

(DESERTER SHOT)

That he was a resident of the county of Goochland and state of Virginia, but that he enlisted under Col. Armond at Hillsborough in the state of North Carolina. That from Hillsborough we marched to the Cheraw Hills at which place a soldier was shot for having deserted,

We then marched to Whitesells Mill where we had an engagement a few hours before day and we took twelve prisoners

then on through Salisbury & down to the old trading ford on the Yadkin river where we had an engagement, and a Col. Morris commanded.

Then on to Guilford Ct. House, where we had an engagement, from which place we marched to Richmond in Virginia, from which place under the command of Genl. Lafayette we marched to a place called the Raccoon ford on the Rapidan river in the county of Orange, where we were joined by Genl. Wayne's army,

(ON TO RICHMOND)

from which place we marched to Mackinack Creek in Fluvanna county, and from there we marched back to Dandridge hills in Hanover county, and on

to Richmond and after remaining in the neighborhood of the city of Richmond, (viz) at Bottom bridge & other places for some time, we marched down to a place called the Sherly Hundred

and from this place we returned to the Holley Springs, but before we reached the Holley Springs, we fired at a Brittish Vessel which was grounded, but without effect,

from the Holley Springs, we marched for Yorktown, when we got opposite old Jamestown. Genl. Wayne with his army command attacked the enemy.

We then went on to Williamsburg where we remained some time, and then on to Yorktown where we remained untill Cornwallis surrendered, after which we marched with the prisoners on the way to Winchester, when he obtained his discharge, but the discharge has been lost.

This affiant is unable now to produce it.

He enlisted with Col. Armond for three years or during the war.

Since the Revolutionary war he has generally resided in this county, with the exception of about ten years when he lived a part of the time in Louisa county & a part in Buckingham county.

He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension, or annuity except the present & declares that his name not on the pension roll of the agency of any State,

Sworn to & subscribed the day & year aforesaid.

his

William X Busby

mark

On 3 August 1832, before Goochland County Justice of the Peace Henry Mapin, Aaron Parrish had made a deposition that:

William Busby a resident of the country aforesaid served a tour of six months in the militia to the south under the command of Capt. ... Cox?, as a substitute for him, the said Aaron Parrish.

On 20 August 1833, William Busby went back to Goochland County Court to amplify his original report and include answers to seven mandatory questions posed by the War Department to all applicants:

State of Virginia
Goochland County

On this 20th day of August 1833, personally appeared in open court before the court of the county aforesaid now sitting, William Busby, a resident of the said county and State, aged Seventy two years, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following supplementary Declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

That when he made his former Declaration, he considered it only necessary to set forth his service in the regular Army, but being now so advised, he will now add his whole service in the Militia and as well as the regular.

(INTO THE GOOCHLAND MILITIA)

That in the winter of the year 80, (he cannot recollect the day) he substituted himself for Aaron Parrish in the Goochland Militia as is proven by the testimony of said Parrish, and was joined in the company from the said county of Goochland under Cap. Ted Curd.

Marched from the courthouse of the County in the Regiment commanded by Col Nat. Morris to Hillsborough, in N. Carolina and remained there under the command of Genl. Stevens until he enlisted as formerly stated.

Recollects one Col. Bluford and his regiment at Hillsborough who were regulars he supposed, and no other officers or regiments and served at least four months before his enlistment

That he then enlisted and marched through the country, and

witnessed the events formerly stated, and that he can not recollect any further particulars

(HELPED GET A SICK SOLDIER HOME)

That in the later part of the year 81, when near Winchester with the prisoners as formerly mentioned, a Militia man named James Whitlock, long since dead, being very ill, it was announced that any person who would conduct him home should receive a discharge, he undertook to do so, was discharged he thinks by one Capt. Davenport, and returned home, and in the enlistment he served at least eighteen months as private in the cavalry.

That he had a written discharge, but being entitled to some arrears of pay, he gave his discharge to Capt. Thomas Underwood, then a Member of Assembly from Goochland who undertook to obtain his money for him,
(NO BACK PAY, AND DISCHARGE PAPER LOST BY POLIICIAN)

but that he never received his pay nor has he ever been able to recover his discharge and has no documenting evidence. That he can prove his Militia service by the affidavit of Aaron Parrish as above mentioned, and can prove that one Alexander Fowler, lately dead, who was in the Militia when he enlisted, upon hearing it said that he could not prove his enlistment observed that he could prove it by him, and that he could procure no other testimony.

That the reason he can obtain no witness is, that he enlisted in a foreign state in a troop of which not one member came from his country, and upon breaking up of the troop they all went to their own homes and he has had no correspondence with them since.

He hereby relinquishes all claims whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state.

(QUESTIONS)

To Question 1st **he replied I was born in Henrico County 5th April 1760**

To Question 2nd: **I have no record of my age**

To Question 3rd: **When called into service I lived in Goochland County; since the Revolutionary War I have lived in Louisa & Buckingham Counties and now live in Goochland County.**

To Question 4th: **I first substituted myself for Aaron Parrish and then enlisted.**

To Question 5th: Answered to the satisfaction of the Court

To Question 6th: **I received a discharge signed by Capt. Davenport, I think, and disposed of it as stated above.**

To Question 7th: **Rev. Lewis Chaudoin & John Underwood, Esqr.**

Sworn to and Subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

^{his}
William X Busby
mark

Lewis Chaudon and John Underwood filed depositions in support of William's claim.

Jacob Busby testifies for his father:

18 March 1834

State of Virginia

Goochland County

Be it known that before the subscriber, a Justice of the peace in and for the said county, personally appeared Jacob Busby, a resident of the said county as appears to me a credible person, and being first duly sworn according to law, saith that in the year 1819 or 1820, at the time when many of the Revolutionary soldiers were getting pensions, Alexander Fowler, who was said to be a Revolutionary Soldier, and who died soon after, came to Seven Mile in the same county, where said Busby then lived, and enquired of him whether his father, William Busby (who now sues for a pension) had gotten his pension;

(SON REALIZED THE DIFFICULTIES)

that said Busby replied that his father had not got a pension, and that he believed his same father would not be able to prove his service;

that said Fowler replied that his father COULD prove his service, and that he (Fowler) knew that his father was a regular Soldier in the Revolution, and that he must tell his father to come down and see him;

that he told his father the following Sunday of the message, and that his father said that Billy Fowler had delivered him the same message and the he and the said Fowler would go on the following Sunday to see the old man

that on the following Sunday his father was informed that old Mr. Fowler was unwell, and postponed going to see him, and that soon after Mr. Fowler died.

Sworn and Subscribed this 18th day of March 1834 before me.

Jacob Busby

16 September 1834: William's lawyer tried to explain things to the Commissioner of Pensions in Washington:

Goochland Va 16th Sept 1834

J. L. Edwards, Esq

Sir

I forward you the pension application of Wm Busby for It is proper perhaps that I should account for the delay in resending the papers, and also for the the incongruities in the dates of the affidavit of Aaron Parrish lest these circumstances should produce an unfair prejudice against the claim.

When the papers were returned last summer, they were put into my hands for the first time. I directed the applicant as to the evidence it would be necessary for him to procure, and he set about it.

After some weeks, he informed me of the fact that he could procure one other testimony to his regular service, than which produced. This I directed him to procure, and that produced some delay.

The affidavit of aaron Parish had been taken at the day it...the subscribing Justice, with a view of being used in the former application, but it was not used ... (*missing*)

In relation to the proof, I fear we can produce nothing more certain. I take the liberty to hope that some way may be devised, to exempt so respected a man, as this applicant from the injurious operation of causes over which he could have no control. The more satisfactory testimonials of the applicant's character can be produced if desired.

Respectfully, Your Obt. servt.

C. W. Dabney

In December 1834, Lawyer Dabney wrote again to the Commissioner of Pensions, nine months later:

13 December 1834

Goochland Courthouse, Va.

Sir:

The explanatory Declaration of William Busby, which he was allowed to make by the letter of the department herewith now forwarded (returned)

The delay in making what it has been occasioned by unavoidable circumstances not within his control.

The statement of the applicant is considered as evidence provided it is coherent and probable. The character of the applicant must undoubtedly influence the weight of that testimony and it was only in that light that I ventured to suggest the importance of procuring testimony to the character of the applicant.

The character of the Agent was not meant to be alluded to.

It is hoped that the indulgence already shown to the applicant in allowing him an opportunity to bring himself within the regulations of the Department, will be still continued to him

With respect

Your Obt. Sert

C. W. Dabney

The additional evidence: 16 December 1834

State of Virginia

Goochland County Court

On this 16th day of December 1834 personally appeared in open court for the court of the said County now setting, William Busby, a resident of the county aforesaid, seventy four years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following explanatory declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

(SUBSTITUTED FOR AARON PARRISH)

That in the year 1780, he substituted himself for one Aaron Parrish, a private in the Militia of the said county of Goochland, and in the early part of that year, marched in the company of Captain Ted Curd; Thom. Miller, Lieutenant, from the courthouse of Goochland County to the south.

Nat: Morris was Colonel. Marched to Hillsborough in N. Carolina, and after remaining there a short time, he was induced to enlist in Col. Armond's Corps of Cavalry, for which there were officers obtaining recruits from the Militia at Hillsborough.

That in the Militia he served at least two months as private.

That according to his understanding, he enlisted in Armond's Corps for three years provided the war should continue so long. That he was a private, and thinks his immediate commander was named Brown. That from Hillsborough he marched in the Corps under Armond to the Cheraw Hills in South Carolina, Gen. Stevens commander at this place, and he remained there some time.

While there a deserter was shot. That in the later part of the Summer, they marched from the Cheraw Hills, still under Genl. Stevens, into the upper part of of S. Carolina, and at a place called Whitesell's Mill, they had a skirmish with the enemy.

(BRITISH ATTACKED BEFORE DAWN)

The British came on them about two hours before daybreak, and they captured twelve prisoners. That Armond's Corps made several Charges, and the enemy retired. That after remaining some time in the neighborhood of the Whitesell's Mill, in the fall season, they marched into N. Carolina, and marched backwards and forward That in the latter part of the year they marched towards Salisbury, and before they reached that place, Genl. Green took command of the Army as he understood.

That after remaining a day or two about Salisbury, they moved on in pursuit of the enemy and at the Trading Ford on theRiver, they had another engagement with the enemy. This battle took place about an hour in the night. There were a few and both parties drew off.

(WITHDREW at the BATTLE OF GUILFORD COURT HOUSE)

Thence he marched to Guildford Court House, and he was in the action at that place. There was a skirmish in the evening, and the next morning the battle commenced. The battle was fought in open ground. We made several charges, and the army was compelled to quit the field. The battle was hard fought, and he said many men killed on both sides.

That after the battle of Guildford, the army marched on toward Virginia, keeping always in the neighbourhood of the enemy, and finally in the Spring of the following year they formed the Army of the Marquess at Richmond.

That after marching about in the neighbourhood of Richmond for some time, the army marched to ...the north, as he understood to prevent the British from getting to Winchester where their prisoners were...distance about the Raccoon ford the army formed a junction with Gen. Wayne and returned, the British having turned back.

(MARCHED THROUGHOUT THE AREA)

Marched through the upper end of Louisa, where the army made a road. And thence down to Dandring's Hills in Hanover, and once to go to Goochland Court House and returned to Dandridge's. Remained two days at that place and marched thence to Bacon's branch near Richmond. Marched thence to New Kent CourtHouse thence to Holt's forge, thence to the White Horse and Shirley Hundred, and return to the Holly Springs. Marched thence down toward Janny Town and was in hearing of a battle at that place, though none of the Marquess' Own were engaged in it.

Notwithstanding Genl. Wayne as he understood repeatedly asked for a reinforcement.

Marched thence to Williamsburg and remained there some time, and from that place to and found the British fortified. At Wm'Burg, Washington and the French army joined them.

Was present at the siege and Surrender of the enemy, and after that event he marched on with the prisoners, toward Winchester.

That in the county of King William he thinks he obtained a discharge in consequence of the following circumstances....James Whitlock who was a Regular Soldier, was Sick with a fever and he was told if he would get some one to take him home, he and that person should be discharged.

(POLITICIAN UNDERWOOD LOST THE DISCHARGE)

Whitlock chose him, and they were both discharged, and he carried the sick man home, who soon died. That this was the cause of his getting a discharge, and a small amount of pay being due to him, he sometime after the war gave the discharge to one Thomas Underwood, who was a delegate in the Genl. Assembly from Goochland, upon his undertaking to procure the pay for him.

That said Underwood after postponing the business for some time, died without getting the pay for him, or returning his discharge, and that since his death he has been unable to recover the papers though he has made frequent applications to his representative.

And that on this time, he served at least Eighteen months as private in the cavalry. That in relation to his not claiming a pension under the law of 1818, either in 1819 or 20, he heard of that law, and upon reflection concluded that he would be entirely unable to prove his service, and that it would be useless for him to trouble himself about it.

(ALAN FOWLER OFFERED HIS HELP)

That after some time and old acquaintance named Alan Fowler sent him word to come and see him for that he could prove his service. That he made two appointments with a son of Mr. Fowler who lived in his neighborhood but before he saw him, said Fowler died.

That he proves his having entered the Militia, by the testimony of Aaron Parrish when he was a substitute, and that to his service as a regular solder after the most diligent search he can procure no testimony, and that this may be accounted for by the most of his comrades being foreign and having dispersed after the service, as well as by the lapse of time.

That since he made his former declaration he heard that one Billy Sawrent? a member of the Corps lived in the county of Kenawha, but upon sending to place, he ascertained that he was dead, upwards of twenty years since.

Sworn and Subscribed in open Court the day and year aforesaid.

his
William X Busby
mark

No luck:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

Pension Office

December 21. 1834

William Bushby having failed to furnish any proof of his alleged service in Armond's Corps, and as his name, nor that of James Whitlock (his fellow Soldier) are found upon the rolls in this office, his claim will remain Suspended. The papers are placed on file.

I am Respectfully,
your ob. Servant

J. L. Edwards

18 March 1835: Dabney tries again with an eloquent appeal for justice, which should open equally "to the rich and to the poor, to the high and low..." to "an old soldier in the cause of our Revolution, whose Merits as a man and an applicant no man who knows him, doubts:"

Goochland Court House

18th March 1835

Sir:

The enclosed letter in relation to the claim of William Busby has been received, and the peculiar hardship of the case.... take the liberty of requesting respectfully, the reconsideration of the Office, upon the claim.

It is acknowledged that there must be a limit to the importunity of claimants, and also that we have failed to comply with the Regulations of the Department, and therefore have no right to demand further favor from the office.

But it is respectfully submitted, whether in a case when the whole circle of acquaintances of the claimant, are Satisfied of his merit, and the respectability of his character; and when the claimant is in circumstances of little comfort, in the midst of opulent pensions of the country, on the same score on which he claims, and without any fault of his own, and for a reason satisfactorily accounted for, the claimant cannot bring himself within the conditions of his country's bounty established with a view to ordinary cases, he can have no recourse but must find himself in the attitude of a rejected though meritorious applicant for the bounty awarded to others

(MISCONCEIVED UNDERSTANDING)

It appears too that the comr. of pensions has misconceived the statement of the applicant in one particular: It was not intended to be alleged that James Whitlock (the claimant's fellow soldier) was a regular. He was a Militiaman, and it was so intended to be expressed.

It is hoped that the circumstances of hardship and misfortune of this case might even render its considerationin a country where justice and right is meted out equally to the rich and to the poor, to the high and low.

The favorable attention of the Bureau to this claim, and the establishment of any criterion however rigid, to which the applicant could possibly conform, would be gratefully received, as extending equality of rights and benefits to an old soldier in the cause of our Revolution, whose Merits as a man, and an applicant no man who knows him, doubts.

With respect,
your Very Obedient Sevt.
C. W. Dabney, Agt.

Eloquence and an appeal for justice didn't work, either:

WAR DEPARTMENT

Pension Office

March 27, 1835

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 18 inst, upon the subject of the claim of William Busby, I have to state that the claim cannot be admitted without the production of evidence of service.

Mr. Busby speaks of having been discharged at King William, where he had gone to carry a sick soldier by the name of James Whitlock, who since died.

There is now living the county of King William a James Whitlock, and now draws a pension for Militia Service in 1780 and 1781, who "marched to Williamsburg where he joined the Army, thence to the neighborhood of Hampton, thence up James River to Camp Holly." There is a coincidence in this with Mr. Busby's statement. He says he "returned to Holly Springs, thence toward James River, marched to Williamsburg &"

It would seem that this must be the same James Whitlock, mentioned by Mr. Busby; if so, he cannot have forgotten the fact of his having been carried home by Mr. Busby. It would so far confirm Mr. Busby's statement as to the fact of his having been at Yorktown at the time. I would refer you to Mr. Whitlock

I am Respectfully,
your ob. Servant

J. L. Edwards

(Mailed March 29, in Washington, by J. L. Edwards, com. of Pensions, to C. W. Dabney, Esq., Goochland C. H., Virginia)

11 June 1835: Busby looks for Mr. Whitlock:

State of Virginia

Goochland County

Personally appeared before me Henry Massie, a Justice of the peace in and for said county, Mitchell Whitlock, a resident of the county aforesaid and state aforesaid, age 66 years, and as appears to me a creditable person, and having duly sworn and taken oath

That his Brother James Whitlock (named in the declaration of William Busby) served in the state of South Carolina he thinks about 40 years since.

Sworn and subscribed this 11th day of June 1835.

Mitchell Whitlock

Henry Massie, J. P.

12 April 1838: The fight continues:

(In Louisa County)

I, Sirus Harris of the County of Louisa and State of Virginia, do hereby certify that William Busby now of the County of Fluvana and state of Va. was a regular soldier in Revolutionary war

that I saw him (Busby) and was well acquainted with him while he was stationed at the Barrax in Albemarl County, Va., and he was marched from that place to the south

given under my hand and seal the 12 day of April 1838

attest

Meredith Trice

his

Sirus Harris

mark (Seal)

18 May 1838:

State of Virginia, Fluvanna County

This day personally appeared before me as justice of the peace for said County, John Meeks and made oath that he verily believes William Busby of said County of Fluvanna served in the war of the Revolution;

that he very well recollects frequently to have seen Mr. Busby while in service to the south & I heard his name called often while the Roll was being called

that said Busby was dressed in the Continental Uniform & he supposes he belonged to the regular army

that they wintered together at Cheraw Hills, South Carolina, & then they were also together at Hillsborough & at a small engagement at White's Mill, S. Carolina

that he is now acquainted with Mr. Busby and verily believes him to be the same man. Given under my hand and seal this 18th day of May one thousand Eight hundred & thirty eight.

Horatio J. Magruder J. P. (Seal)

15 June 1838:

Goochland Court House Va

15 June 1838

Sir..

From the enclosed affidavit it will appear that the James Whitlocke alluded to in the letter of this office in relation to the pension claim of William Busby, as residing in the county of King William and receiving a pension is not the person named in Busby's Declaration

Believing as I do, after intimate conversation with the claimant, that he is meritoriously entitled to a pension, and that if he fails it will be his misfortune and not his fault, I feel other anxiety for his success than what results from my character of Agent.

I therefore again take the liberty to crave for the case the favourable consideration of the office.

Respectfully

C. W. Dabney

26 July 1838:

26 July 1838

Fluvanna County, to wit

This day came before me as Justice of the peace for said county, Rufus xxxx, John xxxx, and John xxx and made Oath that they have been acquainted with the within named John Meeks for a number of years and that they consider & believe him to be an honest man and that his oath is entitled to good faith.

Given under my hand and seal this 26th Day of July 1838.

Saml F. Morris, J P (Seal)

1 August 1838:

Louisa County, Virginia:

I, Abraham Davis of the County of Louisa and State of Virginia, being now about ninety eight years of age, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, do solemnly swear, That I became acquainted with William Busby of the County of Fluvanna and State aforesaid in the Winter of 1780 and

81, at Cheraw Hills in South Carolina, where we took up Winter Quarters. I was under the command of Col. William Washington, and the said Busby belonged to Col. Armond or Armong's Corps of horse, in the War of the Revolution.

I also well recollect seeing the said William Busby again in 1787 at Hillsboro, North Carolina, whilst we were stationed there. I knew the said Busby well both at the Cheraw Hills and at Hillsboro, we were on duty together, and I am now in the presence of the said William Busby, and know him to be the same man that I saw and knew as a soldier in the Revolutionary War at the places aforesaid.

After we left Hillsboro we were separated, and I did not see him again whilst engaged in the service.

Given under my hand his 1st day of August in the year 1838.

his
Abraham X Davis
mark

SIX YEARS OF FRUSTRATION

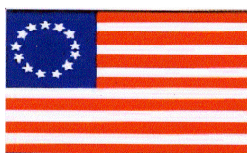
William Busby lived to be at least 78. That was his age when the last deposition on file was taken for the War Department. The date was 1 August 1838, almost exactly six years after the first petition had been written.

Years later, the William Busby pension file in the War Department stated:

1852:

Printed List of Rejected and Suspended Claims shows following cause of suspension: "Period, length, and grade of Service and Names of Company and Field officials required."

(ALL THESE RECORDS: Revolutionary War Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files; NARA; NARA M804, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files. State of Virginia.)



JEREMIAH BUZBEE

(b. 1765, d. after 1825) Rev. War Claim #1566

Jeremiah Buzbee served about 160 days both as a private in the South Carolina Militia, and as a regular soldier in the 1st Company of South Carolina Continental Troops, within the 1st South Carolina Regiment. Col. Thompson was his commanding officer in the Continental Army, and Capt. Felix Warley, Col. C. Pinckney and Col. Hunter were his other officers.

At payday on 23 December 1790, he received £11.17.05 for his service.

Here are portions of those records:

the Commis^{rs} of the Treasury of the
 State of South Carolina —
 Gentlemen/
 Please deliver to Robt
 Stark Esq. or order Indents to the
 amo't of my Acct. against this State
 for Services under Col. Thompson as
 regular & Col. Hunter as a Malitia-
 man for value recd. this 20th Dec. 90
 Test: ^{his} Jeremiah + Buzbee
 Alex. Bolly Stark Mark

Commissioners of the Treasury of the State of South Carolina---
 Gentlemen/

Please deliver to Robt. Stark Esq., on order, Indents to the amo't of
 my Acct. against this State for Services under Col. Thompson as a regular
 & Col. Hunter as a Malitiaman for value recd., this 20th Decr. 90.

his
 Jeremiah Buzbee
 mark

Test: Alexr. Bolly Stark

I Assign over to Robt. Stark Esqr. my Indent due me from the state
 of South Carolina for services done as a regular soldier & a private in
 the Malitia, this 20th Dec. 90.

his
 Jeremiah Buzbee
 mark

No. 254 Lib. 0
 Jerumb Busby
 £11. 17. 5

Recd. Columbia 23rd. Dec. 1790 from Comsr. Treasy., an Indent,
 No. 254, Book 0, for Eleven pounds 17/5 .. in full for the within.

Alex. Bolly Stark

£11.17.5

No. 254 Lib. 0, Jeremh. Busby.

11.17.5

Robert Stark.

(South Carolina Audited Accounts for Claims Growing Out of the American Revolution, AA #948, Frames 148-151, Roll RW 2701)

MUSTER ROLLS CONFIRM THE SERVICE

Company Muster Rolls show that Jeremiah Busby was a private in the 1st Company of South Carolina Continental Troops, commanded by Capt. Felix Warley, within the 1st South Carolina Regiment, commanded by Col. C. Pinckney.

OTHER SERVICE CITED FOR JEREMIAH BUSBY

Jeremiah Busby "served in the Third Regiment from 3 November 1782 to 15 November 1783."

(Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution, Bobby Gilmer Moss, p. 127; also The Manuscript File in the War Department Collection of the Revolutionary War Records, 1775-1790s, Washington DC, National Archives, M859)

THEREAFTER, HE WAS DOGGED by ill fortune. He lost his home in 1800. His wife went blind. He was bedridden for two years in his late 50s, crippled, and virtually destitute in his old age. He owned only 7 pigs, 2 pots and 1 oven, all worth only \$15, as he begged for federal aid based on his service. Unfortunately, however, when he found himself "compelled to look to the bounty of his country," his country looked the other way. His plea was rejected 5 October 1825. Here are the details:

State of South Carolina

District of Edgefield

On this Seventh day of March 1825 personally appeared in open court being the circuit court of common pleas of said State and District, and a regular court of record, Jeremiah Buzby aged sixty years and a resident in the aforesaid District of Edgefield who being first duly sworn according to Law, doth on his (oath) make the following declaration in order to obtain the provisions made by Acts of Congress of the eighteenth of March 1818 and the first May 1820.

He the said Jeremiah Buzby enlisted for the term of three years or during the war on the --- day of October in the year 1781 in the State Troops in the company commanded by Captain Felix Warley in the regiment commanded by Colonel Thompson in the Line of the State of South Carolina the continental establishment,

that he continued to serve in said Corps, until peace was made, when he was discharged from the said service, in August 1783 in the State of South Carolina in the City of Charleston.

Deponent further swears he received when discharged an undated Furlough and that he was never called into service again; that his furlough was burnt in his house in the year 1800.

That he was in the battles at St. Johns Island where they took a British ship of war, and that he has no other evidence of said service except the evidence of Miles Buzby's affidavit which is hereunto annexed.

And in pursuance of the Act of the first May 1820. I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the eighteenth day of March 1818. And that I have not since that time by gift sale or in any manner disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the

provisions of an Act of Congress entitled an Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the Land and Naval Service of the United States in the Revolutionary War past on the eighteenth day of March 1818, and that I have not nor has any person in trust for me any property or Security Contracts or Debts due to me nor have I any income other than what is contained in schedule hereto annexed, and by me subscribed (viz)

Two sows & seven shots valued at.....\$10.00
2 pots and one oven..... 5.00
\$15.00

his
Jeremiah x Busby
mark

Declarer further swears that he is very infirm by reason of pains, was bedridden for two years in 1822 & 3, not able to cut a fire of wood, was by occupation a farmer, but since has been so afflicted, has done something at the shoemaking trade, has a wife about seventy years of age who has been blind about nine years. She has a small pettince allowed him by the commissioner of the poor for said District.

That he made application through the Hon. W. Simkins in 1822, but the declaration was lost or mislaid.

That he would of applied at any early date but was at that time able to support himself and wife, but is now compelled to look to the bounty of his country for a pettance to support on the remainder of his days on earth.

his
Jeremiah x Busby
mark

South Carolina)
Edgefield County)

Before me Jesse Blocker one of the Justices of the Quorum for said State and District Miles Buzby, and after being duly sworn on the holy evangelist of Almighty God saith on his oath that he was personally acquainted with Jeremiah Buzby in 1781, and knows that he enlisted under Captain Warley, and in Colonel Thompson's State Troops in 1781 and served until August 1783, and believes he served his country faithfully. Deponent further states Jeremiah Buzby house was burn in 1800.

Miles Buzbee

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 7th March
1825.

Jesse Blocker J. Q.

(Transcription by H. F. Miller, 1973, from original document)

Court records of October 1825 show that the application was rejected. The file of his 1825 plea was REJECTED, with the note: "Rejected---See letter 5 Oct 1825."

In the 1790 census, Jeremiah had reported a son then under 16 years of age. If this boy were also named Jeremiah (Jr.) then he would have been born ca. 1774, which would conform to other data which shows that a Jeremiah Busby settled among other Busby families in Newberry County. The other Busby families there were headed by Jacob, Thomas, Isaac, and John --- all generally about the same age as Jeremiah (Jr.).

Jeremiah (Jr.?) married Margaret and by 1800 their family had grown to include a young son and a young daughter. On 13 October 1802, Jeremiah and Margaret bought a farm in Newberry County from Thomas and Mary Smith. They paid \$40 for 50 acres of a tract originally granted to John Swigart on bounty, 9 January 1755. The balance of the farm was part of a tract granted George Lever 2 October 1786, lying on the north side of Camping Creek, a branch of Saluda River.

(Family researcher Ida Reno's data shows that Margaret's maiden name was Stephenson.)

At the same time, Jeremiah and Margaret sold part (and possibly all) of the farm to Frederick Pasinger for \$425. On 16 January 1804, Jeremiah and Margaret sold 130 acres on Big Creek, a branch of the Saluda, to Charles Lester. Lester paid them \$500. The 1804 transaction was recorded 8 September 1806. The 1802 transaction was not recorded until 1 June 1812.

Jeremiah may have traveled west during 1810. When the census taker called at the Busby home that year, the only ones home were Margite Busby and two young daughters.

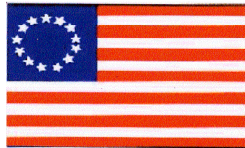
In 1850, Jeremiah and Margaret Busby were living in Ouachita County, Marion Township, in south Arkansas. Living in the same county in 1850 was Jacob Busby's family.

1850:: JEREMIAH BUSBY, U. S. CENSUS, OUACHITA County, Marion Twp., ARK
Jeremiah Busby, 76, Farmer, born in South Carolina
Margaret Busby, 79, born in South Carolina

1850:: JACOB BUSBY, U. S. CENSUS, OUACHITA County, Smackover Twp., ARK.
Jacob Busby, 45, Farmer, born in South Carolina
Miriam Busby, 46, born in North Carolina
Lucinda Busby, 19, born in Georgia
Jacob Busby, 14, born in Georgia
Tilmon? Busby, 12, born in Alabama
Milhouse Busby, 5, born in Alabama
General J. Busby, born in Arkansas
Leana Busby, 4, born in Arkansas

(If Jacob had been a son of Jeremiah and Margaret, it would appear that the family's travels had taken the three generations from South Carolina, to Georgia, to Alabama, before reaching south Arkansas.)

(Family researcher Ida Reno believes that Jeremiah (Jr.?) was a son of Nathaniel Busby (b. 1735, d. 1826). My data on p. 154 shows a Nathaniel Busby born ca. 1732, but that his estate was settled in 1803.) (Census: REB, 2011, via ancestry.com)



MILES BUSBY

(d. after 1825)

Miles Busby served 142 days in both the cavalry and as a foot soldier in two brigades in the 1781 and 1782 South Carolina campaigns at Congaree Fort, Biggin Church, Eutaw and Foreholes, in commands of Gen. Sumpter and Gen. Henderson. His pay was 17 pounds, eight shillings, six pence and three farthings. The details:

State of South Carolina

To Miles Busby

1781: 60 days duty at the Congaree fort
as Horseman in Genrl. Sumpter's

Brigd.....a 20/ £60-0-0

1781: 30 days duty at Biggin Church
as Horseman in Sd. Brigd.....a 20/ £ 30-0-0
1781: 12 days duty at Eutaw as Horseman
in Sd. Brigd.....a 20/ £12-0-0
1782: 40 days duty at Fore holes as
footman in Gnrl. Hendersons
Brigd.....a 20/ £20-0-0

£122-0-0

£17-2-6 3/4

Appeared Miles Busby & made oath that the above Account is just and true
Sworn to Before me
the 1st day June 1784 Miles X Busby
Tho. Baker

June 1st 1784----I have this Day recd. from General Richard Winn the full
value of my act. against the Public, now lying in the Auditor's office for auditing
and I afterward to get an Indent for the same from the Treasury, and I do request
the Commissioners of the Treasury of the State of South Carolina to make out the
Indent for the same with the Interest, pursuant to the resolve of the Legislature in
that Case to him thereof, Richard Winn, and to accept this as a receipt in full
against the Public for sd. act.
his
Miles Busby
mark

The formal order:
SOUTH-CAROLINA
PURSUANT to an ACT of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY passed the 16th of
March, 1783, We, the COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY, have this Day
delivered to
Mr. Miles Busby,
this our INDENTED CERTIFICATE for the Sum of
Seventeen Pounds, eight Shillings & six Pence three farthings sterling for
142 days Militia Duty in 1781, 1782,
the said Miles Busby
his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, will be entitled to receive from
this Office the Sum of one pound, four shillings & four pence, on Demand for one
Year's Interest on the Principal Sum of Seventeen pounds eight Shillings & six
pence, three farthings and the like Interest annually
The said Miles Busby, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, will be
entitled also to receive, and shall be paid, if demanded, the principal Sum of
seventeen pounds, eight shillings & six pence, three farthings on the fourth of
May, 1787,
And the said Miles Busby
his Executors, Administrators of Assigns, may make any Purchases at any
Public Sales of Confiscated Property, (except such as shall be ordered by the
Legislature for special Purposes;) and this INDENT shall be received in Payment.
For the true Performance of the several Payments in Manner above
mentioned, the PUBLIC TREASURY is made liable, and the FAITH of the STATE
pledged by the aforesaid ACT.

GIVEN under our Hands at the TREASURY OFFICE, in
CHARLESTON, the fourth
Day of May One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty five.

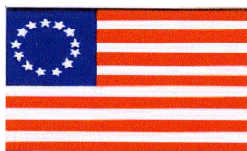
Peter Bocquet, Commissioner of the Treasury

OTHER COPY:

Receipts attached to the file indicate that Miles received two years' interest
on the Indent on 14 October 1785; a year's interest in 1786; and a year's interest
5 November 1787.
(South Carolina Audited Accounts for Claims Growing Out of the
American Revolution, AA #950, Frames 168-174, Roll RW 2701)

1816 Miles Busbee is "expelled" at the Phillipi Baptist Church, Edgefield, S. C.

("Members Deceased or dismissed," Phillipi Baptist Church 1814-1917, as posted on the internet by Gaila Merrington, from Baptist Historical Collection, Furman University Library, Greenville, S. C.) (ALSO: Susan Busbee listed as deceased, date not given, but apparently between 1831 and 1865.)



NEEDHAM BUZBY

(b. 1753, d. after 1834)

Needham Busby was born in Johnston Co., North Carolina in 1753, but was living in the Fairfield district of South Carolina when the war began. Subsequently, he lived in "Orange Parish called the Dutchfork, now Lexington District," South Carolina.

In 1777, Pvt. Needham Buzby was drafted as a militia man in the company commanded by then-Capt. Richard Winn, and was part of a clash at Dunkins Creek in which the militia captured the British colonel and dispersed the Tories, before returning home for a while.

MINUTE MAN at the SNOW CAMPS

Pvt. Buzby later recounted his war record:

"The service was at the time of what we call the Snow Camps, by reason of the great quantity of Snow that fell on us towards the Spring of the year.

Being one of what was termed Minute Men, was called out one month as Scouting after the Tories toward Savannah River, and when we returned home, remained until the latter part of the Spring.

"I volunteered for six months and went to Florida where the Tories had fled and embodied themselves with the British and indians."

Pvt. Buzby said that in 1779, he was drafted and went out three months, three days, during which the armies of generals Williamson and Green were combined under Gen. Green. He was relieved just before the Battle of Stono, but returned to duty as a Minute Man, this time part of a contingent that escorted "the wives of the Tories and disaffected women to Charleston, where the Tories were with the British two months."

STATIONED near COLUMBIA

Later, he was stationed for a year 9 miles below Columbia, "part of the time, and the balance of the time Scouting and Ranging until the war ended." He said he "was with and knew General Green and his Army. I knew General Sumter and Col. Wade Hampton." (*He had named his son, North Hampton.*)

(www.footnote.com/image/12677755, and others. REB 2010)

At the age of 81, Needham Buzby started receiving a pension of \$43.33 per year. He had described his Revolutionary War service when he went to the courtroom of Judge B. J. Earle, 30 September 1833, Lexington District, South Carolina, to file his pension claim. At that time, he said he was 80. The pension began 19 April 1834.

He had married an Ellisor (Ellison?), a sister of John Ellisor, Sr., and they had these known children:

- a. North Hampton Busby, b. 1775, m. Rebecca. Known children: Wade O. Busby and Rebecca J.

b. John Jacob Busby, b. 28 November 1779, m. Mary Rawl, d. 8 March 1841.

Heirs of Jacob's estate (which included "a large real estate consisting of several tracts of land, situated in the *Lexington District, State of South Carolina*, bounded by Stoudemire, Jacob Swygert, Michael Stuck and others.....said Jacob Busby departed this life intestate about the month of March in the year 1841.....") brought a partition suit 10 May 1841. The heirs were the widow, Mary, 11 grandchildren, and nine children:

- (1) Harriet Busby, wife of Adam Epting
- (2) Nathan Busby (b. 1811, d. after 1870), m. Elizabeth --.
At least one son: Jacob Nathan Busby (15 August 1836-1884), m. Margaret Ann Pullig (1842-1917). At least one daughter: Beulah Inez Busby (1872-1944) m. William Henry Thrasher (1867-1937).
- (3) Mary Busby, who m. Rutherford
- (4) Rutha Busby who m. Jacob Bundrick
- (5) Elizabeth Busby who m. Nathan Lyles
- (6) Martha M. Busby who m. Tolivar G. Oxner
- (7) Celinda Busby who m. Spencer Davis
- (8) Benjamin Clement Busby 1818-1891) m. Eve Folk (1821-1904)
Their entire family was born in South Carolina:
 - (a) M. Cornelia Busby (3 February 1839-4 January 1915)
 - (b) James Wesley Busby (27 October 1840-20 June 1860)
 - (c) Jacob John Busby (b. 1844, d. 1862 in Civil War, and is buried at Battlefield, Va.
 - (d) Catharine Busby (1844-1912)
 - (e) David Busby (b. 1850)
 - (f) Levi Enoch Busby (5 September 1849-1903) m. Sallie Goode. He was a Lutheran pastor.
 - (g) ---- Busby (1852-1883) (Mrs. Elliot T. C. Johns)
 - (h) Caspers Busby (1854-1856)
 - (i) Marion Busby (1856-1856)
 - (j) Mary E. P. Busby

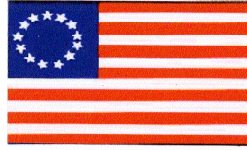
A GIFT OF TWO NEGRO SLAVES

On 15 December 1840, Eve's father, John Folk, because of his "love for my daughter Eve Busby" presented her a deed of trust for two negroes, as he disposed that day of at least 7 negroes. The deed of trust was to be administered by John Folk, Eve's presumed brother, because in 1840 she would have been only 17 years old.

(The record is in Deed Book AA, Newberry County)

- (9) Jacob John Busby, b. 1813.
- c. Nathaniel Busby, b. 1782.
- d. Needham Busby II.
- e. Dempsey Busby, b. 1780, married Jennet Boyd. The 1830 census of Lexington County, S. C., shows all six families except for Needham, Jr.; plus that of Samuel.

(Benjamin Clement Busby information compiled by Mrs. Dorothy Rudy Busby, Salisbury, N.C., and provided by John C. Busby, Penndel, Pa. 19047-7174; Nathan Busby data provided by Mary Cloninger Boggs, 894 Regatta Rd., Charleston, S. C. 29412, of 28 August 1979))



SHERROD BUZBEE

(m. (widow) Jacobs, d. 1829) Rev. War Claim #952

Sherrod Buzbee served in Col. Watson's regiment of the South Carolina Militia, and was paid 19 pounds, 11 shillings and 5 pence on 20 April 1786.

Many years later, Sherrard's son, Maraday Buzby, appealed to the government, citing newly-enacted legislation that could have provided bounty land and pensions. Maraday Buzby, then 67 in 1857, stated that Sherrard had enlisted at Charleston, and that he thought his father had fought at the battle of Cowpens. He also thought that Sherrard had at one time commanded a company of South Carolina militia. Maraday took his petition to a member of the family, Hampton Buzby, who at the time was an acting Justice of the Peace. Maraday Buzby's application was denied.

The details, including Sherrod's successful 1786 claim for his service in Col. Watson's Regiment, and Maraday's unsuccessful claim of 1857:

SOUTH-CAROLINA

PURSUANT to an ACT of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY passed the 16th of March, 1783, We, the COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY, have this Day delivered to Mr. Sherrard Busby this our INDENTED CERTIFICATE for the Sum of Nineteen Pounds Eleven Shillings and five Pence Sterling for Duty done in Col. Watson's Regiment as per Account Audited

the said Sherrard Busby his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, will be entitled to receive from this Office the Sum of one pound Seven Shillings and four Pence on Demand for one Year's Interest on the Principal Sum of Nineteen Pounds, Eleven Shillings and five Pence, and the like Interest annually

The said Sherrard Busby, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, will be entitled also to receive, and shall be paid, if demanded, the principal Sum of Nineteen Pounds Eleven Shillings and five Pence on the twentieth of April 1788,

And the said Sherrard Busby his Executors, Administrators of Assigns, may make any Purchases at any Public Sales of Confiscated Property, (except such as shall be ordered by the Legislature for special Purposes;) and this INDENT shall be received in Payment. For the true Performance of the several Payments in Manner above mentioned, the PUBLIC TREASURY is made liable, and the FAITH of the STATE pledged by the aforesaid ACT.

GIVEN under our Hands at the TREASURY OFFICE, in CHARLESTON, the twentieth Day of April One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Six.

Peter Bocquet

Commissioner of the Treasury.

Sherrard Buzbee signed a receipt on 19 September 1786 for three year's interest, when he endorsed the money to John Adam Sumer, and John Adam Sumer endorsed the rights further to Francis Colia/Coly. Colia signed receipts for the interest (of £1.7.4) in 1786 and 1787.

Maraday Buzby's application (#1416) of 1857:

State of Alabama) County of Shelby)

On this 24th day of June 1857 personally came before me Hampton Buzby an acting Justice of the Peace in and for the county and state aforesaid personally

appeared Maraday Buzby aged 67 years a resident of the County of Shelby and State of Alabama who as being duly sworn according to law declares that he is a son and heir at law of Sherod Buzby who was a soldier during the War of the Revolution that he has been informed and believes that his said father enlisted at Charleston South Carolina probably in 1777.

Cannot say under whom thinks he has heard that his father fought at the battle of Cow Pens--That he served three years as a regular in said war and that he served through the greatest part of the war and for a portion of the time commanded a company of S Carolina Militia. He has heard that his said father served under General Wagner but does not know the subordinate officers under whom his said father served.

He makes this declaration in order to obtain the Bounty land and pension to which he may be intitled under the several Acts of Congress in such cases made and provided and hereby appoints Jennings Pigott of Washington DC his true and lawful attorney to prosecute his claim before the Department of the Interior or other branch or branches of the Government for any amount of Pension or Bounty land to which he may be entitled for the services of his said father deceased who was a soldier as aforesaid in said Revolutionary War.

He also states that his said father married the widow Jacobs in South Carolina the date of marriage not now recollected that his mother the wife of his said father died in Giles County Tennessee about thirty years ago and that his said father died about two years afterwards in the same place and was buried by the side of his wife.

Maraday Buzby

Sworn and subscribed the day and year first above written and I certify that the applicant is a man of truth and varacity and that I have no interest in his claim to Bounty land and pension.

H. Buzby J. P.

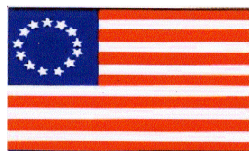
A subsequent document filed in court stated: No. 39118

Sherrod Buzbee decd. Alabama

Rejected. Died before 4th of March 1831. Sent to Jennings Pigott

Aug. 3 1857. 1416 Act June 7 1832

(Transcription by H. F. Miller, 1973, from original document)



ISAAC BUSBY

(b. 1756, d. after November 1833) Rev. War Claim #1524

Isaac Busby enlisted for three years, and initially marched to Charleston from his home 35 miles above Columbia. He fought in the battles of Eutaw Springs and Stono, under the commands of Capt. Pope, Col. Taylor and Gen. Green. The details:

State of Georgia) Court of Ordinary
Madison County) November term 1833

On this fourth day of November in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and thirty three personally appeared in Open Court before James Long, Robert Grover, John Moroney and Noah W. Pittman Justices of the Inferior Court now sitting as a Court of Ordinary

Isaac Busby a resident of Capt. Smith Company District of Georgia Militia in the County of Madison & State of Georgia aged Seventy Seven years who after being duly Sworn---according to law---doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed January 1832 that he entered the Service of the United Stats under the following named Officers and served as stated to wit.

He entered as an enlisted soldier under Capt. Pope in the army of the United States in the year and served in the regiment not

recollected but commanded by Col. Taylor the whole under the command of Genl. Green--- he resided about thirty five miles above Columbia South Carolina but does not recollect the District---

he was in the battle of Stono commanded by Genl. Green and at the battle of the Eutaw Springs---

when he first enlisted he was marched to Charleston South Carolina he was marched to the battles before stated he served three years under this term of enlistment but from old age and the loss of memory he cannot recollect the year he enlisted nor the year he was discharged but refers you to those two battles to show the time of his service---he hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity except the present and he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency in any state and that his discharge was burned in his house.

His
Isaac x Busby
mark

(Transcription by H. F. Miller, 1973, from original document)

ZADDOCK, CHRISTOPHER, OTHERS



Sherard Bussy, Thomas Bussy, Zaddock Bussy, Benjamin Bussy, and Needam Bussy, were recorded as having "served under Col. Roebuck after the fall of Charleston. Needam Bussy, Sherard Bussy, Thomas Bussy and Zaddock Bussy all "served in the militia after the fall of Charleston."

Needam and Sherard served under Col. Waters. John Bushby enlisted for the duration of the war, 20 November 1777, in the Massachusetts Line, First Regiment, but at the muster of December 1777, he was recorded as a "Prisoner in Albany."

(Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution, Bobby Gilmer Moss, pp. 127, 128, and 129.) (Muster and Pay Rolls of the War of the Revolution 1775-1783, Watts DePeyster Pub. Fund Series, 1916, p. 208)



Christopher Busby enlisted as private, Maryland Troops, 16 August 1780. He was recorded "missing" at October muster, 1780.



At one time, or more, John Busby served in the Pennsylvania Third battalion, commanded by Col. Joseph Wood. He received public mention, however, in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, Thursday 24 April 1777, when he was formally notified that he could return to duty in 22 days or he would be treated as a deserter.

When the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* published the long list, it described some of them as "deserters, and others who have exceeded the time of their furloughs," and that if they "will return and join their regiment before the 15th day of May next, shall be entitled to the benefit of his Excellency GEN. WASHINGTON'S proclamation, and shall not be treated as deserters, viz:

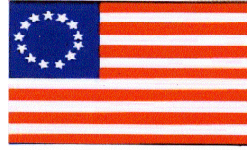
.....**John Busby.....(and others.)**

(Genealogical Gleanings from the Pennsylvania Evening Post, Elizabeth Parker Fidler, p. 383).

(BUSBYS had been living in Pennsylvania at least two generations when **John Busby** made the newspaper in 1777. In 1722, **Richard Busby** was recorded as having been named to confirm the surveying of a road:

"By virtue of an Order of Council held at Philadelphia the 19th day of February 1722, It was ordered that John Knowles, John Wilmerton, Joseph Paul, John Atkins, Edward Brooks & **Richard Busby** do view a certain part of the great Road leading to Burlington through John Shallcrosses & Thomas Kentons Lands in the Township of Oxford....."

(Pennsylvania Colonial Records III, Minutes of Provincial Council (Page 219), as displayed by "http://www.footnote.com" in that online service, May 2010)



JOHN BUSBY of S. Carolina and Georgia

(b. ca. 1749, d. after 1829)

John Busby of South Carolina and Georgia was nearly 80 years old when he came forward in South Carolina in 1829 to claim pension rights for his Revolutionary War service in the South Carolina Militia.

He described himself as a colored man, and that he had been as ready as anyone to take "a part in any important engagement," but that he was required always to protect the baggage and provisions of the company.

(SERVED AT THE SIEGE OF AUGUSTA)

He campaigned against the Tories in South Carolina and Georgia, and served at the siege of Augusta. Among his officers were Capt. Daniel Green, Capt. Benjamin Matthews, Capt. John Sapp, Capt. Ferguson, and Capt. Joseph Johnson.

He listed an estate worth \$147, including 4 cows, 2 calves, a horse, 40 acres of pine land, 7 hogs and \$20 worth of household furniture. The House of Representatives and Senate approved the application, and on 5 June 1830, John Busby was awarded \$60.

The State of South Carolina

To the Honorable the President and members of the Senate of the said State. The Petition of John Busby respectfully sheweth

That he entered the army of the Revolution in the Militia of this state in the early part of the year 1779, on Savannah River under Captain Daniel Green, under whom and Captains Benjamin Matthews, John Sapp, Ferguson and Joseph Johnson, he continued to serve until the close of the war, during which time the company to which he belonged was engaged principally in Suppressing the Tories in South Carolina and Georgia,

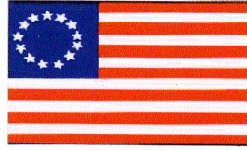
and served at the siege of Augusta---that your Petitioner being a colored man, the duty generally assigned to him was to remain with and protect the baggage and provisions of the company, and although he was a regular enlisted Soldier, it so happened that the discharge of his other duties prevented his taking a part in any important engagement, he was however always ready and willing to discharge any duty that his offices might impose on him, and never shrunk from the performance of any duty, yet he never received a wound.

That for his services which he flatters himself were important to his country, he never received any compensation whatever.

That he is poor, old and infirm and no longer able to work for his support. Your Petitioner therefore prays that he may be placed on the Pension list and thereby kept free from absolute want for the short period he has to live...

his
John X Busby
mark

(South Carolina Audited Accounts for Claims Growing Out of the American Revolution, AA #949, Frames 151-167, Roll RW 2701)



JOHN BUSBY of North Carolina

(b. 1757, d. after 1834) Rev. War Claim #R1525

John Busby of North Carolina volunteered on two separate occasions and served under Capt. William Cage, Col. John Littwell, Adj. Douglas, Gen. Green, and William Goldson. Under Goldson, he chased and fought the Tories, and said that his volunteers killed two Tories. He made his statement, and application for pension rights on 18 October 1834, but the application was rejected. The details:

State of Alabama)
Jackson County)

On this 18th day of October 1834 personally appeared in open Court before me Thompson M Rector Judge of the County Court in and for said County John Buzby a resident Citizen of the County of Jackson and State of Alabama age of seventy seven who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following Declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed 7th June 1832

that he entered the Service of the United States under Capt William Cage & Col John Littwell and Adjutant Douglas and General Green as a volunteer.

UNDER CAPTAIN LITWELL

He then resided in Moore County North Carolina. He entered the service for six months and served out the time for which he intered when he enlisted he marched to the Barrax(?) in the State last above mentioned of which place he and the troops with him spent most of their time and after serving out said Tour(?) he was dismissed by his officer and went home.

while residing in the County and state aforesaid he intered the Service again as a Volunteer under William Goldson who was his Captain and definded the Country against the --- of the tories who were committing a great many depredations upon the Citizens of that County. they had an engagement with the Tories and killed 2 of them and followed them from plaise to plaise and prevented them from committing many outrages in said County.

FINAL TWO MONTHS

He served out the two months for which he engaged and then was discharged and returned home under a discharge from the Captain who had Commanded said scouting party. He has no documentary evidence and knows of no person living by whome he can prove his services. He hereby relinquishes his every claim whatsoever to a pintion or an annuity except the prisant and declares that his name is not on the pintion roll of any agency in the United States.

QUESTIONS:

1st Where and in what year were you born

Answer: I was born in Daubs (*Dobbs*) County state of North

Carolina and in the year 1757.

2. Have you any record of your age and if so where is it---

Answer: My age was recorded in my Fathers Family Bible I have no knowledge of said Bible at this time if in existance I do not know it.

3. Where were you living when called into the service; where have lived since the Revolutionary War and where do you now live

Ans. When called into the service I lived in Moore County in the State of North Carolina. From there I moved to Wilkes County in the same State where I resided near six or seven years from there I Dainges(?) same State where I lived five or six years from there I moved to Franklin County Tennessee where I lived Twelve or Thirteen years from there I moved to Jackson County Alabama where I now live & have lived ever since being about Eighteen years.

4th. How? were you called into service--were you drafted--did you volunteer or were you a substitute and if a substitute, for whom?

Ans. I volunteered each time

5th. State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops when you served such Continental & Militia Regiments as you can recollect & the general circumstances of your service.

Ans. Captain William Cage(?) & Col. John Littwell Capt. William Goldson & Adgt. Edward Douglass & General Green

6th. Did you ever receive a discharge from the service and if so by whom was it given & what has become of it.

Ans. I recd. no written discharge but was each time liberated by the officers & sent home

7th. State the names of the persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood who can testify as to your character for veracity or their belief of your service as a soldier of the revolution.

Ans. Thomas Longacre Lewis Green George Caperton Charles L Roach Charles Cross McLin(?) Cross

his

John x Buzby

Mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
6th day of November 1834
Thompson M. Rector
Judge of the County Court

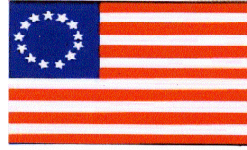
The application was forwarded to Washington, where U. S. Rep. C. C. Clay. Clay added his endorsement:

I am acquainted with the handwriting of R. B. Clayton (*the county clerk*) and am satisfied the above is his genuine signature, and that he has no official seal. I am also acquainted with the handwriting of the Hon. Thompson M. Rector, Judge of the County Court of Jackson, Alabama, and believe the several signatures of his name in the accompanying record, are genuine, and that the written record is genuine.

C. C. Clay, M. C.

Nevertheless, the application appears to have been denied by the War Department. Another record in the case has been stamped, REJECTED

(Transcription by H. F. Miller, 1973, from original document)



JOHN BUSBY (Jr?)

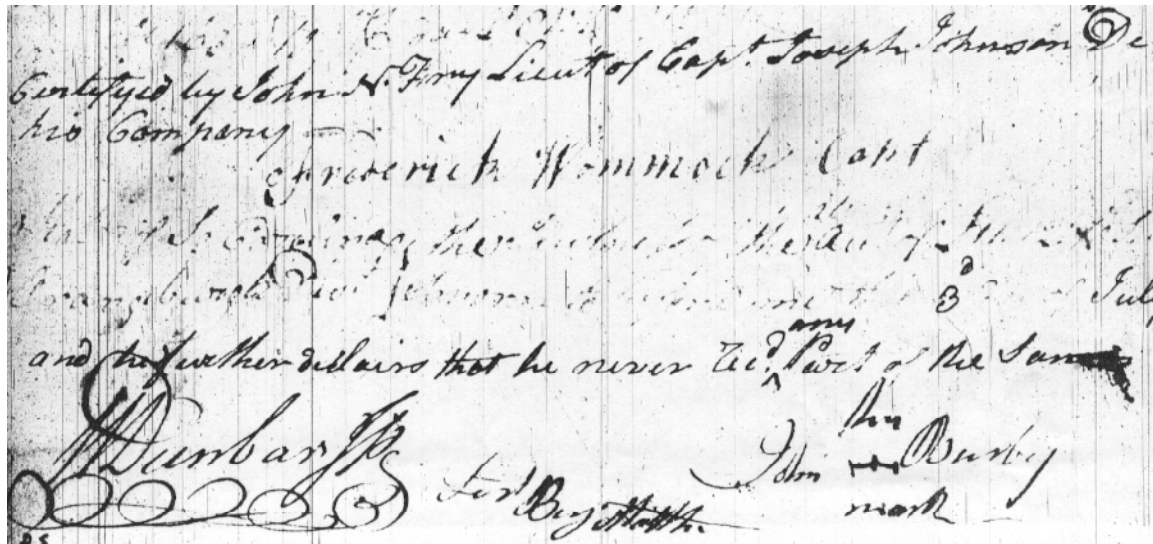
(---d. 1808)

Pvt. John Busby enlisted 18 July 1778, in Capt. George Liddell's company 8, 3rd 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.

When he completed that service in 1781, he was owed \$236.22.....which he didn't collect at the time. At the siege of Charleston in 1780, he and his 3rd Regiment were "in garrison."

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:

The details:



A fragment of a document signed (by his mark) by John Busby, before (Justice of the Peace) W. Dunbar, suggests that he had outlined the details of his Revolutionary War service. The fragment was

(Unreadable).....

Certified by John H. Fry Lieut of Capt. Joseph Johnson...his company,
Frederick Wommack, Capt.

(unreadable)..... and he further declares that he never received any Part of the Same.

His
John /-/ Busby
mark

(South Carolina Audited Accounts for Claims Growing Out of the American Revolution, AA #949, Frames 151-167, Roll RW 2701)

He was awarded 11 pounds, 12 shillings, 10 pence and a farthing, together with the accrued interest on the long-delayed pay.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

PURSUANT to an ACT of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY passed the 16th of March, 1783, we, the COMMISSIONERS of the Treasury, have this Day delivered to

Mr. John Busby,

this our INDENTED CERTIFICATE, for the Sum of Eleven Pounds, Twelve Shillings and Ten pence (Farthing), Sterling, for 163 Days Militia Duty in 1781 as per account audited. The said John Busby, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, will be entitled to receive from this Office the Sum of Sixteen shillings and three pence on Demand, one Year's Interest on the principal Sum of Eleven Pounds, Twelve Shillings and Ten pence (farthing) and the like Interest annually.

The said John Busby, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, will be entitled also to receive, and shall be paid, if demanded, the principal Sum of Eleven Pounds, Twelve shillings, & ten Pence (farthing) on the Second June 1787 and the said John Busby, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, may make any Purchases at any Public Sales of Confiscated Property, (except such as shall be ordered by the Legislature for special Purposes;) and this INDENT shall be received in payment. For the true Performance of the several Payments in Manner above mentioned, the PUBLIC TREASURY is made liable, and the FAITH of the STATE pledged by the aforesaid Act.

Given under our Hands at the TREASURY-OFFICE, in CHARLESTON, the Second Day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-five.

Edward Blake Peter Bocquet,

Commissioners of the Treasury.

Pounds: 11..12..10 1/4 Principal.

Pounds:.. .16..3 Annual Interest

(South Carolina Audited Accounts for Claims Growing Out of the American Revolution, AA #949, Frames 151-167, Roll RW 2701)

The authorization was further recorded as order No. 383, Book R:

Wm. Robison acknowledged on 2 June 1785 that he received the money for John Busby: Received, June 2nd 1785, the full Amount of the within Account in a Treasury Order No. 383. Received by Virtue of an Order for John Busby. Wm. Robison.

The receipt was further annotated to show that the order was for John Busby, for 11 pounds, 12 shillings, 10 pence...and a farthing. About 3 weeks later, John Busby's agent, Wm. Robison, received the first two years' interest:

Received June the 23rd 1785, Two Years Interest on the within Indent for John Busby.

Wm. Robison

(Pounds) 0.16.3 0.16.3

(South Carolina Audited Accounts for Claims Growing Out of the American Revolution, AA #949, Frames 151-167, Roll RW 2701)

1786 John Busby used his delayed pay to buy land:

Received 16 May 1786 from the Commissioners of the Treasury, the Sum of Four Pounds four Shillings & 3 /d in Part therewith by Discount on the Purchase of Land.

Received 17th May 1786, one other year's Interest on the within.

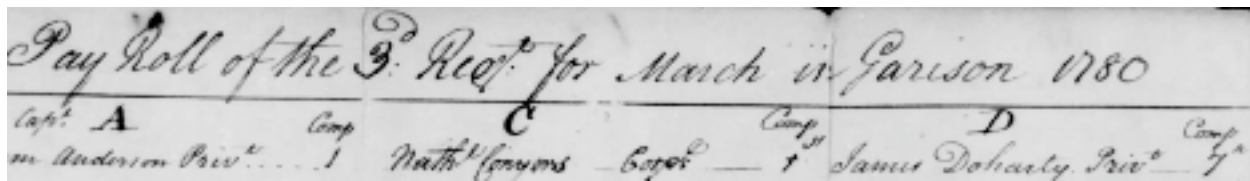
W. Dunbar

(South Carolina Audited Accounts for Claims Growing Out of the American Revolution, AA #949, Frames 151-167, Roll RW 2701)

1808 John Buzbee died in Newberry County, S. C. in late 1808. Wife, Nancy, survived.

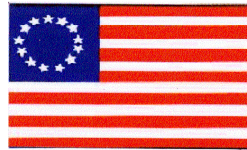
(Newberry, South Carolina Administrative Bonds, 2 November 1808) (ALSO: www.footnote.com/image/21649694, and others. REB 2010)

(JOHN BUZBEE may have been the brother of Jacob Buzbee, Jesse Buzbee, Moses Buzbee, Benjamin Buzbee, Mary Buzbee, Stephen Buzbee and Jane Buzbee, all the children of John Buzbee, Sr., who signed his will, and presumably died, in 1778, in 96 District, South Carolina.)



5 BUSBYS IN 3RD SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT

PVT. JOHN BUSBY was one of 5 Busbys who had enlisted in South Carolina's 3rd Regiment. Three had joined the same day. The other Busby privates were:



JESSE BUSBY

Pvt. Jesse Busby joined Pvt. John Busby (*his brother?*) and other kinfolk in The 3rd South Carolina Regiment of Continental Troops, commanded by Col. William Thomson, on 26 April 1779.

Like the others, his pay as a private was \$6.60 per month. He was recorded on regimental pay rolls through 1779, and also as having been in garrison at the siege of Charleston in 1780. Isaac was in Company 6, whereas his brother (?) Pvt. John Busby was in Company 8.

BENJAMIN BUSBY

Pvt. Benjamin Busby joined the 3rd South Carolina Regiment commanded by Col. William Thomson, on 18 July 1778.....as did Pvt. John Busby. Pvt. Ben: Busby was recorded as having been paid \$14 in cash for his service in the 4th Regiment, Light Dragoons, May to September 1779.

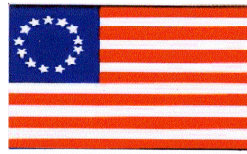
MARK BUSBY

Pvt. Mark Busby joined the 3rd South Carolina Regiment commanded by Col. William Thomson, on 18 July 1778.....as did Privates John Busby and Benjamin Busby.

PETER BUSBY

Pvt. Peter Busby had joined the 3rd South Carolina Regiment a year earlier than Privates John Busby, Jesse Busby, Mark Busby and Benjamin Busby. Pvt. Mark Busby joined on 14 July 1777.

(NARA M246, Muster rolls, payrolls, strength returns, etc., American Army units, 1775-83, (ALSO: www.footnote.com/image/21649668, 21649740, 21649750, 21649648, and others. REB 2010)



JACOB BUZBEE

(b. ca. 1760, d. 22 August 1839) Rev. War Claim #32149

JACOB BUZBEE was a teenager living with his family on the headwaters of the Edisto River, when he was taken prisoner by a Tory officer and held prisoner for three weeks. He escaped and fought in numerous battles and with various units during the next 19 months leading to the eventual American victory.

JACOB BUZBEE was a son of JOHN BUZBEE, who died probably early in the war. Jacob may have been the grandson of Loyalist Constable WILLIAM BUZBEE.

Here are the details of Jacob Buzbee's first great adventure, and thereafter, the record of his family as it expanded and traveled from Alabama to Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Kansas.....and beyond.

PART 8

Jacob Buzbee: The great adventure



Details of his capture, escape and Revolutionary War service

Children and grandchildren of Jacob and Jane Buzbee confront the Civil War



William Buzbee and Family



Jane Buzbee and Family



Jacob Buzbee, Jr., and Family



Jeremiah Buzbee and Family



Joshua Buzbee and Family

Other Buzbees in the Civil War

Permelia Fry Buzbee

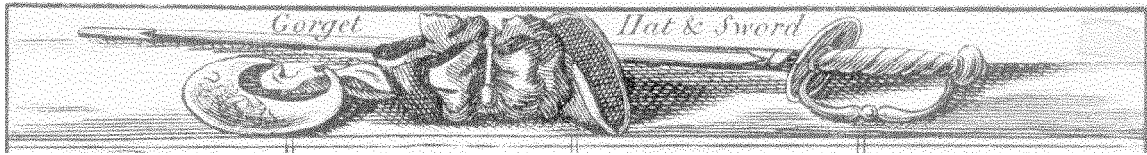
Edgar Farrior Buzbee

Great Adventures in the Revolutionary War

Page 1.

The State of Alabama
St. Clair County, 3 January, term of the county
Court of said County;

On this 26th day of January in the year of
Our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Four personally appeared
in open Court before James Hogan Judge of the County Court
of St. Clair County now sitting, Jacob Buzbee, a resident
of the County under State aforesaid. Aged about Seventy
Four years, who being first duly sworn according to Law, both
on his Oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain
the benefit of an Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.
That he is a native of South Carolina and that
between the age of four teen and fifteen he was, pursuing
Stork for his Father on the head waters of Edisto River
in the District of Orangeburgh in South Carolina, when
he was made prisoner by one Peter Neely a Tory Major, and
detained as such for the space of three weeks, when he
made his escape. Being afflicted with the small Pox he
reached the house of a Whig, the Lady furnished him with
provisions and sent for a Captain William Watson a Malheur
Whig Officer, who came and kept a scouting party around
him until he recovered, and with whom, as soon as well,
for the first time, he joined, and took an active part against
(as a Volunteer Soldier) the Tories and British, and continued
with Captain W. Watson for three months keeping the Tories
defeating a party of them under the following may possibly fully in Orangeburgh dis-
somewhat in force. He then left Watson and joined one
Captain Tyler who was killed in a skirmish with the Tories
at Gregg's ford on Broad river, then he joined under Captain
Jacob Strazier whose company acted in concert with Tyler
and continued with Strazier a month & until called off to
meet the British at Stono, being taken sick. He did not
reach in time for the action. Upon his recovery he joined
General Francis Marion and with him they attacked and



JACOB BUZBEE

(born ca. 1760, died 22 August 1839)

1760 Jacob Buzbee was born in South Carolina in about 1760, and, as a young man, found himself in the midst of the Revolutionary War. It is this time of high adventure that he recalled, years later, as an old man seeking for the first time, compensation as a result of that service.

Here is the way the court clerk of St. Clair County, Alabama, recorded Jacob's recollections of the late 1770s and early 1780s, as the Revolutionary War continued:

ON THIS 20th day of January in the year of Our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty four, personally appeared in open court, before James Rogan, judge of the county court of St. Clair county now sitting, Jacob Buzbee, a resident of the county and state aforesaid, Aged about Seventy Four years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his Oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of an Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.

That he is a native of South Carolina and that

Between the ages of fourteen and fifteen, he was keeping stock for his father on the headwaters of Edisto River in the District of Orangeburgh in South Carolina, when he was made prisoner by one Kit Neeley, a Tory Major, and detained as such for the space of three weeks, when he made his escape. Being afflicted with the smallpox, he reached the house of a Whig, the Lady furnished him with provisions and sent for a Captain William Watson, a Militia Whig officer, who came and kept a scouting party around him untill he recovered; and with whom, as soon as well, for the first time, he joined and took an active part against (as a Volunteer Soldier) the Tories and British, and continued with Capt. W. Watson for three months, keeping the Tories somewhat in awe, & defeating a party of them under F. Williams near boggy Gulley in Orangeburg dist. He then left Watson and joined one Captain Tyler, who was Killed in a skirmish with the Tories at Greggs ford on Broad river, then he joined under Captain Jacob Frazier whose company acted in concert with Tyler's and continued with Frazier a month & until called off to meet the British at Stono being taken sick. He did not reach in time for the action.

Upon his recovery he joined General Francis Marion and with him they attacked and defeated a parcel of British cavalry, commanded by one Campbell at Goos Creek(;) in a short time thereafter we attacked one William Cunningham, a Tory Captain on the same Goos Creek and defeated him with great loss on his side. This fight took place in the night; having left Marion he rejoined Frazier after staying two months, with Marion. After rejoining Frazier we had one other skirmish with the Tories between Broad and Little Rivers & thence followed another Tory party to the Blue Ridge, but did not come up with them, thence returning to the old Schouting ground (or went to the

This declarant. served under said Frazier at the Battle of the Eutaw Springs when he was placed under the immediate command of Col. Washington, who commanded the American Force. After this battle, he remained with Frazier for four months, and during that time, often visited General Lincoln who was stationed on Beach Island in the Savannah River. He then left Frazier and joined one Capt. James Turner, with whome he remained four months; then being disabled by his horse dashing him against a tree & breaking his leg which caused both it and his thigh to perish away, he was compelled to abandon the Service.

He further declares that the time of his actual Service under the above-named commissioned officers including the months herein specified were Nineteen in all. That himself, with others, who were to receive Eight dollars per month, were to have received that amount in what was then called indents. That when Captain Frazier returned after the War he made out for this declarant his account, and estimated the time of service to be 19 months. That said amount was sent to the proper authority for the Indents. That one Col. Walker has through mistake drawn them out of office, that he informed this Declarant (Jacob) he, Walker, had sent them back; but that the Indents never reached the office, so that he this affiant (Buzbee) never got anything for his services.

He declares his name is not on the pension Roll of any state or the agencies thereof, and relinquishes every claim to any pension Except the present.

He further declares he does not know of any living witness by whom he can establish any facts relative to his service as a Volunteer Militia Soldier, believing all to be dead or removed beyond his reach. That he has written frequently to South Carolina and tried to find some aiding testimony but has been able to obtain no satisfactory information.

This
Jacob Buzbee
mark

Sworn to and subscribed this day
and year aforesaid in court
Test: Joshua W. Hooper, Clk

His minister put in a good word for him:

I, James L. Lewis, an ordained clergyman residing in the town of Ashville, St. Clair County and State of Alabama, do hereby certify that I have been well acquainted with Jacob Buzbee who has subscribed and sworn to the foregoing declaration, that I believe him to be about the age of Seventy years or upwards, and that he is believed in the neighborhood to have been a Militia soldier in the Revolution.

January 20, 1834

J. L. Lewis

Judge James Rogan agreed:

And the said court do hereby declare their opinion after the investigation of the matters and putting the interrogatives prescribed by the War department that the above applicant was a soldier of the revolution and served as he states; and the court further states and certifies that it appears to them that James L. Lewis, who has signed the preceeding certificate is a clergyman resident in the county of St. Clair, State of Alabama, and is a credible person & that his statement is entitled to credit.

Two other friends substantiated Jacob Buzbee's petition:

Appeared in open court Archibald Sloan and Polydon Naylor and certified that have been some years acquainted with Jacob Buzbee and know him to be a man of honesty and that they believe him to have been a Volunteer Soldier of the revolutionary war in the Militia of South Carolina and that he is reported as such in the neighborhood and that they concur in that opinion.

From the courthouse at Ashville, the petition went to Washington, D. C., where Alabama Rep. C. C. Clay added this notation, 28 February 1834:

I am acquainted with Arch. Sloan & Polydon Naylor, Esquires, personally, and by character. They are both men of good moral standing, and well entitled to credit --- and have no doubt their statement is, in all respects, true.

A certificate of pension was issued within the week by the War department:

WAR DEPARTMENT REVOLUTIONARY CLAIM

I certify that in conformity with the law of the United States of the 7th June, 1832, Jacob Buzbee or Busbee of the State of Alabama, who was a private during the revolutionary war is entitled to receive sixty three dollars and thirty three cents per annum during his natural life, commencing on the 4th of March 1831, and payable Semiannually on the 4th of March and 4th of September in every year.

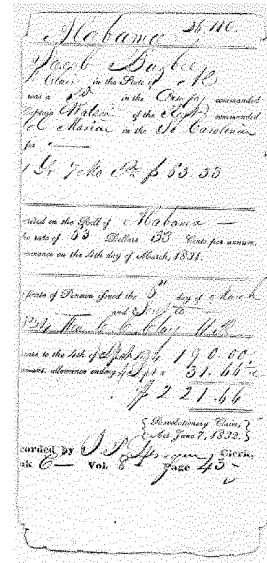
Given at the War office of the United States this 6th day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Four.

LEWIS CASS

Secretary of War

Sent to the Hon. C. C. Clay, at the U. S. House of Representatives, the certificate ordered that Jacob Buzbee receive \$190 for his pension, in arrears, from the time of the passage of the act, and \$31.665 of his current allowance, or \$221.66. Thereafter, he was to receive \$63.33 per year. Jacob had lived in Alabama about 14 years. Up until that time, he had lived in South Carolina, his home during the conflict.

I am acquainted with Arch^d Sheen & Polysom a brother
 Requin, personally, and by character. They are both men
 of good moral standing, and well entitled to credit and
 have no doubt their statement is, in all respects, true
 Washington Feb. 25. 1834 C. C. Clay M.C.



(Jacob Buzbee's rifle was handed down in the family from generation to generation, and in the mid 1900s was owned by B. A. Buzbee, Mineral Wells, Tex. B. A. Buzbee stated that "My father, Wesley Meredith Buzbee, told me before his death in 1918 that his grandfather and my great grandfather served during the Revolutionary War. If he told me his given name, I do not remember it, but I do have parts of the rifle which my father told me was used by his grandfather in the Revolutionary War." Wesley Meredith Buzbee was a half-brother of Edgar F. Buzbee, both sons of Joshua Buzbee, grandsons of Jacob Buzbee).

THE 'SWAMP FOX' and the BATTLE of EUTAW SPRINGS

General Marion, the "Swamp Fox," was one of the heroes of the Revolution. He took the field against the British and Tories first in 1775, and after a number of engagements, by 1780 and a brigadier-general, had to hide in the swamps. It presumably is this 1780-1781 period in which Jacob Buzbee was a trooper with Marion. From his swamp outpost, Marion and his detachments surprised and captured small parties of soldiers. At times they joined larger bodies of troops for big engagements.

"HE JOINED with Col. Henry Lee in reducing Fort Watson (April 1781," the *Encyclopedia Americana* states. "After raiding 200 miles of country, he commanded the first line in the battle of Eutaw Springs and took many prisoners.

"The battle of Eutaw Springs in South Carolina was fought to a tactical draw, but to a strategic victory for the American forces, Sept. 8, 1781. It was the object of Gen. Nathaniel Greene's campaign, as the British shortly thereafter abandoned interior South Carolina, retiring to Charleston." The battle, as reported by the *Encyclopedia Americana*: "Greene, having captured 96 men, stole on the British, some 2,500, under Col. Alexander Stuart, at Eutaw, 50 miles northwest of Charleston, and attacked suddenly at 4 a.m.

"He had about 2,000 men, part militia, but with Francis Marion and Andrew Pickens for commanders; while the regulars were the famous Marylanders under John Eager, Virginians under William Campbell, North Carolinians under Jethro Sumner, and the remnant of the brave Delaware men; with William Washington, Henry Lee and Pleasant Henderson for cavalry leaders. The British had one line; the right on Eutaw Creek, the left in the air. The Americans had two, besides the reserves; the militia in front, who fought desperately and fired in some cases 17 rounds before giving way.

"Then the regulars rushed forward and swept the British from the strong positions they had taken. In assailing a brick house, Greene's guns were captured and he lost many of his best men; and a charge of Colonel Washington's was repulsed and himself taken prisoner. Greene was obliged to retreat; but Stuart decamped in the night. The American loss was 408 regulars killed and wounded, militia probably at least 150; British, 453 killed and wounded, 257."

JACOB BUZBEE'S BIRTH DATE

The dates of the battles at Stono, and Eutaw Springs, suggest that Jacob's age may have been slightly different from that placed in the court records. In the court records, Jacob recalled he was "14 to 15" years old at the start of hostilities. From his recollections, it seems that within 5 or 6 months after his abduction he would have participated in the battle at Stono River (20 June 1779) had he been able. Several months later he did fight in the Battle at Eutaw Springs (8 September 1781).

Were he to have been 14-15 at the 1779 battle of Stono, he would have been born in 1764 or 1765. The battle at Eutaw Springs was 2 years after the battle at Stono; so, if he were 16-17 at that 1781 battle, he would have been born in 1764 or 1765. These dates would be consistent with U. S. census reports of Jacob Busby for 1800, 1810, and 1830, which suggest a birth closer to 1765.

Jacob, however, believed that he was born in about 1760. In court records in January of 1834, he put his age as 74 (i. e., born in 1760). In the same court documents that day, Buzbee's pastor put his age at "70 or upwards," indicating the pastor's belief Jacob had been born in 1764 or earlier.

'THE HEADWATERS OF THE EDISTO'

At the start of the Jacob Buzbee's great adventure, he was "keeping stock for his father on the headwaters of the Edisto River." Family Researcher James E. Busbee, Albuquerque, has tried to fix the location, and its continuing connection to the Buzbees:

"The headwaters of the South Fork of the Edisto River begin, as I read it, at the juncture of Shaw creek and McTier creek, about 7 miles due west of New Holland, S. C. From there it flows southeast to a point near Kitchings Mill (Aiken county), passing south of Springfield (Orangeburg county) and eventually joins the North Fork about 10 miles east of Bamberg on the way to Branchville. In tracing the route, there are two swamps, Dean and Goodland (the latter called Goodland creek today) which join the South Fork. Dean Swamp intersects the river about two miles to the southwest of Springfield, and Goodland intersects about three miles downstream from the Dean Swamp connection.

"If one applies the dictionary version, (headwaters) would have been west of New Holland. On the other hand, one living in old Orangeburg district might have considered the point at which the Dean Swamp entered the South Fork of the Edisto as the beginning.

"Does it make much difference? Well, it's only 3 or 4 miles from the Dean Swamp entry point to the Goodland ditto, but Dean Swamp does run ten or so miles up from the river. The one thing that strikes me as something more than coincidental is that my ancestor Philip moved to Barnwell county, then to Orangeburg county, then to Barnwell again, and one of those moves was probably a case of the county line being redrawn by the state.

"Before Philip moved to Orangeburg, Miles was already there (as was Ben!). Then in 1830, Miles and Philip Sr., both 60-69 years of age, and Philip Jr., age 20-29, were all in Orangeburg along with other sons and daughters. In 1840, a younger Miles and Bennett, both 30-39, and the older Philip were still in Orangeburg, while Philip Jr., also 30-39 was in Barnwell. Where? Well, the deed for 200 acres showed his place to be Goodland Swamp! **The Barnwell and Orangeburg south-to-north county line was in that immediate area, and Busbees have had a connection with Dean Swamp for many years."**

(Correspondence with James E. Busbee, Albuquerque, 11 April 2005. Telephone: 505.293.4361)

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES

A map of 1779 shows the Orangeburg Road ran north from Orangeburg, between the North and South forks of the Edisto River, and thence on to Ninety Six. Thus, the road could have been near the Buzbee farm at the "headwaters" of the Edisto. Jacob's war activities included action near Broad River and the Goose Creek areas, which are about 80 miles apart. From the middle of the "headwaters" of each of the forks of the Edisto, Goose Creek is about 60 miles distant, the Broad River about 70 miles distant.

1790 Jacob Buzbee was not listed in the first census of the new United States of America in 1790. He was, however, not married at the time, and thus was likely living with one of the Busbys in South Carolina after the (presumed) death of his father, John, in about 1778. Though Virginia records are incomplete, the 1790 census lists 50 Busby families, and a total of 302 Busbys in the nation. The 50 families owned 33 slaves. Most Busbys lived in North Carolina and South Carolina. The state totals:

STATE	FAMILIES	TOTAL	SLAVES
North Carolina	19	108	19
South Carolina	14	88	3
Virginia (incomplete)	3	23	1
Pennsylvania	9	44	0
Connecticut	1	3	0
Maine			
Maryland	2	23	10
Massachusetts			
New Hampshire			
New York	2	13	
Rhode Island			
Vermont			
TOTAL	50	302	33

The heads of households in North Carolina were:

Benjamin Busby	Isaac Busby	Jno. Busby	Ezekel Busby
Ephraim Buzby	Henry Buzby	Henry Busby	Isham Buzby
Jesse Buzby	Phindull Buzby	Phindull Buzby	William Buzby
William Buzby	Edmond Buzby	Federick Buzby	Henry Buzby
James Buzby	John Buzby	Thomas Jeremiah Buzby	

The heads of households in South Carolina were:

Mary Buzby	Mark Busby	Nathaniel Busby	Zach Busby
Jeremeah Busby	Thomas Busby	Kneadom Busby	John Busby
Nathaniel Busby	Benjamin Busby	Henry Busby	Nathan Busby
Sherod Busby	Robert Busby		

The heads of households in Virginia were:

John Buzby (1782/84)	Adam Buzby (1782)	Edward Busbie (1790)
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1792 Jacob Buzbee was having financial problems in 1792. In the July term of court in Newberry County in South Carolina, this action occurred:

James Ward, Indorsee of Benjamin Adkins, Plaintiff
vs.

Jacob Buzbee, Defendant, In debt:

This day came the plaintiff by William Nibbs, gent'l, his attorney into court and defend't being solemnly called, came not. Upon Motion Ordered that a decree be entered against the said Jacob Buzbee & for the same Ben'j Atkins & the said Defendants in mercy.

(Newberry Minutes, 1785-1798, July term, 1792, p. 473)

(Jacob Buzbee's residence in Newberry, S. C., in 1792 may not indicate that he had ever moved. In 1785, Newberry County (as well as Abbeville and Edgefield counties) had been created from 96 District, so the county boundaries and records changed, but perhaps not the residents. At the time in the area, there were so many Germans living there that the area was referred to as Dutch (Deutsch) Fork. Large scale cotton production began in the 1800s, with the coming of the railroad.)

1795 Jacob Buzbee and JANE (*LANGFORD?*) probably were married about

1 male (26-44)
1 female (26-44)
2 females (Under 10)
1 male (Under 10)

In Newberry District at the time, in 1800, Jacob Busby was one of five Busby families living near each other. The other Busby families were: Jeremiah Busby, Thomas Busby, Isaac Buzby and John Buzby. Jeremiah was aged 16-25, and his wife was also 16-25. One child, under 10. Thomas was 16-25 years old; his wife was 16-25. They had two daughters under 10, and a son, 10-15. Isaac was 16-25; in his household were two females, one aged 26-44, and one 45 or more.

Two other families with probable connections to the Busbys were living in the Newberry District. They were Joab Langford and William Langford. William Langford was aged 26-44, as was his wife. Their children included 3 sons under 10 and 3 daughters aged 10-15.

In the Abbeville District was Stephen Busby, aged 26-44, with a wife, 26-44, and a daughter, under 10. In Edgefield district were Miles Busby and Zachariah Busby. Miles was recorded as being 45 or older; his household included 3 males under 10, 1 female under 10, and a female 16-25. Zachariah was recorded as being aged 26-45, with a household including a female 16-25, female 10-15, female under 10, and two males under 10.

In Spartanburg, Micajah Buzbay was recorded as being 16-25, with a wife, 16-25; two males under 10, and 1 female under 10.

In Newberry District, two other families were Joab Langford and William Langford. William Langford was aged 26-44, as was his wife. Their children included 3 sons under 10 and 3 daughters aged 10-15.

In Orangeburg district, there were 18 Busbee families. Most lived in Lexington County, some at the "forks of Saluda and Broad River," one (Benjamin Busbee) at the fork of the Edisto River; one (Nathan Busbee) at Spring Hill; and the others along Broad River. The heads of those households were: Needham, Sherard, John, Keziah, Benjamin, Nathan, Sherrod, Nathaniel, Micajah, Robert, Needham, John, Drusilla, Frederick, Elisha and Ferryby, as well as Benjamin on the Edisto and Nathan at Spring Hill.

The 1800 census showed that there were 5,191 persons living in the Orangeburg District of South Carolina, apart from the Saxegotha Township. Though the Busbees reported having 9 slaves among the 18 families, the district's 1,246 slaves comprised 24% of the population.

1810 When the 1810 census was taken in Abbeville District, South Carolina,

William Grady	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Jacob Blythe	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	4
Abraham Sitor	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0

1 male (45 and Over)
1 female (26-44)
4 males (Under 10)
2 females (Under 10)
1 female (10-15)

The census also showed that the family still lived close to Jacob's younger brother, Steven Busby, and nearby, Isaac Busby:

1 male (26-44)

1 female (26-44)
4 males (Under 10)
1 female (Under 10)
1 female (10-15)

Stephan died in 1812. His estate showed the sale, 24 March 1812. Buyers included Elizabeth Busby (wife). Nov. 1, 1813, Elizabeth Buzbee was made guardian of Melina, Benjamin, Stephen, Micajah, John, Lewis --- all minors under 14; and Jane Buzbee, a minor over 14. Elizabeth died in 1828; Micajah, 1844; Stephen, Jr., 1836.

1810: ISAAC BUSBY, U. S. CENSUS, ABBEVILLE DIST., SOUTH CAROLINA

1 male (45 and older)
1 female (26-44)
1 male (10-15)
1 female (Under 10)

The Buzbees were among 21,156 persons in Abbeville District, South Carolina in 1810. Nearly a third of the population was slaves, though the families of Jacob, Steven and Isaac had no slaves.

What the Buzbees did have were big, young families. Jacob's family totaled 10; Steven's family, 8; and Isaac, 4. Throughout the district there were 6,672 slaves. The largest age group was 3,884 youngsters under the age of 10, not counting the slaves.

OTHER JACOB BUSBYS in NEWBERRY, LEXINGTON Districts, S. C.

Two other Jacob Busby families were recorded in the 1810 census. They were: Jacob Busby, aged 45 or older, in Newberry District; and Jacob Busby, aged 26-44, in Lexington District. And also the Widow Busby: Ownership of 11 Slaves was reported by two Busby households.

1810: JACOB BUSBY, U.S. CENSUS, NEWBERRY DIST., SOUTH CAROLINA

1 male (45 and over); 1 male (16-25); 1 female (16-25); 1 female (Under 10)

1810: JACOB BUSBY, U. S. CENSUS, LEXINGTON DIST., SOUTH CAROLINA

1 male (26-44); 1 female (16-25); 3 females (Under 10); 1 male (Under 10); 7 Slaves

1810: WIDOW BUSBY, U. S. CENSUS, LEXINGTON DIST., SOUTH CAROLINA

1 female (45 and over); 1 male (10-15); 1 female (10-15); 4 Slaves

1816 On 4 December 1816, Jacob Busby sold two tracts of land in Lexington County to Thomas Burket. Burket paid \$400 for 66 1/2 acres on Broad River, and \$217.50 for 82 acres on Busby branch of Broad River.

In the same county on 18 March 1822, Mary A. Buzby recorded her gift of livestock to Jacob Buzby. Jacob Buzby paid \$1,000 to Daniel S. Russell for 75 acres on Broad River in November 1823. (The boundary lines of Lexington County and Newberry County were switched back and forth at the time. Residents in Dutch Fork are listed in both Newberry and Lexington records.)

THE BUSBYS REPORT 14 SLAVES on the 2 FARMS

In 1820, Jacob Busby and the widow Busby still lived side by side in Lexington District, with a total of 12 Slaves between the two families. By then, the household of Jacob Busby had increased to 20, with the 9 Slaves. The household of the widow (Mary) Busbee was 5, with 3 Slaves:

1820: JACOB BUSBEE, U. S. CENSUS, LEXINGTON DIST., SOUTH CAROLINA

1 male (26-45); 1 female (26-45); 3 males (Under 10); 1 male (16-26); 2 females (10-16); 3 females (Under 10)

SLAVES

3 males (Under 14); 1 male (14-26); 2 females (Under 14); 1 female (14-26); 2 females (45 and upwards)

1820: MARY BUSBEE, U. S. CENSUS, LEXINGTON DIST., SOUTH CAROLINA

1 female (45 and upwards); 1 male 10-16)

SLAVES:

2 males (14-26); 1 female(45 and upwards)

JACOB and JANE BUZBEE MOVE TO ALABAMA

1820 About this time, the Jacob and Jane (*Langford?*) Buzbee family moved to Alabama from South Carolina, as his war record later disclosed. Their land was on Canoe Creek, near Ashville, St. Clair County, Alabama. On 10 December 1824, Jacob Buzbee, Sr., gave personal property to his sons Jacob and Jeremiah Buzbee.

(Valerie Ogborn posted the Canoe Creek data via the internet, 26 July 1999) (St. Clair County Book A, p. 55).

1829 Justice of the Peace Henry Carter presided at the wedding of Joshua Buzbee and Susan Moore 28 August 1829.

1830 By 1830, only two of the children of Jacob and Jane Buzbee were still at home. They were:

1. Jeremiah Buzbee, who was 16 at the time, and who was to marry Allie Ellison on 22 December 1833, when Jeremiah was 19; and

2. Jacob Buzbee, Jr., who was 30, and who was to marry Lurena Allman on 14 March 1831.

The 1830 Census:

1830: JACOB BUZBY, U. S. CENSUS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALABAMA

1 male (60-70) (*born between 1760-1770*)

1 female (50-60) (*born between 1770-1780*)

1 male (15-20) (*Jeremiah.....at age 16?*)

1 male (20-30) (*Jacob, Jr.....at age 30?*)

1830: JOSHUA BUZBEE, U. S. CENSUS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALABAMA

1 male (20-30)

1 female (20-30)

1 male (Under 5)

The 1830 census also discloses that living next door to the Jacob Buzbees was JAMES LANGFORD and his wife. Each was aged 80-90.

1830: JAMES LANGFORD, U. S. CENSUS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALABAMA

1 male (80-90)

1 female (80-90)

Other Langfords lived nearby, as did **Hezekiah B. Moore**, families who would be linked to the Buzbees in coming years, if not the past.

Mr. and Mrs. James Langford lived next door to the Jacob Buzbees. Langford, at age 80 to 90 in 1830, was old enough to have been Jane Buzbee's father; and Jacob and Jane Buzbee would give their son, **Joshua**, the middle initial, "*L.*" *Langford?*

FIVE OTHER LANGFORD FAMILIES

Five other Langford families lived in St. Clair county at the time. They were the households of Champ Langford, Peter Langford, John M. Langford, Robert Langford, and Thomas Langford, all with large families except the John Langfords, aged 20-30. The household of Robert Langford totaled 9, and that of Thomas Langford, 8. They lived side by side. Within the decade, James Langford would testify in court hearings on behalf of Jane Buzbee, when Jane, the widow, sought a pension for Jacob Buzbee's Revolutionary services. James Langford would tell the court that he has known the family since their marriage.

The only Buzbee families included in the 1830 census for St. Clair County, Ala., were the families of Jacob and Joshua (Jeremiah and Jacob (Jr.)), the younger sons, were still at home with Jacob.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office,

22^d July 1833. —

Sir,

The evidence in support of your claim, under the act of June 7, 1832, has been examined, and the papers are herewith returned. The following is a statement of your case in a tabular form. On comparing these papers with the following rules, and the subjoined notes you will readily perceive that objections exist, which must be removed, before a pension can be allowed. The notes and the regulations will show what is necessary to be done. Those points to which your attention is more particularly directed, you will find marked in the margin with a brace, (thus: {). You will, when you return your papers to this Department, send this printed letter with them; and you will, by complying with this request, greatly facilitate the investigation of your claim.

A Statement, showing the Service of Jacob Buzbee —

Period for which service is rendered.	Duration of the claimant's service.			Rank of the claimant.	Names and rank of the Field officers under whom he served.	Age at present, and place of abode when he entered the service.	Proof by which the declaration is supported.
	Years.	Months.	Days.				
	3	4		priv	Capt. Watson	33 years	no stationary
				"	Capt. Tyler	to Carolina	
	1			"	Capt. Thomas	Orangeburg	
	3	0			Gen Marion	Dist	
				"	of Thomas		

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant

J. L. EDWARDS,

Commissioner of Pensions.

One year 8th Mo. the Cavalry —

1833: BUREAUCRACY doesn't change: Jacob Buzbee's first claim papers were returned to him: "you will readily perceive that objections exist, which must be removed.....(etc., etc.).....You will, by complying with this request, greatly facilitate the investigation of your claim." WAR DEPARTMENT, July 1833.



1833 Jacob Buzbee, Sr., filed his Revolutionary War pension claim in July of 1833, though not without a bureaucratic hassle. His first claim papers were returned to him with the notation:

*"YOU WILL READILY PERCEIVE THAT OBJECTIONS
EXIST, WHICH MUST BE REMOVED.....(ETC.,
ETC.).....YOU WILL, BY COMPLYING WITH THIS
REQUEST, GREATLY FACILITATE THE INVESTIGATION
OF YOUR CLAIM."*

WAR DEPARTMENT, JULY 1833.

He fixed the problem, and then, a year later, appeared before the court in St. Clair County to complete the process that would lead to his \$63.33 per year pension, beginning 4 March 1834. He received the pension as long as he lived.

1838 In the last year of his life, Jacob Buzbee, Sr., received the certificate in which he was formally granted 40.13 acres, having made the full payment for the previously public land. The certificate date was 10 September 1838, the transaction authorized by then President Martin Van Buren. The document:

CERTIFICATE
No. 8771.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS Jacob Burbee Senior of St Clair County
Alabama.

has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND
OFFICE at Huntsville whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said
Jacob Burbee Senior.

according to the provisions of
the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for
the North East quarter of the North East quarter of Section
Thirteen, in Township Fourteen, of Range Three East,
in the District of Lands Subject to Sale at Huntsville
Alabama, Containing Forty acres, and Thirteen
hundredths of an acre.

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the SURVEYOR
GENERAL, which said tract has been purchased by the said
Jacob Burbee Senior.

NOW KNOW YE, That the

United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in
such case made and provided, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto
the said Jacob Burbee Senior,

and to his heirs, the said tract above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights,
privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said
Jacob Burbee Senior,

and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, Martin Van Buren

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made PATENT, and the
SEAL of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the tenth day of September
in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight and of the
INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the Sixty Third

BY THE PRESIDENT:

Martin Van Buren
By A. Van Buren Sec'y.

Jos. G. Wilson, Acting
RECORDED of the General Land Office.

cc'd interior

1838: Jacob Buzbee, Senior is granted 40.13 acres: "the North East quarter of the North East quarter of Section Thirteen, in Township Fourteen, of Range Three East, in the District of Lands Subject to Sale at Huntsville, Alabama, Containing Forty acres, and Thirteen hundredths of an acre."

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Certificate

No. 8771

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS Jacob Buzbee Senior of St. Clair County Alabama has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Huntsville, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Jacob Buzbee Senior, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April 1820, entitled "An Act making further provisions for the sale of the Public Lands," for the North East quarter of the North East quarter of Section Thirteen, in Township Fourteen, of Range Three East, in the District of Lands Subject to Sale at Huntsville, Alabama, Containing Forty acres, and Thirteen hundredths of an acre, according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Jacob Buzbee Senior.

NOW KNOW YE, That the United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, Have Given And Granted, and by these presents Do Give And Grant, unto the said Jacob Buzbee Senior and to his heirs, the said tract above described: **To Have And To Hold** the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said Jacob Buzbee Senior, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States of America, have caused these Letters to be made PATENT, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the **CITY OF WASHINGTON**, the tenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight and of the **Independence of the United States** the Sixty third.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Martin Van Buren

By A. C. Van Buren, Jr.(?), Secy.

Jos. L. Wilson, Acting Recorder of the General Land Office. Ad Interim.

1839 Jacob Buzbee, Sr., died in St. Clair County, 22 August 1839, at the age of 79. He was buried in Ashville Cemetery, St. Clair County, Alabama.

1840 Further records from St. Clair County court, in which Judge James Rogan was still presiding, show that on 6 January 1840, Jacob's widow, Jane, appeared before the judge to certify her claim under the Congressional act for widow's benefits. The amount is not specified, though there is a receipt noted by her attorney, for \$29.59, in Mobile, Ala., 1 May 1840.

The document:

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County:

At a Regular Orphans Court, began and held in the Town of Ashville in the County and State aforesaid, on the first Monday in January 1840, it being the 6th day of the month.

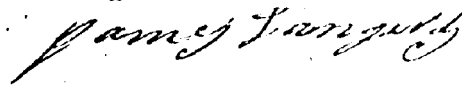
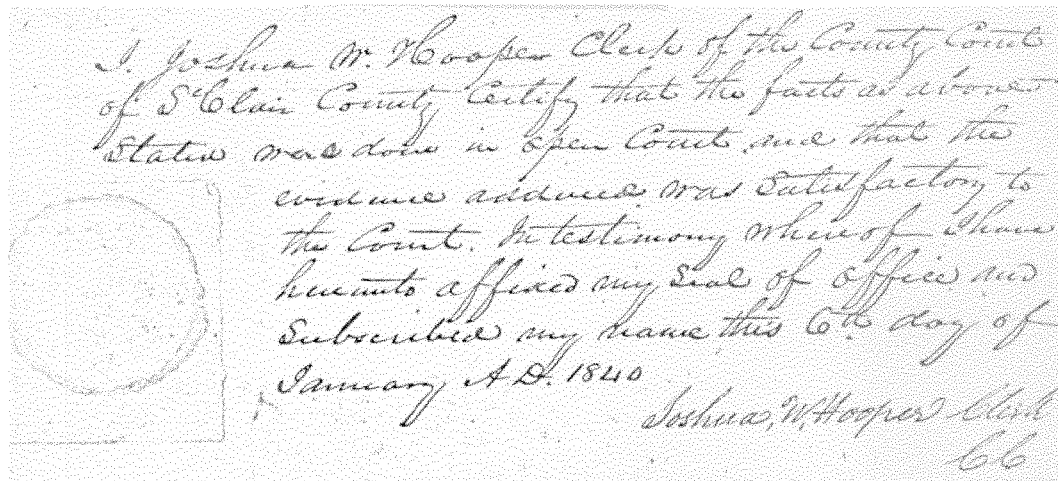
Be it Known, that before James Rogan, Judge of the County Court in and for Said County, Personally appeared Jane Buzbee and made oath in the form of Law that she is the widow of Jacob Buzbee, a Revolutionary Pensioner who departed this life on the 22nd day of August 1839.

Also Personally appeared in Court, James Langard and made oath in due form of Law, That he has known the above named Jane Buzbee for the Space of thirty five Years and that she during that time and up to the 22nd day of August did live with and was the lawful wedded wife of Jacob Buzbee a Revolutionary Pensioner, who departed this life on the aforesaid 22nd day of August 1839.

Sworn and Subscribed to the day and date above written. James Rogan, Judge of C. C.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jane Buzbee". The word "mark" is written in smaller cursive below the main signature.

James Langard, who may have been a relative, signed the document:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James Langard".A handwritten document on aged paper. On the left is a circular embossed seal. The text is written in cursive and reads: "I, Joshua W. Hooper Clerk of the County Court of St. Clair County certify that the facts as above stated were done in open Court, and that the evidence adduced was satisfactory to the Court. In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my Seal of Office and Subscribed my name this 6th day of January A.D. 1840". At the bottom right, it is signed "Joshua W. Hooper Clerk" with the number "66" written below.

The clerk who certified the document was Joshua W. Hooper. In an entry to Special Orphan Court, 18 November 1842, in Birmingham, Ala., p. 434, it is recorded that Elbert J. Gibson, Sheriff, was appointed administrator of the estate of Jacob Buzbee. Joshua W. Hooper was one of the creditors of the estate.

1842 Jane Buzbee died in the fall of 1842. She is buried in Ashville Cemetery, St. Clair County, with her husband, Jacob Buzbee.

AS THE CHILDREN and GRANDCHILDREN of Jacob and Jane Buzbee grew up in the mid-1800s, they faced the increasing threats of civil war; then all the families were deeply immersed in the tragedy that followed.

There was no doubt about which side Jacob and Jane Buzbee's Alabama-Arkansas families of William, Jane, Jacob, Jr., Joshua, and Jeremiah were on:



1. William Buzbee (b. ca. 1802, d. before 1860) married Elizabeth Key, 11 July 1821 in St. Clair County, Ala. The marriage occurred about one year after the Jacob and Jane Buzbee family moved to the county.

Elizabeth Key (b. ca. 1803) may have been a daughter of John and Belinda Key. In the 1850 census, three generations of the Key families lived near the family of William and Elizabeth Key Buzbee in Walker County, Ala.

The Key families near the Buzbee family:

1850 JOHN KEY, WALKER, ALABAMA, DISTRICT 11. 29 NOVEMBER 1850

John Key, 74, farmer, value of real estate, \$100; born in Virginia
Belinday Key, 73, born in Virginia; Joseph Key, 28, born in Alabama; Hezekiah Key, 26, born in Alabama; Docter Key, 25, born in Alabama; Racer Key, 24, born in Alabama; Eliza Key, 22, born in Alabama; Sarah Key, 8, born in Alabama; John Key, 6, born in Alabama; John Key, 6, born in Alabama (*duplicate, or twin?*); Burd Key, 3, born in Alabama; Eliza Key, 1, born in Alabama

1850 WASHINGTON KEY, WALKER, ALABAMA, DISTRICT 11

(*Adjacent to John Key family*)

Washington Key, 50, farmer, value of real estate \$100, born in Virginia
Alcenus Key, 47, born in North Carolina; William Key, 18, born in Alabama; Hiram Key, 14, born in Alabama; Jane Key, 14, born in Alabama

1850 JOHN KEY, WALKER, ALABAMA, DISTRICT 11

(*Adjacent to Washington Key family*)

John Key, 21, born in Alabama; Martha Key, 18, born in Alabama; Jane Key, 1, born in Alabama

The Buzbee family near the Key families:

1850 WILLIAM BUZBA, WALKER, ALABAMA, DISTRICT 11, 29 NOVEMBER 1850

William Buzba, 48, farmer, with value of land, \$200. Born in South Carolina
Elizebeth Buzba, 47, born in North Carolina
Elizebeth Buzba, 21, born in Alabama
William Buzba, 20, farmer, born in Alabama
Husten Buzba, 17, farmer, born in Alabama
Carline Buzba, 16, born in Alabama
Marten Buzba, 12, born in Alabama
Luiza Buzba, 10, born in Alabama
Silas Buzba, 4, born in Alabama
Mihnday Buzba, 8, born in Alabama
Maradeth Buzba, 5, born in Alabama
Maryan Buzba, 3, born in Alabama
Joshua Buzba, 2, born in Alabama

William Buzbee must have died before 1860. The 1860 census showed that Elizabeth was living in the William, Jr., Buzbee household with four grandchildren and four of her younger children including the handicapped Silas, 20. The 1860 census:

1860 WILLIAM BUSHBEE, WALKER, ALABAMA, EASTERN DIVISION, July 1860, POST OFFICE: GAP.

Alabama
William Bushbee, 27, farmer, with value of land, \$250 and personal property, \$535, born in

Mary J. Bushbee, 20, domestic, born in Alabama
Nancy Bushbee, 6, born in Alabama

William D. Bushbee, 4, born in Alabama
 Joseph N. Bushbee, 2, born in Alabama
 John W. Bushbee, 8/12, born in Alabama
 Elizabeth Bushbee, 58, domestic, born in South Carolina
 Silas A. Bushbee, 20, born in Alabama, idiotic, born in Alabama
 Docter M. Bushbee, 16, farm laborer, born in Alabama
 Mary A. Bushbee, 14, born in Alabama
 Joshua Bushbee, 8, born in Alabama.
 (U. S. Census, 1850 and 1860, via ancestry.com, internet, May 2011. REB)

The family of William and Elizabeth Key Buzbee included:

(Family data published by Leah Pearson Reich via the internet)

- a. Elizabeth Buzbee (b. ca. 1829, Alabama)
- b. William Buzbee, Jr. (b. ca. 1830, d. Alabama) m. Mary Jane Rice
 Children:
 - (1) John W. Buzbee (b. 5 May 1860)
 - (2) Jacob B. Busby (b. ca. 1866 in Alabama)
 - (3) Hiram H. Busby (b. ca. 1868 in Alabama)
 - (4) Francis M. Busby (12 July 1869-19 February 1931)
 - (5) Joshua M. Buzbee (b. 18 August 1874 in Alabama)
 - (6) Hudson M. Buzbee (5 January 1876-30 July 1886, Walker County, Ala.)
 - (7) Mary J. Busby (30 December 1878-6 August 1886)
 - (8) Thomas J. Buzbee (b. 2 September 1881 in Alabama)
- c. Hudson Hall Buzbee (31 May 1833-13 March 1904) m. Sarah F. Stevens
 Children
 - (1) Hudson Hall Buzbee, Jr. (b. 31 August 1859)
 - (2) Lucinda Buzbee (b. 1863)
- d. Caroline C. Abbott Buzbee (b. ca. 1836 in Alabama)
- e. Martin V. Buzbee (b. ca. 1838) m. Jane Catherine Key, ca. 1858, Walker Cty., Ala.
 Children
 - (1) Lucy J. Buzbee (b. ca. 1858)
 - (2) Susannah Buzbee (b. ca. 1859)
- f. Louise Buzbee (b. ca. 1840 in Alabama)
- g. Silas Buzbee (b. ca. 1841)
- h. Melinda Buzbee (b. ca. 1842)
- i. Doctor Meridith Buzbee (2 September 1844-7 May 1914)
- j. Mary Ann Buzbee (b. ca. 1847)
- k. Joshua Buzbee (b. ca. 1848 in Alabama)

(Most of the details in this family listing were published after extensive research into the Key and related families by Leah Pearson Reich and her family)
 (<http://www.genfinders.com/key/index.htm>) via geofiles@aol.com)
 (U. S. Census, 1850 and 1860, via ancestry.com, REB 2011)



Pvt. Martin V. Buzbee died in the war, leaving the widow, Jane Catherine Key Buzbee, and the two small children, Lucy J. Buzbee and Susannah Buzbee.

Martin V. Buzbee had enlisted in Capt. Gamble's Company, Frazer's Regiment, Alabama Volunteers 22 February 1862 in Walker County, Ala. His widow, Jane C. Buzbee, applied for a settlement with the CSA War Department on 22 July 1864.

(A copy of one Confederate muster roll records his age at one point as being 39. However, I think the clerk might have substituted the year of his birth for the "age." He could have been born in 1839...since his parents may have named him for the sitting president, Martin Van Buren.)

(Pvt. John Buzbee, 24, had enlisted the same day with Pvt. Martin V. Buzbee, before the same officer, Lt. John Reid, in Walker County, Ala. They served in Capt. Gamble's Company, Frazer's Regiment, 28th Alabama Volunteers.)

(Note that Martin Buzbee was listed at age 12 and his neighbor and cousin Jane Key, 14, in the 1850 census.)

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES: via "footnote.com", compiled service records of Confederate Soldiers, Alabama. REB August 2010)

2. Jane (Jennie) Buzbee (b. 1804), married Claiborn May in about 1821.


Jane and Claiborn May lived in St. Clair County in 1830; Talladega County in 1840; and Coosa County in 1850. The Mays were believed to have had 12 or 13 children, before Claiborn abandoned the family (to remarry and father another large family).

Jane Buzbee May lived on in Coosa County during the Civil War. When the 1860 census was taken, she (*Giney May*) and her sons, Jackson May, 21; Edward N. May, 19; and Joshua L. May, 13, were living near the homes of her brother Jeremiah Buzbee and also near the homes of other members of the family and Carlton, Taff and Hope in-laws.

The family of Jane Buzbee and Claiborn May:

(Some family data provided by Mrs. R. Lonon, 411 N. Hawkins, Waxahachie, Texas, 1978)

- a. Jacob N. May (b. 1822, Alabama)
- b. J. Wesley May (b. 1823, Alabama)
- c. Ann May (b. 1827, Alabama)
- d. Reuben W. May (b. 1829 in Alabama, m. Martha Ann Ammons 25 Nov. 1851)

 Pvt. Reuben W. May of Company B, 12th Regiment, Alabama Infantry, was killed in action 3 May 1863, in the Battle of Chancellorsville, Va. He was one of 1,665 Confederate soldiers killed in an overall battle that left a total of 30,000 Americans wounded, killed or missing in action.

(In 1860, the Ammons family led by Cerena Ammons and 7 children aged 13-30 had been living near the families of Jeremiah Buzbee, H. H. Buzbee, Jenny (Buzbee) May, Francis May, and Aaron Carolton in Coosa County, Ala.)

One of the children of Reuben W. May and Martha Ann Ammons May:


- (1) Elizabeth Alabama (Bama) May, (b. 5 Oct. 1859, m. 6 May 1873 to Benjamin Franklin (Tang) Smith, d. 28 June 1946 in Pontotoc County, Oklahoma. Their children:

- (a) Lovda (Lovie) Kelly Smith, (b. 30 June 1875)
- (b) Reuben Edward (Eddie) Smith, (b. 7 July 1877)
- (c) Eula S. (Dowe) Smith, (b. 4 February 1880)
- (d) John Franklin Smith (b. 28 October 1882)
- (e) Mary Annie Smith (b. 16 March 1886)
- (f) Myrtle (Mert/Mertie) Smith (b. 10 November 1889)
- (g) Gussie Smith (b. 18 December 1891)
- (h) Bessie Minerva Smith (b. 6 February 1894)
- (i) Orie Burnice Smith (b. 1 February 1899)

- e. John May (b. 1834, m. Sarah E (b. 1843.))


John May was a farmer/laborer with farm assets worth \$450 near the family compound, Coosa County Ala., in 1860. In 1860, John and Sarah E. May in Coosa County had one daughter:

- (1) Elinore V. May (b. 1860)

 Pvt. John M. May, 29, enlisted in Randolph County, and was mustered at Montgomery, 5 April 1862, in Capt. Hendrick's Company, Hilliard's Legion, Alabama Volunteers. Pvt. J. W. May was later reported to have been sick and had left Company A, 2nd Battalion, Alabama Legion, at Knoxville.

- f. Francis M. May (b. 1836, Alabama, m. Louiza, (b. 1837))

Francis May was a school teacher in 1860, with assets of \$50 in personal property, as shown on the 1860 census, in Coosa County, Ala., near the homes of the Buzbees, Carltons, Taffs and other Mays.

 Pvt. F. M. May, 26, enlisted in Company B, 2nd Regiment, Alabama Cavalry, at Montevallo, 23 February 1862, and was mustered at Montgomery 21 March 1862. He served with the company at least in 1862 and 1863, and was detached once for service in Aberdeen, Miss.

Francis M. and Louiza May had at least two children:

(1) Mary C. May, (b. 1858)

(2) Sarah E. May, (b. 1859)

g. Henry May (b. 1838, Alabama)

h. Andrew Jackson May (b. 1840, Alabama)

i. Edward William May (b. 1841, Alabama)

j. Joshua Thomas May (b. 1847, Alabama)

k. Martha Jensey May (b. 1853, Alabama)

(Family data researched by Stanley Gerald Davis, who stated that he did not know the source of the information compiled by July 2000. Davis also listed Reuben J. May (b. 1862, Alabama) as possibly a son of Jane and Claiborn, or a grandson (son of Reuben W. May).

(Stanley Gerald Davis' address: 3155 Larch Lane, Jackson, Missouri 63769. e-mail: sssdavis@showme.net.)

(U. S. Census 1860 and NATIONAL ARCHIVES: via "footnote.com", compiled service records of Confederate Soldiers, Alabama, for Reuben, John M. and F. M. May. REB August 2010)

3. Joshua Buzbee (b. 1806), m. (1st) Susan Moore, 28 August 1829, St. Clair County, Ala., then m. (2nd) Permelia Fry in 1866, d. 1875, Hunt County, Tex.



(SEE NEXT PART FOR DETAILS)

4. Jacob Buzbee, Jr. (b. 1810), married Lurena Allman, 14 March 1831, St. Clair County, Ala., d. 1860, buried Macedonia Cemetery, Cleburne, Ark.

Children included:

a. Ellender (Ellen) Buzbee (b. 1832 in Alabama) married in October 1857 John Taff (b. 1835). By 1860, they were living among many family members and in-laws, Coosa County, Ala.



Pvt. John Taff, 27, enlisted 18 March 1862 at Camp Stone, Ala. along with his fellow Coosa County neighbors and Buzbee and Hope in-laws. He brought along his horse valued at \$275, and was mustered in Company G, 2nd Alabama Cavalry on 30 April 1862. He served throughout the war, having been promoted to Corporal on 1 September 1863. At the end of the war, he signed the oath of allegiance on 19 May 1865 at Montgomery.

He and Ellender Buzbee Taff were parents of at least one son:

(1) William T. Taff (b. 1860)

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES: via "footnote.com", compiled service records of Confederate Soldiers, Alabama. REB August 2010) (U.S. Census 1860)

b. William (W. T.) Buzbee (b. 1833 in Alabama, m. (2) Elizabeth, d. 1901 in Atlanta)



Pvt. William Buzbee enlisted 1 May 1861 at Memphis, Co. I, 9th Tennessee Infantry. He was promoted to sergeant on 1 February 1863, and within a month his younger brother J. T. Buzbee had transferred to join him. Pvt. J. T. Buzbee had served with the 1st Regiment, Alabama Cavalry, since his enlistment 16 December 1861.

There is no record of the date on which Sgt. William Buzbee was discharged, but as the war came to an end, Pvt. J. T. Busby took the oath of allegiance and was paroled on 19 May 1865 at Montgomery.

After the war, Sgt. William Buzbee and another younger brother, Carter Kelly Buzbee, were grocers in Atlanta, though not in business together, apparently. William and Carter Kelly were buried in Carter Kelly Buzbee's plot in Westview Cemetery. William's first wife died prior to 1880. The 1880 census shows the widower W. T. Buzbee with his family of four daughters, one son, and a black servant, Moses, 35:

(1) Lilley T. Buzbee (b. 1866)

- (2) Nillie T. Buzbee (b. 1869)
- (3) Minnie S. Buzbee (b. 1871)
- (4) Johnnie Buzbee (b. 1873)
- (5) Addie Lee Buzbee (b. 1877)

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES: via "footnote.com", compiled service records of Confederate Soldiers, Alabama. REB August 2010) (Other information via family member.)

c. Thomas (L?) Buzbee (b. 1836 in Alabama, d., Cleburne Co., Ark.)



Pvt. Thomas L. Buzbee, 27, was enlisted by Capt. Ashley, 26 March 1862, at Camp Stone in Coosa County, Ala., for 3 years service in Company G, 2nd Regiment, Alabama Cavalry. His horse was valued at \$275. He was present when six bi-monthly muster rolls were taken between 26 March 1862 and September-October 1863. He was paid on 30 June 1862 by Capt. McVay, and on 30 June 1863 by Capt. Holmes.

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES: via "footnote.com", compiled service records of Confederate Soldiers, Alabama. REB August 2010)

d. Charlotte Buzbee (b. 1838 in Alabama) m. (1) William Hope 14 August 1856, in St. Clair County, Ala., and (2) John Aymerson for 4 days in 1877.



Pvt. William Hope, 24, was enlisted at Camp Stone 30 April 1862, among his Coosa County neighbors and in-laws in Company G, 2nd Alabama Cavalry. The Buzbees in the regiment at the time were Jeremiah Buzbee, H. H. Buzbee, and Francis M. Buzbee. William Hope was promoted to sergeant in 1863, and served with the regiment until the end of the war. In his oath of allegiance, he declared that he was 6-0 in height, with blue eyes.

William and Charlotte moved to Arkansas prior to 1870. They and their four sons are recorded in the 1870 census of Craighead County, Ark. William died prior to 1877, and Charlotte remarried on Tuesday 26 March 1877.

Her second marriage lasted only 4 days. Her husband, John Aymerson, was murdered on Saturday 30 March 1877. She died within three years. Two sons, William E. Hope and John A. Hope, went to live with their uncle, Joshua Memory Buzbee prior to 1880.

(William Squires, 1467 Brookvalley Lane, N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30324)

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES: via "footnote.com", compiled service records of Confederate Soldiers, Alabama. REB August 2010) Other information via family member.)

Their children:

- (1) Abner Wilson Hope (b. 6 November 1858)

"I have known his son, Fred, now deceased; and his grandson, Fred, Jr. Fred, Jr., is an only child, age 68 (in late 2003), and now lives in Winter Park, Fl. Fred, Sr., told me on several occasions that he thought that Abner Wilson Hope was buried in Ardmore, Okla. Fred, Sr., had one brother that I know of---Grady Hope---who lived in DeQueen, Ark.," William Squires wrote on 15 August 2003.

- (2) Jacob Lawson Hope (4 October 1861-28 October 1944)

"Jacob Lawson Hope appears to have come to Atlanta at about the same time as his brother, William. He lived in Atlanta for the remainder of his life. He had one son and one daughter, both now deceased," William Squires wrote on 15 August 2003.

- (3) John A. Hope (1866-1892)

- (4) William Ellison Hope (1 August 1869-24 July 1955)

"William Ellison Hope told me on several occasions that his mother (Charlotte Buzbee Hope) married a schoolmaster in Arkansas. The man whipped a child in school on one particular day. That night, as the family kneeled in front of the fireplace for prayer, the child's father broke into the house and shot the stepfather. Charlotte had to go several miles to get assistance." The newspaper editor's report:

MURDER!

Mr. John Aymerson Shot and Instantly Killed in His House at Night

We give the particulars of a horrible murder committed on Saturday night last. Mr. John Aymerson, who resided in our town for a number of years, lately removed to Healing Spring township, where he was engaged in school teaching. He is said to have had trouble with one of the patrons of his school, in regard to money matters, and his home was broken into a short time afterwards and several articles stolen. In the trial which occurred afterwards, some of the stolen property was found in the possession of the party with whom he had the difficulty.

This perhaps accounts for the cold bloodied murder of Mr. Aymerson on last Saturday night. He had married an estimable woman on the Wednesday before his death, and was sitting in his home on Saturday having just arisen from family prayer when he was shot through a crack in the house with a shot gun loaded with squirrel shot, the entire charge entering his back and killing him instantly.

At the inquisition held on the body of the deceased, the evidence threw suspicion on a person named Aaron Carleton. He was arrested, and, we learn, attempted to escape twice, but was brought to town on Tuesday and is now confined in our county jail.

Mr. Aymerson was a peaceable and harmless old man and justice demands that the perpetrator of this horrible crime should get the full benefit of the law.

WALTER R. JOBLIN, LOCAL EDITOR

(A family dispute? An Aaron Carlton had married Charlotte Buzbee's cousin Mary Buzbee, who had died in 1872. In later life, Carlton applied for a pension in Oklahoma for his Civil War service. See Mary Buzbee Carlton, daughter of Jeremiah Buzbee.)

WHY DID THEY MOVE TO ARKANSAS?

"In 1953, I graduated from high school here in Atlanta. My Grandfather and I went on a 2-week trip to Arkansas and other places in that part of the country. I remember that we stayed for several nights in Batesville, Ark.

"We went to a small backwoods church with a cemetery (apparently, Macedonia) at the back. My grandfather selected a spot where he felt that Charlotte, his mother, was buried. No marker was ever placed at her grave....My Grandfather was a fine, Christian man, and meant more to me than I can describe. I suppose that this is one reason I am so interested in finding out more about his part of my family. So far, it has been a long, mostly fruitless search.

"I find it interesting that the Buzbees seem to have picked up everything and everybody and moved to Arkansas. I am still curious as to why they made that move. It is also interesting that they seem to be scattered in different areas of that part of Arkansas."

(Letter to Richard E. Buzbee 8 October 1991, from William H. Squires, 1467 Brookvalley Lane, N. E. Atlanta, Ga. 30324)

William Ellison Hope married Martha Ann Smith on 22 February 1900. William E. Hope retired as chief clerk to the roadmaster with the Southern Railway. He served as treasurer of the Kirkwood Methodist church in Atlanta for more than 20 years, and was "a quiet but highly-respected gentleman." Their children:

(a) Frank Benson Hope (b. 20 January 1901)


(b) Mary Elisabeth Hope (b. 29 October 1903).

Mary Elisabeth Hope m. Herbert Elwin Squires. Their son:

William Herbert Squires (b. 2 June 1935) m. Marjorie Elizabeth Perkins 10 April 1965; they were living at 1467 Brookvalley Lane, N. E. Atlanta, Ga. 30324 in 2004

William H. Squires, 15 August 2003


e. Isham P. (Pink) Buzbee (b. 1840 in Alabama, m. Nancy J., d. 23 January 1886)

 Pvt. Isham P. Buzbee enlisted 17 June 1861, in Coosa County, Ala., in Co. B, 12th Alabama Regiment of Infantry, but was discharged on 1 July 1862 because of "physical disability." He recovered and served also in 1863. He and Nancy J. Buzbee may have moved to Arkansas in about 1871. He died in 1886.

On 3 July 1901, in Batesville, Ark., widow Buzbee applied for widow's pension, saying that she owned no more than \$400 worth of property, the maximum allowed. S. L. Fulbright, who said he had known her for 30 years, attested to her claim. Next year, on 17 March 1902, back in Alabama, E. C. Smith attested he had known Pink Buzbey for 30 years and that he had been a soldier, honorably discharged. The claim was approved on 12 August 1902, and the state of Arkansas paid her \$50.

(Copies of original documents provided by Walter Jones, Sylacauga, Alabama 35150)
(NATIONAL ARCHIVES: via "footnote.com", compiled service records of Confederate Soldiers, Alabama. REB August 2010)


f. John T. Buzbee (b. 27 Nov. 1842 in Ala.) m. Clara Phillips on 21 Oct. 1869

 Pvt. John T. Buzbee enlisted 16 December 1861, as a resident of Coosa County, Ala., in Company G, 1st Regiment, Alabama Cavalry, at Montgomery. He served with the Cavalry until 1 March 1863, when he was granted a transfer to Company I, 9th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry, where his brother W. T. Buzbee, had just been promoted to sergeant.

Pvt. John T. Buzbee was wounded, and at the end of the war was paroled with the men in Company G, 1st Alabama Cavalry, on 19 May 1865. In signing his oath of allegiance, he described himself as being 5-6, with light hair, light complexion and blue eyes. His pension was approved 8 August 1918, after some confusion about his recorded name. Oklahoma State Pension Board.

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES: via "footnote.com", compiled service records of Confederate Soldiers, Alabama. REB August 2010) Other information via family member.)

g. Martha Elizabeth (Lizzie) Buzbee (b. 1843 in Alabama) m. (1) Thomas B. Hughes, 10 May 1860, (2) James P. Newberry 15 November 1870, d. 13 December 1907, buried in New Shiloh Baptist cemetery, Coosa County, Ala.

 Pvt. Thomas Hughes served in Company H, 26th (O'Neal's) Alabama Infantry. He enlisted 1 November 1863 at Pikeville, and was recorded on 26 April 1864 with the unit at Andersonville, Ga. Was he Martha's husband?

The son of Martha (Lizzie) Buzbee and Thomas B. Hughes:

(1) Thomas J. Hughes

The children of Martha (Lizzie) Buzbee and James P. Newberry:

- (1) James Kelly (Jim) Newberry (1872-1947)
- (2) John William Newberry (1874-1940)
- (3) Minnie N. Newberry (1875-1968)
- (4) Eunice Bell Newberry (1877-1935)
- (5) Nancy Elizabeth (Lizzie) Newberry (1878)
- (6) Henry Cleveland Newberry (1885-1966)
- (7) Lillie Carter Newberry (1888-1936)

h. James H. (Jim) Buzbee (b. 2 Dec. 1845 in Alabama) m. (2) Lucinda Cates.

i. Emeline Buzbee (b. 1847 in Coosa County, Ala.) m. Wade Hampton Smith on 17 February 1870. She died 30 August 1922; buried Old Lula cemetery, Pontotoc, Okla. Their children:

- (1) Elizabeth E. (Lizze) Smith, b. about 1871)
- (2) Dale Robert (DR) (Bob) Smith (b. 09 June 1872)
- (3) Mollie Smith (b. about 1873)

- (4) John Thomas Smith (b. 8 September 1877)
 (5) Allen Columbus (Lum) Smith (b. 5 July 1879, m. Naomi Maybelle Treas on 8 September 1910, d. 8 April 1953).

Naomi Maybelle Treas (b. 6 September 1890) was a daughter of James Lafayette Treas and Nancy Catherine Carlton. Nancy Catherine "was a daughter of Aaron Carlton and Mary Buzbee. Mary Buzbee was a daughter of Jeremiah M. Buzbee, a brother of Jacob Buzbee, Jr., both from Coosa County, Alabama....(Thus) Both Naomi Maybelle Treas and husband, Allen Columbus Smith were descended from Jacob Buzbee, Sr. (b. 1760 in South Carolina)." Naomi Maybelle Treas died 11 December 1982, and was buried in Lula Cemetery, Pontotoc County, Oklahoma. (By Stanley Gerald Davis)

Their children:

- (a) Opal Allie Smith (b. 14 August 1914)
- (b) Virgil Kelly Smith (b. 17 May 1916, m. Frances Pearlless McDonald 23 September 1939, d. 6 July 1999)
- (c) Abner Thurman Smith (b. 21 September 1923)
- (d) Charlene Smith (b. 27 August 1927, m. Dan Wayne McNeely 11 July 1950). Dan and Charlene live at 2402 Rambler Road, Hutchinson, Kansas, next door to Bob and Betty Bruegger's home. Their children:

- 1. Dan Wayne McNeely, Jr. (b. 18 October 1952, m. Dawn Renee Doak 11 August 1979). Their children:
 Michael Shawn McNeely (b. 27 June 1973)
 Justin Wayne McNeely (b. 23 December 1980)
 Sarah Naomi McNeely (b. 19 January 1982)
- 2. Gregory Allen McNeely (b. 16 June 1954, m. 4 June 1983 to Katheryn Lynn Willhite). Their children:
 Brandon Allen McNeely (b. 24 September 1984)
 Aimee Carolyn McNeely (b. 10 June 1986)
 Ryan James McNeely (b. 24 November 1987)
 Bryce Sterling McNeely (b. 11 September 1992)
- 3. Douglas Neal McNeely (b. 20 November 1958, m. Debra Kay Mobley, d. 14 November 1995). Their children:
 Steven Wayne McNeely (b. 21 August 1977)
 Casey Aaron McNeely (b. 23 January 1980)
 Jennifer Rene McNeely (b. 15 June 1982)
 Jacquelyn Brooke McNeely (b. 8 August 1993)

- (e) James Wade Smith (b. 24 May 1934)

- (6) Sarah Susan Virginia (Jenny) Smith (b. 24 August 1880)
- (7) Zillie Smith (b. ca. 1882 in Cleburne County, Ark., m. ca. 1903 to Sam Davis, d. ca. 1912)

"Zillie died about 1912, Cleburne County, Ark....while she was burning webs on fruit trees. Her clothes caught on fire, and she burned to death." (Stanley G. Davis)

- (8) Archie Kelly Smith (b. 16 February 1885)

- j. Carter Kelly Buzbee (b. 1848 in Alabama, m. Mary E (Mattie), d. 1911)
 Carter Kelly Buzbee dealt in real estate and "Fancy Groceries, etc./Chickens, Eggs, and Country Produce a Specialty" at 465 Auburn Ave., Atlanta.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

July 3, 1911, p. A2

JUSTICE BUSBEE

TAKEN BY DEATH

Merchant and Farmer Succumbs to a Long Illness

C. K. Busbee, justice of the peace, prominent merchant and farmer of South Bend, died yesterday at his residence on the McDonough road, near the federal prison, after a long illness.

He is survived by his wife and a number of relatives. He was 63 years old. The funeral services will be conducted at the residence on Monday morning by Rev. C. W. Daniel, and the interment will be at West View.

- k. Joshua Memory Buzbee (13 October 1849-11 November 1902) married (1st) Sara

Jane Treas on 6 October 1872.

Their children:

- (1) Rhoda Nancy Buzbee (5 June 1875-15 Aug. 1957) m. George W. Sisemore
- (2) William Edward Buzbee (b. 30 January 1876) m. Jane Sisemore
- (3) Roland Webster Buzbee (18 Aug. 1879-1 January 1972) m. Annie Parlee Norick.

Their children and members of the family:

- (a) Dallas Paul Buzbee (3 December 1902-29 April 1968) m. Golden Stephens
- (b) Vernon Vance Buzbee (b. 24 October 1904) m. Laura Mae Compton
- (c) Clarence Otis Buzbee (b. 19 November 1907) m. Velva Rose Mott
- (d) Walter Arnold Buzbee (b. 5 December 1910) m. Lessie Hart
- (e) Nellie Mae Buzbee & Ellie Rae Buzbee (b. 3 March 1913-d., 8, 17 March 1913)
- (f) Berlin Wilson Buzbee (b. 1916) m. Marie Ivy Eubanks on 3 September 1936

Their children:

- (1) Lessie Colene Buzbee (b. 20 August 1937)
- (2) Bessie Daphene Buzbee (b. 20 August 1937)
- (3) Billy Gene Buzbee (b. 6 January 1940)
- (4) Emmelene Buzbee (b. 6 January 1940)
- (5) Larry Don Buzbee (b. 11 January 1944)
- (g) Ralph W. Buzbee (22 January 1920-6 June 1937)
- (h) Foster daughter: Naomi Alpha Bankston (b. 22 August 1917)
- (i) Niece of Parlee Norick Buzbee: Daisy Latine Evans (b. 2 April 1914)

- (4) Mary Lorana Buzbee (b. 28 August 1881) m. Robert L. Henderson

- (5) Carter Kelly Buzbee (b. 14 February 1886-13 April 1978) m. (1st) Nerve Hawkins.

Their son:

- (a) Clyde Deward Buzbee (b. 11 November 1917-d. 16 September 1995) m. Minnie Pearl Lewis (b. 17 December 1922) on 5 November 1941. One daughter:

- (1) Marjorie Frances Buzbee (b. 3 November 1944), m Edward Smith on 18 December 1964, divorced February 1990. Two sons:

- (a) Steven Edward Smith (b. 9 August 1965) m. Heather Sue Sutton (b. 5 January 1967) on 9 August 1985. Their children:

- (1) Drew Jacob Smith (b. 9 October 1988)

- (2) Brooke Lauren Smith (b. 7 January 1994)

- (b) Joey Edwin Smith (b. 18 October 1967) m. Phyllis Louise Hula (b. 13 October 1966), on 7 June 1986. Two daughters:

- (1) Rachael Danielle Smith (b. 18 November 1989)

- (2) Emily Jane Smith (b.13 May 1994)

Carter Kelly Buzbee (b. 14 February 1886-13 April 1978) m. (2nd) Nettie Stockton. One son: (a) John Stockton. Carter Kelly Buzbee (b. 14 February 1886-13 April 1978) m (3rd) Dora Cannon. Carter Kelly Buzbee died 13 April 1978. He and his three wives are buried at the Friendship Cemetery, at the Five Mile Community. That is near the Drasco/Tumbling Shoals communities in the Ozarks area north of Little Rock. He, his third wife Dora, and his son, Clyde Deward Buzbee, were remembered by his granddaughter, Marjorie Frances Buzbee Smith:

CARTER KELLY BUZBEE and DORA BUZBEE BY MARJORIE BUZBEE SMITH

Grandpa Carter Kelly Buzbee outlived all 3 wives, and is buried by all three of them. He is between his first (Nerve Hawkins Buzbee) and third wife (Dora).

Dora Buzbee was the only grandmother I knew. She was very special. Dora loved to tell the story about her and Nerve being best friends growing up. She said she always loved "Cart" but it was okay for Nerve to marry him.

After Nerve died, she said that maybe one day she would have the chance to get him. Well...she did but had to wait through another wife (Nettie Stockton).

Dora had never married until she married Grandpa. I loved going to their house. I always wanted milk and cornbread when I went there.

They had a huge tree in the back yard and I always had to climb it. Years later, Dora had a stroke. It left her in a bad shape. Couldn't talk, walk or anything. Grandpa took very good care of her until the day she died.

Grandpa was a fun person; he love kids and to laugh and tell stories. Daddy (Clyde Deward Buzbee) was so much like him. Grandpa was bald on top, and so was daddy, only Grandpa had black hair and daddy had red hair and blue eyes.

CLYDE DEWARD BUZBEE

His mother (Nerve Buzbee) died when daddy was 11 months old. His other grandma, Rachael, and W. T. Hawkins raised him. Grandpa Carter Buzbee had to work and couldn't take care of a baby alone. As time went on, daddy grew up and that was the only home he knew.

Later, Grandpa married Nettie Hawkins. Daddy tried to live with them, but it just wasn't home. He said Nettie and Grandpa Carter Buzbee were as good to him as you could ask for, but it just wasn't home. One day Grandma Hawkins told Grandpa Buzbee they were going to have to decide which place this boy was to call home.

Grandpa Buzbee understood and said he knew that he wanted to live with them. He would visit Grandpa Buzbee, but Grandma and Grandpa Hawkins was home. He lived with them and was younger than their children and he was the last to leave home.

Grandma Rachael Hawkins must have been a strong woman. She was married first to a Davis, with three or four children by him. When her husband died, he was in one bed dying and she was in another bed giving birth. Then she married Grandpa Hawkins and they had five children of their own. A lady that was a friend died during child birth and grandma had just lost a baby so she took that baby and nursed him as her own. Sarah was the baby's name; she always said that Grandma was her mother. And they raised daddy also. How many of us could do that now? Makes me tired to think about it.

I don't know why we didn't know about all of you at Fordyce. All we knew was what Grandpa told us. Guess he didn't know either. For all these years we thought the Buzbee name was about gone. All we knew was the Buzbees in Oklahoma. If Daddy had known you all were that close, he would have been sitting on your doorstep.

MARJORIE (BUZBEE) SMITH

149 Smith Road
Tumbling Shoals, Arkansas 72581
501-362-2529

3 April 2009 / Letter to Richard E. Buzbee.

(6) Susan Elizabeth Buzbee (b. 8 February 1887) m. Walter Jeff Hester
Joshua Memory Buzbee married (2nd) Jenny Barneycastle 24 April 1900.
Their children:

(a) Willie Buzbee m. William N. Carlton (b. 6 July 1894) on 17 July 1916. Their children:

- (1) Howard Carlton m. Hazel Stevens. Two daughters: Sue, Kay.
- (2) Earl Carlton
- (3) Muriel Carlton

(b) Memory Buzbee

l. Mary Jane (Yuney) Buzbee (b. 25 September 1853 in Alabama, d. 11 July 1926),
m. Joseph Martin Morgan. Son William Kellie Morgan m. Stella Plummer.

m. Jerry Buzbee (b. Alabama)

n. Jacob Buzbee (b. Alabama) (?5 December 1860-21 May 1952)

(??) Jacob L. Busby (5 December 1860-21 May 1952), farmer, died in Richardson, Dallas County, Texas, of "respiratory failure, pneumonia, senility and arteriosclerosis". Widowed. Father: Jacob Busby, Tennessee; mother, Tennessee. Certificate signed by Mrs. Cecil Busby. Age: 91.)

Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death

(Family data provided by William Squires, Atlanta; Marie and Berlin Buzbee, Marlow, Okla., Marjorie Buzbee Smith, Tumbling Shoals, Arkansas, and others)

5. Jeremiah (Jerry) M. Buzbee (b. 1813, d. 3 May 1902)

Of the four sons of Jane and Jacob Buzbee, Sr., most is known about Jeremiah M. Buzbee, their youngest.

☆ Jeremiah served in two American wars, the Creek Indian Wars, and the Civil War.

☆ He secured the highest rank of any of the Buzbees recorded in the 19th century (though not the 17th, 18th, or 20th).

☆ He became a father for the 22nd time at age 73. He outlived two of his three wives.

FIRST MARRIAGE

Jeremiah was born in 1813 in Abbyville District, S. C. Twenty years later, on 22 December 1833, he married Alla T. A. Ellison in St. Clair County before Justice of the Peace Samuel Banks.

On 30 May 1836, Jeremiah enlisted in Capt. Patrick's company, of the Alabama Volunteers for the Creek Indian War. He signed up for three years, and described himself then as having grey eyes, auburn hair, florid complexion, and a farmer by trade. Height was 5'8". He was mustered in as a private, 19 June 1836, 18 miles below Ft. Mitchell. He was discharged the next month, on 31 July, at Montgomery, Ala.

From 1836 to 1842, he lived in St. Clair County, Ala.; from 1842 until 1844, at Talladega, Ala.; and from 1844 on, at Hissop, in Coosa County, Ala. He was listed as a blacksmith in the 1850 census.

Alla Ellison Buzbee died in November of 1852.


(One of his records which was later to be filed in government search for his Indian War pension, showed that Alla Ellison Buzbee died in Calhoun County, Arkansas. This is the area to which his brother, Joshua Buzbee and his wife Susan Moore Buzbee, had taken their six children only two years earlier, when Joshua and Susan sold property in Alabama and moved to the Calhoun-Dallas county area, Arkansas.)

CHILDREN OF FIRST MARRIAGE

The children of Jeremiah and Alla Ellison Buzbee included:

- a. Hall Hudson Buzbee (3 Oct. 1834-June 1913) m. Mary Elizabeth Arnold

In 1860, Hall H. Buzbee was 25, a farmer, with personal property worth \$300, on land adjacent to that of his mother and father, Jeremiah and Martha A. Buzbee, and the 8 children still left at home.

 Pvt. H. H. Buzbee, 27, left his Coosa County farm, and enlisted 18 March 1862 at Camp Stone, in Company G, 2nd Regiment, Alabama Cavalry. His enlistment was a week before his father Jeremiah Buzbee, 48, and fellow Coosa Countian T. L. Buzbee, 27, joined the regiment. T. L. Buzbee was recorded also as being 27 when he enlisted; Jeremiah Buzbee was recorded as being 48.

Pvt. H. H. Buzbee brought with him a \$225 horse, but would have to wait more than a year to get his pay check. At New Albany on 26 September 1863, he received \$192.80. Of that, \$96 was his pay and \$96.80 was upkeep for the horse. The pay transaction was witnessed by F. M. Allison (*H. H. Buzbee's uncle?*)

He was reported to have been sick in June of 1862, and detailed to Columbus, in June of 1863.

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES: via "footnote.com", compiled service records of Confederate Soldiers, Alabama. REB August 2010) (Also 1860 U. S. Census)


H. H. and Mary Elizabeth Arnold Buzbee had at least 4 children (from 1860 census, Coosa County, Ala. and Texas data):

- (1) William Bascum H. Buzbee (1 September 1854-16 December 1925)
Farmer, died of "arteriosclerosis, cerebral thrombosis,"
Clara, Wichita County, Texas. Father: Hudson Buzbee; mother:
Mary Arnold. Alabama. Age: 71.
Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death
- (2) Lewis L. Buzbee (b. 1856)
- (3) Elley Buzbee (b. 1858)
- (4) Joseph Ira Buzbee (3 September 1871-8 May 1953)
Farmer, died of "uremia, hypertrophy prostate," Rising
Star, Eastland County, Texas. Father: H. H. Buzbee; mother:
Mary Arnold. Married. Certificate signed by Elsie Buzbee.
Age: 81.
Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death

b. Joshua Buzbee (b. 1835 in Alabama)

c. Mary Buzbee (b. 1837 in Alabama, m. Aaron Carlton on 14 December 1854, d.
7 March 1872 in Cleburne County, Ark.)

The Carltons had at least three children, as recorded on the 1860 Census:
When the 1860 census was taken, Mary's younger brother, John Buzbee, was
living with them, along with "Lucy Carlton, 21." At the time, Aaron Carlton
was 24, Mary Buzbee Carlton 21. The Carltons were living between the
residences of the Turner and Memory families, and near those of her parents,
and older brother H. H. Buzbee.

 Pvt. Aaron Carlton enlisted 6 August 1862 at Montgomery, Ala., in
Company C, 53rd Alabama Partisan Rangers, received a \$50 bounty, and
served through the war. He signed the oath of allegiance, and was paroled 19
May 1865 at Montgomery, Ala. (*See "Murder" and Charlotte Buzbee, daughter
of Jacob Buzbee, Arkansas, 1877*). Carlton later moved to Oklahoma, and it
was there where he applied for a pension years later. The Carlton children (in
1860):

- (1) Laura Carlton (b. 1856)
- (2) Nancy Catherine Carlton (b. 29 November 1857, m. 28 September 1876 to James
Lafayette Treas, d. 26 October 1947).

Their children were: William Jasper Treas (b. 11 August
1882, Mary E. Treas (b. 3 July 1884), and Naomi Maybelle
Treas (b. 6 September 1890).


Naomi Maybelle Treas m. Allen Columbus (Lum) Smith
on 8 September 1910. One of their children was Charlene Smith
(b. 27 August 1927, who m. Dan Wayne McNeely 11 July 1950,
and who lived in Hutchinson, Kansas. Charlene was also
descended from Jacob Buzbee, Jr., the brother of Jeremiah
Buzbee.

(Family data provided from 1860 census, and by Charlene and
Dan McNeely, and Stanley G. Davis, 2001)

- (3) Jasper Carlton (b. 1859)

d. John E. Buzbee (b. 1840 in Alabama, d. 17 March 1912)

On the eve of the Civil War in 1860, John Buzbee, 20, was living with his
sister, Mary, her husband, Aaron Carlton, and the Carlton family in Coosa
County, where his father and family, and older brother, H. H. Buzbee, lived.
John was listed in the census of 1860 as a Farm Labourer who could neither read
nor write.

 Pvt. J. E. Buzbee enlisted in Company A, 2nd Regiment Georgia
Cavalry on 4 March 1862 at Cuthbert, Ga. Cuthbert is about 100 miles from
Coosa County, Alabama. Pvt. Busby was described as being 22, 5-8 in height,
blue eyes, light hair, light complexion. He received a \$50 bounty for enlisting,

and brought along a \$200 horse, which was described as being owned by “the inferior court of Randolph County.”

Pvt. Buzbee was captured in the fall of Vicksburg, and was held aboard the steamer “*Emerald*,” until exchanged for Yankee prisoner on 1 November 1862. He next was reported in the hospital at Augusta, Ga., at the muster of his battalion at the end of 1864.

John E. Buzbee died in the Confederate Home, Austin, Texas, on 17 March 1912. He was 72.

John E. Buzbee (1840-17 March 1912), widower, died of “uremia,” in Confederate Home, Austin, Travis County, Texas. His birthplace: Alabama. Age: 72.

Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death
(NATIONAL ARCHIVES: via “footnote.com”, compiled service records of Confederate Soldiers, Alabama. REB August 2010) 9Also 1860 U. S. Census)

Children:

(1) Fannie Buzbee m. Lewis

(2) James Andrew Buzbee (28 Dec. 1864-14 April 1902), m. (1st) ?, one son:

(a) James Buzbee,

James Andrew Buzbee (28 Dec. 1864-14 April 1902) m. (2nd) Mattie Jane Arnold (17 June 1872-16 February 1945). Their children:

(a) Lela Mae Buzbee (30 April 1894-10 July 1976) m. Wm. Trimble Spratling (15 January 1892-6 December 1975). Their children:

1. Laris Nell Spratling (b. 10 September 1921) m. Henry E. Priesmeyer (17 February 1922-16 July 1971). Their children:

a. Carol Priesmeyer (b. 14 February 1948) m. Roland L. Bronstad. Their children:

(1) Amanda Suzanne Bronstad (b. 30 January 1975) and

(2) Darin Michael Bronstad (b. 21 April 1977)

b. Henry Richard Priesmeyer (b. 22 January 1951) m. Margaret Marion. Their children:

(1) Matthew Harris Priesmeyer (b. 6 September 1977)

(2) Meredith Lee Priesmeyer (b. 24 February 1984)

2. William T. Spratling, Jr. (9 August 1922-11 December 1940)

(b) Maggie Lee Buzbee (b., d., 1895)

(c) Robert Otho Buzbee (11 August 1896-27 November 1962) m. Jessie Tatem (24 February 1891-10 July 1984). Their son:

1. Robert Owen Buzbee (26 June 1924-2002) m. Evelyn Pollock (d. 2002).

Robert O. and Evelyn F. Buzbee were killed in a Sunday afternoon car crash in 2002, when a DUI driver crossed four lanes of traffic and hit their car head-on. The cocaine-drugged felon was sentenced to 23 years in prison. The son of Robert O. And Evelyn Buzbee:

a. Kenneth Robert Buzbee (b. 5 November 1958) m. Carol Lynn Boldon. Divorced. Children:

(1) Samantha Renee Buzbee (b. 2 May 1990)

(2) Joshua Robert Buzbee (b. 25 July 1992)

(d) William Russell Buzbee (3 January 1898-5 October 1981) m. Inez Jenkins (8 February 1902-18 July 1986). Their children:

1. Jocelyn Buzbee (b. 23 June 1922) m. Randolph H. Lewis. Their children:

a. Lynne Lewis (b. 8 March 1949) m. Charles P. Goertz

b. Lauren Lewis (b. 18 June 1951) m. (1st) Darrell Barker, (2nd) Gunar Mezaraups

2. Jack Russell Buzbee (b. 15 June 1925)

(e) Grace Obero Buzbee (7 January 1899-30 April 1982) m. (1st) Earl Sessions and

(2nd) Clarence Adams (1 January 1905-20 December 1985).

Children:

1. Clyde Earl Sessions (b. 10 May 1921)

2. Carolyn Sessions (b. 25 October 1922) m. Alfred Kimbell

3. Joe Bob Sessions (b. 17 October 1925) m. (1st) Phyllis Wariner, (2nd) Anne Mertz.

(f) Ouida Caroline Buzbee (b. 16 March 1900).

e. Sarah J. Buzbee (b. 1840 in Alabama)

f. Josephine Buzbee (b. 1843 in Alabama)

g. Martha M. Buzbee (b. 1845 in Alabama)

h. Susan F. (Sue) Buzbee (b. 1847 in Ala., m. Johnson, lived, Romney, Tex.

SECOND MARRIAGE

Jeremiah married again, in 1854. His second wife was Martha Ann Scott. In 1860 the value of their land was put at \$1,000 and the personal property at \$400, relatively significant amounts for the times. Two years later, he began his second American war.



2nd Lieutenant Jeremiah Buzbee left a large family at home in Coosa County and enlisted, 26 March 1862, in the 2nd Regiment, Alabama Cavalry, for a 3-year period in Capt. Ashley's company. Newly-elected Lt. Buzbee brought along a horse that was worth \$325. He received his first payroll check on 31 May 1862 when he was paid \$270 for 3 months, 11 days of service, at \$90 per month.

However, back home, his family was "helpless." He had to resign:

Camp of the 2nd Car. Regmt, Ala Vol
Hall's Station, Baldwin Co., Ala

Sir:

I have the honor to tender my resignation as 2 Lieut. of Co. G, 2nd Ala. Cavalry in the provisional army of the confederate States and respectfully request that my resignation be accepted.

The helpless Situation of my family and the condition of my affairs at home coupeld with my advanced age renders my presence indispensibel.

My resignation is immediate and unconditional.

J. Buzbee
2nd Lieut., 2nd
Ala Cav Regmt.

To
S. Cooper
A & Inspector Genl,
Richmond,
Va.

At the time, Jeremiah and Martha Ann Scott Buzbee would have been tending to about 12 children at home. His resignation was accepted by regimental officers and forwarded to the Secretary of War in Richmond, where his request was approved 30 October 1862.

He was 48, and was succeeded by F. M. Allison (*a relative of his then-deceased first wife, Allie Ellison?*)

FIRST LIEUTENANT BUZBEE RETURNS

Within two years, however, Jeremiah and Martha Ann Buzbee resolved the problems at home, and Jeremiah returned at least to the Reserves, and this time as a First Lieutenant.

At age 50, he was enrolled in Capt. Logan's Company of the Alabama Mounted Reserves at Rockford, Ala. The date was 25 July 1864, and Jeremiah still listed his home as Coosa County. He also reported that he had blue eyes, dark hair, and a dark complexion at a height of 6 feet.

Martha Ann Scott Buzbee died 15 May 1884.

CHILDREN OF SECOND MARRIAGE

Their children:

a. Lucy L. Buzbee (b. 1854 in Alabama)

b. Sampson W. H. Buzbee (7 August 1856-5 May 1945), m. Eliza Pinson. Children included:

(1) John Wesley Buzbee (11 January 1882-9 November 1935)

Feed store owner, died at Pampa, Gray County, Texas. "Heart disease."

Father: S. W. Buzbee; mother: Penson. Wife: Addie Buzbee, Pampa, Texas. Age: 53.

Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death

(2) Heywood Buzbee (7 February 1889-7 February 1934)

Farmer, died at Happy, Swisher County, Texas, of "acute indigestion, paralysis of heart from pressure." He had been born in Alabama. Father: Sam Buzbee, Alabama; mother: Pinson, Alabama. Married. Certificate signed by Mrs. Allie Busbee. Age: 45.

Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death

(3) Mack Buzbee (24 November 1895-5 April 1950)

Superintendent of Water Works, died at Merkel, Taylor County, Texas, of 'coronary occlusion, angina pectoris.' Father: W. H. Buzbee, Alabama; mother: Eliza Pinson, Alabama. Age 54.

Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death

c. T. (Thompson) J. Buzbee and

d. Ellie P. Buzbee (6 December 1859)

e. J. C. (Jeremiah Clements) Buzbee (b. 11 January 1861) m. Lucy Ida White (b. 13 October 1861) in 1884 in Alabama.

A farmer. He died 26 January 1936, of broncho-pneumonia, heart disease, senility and hypertension, in El Paso. Widow, Lucy Ida White Buzbee, died 13 November 1948, Brady, Tex., at age 87.

(Some data from Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death)

Their children included:

(1) Huie L. Buzbee (b. 1886 in Alabama) m. Willie May --. Their children:

- (a) Cecil Buzbee (b. 1908 in Texas)
- (b) Lillian Buzbee (b. 1909 in Texas)
- (c) Inez Buzbee (b. 1911 in Texas)
- (d) Corine Buzbee (b. 1913 in Texas)
- (e) Jerome Buzbee (b. 1915 in Texas)
- (f) Jewell Buzbee (b. 1918 in Texas)

(2) Martha J. (Jenny) Buzbee (b. 1893 in Alabama)

(3) Evie Buzbee (b. 1896 in Alabama)

(4) Zebulum B. Buzbee (9 February 1897-20 November 1957)

Farmer, died at Waco, McLennan County, Texas, of two years of "coronary heart disease." Father: J. C. Buzbee, Alabama; mother: Ida White, Alabama. Had been in Texas 3 years. Married. Mrs. Muriel? Buzbee signed the certificate. Age: 60.

Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death

(5) Robert Clarence Busby (b. 1899 in Jewett, Tex.) m. Ruby T. Wilkerson (1915-1993).

He changed the spelling of his name. He died 12 July 1971, age 71.

Children:

(a) Ida Maude Busby (b. 1941) m. (1st) James Lloyd Lamp. Their children:

- 1. Dawn Lee Lamp (b. 1962)
- 2. Jeri Lynn Lamp (b. 1964) who m. Doug Gonzales in 1985
- 3. Lloyd Lamp, Jr., (b. 1970)

Ida Maude Busby m. (2nd) Norman Olson (b. 1944). Son:

- 1. Erik Bradley Olson (b. 1974).
- (b) Coy Lee Busby (b. 1944)
- (c) Jerry Clifford Busby (b. 1946, d. 1993)

(6) Otis (Otdes) Buzbee (b. 1904 in Texas)

f. W. M. Buzbee, and

g. J. M. Buzbee (b. 10 August 1863)

h. W. S. Buzbee (b. 2 September 1867).

THIRD MARRIAGE---AND ANOTHER DAUGHTER

Jeremiah married a third time. On 12 July 1885, at Hissop, he married a 31-year-old widow, Susan Louvinie (May) Turner (*daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth May, Coosa County, Ala., age 5, at the census of 1860?*). Susan's first husband had died on 1 May 1883.

Susan Louvinie and Jeremiah Buzbee had a daughter:

a. Elsie (*Elcey, as Jeremiah spelled it*) V. Buzbee (b. 29 October 1886).

Jeremiah was 73 years old when Elsie was born. She would have been 52 years younger than her half brother, Hall Hudson Buzbee. Jeremiah then was described as being a farrier and a blacksmith, with blue eyes, dark hair, and a height of 5' 8".

*This is as correct a statement as I can give,
unless you want to no (know) how menney children
I have in all, living and dead, I have not menney---
only 22 in round numbers.....Yours with respect,*

Jeremiah M. Buzbee

'ONLY' 22 CHILDREN

Long after his service as a private in the Creek Indian War, Jeremiah applied for a newly-approved federal pension. In his 8 February 1893 application, he listed the names of his children from his second and third marriages, and recorded for posterity the fact that he didn't "have many" children. Only 22. At that time, he also stated that 13 of his children were living.

Jeremiah's petition was witnessed by J. M. Buzbee, Kellyton, Ala. (*his son, b. 10 August 1863?*).

He died, 3 May 1902, at Hissop in Coosa County, having been a recipient for more than nine years of his \$8 a month pension for his Indian War services. Susan Louvinie, 48, filed her Indian War widow's pension request 5 June 1902. The pension was approved 14 August 1902. Her lawyer was John S. Duffie (*Relative or close friend?*), Washington, D. C.

*"Coltham Co. Arkansas, and I married Martha Ann Buzbee
in 1841 in Coosa County Ala. she died May 10. at Hissop
J. S. Duffie whose marriage name was May"*
*She offered further says that as to the name marriage
of said Jerry Buzbee was as to the death of his said second
wife, as human beings are not the survivors of her name
Jeremiah Buzbee*

(Many **Jeremiah Buzbee** family lineage details were compiled by Ida Reno, 1007 Manor Dr., Victoria, Tex. 77901; and Berlin and Marie Buzbee, Rt. 3, Box 224, Marlow, Oklahoma, and provided to kin at their Buzbee reunions. Other data was generated by research into Department of the Interior, bureau of pensions, 19 January 1893 for Jeremiah's handwritten application; the Indian War pension application by Louvinie Buzbee 5 June 1902; the National Archives, for Civil War data on 2nd Lt. and 1st Lt. Jeremiah Buzbee, 2nd Alabama Cavalry; the U. S. Census; and Texas State Board of Health, Death Certificates.)

(Stanley Gerald Davis, 3155 Larch Lane, Jackson, Mo. 63769, has compiled a detailed record of seven generations of the family, from **Jacob Buzbee**, with emphasis on the family line from Jacob Buzbee, Sr., to Jacob Buzbee, Jr., to Emeline Buzbee m. Wade Hampton Smith, to Sarah Smith m. William Anson Spinks, to Zillie Spinks m. John Turner Davis, his parents.)

Susan Louvinie Buzbee lived on for 31 years, and died at the age of 79 at Alpine, Ark., 30 November 1933. At that time, she had been receiving \$27 a month widow's pension for Jeremiah's Indian War service of nearly a century before. In addition, the state of Arkansas paid her a widow's pension for his Confederate service.



MOST OF THE SOUTHERN BUZBEE SOLDIERS were privates, and most survived the Civil War. At least eight did not:



Pvt. Reuben W. May, a grandson of **Jacob and Jane Buzbee**, was killed in action 3 May 1863, in the Battle at Chancellorsville, Va. He was in Company B, 12th Regiment, Alabama Infantry, and was one of 1,665 Confederate soldiers killed in an overall battle that left a total of 30,000 Americans wounded, killed or missing in action. Pvt. May died a few hours after famed Gen. Stonewall Jackson had been accidentally and fatally shot at Chancellorsville.



Pvt. Martin V. Buzbee, another grandson of **Jacob and Jane Buzbee**, enlisted in Capt. Gamble's Company, Frazer's Regiment, Alabama Volunteers 22 February 1862 in Jasper, Walker County, Ala. He appears to have gotten in some trouble in late December 1862, as he was reported to have been subjected to a court-martial while in Gen. Bragg's Army of Tennessee, Company F, 28th Alabama Regiment. His widow, Jane C. Buzbee, applied for a settlement with the Confederate War Department on 22 July 1864.



Pvt. B. M. Busby, of Company C, 10th Alabama Infantry regiment, was wounded and died at a Receiving and Forwarding hospital, Dunlop Farm, near Petersburg, Va., 31 July 1864. An inventory of his effects showed that he was carrying \$3 in Confederate currency. Pvt. B. M. Busby was the second Busby to have died while a member of Company C, 10th Alabama.



Pvt. Michael Busby had enlisted 4 June 1861 at Montevallo, Ala., in Company C, 10th Alabama Infantry, and was a road maker and wood chipper. He died of meningitis 1 January 1862. Another Busby, Leroy Busby, had enlisted at the same time, in the same company, in 1861. Pvt. Leroy Busby was captured at Gettysburg, 2 July 1863, and survived to be exchanged by the Yankees in January 1864 at Point Lookout, Maryland.



Pvt. Martin J. P. Busby, 18, enlisted at Talladega, and was mustered into Capt. Samuel's Company D, 30th Regiment, Alabama Infantry in 1862. He was captured at Champion Hill, by the U. S. Army of the Tennessee and sent as a prisoner of war to Memphis 25 May 1863. Sick, he was "exchanged," on 4 July 1863, but transferred from the hospital at Ft. Delaware to the U. S. hospital at Chester, Pa., on 25 July 1863. He died at the hospital 2 August 1863 of "*febris typhoidis*," typhoid fever. Pvt. Busby was buried in grave 103, Chester cemetery.



Pvt. Jacob Busby, in the 14th Alabama Infantry, was sent to the hospital 22 August 1862. He died there in November 1862. Chronic diarrhea.



Pvt. J. W. Busby, Company C, 20th South Carolina Cavalry, was admitted 7 April 1862 to Chimborazo Hospital No. 1, Richmond, with typhoid fever. He died the next day.



Pvt. G. S. Busby, Company A, 3rd Regiment, South Carolina, was admitted in early August 1862 to the General Hospital, Staunton, Va., with typhoid fever. He died 28 August 1862.

HERE ARE SNAPSHOTS of some of the other Buzbees throughout the South during the terrible war years:

DYSENTERY in ARKANSAS

Camp hygiene was a danger greater than Yankee bullets to two Arkansas Buzbees near Little Rock in 1862. Sgt. John E. Buzbee and Pvt. Levi S. Buzbee had enlisted at Benton, in June of 1862, and each served in Company D, Cocke's Regiment of the Arkansas Infantry. Each caught dysentery in November of 1862.

For Sgt. John E. Buzbee, the affliction was so serious that the medical board told him that his recovery as a civilian would be "distant and uncertain." Pvt. Levi Buzbee was lucky: He recovered sufficiently in a month-long furlough to his home in Saline County that he was able to return to the regiment, and serve at least until February of 1864. Pvt. Levi Buzbee was a musician.

Sgt. John E. Buzbee's certificate:

<p style="text-align: center;">ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY FOR DISCHARGE</p> <p>WE DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That we have carefully examined the said John S. Buzbee of Captain Walter Watkins Company, and find him incapable of performing the duties of a Soldier because of ... of two months duration dependent on chronic hepatitis ...from which a recovery is distant and uncertain.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Albert Dunlap, Surgeon, A.C.A. W. W. Walker, Surgeon, A.C.A.</p>

Sgt. John E. Buzbee was discharged at Little Rock on 27 December 1862, under orders from Maj. G. H. Hill, commanding the post.

Pvt. Levi S. Buzbee's application:

<p>Private L. S. Buzbee of Co. D., Johnson's Regt. having applied for a certificate of disability upon which to found an application for Furlough; We do certify that we have carefully examined said Soldier and find him unable to perform Military duty because of debility and diarrhea symptoms of Dysentery; We further certify that in our opinion said Soldier will be unable to resume his duties for the period of Thirty (30) days, & respectfully recommend that a furlough for that length of time be granted him, to enable him to visit his home in Saline County Arkansas</p> <p style="text-align: center;">General Hospital St. John's College Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 24th 1862</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">V. White, Surgeon Albert Dunlap, Surgeon W. R. Walker, Surgeon Medical Examining Board</p>
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SNAKE BITE in MISSISSIPPI

Pvt. J. J. Buzbee had to check in to Ross Hospital in Mobile, Ala., on 23 March 1865, because of a snake bite.

Buzbee, attached to Company H, 1st Regiment, Mississippi Artillery, was promptly returned to duty, however. He rejoined the troops on 3 April 1865, just in time for the end of the war.

SHOT IN THE CHEST in VIRGINIA

Pvt. O. L. Buzby was shot in the chest, and admitted to General Hospital No. 8 (St. Charles Hospital), Richmond, Va., on 28 September 1862. He was treated until 10 October 1862, when he was furloughed. He was attached to Company K, 2nd Battalion, South Carolina.

WOUNDED in TWO BATTLES in TENNESSEE

Pvt. J. (Jno.) W. Busby, enlisted 11 June 1861 in Memphis. Company B, 44th Regiment, Mississippi. He was in the front line on 31 December 1862 as Chalmer's Brigade charged at Murfreesboro, Tenn. Pvt. Busby was severely wounded, treated at the hospital, Rome, Ga., and returned to duty.

Then, on 20 September 1863, he was shot again. This time in his shoulder at the battle of Chickamauga (*River of Death*), a major Confederate victory. Busby was treated at the hospital at Forsyth, Ga., and furloughed to recover at home.

While he was at his home, he was captured by the Yankees on 20 November 1863 at Coahoma County, Mississippi. He was exchanged on 31 October 1864, and survived the war. He signed his end-of-war parole at Holly Springs, Mississippi, on 11 July 1865.

FEBRIS REMITTUS (Malaria) in GEORGIA

Pvt. James Buzbee, from Coosa County, Ala., was diagnosed with “febris remittus” when he was taken to Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, Ga., on 19 October 1864, soon after he had enlisted on 12 July 1864 in Fulton County, Ga. Pvt. Buzbee was attached to Capt. E. D. Baxter’s company, Tennessee Light Artillery, and after his dismissal from the hospital, continued with that company. He didn’t get paid that year, but he did survive the war. He was paroled at Montgomery, Ala., on 19 May 1865.

Febris remittus was the diagnosis given in the 1800s to fever victims whose symptoms included sharp variations in fever levels, with delays in getting body temperature back to normal. Quinine would have been the medication for chronic cases (malaria.)

<p style="text-align: center;">HEADQUARTERS 16TH ARMY CORPS OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, Montgomery, Ala., May 19th 1865 I, the undersigned J. H. Busby, Pvt., Baxter’s Batt (Tenn), Johnson’s Army, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR that I will not bear arms against the United States of America, or give any information or do any military duty whatever, until regularly exchanged as a prisoner of war.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">J. H. Busby</p> <p>DESCRIPTION: Height, 5 feet, 4 inches. Hair, light. Eyes, blue. Complexion, fair. i certify that the above parole was given by me on the date above given. BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL A. J. SMITH. J. A. Sexton Captain/2nd Ill., and assistant Provost Marshal.</p>

WOUNDED, CAPTURED at ANTIETAM

Pvt. Tillmon Busby was wounded and captured at the battle of Antietam, and then paroled by his captors in the Army of the Potomac so he could get treated at a Southern hospital. Taken to Ft. McHenry, Maryland after the engagement, he was paroled on 17 October 1862, and permitted to go to Ft. Monroe, Va., to be exchanged for a captured Yankee soldier.

Pvt. Busby was treated for his forearm wound at Hospital #4, Richmond, Va. He was attached to Regiment 15, South Carolina.

FEBRIS INTERMITTENS (Swamp fever) in VIRGINIA

Cpl. R. D. Busby enlisted 1 June 1862 in Sevier County, Ark., and mustered with Portlock’s Regiment, Arkansas Infantry. He was elected corporal on 16 August, and paid soon thereafter, by paymaster J. J. Busby. (*Two years later, J. J. Busby was identified as a Major in the Trans-Miss Department, of the Army commanded by Gen. E. Kirby Smith.*)

On 11 January 1863, he was captured at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, with Company A, 24th Regiment, Arkansas Infantry. He was paroled at Camp Douglas, Ill, 3 April 1863, and delivered at City Point, Va., on 16 April 1863, suffering from “Febris Intermittens” (swamp fever). He was treated at General Hospital, Farmville, Va., and returned to duty on 15 May 1863. He was listed on muster rolls through April of 1864, though once more sick.

HYDROCELE in SOUTH CAROLINA

Pvt. Daniel Busby, about 17, enlisted at the same time in South Carolina with William Busby, 18, at Camp Butler, South Carolina. The date was 10 September 1861, each having traveled about 30 miles to enlist. Pvt. Daniel Busby reported that he was sick in December of 1862, but by 1 September 1863, he had to be treated at Jackson General Hospital, and later General Hospital No. 8, Richmond. The affliction was “hydrocele,” a serious accumulation of fluid around a testicle. He was returned to duty.

Pvt. William Busby, 18, attached to A. P. West’s Co., 14th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, also was treated at Richmond Hospital. He was admitted on 14 January 1863, and returned to duty, 3 March 1863.

DIARRHEA, OPHTHALMIA in VIRGINIA

Pvt. John Busby, Company C, 10th Battalion, Georgia, was treated for diarrhea at Chimborazo Hospital No. 2, Richmond from 19 March 1863 until he was returned to duty on 23 March. He was treated for ophthalmia, an inflammation of the eye, at General Hospital, Richmond, from 21 June 1864 until 24 June 1864.

ESCAPES from HOSPITAL in VIRGINIA

Pvt. William Busby, a cart driver throughout 1863 and 1864 in Regiment 20, South Carolina Volunteers, had to be hospitalized twice. On 11 June 1864, he was treated for swamp fever and returned to duty on 27 June 1864. He was back in Jackson Hospital, Richmond, by 17 February 1865. It was there that he was officially captured as the war drew to a close in April 1865. He didn't stick around to surrender, however. He escaped 4 May 1865. He had served since his enlistment 24 December 1861 at Lexington.

WOUNDED at SPOTTSYLVANIA in VIRGINIA

Sgt. John H. Busby, 24 (28) was severely wounded in the great battle at Spottsylvania Courthouse, 10 May 1864, but survived---when some 30,000 of his fellow Americans died in an epic clash between the armies of Lee and Grant.

Sgt. Busby had enlisted 4 August 1861 at Jacinto, Mississippi, in Company E, 26th Mississippi Regiment. After his injuries on 10 May, he was treated at General Hospital, Howard's Grove, Richmond, until 24 September 1864, when he returned to duty. He remained with his regiment until formally captured at Hatcher's Run on 2 April 1865, with his release from the war, 9 June 1865.

WOUNDED as WAR WAS ENDING, VIRGINIA

Pvt. Thomas Buzbee enlisted 8 October 1864 at Covington, Ala., in Company G, 12th Alabama Infantry, and almost made it through the war without injury. However, he was admitted to General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, on 27 March 1865, and then transferred to the Confederate States of America General Hospital, Farmville, Va., on 2 April 1865. Four days later, he was transferred to the hospital at Danville, Va. He may have required scalp surgery, according to the surgeon's notations.

DYSPEPSIA, FLU, FRACTURE, SURGERY

Pvt. W. A. C. Busbee enlisted 1 August 1861, at Auburn, Ala., in Company K, 14th Regiment, Alabama Infantry. He was 18, and within 6 months was in the hospital. He was admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 4, Richmond, with "dyspepsia," an intestinal disorder that kept him confined until 5 March 1862. With his 5th Brigade near Richmond, he was wounded in an engagement that extended from 26 June to 1 July 1862. He suffered a compound fracture of the femur and was treated at General Hospital No. 13, Richmond.

Then, on 20 February 1863, he was admitted to General Hospital No. 21, with what may have been injuries that required scalp surgery, according to surgical notes. Thereafter, he suffered from the flu in late 1863.

Finally, he was retired from service and placed on the invalid corps list, 5 April 1864, and received his pay. \$133.53. By then, he was 21.

CAPTURED, PROMOTED, DESCRIBED

MANY OTHER BUZBEES were involved in the war. Some included:

Cpl. Nathaniel Busby, 23, Company E, 26th Mississippi Infantry, captured at Fort Donelson, 16 February 1862

Pvt. Nathan Busby, 31, Company D, 32nd Regiment, Texas Cavalry, was mustered in 7 May 1872 at San Antonio. At the end of war, he was paroled at Brenham, Texas.

Sellers Busby, 25, of St Louis, set out to join the Southern Army, but was captured before he got far enough south, and imprisoned back in St. Louis. After six months, he pleaded for release by admitting what he had done, but that he now was "heartily sick" of prison. At the trial, the officers ruled that he had been a "guerilla under Boone in the St. Louis District," but that he would held until 1 March 1863 and released under \$1,000 bond. Busby agreed to the terms.

Pvt. Julius R. Busbee, Company C, Bass' Regiment, Texas Cavalry, captured; paroled at Fayetteville, Ark., 29 October 1862.

Pvt. Jasper L. Busby, Co. I, 5th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, was regimental wagon driver. He survived, and was paroled at end of war, 19 May 1865.

Pvt. Jack Busby, Company C, 10th Battalion, Georgia Infantry, was sick in hospital in June 1864, but back on duty in September 1864.

Pvt. J. S. Busby and **Pvt. Samuel S. Busby** went home to Lawrence County, Tenn., as the war wound down in 1865, from their 19th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry assignments. Pvt. J. S. Busby was described as having Fair complexion, brown hair, hazel eyes with a height of 5-5. Pvt. Samuel S. Busby was described as having Fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, at height of 5-6.5.

Pvt. W. J. Buzbee, Company B, 3rd Mississippi Cavalry, was described in

1864, as being: 18, 5-foot-10, with blue eyes, light hair, florid complexion, and a farmer.

Pvt. Lewis Busby, Company C, 20th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, enlisted 24 December 1861 at Lexington. He was reported sick at home in April of 1862. (See also, "All Lewis Busby Wanted Was Peace.")

Pvt. J. L. Buzbee enlisted 4 June 1861 at Talladega, Ala., in Company E, 10th Regiment, Alabama Infantry and served steadily as a teamster throughout at least the period 1861-1863.

Pvt. J. P. Buzbee, Company C, 53rd Regiment, Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted 29 July 1862, was counted at muster as late as December of 1863, but during early 1863 was sent to hospital in Montgomery, and "not heard from since," through late 1863.

Pvt. Pleasant Busby, Company K, 20th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry served the entire war successfully. He enlisted 31 December 1861 at Lexington, made numerous muster reports, and surrendered at war's end at Augusta, Ga. He was paroled 24 May 1865.

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES via "www. footnote.com, "Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Alabama and other states, compiled 1903-1927 documenting the period 1861-1865." REB August 2010)



TWO GEORGIA BUZBEES and BUSBYS in OTHER STATES joined the Union Army. Each of the Georgia Buzbees served in Company E, 1st Regiment, Florida Cavalry, at a camp at Barrancas, Florida.

'DASTARDLY REBEL CAVALRY'

Cpl. William Buzbee was 31 when he joined the company at Barrancas on 26 April 1864. William was a shoemaker, native of Macon, Ga., and recorded as having grey eyes, dark hair and complexion, standing 5-11. He was enlisted as a private, with a bounty payment of \$100 still due.

On 20 August 1864, he was promoted to corporal, and was engaged in three combat skirmishes 15 and 17 December 1864, soon after he had to confront serious problems on the home front. The Confederate Cavalry had attacked his family and home:

Camp, 1st Regt Fla. Cav. Vols. Barrancas, Fla, Dec. 10th 1864
To: C. Monten 1st Lieut and Adgt 1st Fla. Cav. vols. Sir
I respectfully ask that a furlough be granted for five days to Corporal William Buzbee of Co. E 1st Regt, Fla cav, for the purpose of bringing his wife and children to this point, who are now destitute of subsistence owing to the confederate cavalry whom lately destroyed all of his property and taken from his family all their provisions and means of support and are now living upon the kindness and generosity of their neighbours the aforesaid family is living on Wolfe Creek Bay 20 miles distance from Barrancas therefore his journey there and back could be made in perfect safety and relieve his family from hunger caused by the dastardly Reble cavalry and hoping that the Lieut Col cmdg. Regt 1st Fla cav will give this his earliest consideration and grant the above request.
I remain very respectfully Your Obedient Servt. FRANCIS LYONS Capt. cmdg. Co: E, 1st Fla. cav. vol

Cpl. Buzbee's record shows he received one furlough while on active duty, and that he was "sick at home" in February 1865. After the end of the war, he was mustered out, at Tallahassee, 17 November 1865.

LIVER, HEART, TUBERCULOSIS

Pvt. Elisha Buzbee was 29 when he joined his Company, 28 June 1864. A native of Houston, Ga., he was a farmer, and was recorded as having dark eyes, hair and complexion, standing 5-10. He was credited with \$300 upon enlistment.

Within a year, he was hospitalized with serious liver, heart and lung problems. He was discharged from the hospital and the Army, 12 May 1865, with a finding that he suffered from a "disease of Liver and lower lobe of Right Lung with indications of Tubercle."

The surgeon added a note that Elisha "can never recover" from the disease.

WOUNDED at ANTIETAM

Cpl. Charles Busby, 22, who had enlisted at Philadelphia in the Delaware Infantry, was wounded in the thigh and face at Antietam, 17 September 1862. He was treated at U. S. General Hospital, Frederick, Maryland. He was in and out of hospitals during the war, but he was in big trouble within 5 months of his Antietam injuries: He was charged with desertion, tracked down and brought back to face a general court-martial in October 1863.

In the trial, he pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charge. The officers found him guilty of the lesser charge of being AWOL, and sentenced him to loss of pay for 6 weeks and the payment of the \$30 charge that had to be paid to the man who found him. No longer a corporal, Pvt. Busby was returned to duty, but mustered out, at Wilmington, 1 July 1864, after the continuing illnesses.

SPITTING BLOOD, DIARRHEA

Pvt. Zebulon Busby, of the 10th Missouri Infantry, was discharged at Jackson, Tenn., on 24 August 1864 after continued "spitting blood, diarrhea."

"He may get well, but it is doubtful," the surgeon reported. Busby was 35.

TUBERCULOSIS

Pvt. Hector L. Busby, 25, joined the Kentucky Infantry 20 September 1861, but by mid July 1862, he was in bad shape. He was diagnosed with *Phthisis pulmonais* and discharged at Nashville.

Likewise, Pvt. Hamilton Busby, 21, a school teacher from Pendleton, Ohio, was able to serve only two years because of tuberculosis, as well as hepatitis. He was discharged in Tennessee 21 June 1863.

JUST TOO OLD

Sgt. Josiah Busby was just too old. When the surgeon examined him in 1862, he concluded that Josiah was over age, and "ought not to have been enlisted." Josiah was 58, and discharged 28 September 1862.

OTHER BUSBYS

Pvt. Levi Busby, 19, of Jackson, Alabama, was captured by the Confederates, and released at the end of the war, from Cape Girardeau, Mo. Pvt. Martin Busby, 18, a cabinetmaker from Franklin, Tenn., with U. S. Volunteers. Pvt. Isaac M. Busby, 20, Kentucky Cavalry; Pvt. Valentine Busby, 22, Kentucky Cavalry; Pvt. Sheppard Busby, 26, farmer, Tennessee, in Missouri Volunteers. 1st Sgt. William H. Busby, 22, Kentucky Infantry; Pvt. Thomas Busby, 28, who enlisted at Mt. Vernon, Md., in Missouri Cavalry; Pvt. Eldridge Busby, 28, carpenter born in Kentucky, U. S. Volunteers. Two joined the U. S. Navy on 26 January 1864. They were John Busby, 24, and Leroy Busby, 21, both of Alabama.

AND SOME GOT IN TROUBLE....WITH THE RULES

Pvt. James M. Busby, 19, enrolled 6 November 1863 at Chillicothe, Mo., and by early 1865 had been court-martialed for desertion. He was found guilty on the lesser charge of having been AWOL, and was fined a month's pay. He stayed in the service, however, and was discharged 1 January 1866.

Pvt. Samuel E. Busby, 37, deserted 20 November 1861 from the Delaware Infantry.....and his command started looking for him with a bill. If found, he was expected to pay \$3.25 for a pair of pants, 1.92 for two shirts, 96 cents for two drawers, \$7.75 for an overcoat and \$3.50 for a blanket.

Pvt. Madison J. Busby, 19, a farmer, of Richland, South Carolina, served from 1864 to the end of the war and was mustered out....but was served a bill at that time for \$2.90 for damage he had caused to property of several men.

Pvt. Josiah Busby, 21, Tennessee farmer, was mustered out of the Missouri Infantry 14 October 1864, having been under arrest at Columbus, Kentucky 26 October 1863.

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES via "www. footnote.com," "Union Soldiers Service Records".
REB August 2010)

ALL LEWIS BUSBY WANTED WAS PEACE

UNION Gen. William T. Sherman's giant army slashed, burned and looted its way through the heart of the South in its March to the Sea to end the war in 1865.

Along the way, the army swept over the 95-acre farm of Lewis and Mary Jane Busby in South Carolina, and after it left to march further south, the Busbys' food was gone, too. Lewis Busby had to dig through the debris left behind by the Union soldiers to retrieve discarded heads of his butchered hogs so he could feed his family.

The Yankees had left the Busbys with no corn, cows, pigs, flour, bacon or potatoes. *(Busby's actions were similar to those of a few years earlier in Arkansas, when great-grandmother Permelia Ratliff (Buzbee) followed Yankees to retrieve her quilts.)*

Busby, 45 at the time, had lived his life near Spring Hill in Lexington County, and said that his loss from the looting had a value of \$959, while the war itself had cut the value of his farm in half. He told how the war had come to him:



In the fall of the year 1864, I was conscripted in the Confederate Army and served for eight weeks. While conscripted, I was placed on guard at Florence over Union soldiers who were prisoners of war. At that time there were several thousand Union prisoners in the "stockade."

HANGED YANKEES BY THEIR THUMBS

My feeling toward the Unioners was such that if at any time I could have let any of them escape, I would have done so. This feeling of mine was not in consequence of the cause they had been fighting for, but was owing to the bad treatment they received in the stockade. They did not give them enough to eat, and when they misbehaved in any way, they were tied up by the thumbs and made to suffer terribly.

The Union prisoners suffered greatly from want of food. I did not give them any food, I had nothing to give them. I had enough to eat. I done tolerably well.

I do not know whether I would have been allowed to give any of my own food to the Union soldiers. I never tried.

When I was on guard, I would not allow the Union prisoners to talk to me. I motioned them to go back over the line; some of them asked me if they could come over the line and speak to me. I told them it was not allowed, and they never did come to me, or say what they wanted to. I never tried to do anything for them, you see I couldn't. I might have been reported or punished for it.

I did not care about the success of the Union or Confederate Army. I only wanted peace.

16 FEBRUARY 1865: SOLDIERS CAME

The first Union soldiers from General Sherman's army came to my house on Thursday evening, but took nothing. Next morning, Friday the 17th of February, three or four soldiers came about eight o'clock. They asked for meat and took two or three pieces from my smoke house. Other soldiers came while they were taking the bacon and they all took what they could carry. The smoke house was filled with soldiers. I could not tell the quantity each man took.

I was at my house when the Union soldiers first came on Friday morning and remained there all that day and night. On the following day, (Saturday) about ten o'clock in the morning, I was told by the soldiers as soon as they came to my house that I would have to go with them to the Union camp and be paroled.

I objected to going but they insisted and I went with two of the soldiers and was paroled at the Union camp, about one mile distant from my house and returned about three o'clock, after an absence of five hours.

On my return, the soldiers were at my house taking all kinds of property.

THEY TOOK IT ALL

I asked the soldiers to leave me some bacon, and they said, no; they said they wanted it all.

The corn was removed in army wagons; the fodder, bacon, flour, potatoes, fowls, etc., were all carried on the horses. The flour they put in bags and pillow cases, and put them with the other things on the backs of the horses.

The soldiers told me they intended to eat the provisions, but I did not see them eat any. I saw them feed large quantities of my corn and fodder to the Army

horses at my farm. They took away all the corn and fodder not eaten by their horses.

Nearly all the soldiers who took my property were cavalry men, and took my property before the main body of the Union Army had arrived. They stayed about three days in their camp waiting to put their pontoon bridge over Broad River at "Frishley's ferry."

I saw them kill seven hogs, and heard the shooting a long time after. I saw many of my hogs' heads after the soldiers left. I saw them cut off the heads and carry away the dead hogs on rails, two soldiers carrying each hog. The sheep were driven off with the cattle; I did not see them taken, they always stayed by the cattle.

Before the Union soldiers came I had about 400 pounds of bacon; when they left, I had no bacon at my farm. None of the bacon was removed by my family except two pieces and the soldiers took that.

They left me with no corn at all....no flour....no lard....no potatoes...no fodder. I had 40 fowls. The soldiers took all but two.

I only obtained food after my property was taken for several days by finding old scraps of bacon the soldiers had left in their camps. I did not get much food in the camps. I cleaned the hogs' heads left by the soldiers and my family had some food from them.

Busby's testimony was in 1871, as he pursued his claim for \$959 in compensation for the looting. Two neighbors testified in his behalf, as did his wife.

BUSBY: A MAN OF VERY FEW WORDS

In her testimony before the Special Claims Commissioner, Mrs. Mary Jane Busby said that Lewis had "seemed like he always talked in favor of the union, and as to voting, why, he never votes no way.

"He is a man who never lets on his opinions or feelings, to no person. He thought the Union army would put down the rebellion, but I did not know that he ever said he would be glad if either side was victorious; he is a man of very few words."

Lewis and Mary Jane Busby faced a big challenge, in pursuing their claim. Six years after the war, Congress had created the Southern Claims Commission to pay for the confiscation of property by Union armies....but the pay would go only to "those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the cause and the government of the United States during the war, for stores and supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion."

More than 20,000 claims were made. Most were rejected. Tough for former Confederate Pvt. Lewis Busby to prove he had been a "loyal adherent" to the Union, especially after he candidly said he didn't do much to help starving Yankee prisoners he was guarding in South Carolina in 1864.

Special Commissioner Theodore W. Parmele took the testimony, and then sent his report to the commission in Washington. There, the three commissioners reviewed the testimony and rendered their verdict:

NO

Claimant swears that he was drafted into the Confederate Army; served some months when he hired his nephew as a substitute.

His service was mainly guarding union prisoners. He does not claim to have done anything for the union cause, nor to have favored the union prisoners, though he says they suffered greatly for want of food, and were treated bad.

He says also that he could not say he wanted the Union army to whip the Confederates, but would rather the South had gained this war.

His wife is called as witness to his loyalty, but gives no material evidence.

She never heard him express a desire for the suppression of the rebellion, never heard him say he cared which side was victorious. His other witnesses do not much improve his record.

We therefore reject this claim.

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES, via www.footnote.com, Southern Claims Commission, Barred and Disallowed Claims, South Carolina, image 625660 and numerous other images in Archives File of 53 images. Testimony of Lewis Busby and Mary Jane Busby was extracted from several pages. REB 2010)

\$100 for CONFISCATED PIGS



FORMER Union and Confederate Pvt. Derrel Busby, a farmer in Scottsboro, Jackson County, Ala., found far greater success with his claim for compensation for the Union Army's looting at his farm.

Busby convinced the Special Claims Commissioners that he not only deserted the Rebels, he joined the Union Army and aided refugees.

Though he didn't receive the \$220 he sought for his confiscated 22 hogs, he did get \$100. The commissioners summarized his claim:

"The claimant was in the rebel Army about 8 months. He was liable to conscription and expecting to be conscripted. He joined rather than be taken by force and sent where they pleased.

In about 8 months, he deserted and enlisted in the Federal Army and served in the Union Army from the fall of 1863 till the close of the war.

He aided refugees and Union men to escape conscription and piloted them to the Union lines.

(A SON at ANDERSONVILLE)

His son also enlisted and served in the Union Army; was captured and sent 4 months to Andersonville.

He took his family within the Union lines before enlisting and they had rations from the federal authorities.

We find him loyal. His service in the Confederate Army was involuntary. Conscript officers were after him and he would have been taken by force; and rather than be forced to join so as to "pick his company."

The 20 swine were taken by a foraging party and hauled in wagons to the Camp. The swine were some full grown, some swine taken in December '63. We allow \$100.

Commissioners of Claims: A. O. Aldis, O. Ferrin; J. B. Howell.

PAID in "Jefferson Davis Shucks"



Busby's testimony had been 16 November 1875 at Scottsboro. John Henry Busby, his son; and Claborn Evans supported his claim.

Derrel Busby said he was 50, having been born in Madison County, Ala. He also remembered the moment he deserted the Rebels:

They paid me off in *Jefferson Davis Shucks* one night and I just stepped off. Me and another fellow.

I joined Capt. Hawkins Co. of 1st Alabama Videts (*Southern men who served in the federal army*). For eight months, I belonged to that company at Larkinsville, Ala., 1863. After they disbanded I went to Nashville and joined as a veteran soldier the 12th Tennessee Cavalry. I joined in November and remained until the next October 1865, and was mustered out and never got my discharge at Leavenworth, Kansas.

I did all my soldiering without pay; only \$17.50 as service money. I received the bounty one hundred dollars.

He said there was one member of his family who had fought with the Confederate Army: A nephew:

WILLIAM BUSBY, CONFEDERATE PRIVATE



William Busby. He was about eighteen years of age. Marshall County, Ala. Now I could not do anything with him. I did not contribute to his outfit.

Pvt. William Busby was a member of Co. H., 18th Alabama Regiment. He enlisted 19 July 1861 at Troy, and later was described as being 22, with dark eyes, sandy hair, fair complexion, and 5-5 in height.

Pvt. William Busby and his regiment surrendered 4 May 1865, at Citronelle, Miss., to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby. He was paroled at Meridian, Miss., 12 May 1865. Residence: Montgomery County, Ala.

PVT. JOHN HENRY BUSBY STARVED AT ANDERSONVILLE



Derrel Busby's son, John Henry Busby, 26, supported his father, and detailed his own service in the Union Army and horrific imprisonment by the Rebels:

John Henry Busby told the commissioners that early on, his father had advised him "to stay at home as long as he could, and when I could not stay any longer to go and join the Union army, after he had deserted the Rebel army.

I taken his advice:

TO 89 POUNDS, FROM 130 POUNDS; HIS FATHER DIDN'T RECOGNIZE HIM

I joined the army because I could not stay at home. I first joined at Bridgeport, Jackson Co., Ala., Capt. Hawkin's Co., 1st Alabama Videt Cav., after remaining in that company until it disbanded I then went to Nashville, Tenn., and joined the 12 Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry, Co. F, commanded by Capt Jordon and Col. Heffen. I remained there about seventeen months.

I was captured between Spring Hill and Franklin, Tennessee by Gen. Forrest's command.

Carried me to Montgomery, Alabama; after three weeks, they sent me to Andersonville, Georgia, which was a place of Starvation and Suffering.

I was there four months: weighed 130 pounds when I went to Prison. Only weighed 89 pounds when I came out.

I could not walk; only when held up. I was not sick. It was starvation.

I had heard of Mule (*to eat*). Never experienced the thing before. I knew it was mule, for his hoof was seen in the Beef Barrel, and his Ribs was as round as your finger.

If I could have drawn plenty of Mule Meat, I would have fain well.

After I was exchanged, I remained in the St. Louis Hospital Barrax eight weeks, and when I reach home at Larkinsville, Ala., my own Father did not know me.

John H. Busby

Claborn Evans, 58, farmer who lived north of Scottsboro, supported the Busby claim that day, and added his own views about the war and his conduct:

I have never cast a voat since the war, for any party, only the Republican party.

And the Editor of the Herald at Scottsboro, a paper printed there, says he hates me worse than any man in our precinct, and that I hurt him worse than any body. I was Poison as could be.

Claborn Evans

The requisition for Derrel Busby's \$100 was issued in Washington, 6 April 1877, and transmitted via warrant to him on 11 April 1877.

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES, via www.footnote.com/image/#761329, and others, from the Southern Claims Commission/Barred and Disallowed)(1871 law.)

JAMES J. BUSBEE'S PAST CATCHES UP WITH HIM

Former Rebel James J. Busbee in Jackson County, Ala., didn't get to first base. He went to the Special Claims Commissioners to try to get paid for a grey mare, 26 bushels of corn, 180 pounds of bacon and 500 pounds of pork taken from his Jackson County, Ala., farm.

Fellow Alabaman John C. Logan, 27, took care of Busbee's claim, when Logan testified before Enos Richmond, special agent and Claims commissioner, on 11 December 1873:

I am well acquainted with the claimant, James J. Busbee. He was a rebel during the war, and did all he could to aid the rebellion. He hid stolen property for the rebels. His public reputation was that of a rebel all the time during the war.

John C. Logan

MICHAEL BUSBY LOSES HIS LAST BATTLE



Out West as the tempo for Civil War increased, Mountain Man Michael Busby tried to gather intelligence for the Army as it fought the Indians in California. Michael Busby lost his last battle with the Indians:

STOCKTON DAILY INDEPENDENT

STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CA

2-7 June 1862
MONDAY 2 JUNE 1862

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND -- Mr. WASSON, Indian Agent among the Pah-Utes, recently found the bones of one Michael BUSBY, a mountain man, who was killed by those Indians in the war of June 1860, and whose remains have since been unburied on the east side of the 26-mile desert. The circumstances of Mr. BUSBY's murder are thus told by Indians:

He was employed by Capt. Jasper STEWART to go into the Indian country and gather as much information as possible, with which he was to return at an early day. Nothing more was heard of him until within a few days, when Mr. WASSON succeeded in finding his bones, through the assistance of some Indians, from whom he also obtained the circumstances of his death.

BUSBY crossed the desert on horseback, and came close to the Indians at Honey Lake, SMITH's place. When he saw them he attempted to retreat, but being badly mounted, one of the Indians got ahead of him and shot him as he came up, while he was engaged in beating back his pursuers.

BUSBY was a noted mountaineer and Indian fighter.

(Transcribed by Dee Sardoch.) (<http://boards.rootsweb.com/surnames.busby/1909/mb.ashx>) To see more old newspapers, (<http://www.newspaperabstracts.com/index.php>) Gathered in April 2007 by Bobby Dale Buzbee, Maumelle, Arkansas.)

Another Busby didn't get a chance to join either the Confederates or the Union Army :

ALABAMA PENITENTIARY

Reeves Busby, 70, was behind bars in 1860:

Busby had the distinction of being the oldest convict behind bars at the Alabama Penitentiary, Wetumpka, which is about 20 miles north of Montgomery.

Busby, of Coosa County, Ala., was a murderer, former farmer, and apparently incarcerated since 1835 in the prison at which there were 220 convicts when the 1860 census was taken. Supervising the prisoners were a warden, 15 inside guards, 3 outside guards and others taking care of the blind or otherwise incapacitated. Few of the convicts were even close to the age of the senior convict, Busby.

(U. S. Census, Alabama, 1860)

AND ON THE HOME FRONT in the SOUTH

J. Buzbee earned \$60 for capturing two Confederate deserters, and turning them in to a CSA officer at Montgomery, 1 July 1864.

William H. Buzbee and O. H. Buzbee, of Alabama, sold "washed" wool to the CSA quartermaster at State Line, Miss.:

On 6 June 1864, W. H. sold 8 pounds and was paid with 5 pounds of cotton yarn and 10.5 yards of cotton cloth. 4 July 1864, O. H. Buzbee delivered 7 pounds of washed wool and was paid with 3 yards of cotton cloth, and 5 pounds of cotton yarn. 12 August 1864, W. H. Buzbee sold 8 pounds and was paid with 10 pounds of cotton yarn. 16 September 1864, he sold 6 pounds. Paid with 10 pounds of cotton yarn.

Lucinda C. Buzbee shod 2 horses for the CSA, and also sold 9 bushels of corn to the cause. Buzbee, of Walker County, Ala., was paid \$2.50 for the horses, and \$9 for the corn. 31 October 1862, Culpeper County.

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES, NARA M346 "Citizens File," goods and services to the Confederate government, <http://www.footnote.com/image/#30404867> and others. REB 2919)



NEXT: JOSHUA L. BUZBEE and family in Alabama, Arkansas and Texas



JOSHUA L. BUZBEE

(born 1806, died 1875)

1806 Joshua Buzbee and Susan Moore were born in 1806 and 1807 respectively in South Carolina. They were married in St. Clair County, Ala., 28 August 1829, and made their first home in St. Clair County, reasonably close to the home of Joshua's parents, Jacob and Jane (Langford?) Buzbee; the presumed home of Joshua's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Langford; and the possible home of Susan's kinfolks, the household of Hezekiah Moore.

Their first son was born before 1830:

1830: JOSHUA BUZBEE, U. S. CENSUS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALABAMA

1 male (20-30)
1 female (20-30)
1 male (Under 5)

By 1840, the household of Joshua and Susan Moore Buzbee had increased to 9, with 6 youngsters and one older woman. The count:

1840: JOSHUA BUZBY, U. S. CENSUS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALABAMA

1 male (30-40)
1 female ((30-40)
1 male (Under 5)
2 males (5-10)
1 male (10-15)
2 females (Under 5)
1 female (50-60)

The family of Thomas Moore lived nearby. Mr. and Mrs. Moore (aged 20-30), reported 1 son (Under 5). James Langard also lived in the area. Langard (50-60) and his wife (40-50) reported 8 children ranging in age from under 5 to 20.

CHILDREN of FIRST MARRIAGE

1848 Between the birth of their daughter Clementine in 1846 in Alabama, and the birth of their son, Wesley Marion, 12 January 1850, Joshua and Susan Moore Buzbee moved to Arkansas.

When the census was taken on 11 October 1850 in Dallas County, Ark., young Wesley M. Buzbee was 9 months old.

The family:

1850: JOSHUA L. BUZBY, U. S. CENSUS, DALLAS COUNTY, JACKSON TWP., ARK.

Joshua L. Buzby, 44, Farmer, born in South Carolina
Susan Buzby, 43, born in South Carolina
Wm. Buzby, 19, born in Alabama
Francis F. Buzby, 18, born in Alabama
Jno. D. Buzby, 14, born in Alabama
Safronia Buzby, 13, born in Alabama
Mary J. Buzby, 10, born in Alabama

Catherine Buzby, 8, born in Alabama
Clementine Buzby, 6, born in Alabama
Wesley M. Buzby, 9 months, born in Alabama (*Arkansas*)

On 1 July 1859, Joshua L. Buzbee was granted 40 acres in Calhoun County, which had been created in 1850 from Dallas and Ouachita counties. Three years before, Stephen Buzbee of Saline county had been granted 160 acres, 10-12 miles south of Benton, in Grant County.


1860 On the eve of the Civil War, Joshua and Susan Buzbee's oldest son, William, was still at home:

1860: JOSHUA L. BUZBEE, CALHOUN COUNTY, POLK TWP., ARKANSAS
J. L. Buzbee, 54, Farmer, \$1,000 real estate, \$300 property, born in South Carolina
Susan Buzbee, 52, born in South Carolina
Catherine Buzbee, 16, born in Alabama
Clementine Buzbee, 14, born in Alabama
Marion Buzbee, 10, born in Arkansas
W. J. Buzbee, 29, student, \$80 real estate, born in Alabama

William's brothers Francis F. Buzbee and John D. (Duff) Buzbee had married and were living on farms nearby, in Polk township of Calhoun County, Ark., close to Hampton. The children of Joshua and Susan Moore Buzbee were:



1. William J. Buzbee (b. 24 October 1830 in Alabama, d. 16 February 1887)

 When the 1860 U.S. Census was taken, William J. Buzbee was living with his parents near Hampton, Ark. He was a "student," with assets valued at \$80. When the Civil War began, William, 31, traveled 450 miles to join the action in 1861. Pvt. Buzbee was mustered in 17 August 1861 at a camp near Mount Vernon, Mo., Capt. McColloch's company, South Arkansas regiment.

A muster roll for 17 August to 1 November 1861 noted that he was sick at Camp Jackson, Ark., but had been appointed 4th Sergeant --- which was a rank higher than any of his brothers got, and also higher than his grandfather got in the Revolutionary War. He was discharged in late 1861, having been paid "at no time" during 1861. A later company muster report showed that he got \$40 from Capt. Walker.

In South Arkansas after the war, and three days before his sister Clementine Buzbee married James Sullivan, he married Martha J. Oliver (3 January 1846-3 March 1917) on 14 November 1865. In 1870, the U. S. Census showed:

1870: WILLIAM J. BUZBEE, CALHOUN CTY., DALLAS TWP., ARKANSAS
William J. Buzbee, 39, farmer, with \$430 value of his estate
Martha Buzbee, 24
Susan Buzbee, 4. Census taken on 8 July 1870.

William J. Buzbee died 16 February 1887. Martha Buzbee's widow's pension was approved 11 August 1905 by the state of Arkansas.

Their children included:

- a. Susan E. Buzbee (27 July 1866-29 August 1871)
- b. Mary C. Buzbee (24 December 1870-18 November 1872)
- c. Frances Burr Buzbee (1871-)
- d. John Duffie Buzbee (31 March 1872-10 April 1921)

John Duffie Buzbee married Clara Ritchie (1878-1944). Land grant: 30 March 1904, under name of Pres. T. Roosevelt, 80 acres, Calhoun County. They had three sons:

- (1) William Jack Buzbee (6 October 1899-20 January 1950) m. Ruth Mae Watson (30 September 1899-3 March 1971) Their children:

(a) Joseph Gerald (1924); (b) Charles Ray (1926); (c) John Duffie (1927); (d) Mary Lou (1929); (e) Billy Joe, Sr. (1932); (f) William Tom (1935); and (g) Lillie Mae (1940). Daughter (27 August 1928-16 September 1928).
 Billy Joe Buzbee, Sr. (b. 18 October 1932) m. Joan Carol Brown 2 February 1956. Their children: Kathy Darlene Buzbee (1959); Patty Charlene (1959); Michael Gregory (1963-1963); Billy Joe Buzbee, Jr. (1968)

(2) John Carl Buzbee (25 August 1903-26 November 1943) m. Nettie Tomlinson (2 May 1911-25 January 1998) and lived in Hampton.

Nettie Tomlinson Buzbee died at Dallas County Nursing Home, Fordyce. (Helen Buzbee had moved into the home three weeks earlier. Nettie, however, had been ill with pneumonia the period.) Nettie was survived by two sons, Neal Buzbee, Hampton, and Carlton Buzbee, Baton Rouge, La.; three daughters, Juanita Shoalmire, Converse, La.; Joyce Gresham, Chambersville; Doris Looney, Bryant; 15 grandchildren; 15 great-grandchildren. Buried at Campground Cemetery.

(3) Troy Edward Buzbee (18 January 1906-6 December 1988) lived near Hampton (Infant died 10 January 1930. Buried, Campground Cemetery)

e. Martha Pearl Buzbee (1875)

f. Jephtha L. Buzbee (14 March 1879-22 June 1898)

(<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ar/calhoun/vitals/marriages/marrb.txt> Calhoun County, Ark., Marriages) (<http://files.usgwarchives.net/ar/calhoun/cemeteries/campgrou.txt>)

Martha J. Buzbee recorded 40 acres in Calhoun county, 10 August 1894, granted under the name of President Grover Cleveland. Martha Buzbee died 3 March 1917. She, William, and the children are buried in the Campground Cemetery near Fordyce.

2. Francis F. Buzbee (b. 1832 in Ala., m. Martha E. Ratliff, 16, 15 October 1857)

By the time of the 1860 Census, Francis F. Buzbee and Martha E. Ratliff Buzbee were parents of a daughter, Alice, 2. Living with the F. F. Buzbees in 1860 was Nancy Ratliff, 64. Buzbee was 28, Martha, 19. Not too far from the Buzbee home was that of Martin V. and **Permelia Ratliff**, near Hampton; and the farm of his brother John D. Buzbee, 24, and his wife, Susan, 20, in Polk township.



Pvt. Francis F. Buzbee enlisted 5 July 1862 at Camden, Ark., in Hardy's Regiment, Col. Grinsted, Arkansas Infantry, Confederate Army. He was recorded at a muster roll for July and August 1863, near Little Rock. He was listed in Company E, Dawson's Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, Camp Bragg, 1864, as was his brother, J. D. Buzbee. Francis F. was recorded as absent (sick) on 20 March 1863. On 27 January 1864, he was with Wright's Battalion, Arkansas Cavalry, but without authority.

F. F. Buzbee died 7 January 1911 at 3221 Cornelia, Greenville, Hunt County, Texas, of "pneumonia." He was married. His birthplace: Alabama. Age: 78.

(Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death)

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES: via "footnote.com", compiled service records of Confederate Soldiers, Alabama. REB August 2010) Other information via family member.)

The family:

a. Alice Buzbee (b. 1858)

b. F. F. Buzbee, Jr. (21 February 1870-22 May 1926)

Carpenter, died in the Ft. Worth City Jail, Tarrant County, Texas, of "heart trouble caused by alcoholism," according to inquest. He had been born in Arkansas. Father: F. F. Buzbee; mother Martha Ratliff, both born in Alabama.

Age: 56.

Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death

3. John Duff Buzbee (b. 1836 in Ala., m. Susan E. Carlton, 20, 18 March 1860)

John Duff and Susan Carlton Buzbee moved near the farm of his brother, Francis F. Buzbee and his family in Polk township, Calhoun County, Ark., shortly after their marriage, as recorded in the U.S. Census taken on 31 July 1860.



John D. Buzbee received a patent for 80 acres in Calhoun County, Ark., on 1 April 1861, in a federal grant under the name of President Lincoln. However, within a year, John Duff was fighting the federal government. John D. Buzbee enlisted 5 July 1862 with Col. Grinsted at Camden, as a private, Co. G, 24th Regiment, Arkansas

Infantry. The enlistment was for 3 years, and he was reported present for July and August, 1863, stationed near Little Rock. At that time, he had been paid last by Capt. McGee to April 30, 1863 (and thus was presumably four months underpaid at the time.)

Another roll for Company F of Dawson's Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, of January-February 1864, show that Duff "deserted, Sept. 10, 1863." However, his name appears on a list dated 27 January 1864 at Camp Bragg, of men attached to Company E, Dawson's Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, but "now in the cavalry service without authority," as was his brother, Francis F. Buzbee. He was with Company E, Wright's Battalion, Arkansas Cavalry, and was paid at least once for his service, on 30 April 1863.

(Was there a Buzbee connection to the Duffies? In 1902, Washington attorney John Duffie was Susan Louvinie Buzbee's lawyer as she filed a claim for her widow's pension from Jeremiah Buzbee's Indian War services. Within the Joshua Buzbee family, three sons were named John Duff or John Duffie between 1837 and 1927. In 1837, Joshua and Susan Moore Buzbee named their third son, John Duff. Their second son, William Buzbee, named one of his sons, John Duffie in 1872. One of John Duffie's grandsons, in 1927, was named John Duffie.)

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES: via "footnote.com", compiled service records of Confederate Soldiers, Alabama. REB August 2010) Other information via family member.)
(<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ar/calhoun/>)

4. Safronia (Sarah) Buzbee (b. 1837 in Alabama, m. Helyard Crowell)

Sarah Buzbee, 18, married Helyard Crowell, 28, on 27 September 1855. By 1860 the Crowells had two young daughters and were living in Calhoun County, Ark., in the midst of the Buzbee family and their kin.

1860 SARAH CROWELL, U. S. CENSUS, HAMPTON, CALHOUN COUNTY, ARK.

H. Crowell, 32, Farmer; \$1,000 real estate, \$800 personal property. North Carolina

Sarah Crowell, 22, Alabama

Mary Crowell, 3, Arkansas

Frances Crowell, 1, Arkansas



Pvt. H. Crowell, 35, initially joined Capt. Echol's Company 10 (Yellow Jackets) of the 6th Arkansas Regiment, 25 May 1861, at Little Rock. Subsequently, he was recorded in Capt. S. H. Southerland's Company of the 6th Arkansas Volunteers, at Pocahuntus.

Helyard Crowell received a grant for 40 acres, Calhoun County, Ark., on 10 February 1896.

(<http://files.usgwarchives.net/ar/calhoun/vitals/marriages/armarria3gms.txt>/Gayle Triller)

5. Mary J. Buzbee (b. 1840 in Alabama)

6. Catherine Moore Buzbee (b. 1841 in Ala., m. B. F. Drummond in 1865)

Catherine Buzbee was born 27 November 1841. At 23, she married B. F. Drummond, 31, on 25 July 1865, and lived near the Buzbees in the Thornton area of Dallas-Calhoun counties.



Pvt. B. F. Drummond had enlisted 20 February 1862 at Hampton, in Company G, 2nd Arkansas Cavalry. and at the time reported that he was 28. He must have been promoted promptly to sergeant, because on 16 June 1862, he was "reduced from sergeant to ranks." He served with the Cavalry at least into 1863, as he was reported to have been paid \$49.20 for his horse.

Catherine Buzbee Drummond died 18 December 1892, and is buried at Means Cemetery near Hampton, Ark.

7. Susan A. (Clementine) Buzbee, (b. 1846, d. 4 June 1912)

Susan A. (Clementine) Buzbee was born ca. 1846 in Alabama, and came to Calhoun County, south Arkansas, with her father and mother, Joshua L. and Susan Buzbee, before she was 4. The 1860 census showed:

1860 CLEM BUZBEE, U. S. CENSUS, HAMPTON, CALHOUN COUNTY, ARK.

J. L. Buzbee, 54, Farmer, \$1,000 real estate, \$300 personal property. Born South Carolina.

Susan Buzbee, 52, South Carolina.

Catherine Buzbee, 16, Alabama

Clementine Buzbee 14, Alabama

Marion, 10, Arkansas

W. J. Buzbee (*Clem's oldest brother*), 29, a student with \$80 in assets, born in Alabama.

Not far away in the same county and township, James Sullivan, 17, a farmer, was living in the household of J. and Margaret Riggs, and their son, 17.



Pvt. James W. Sullivan, (b. ca. 1843) a native of South Carolina, joined Company A, 2nd Arkansas Cavalry at Hampton on 20 February 1862. He transferred to Company C, and finally to Company G, 24th Regiment, Arkansas Infantry. In July of 1863, he was temporarily attached to Col. C. L. Dawson's 19th Arkansas Infantry regiment near Little Rock. On 17 February 1864, he was detailed by Gen. Holmes from Dawson's Regiment, Arkansas Infantry to "attend Insane Brother."

When the war ended, Clem and James Sullivan were married. The date was 17 November 1865, three days after Clem's brother William J. Buzbee had married Martha J. Oliver. The Sullivans continued to live near their families near Hampton. James Sullivan died 6 March 1887.

Clem Buzbee Sullivan filed an application for Arkansas pension, from Calhoun County, 8 August 1911. She died 4 June 1912, having survived her husband 28 years. All are buried in Means Cemetery, near Hampton. (The Means family lived near the Buzbees and Sullivans after their arrivals in the mid 1800s.)

(NATIONAL ARCHIVES via "www. footnote.com, "Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Alabama" and other states, compiled 1903-1927 documenting the period 1861-1865. REB August 2010)

(Also: www.couchgenweb.com/civilwar/2batcava.html; credit also to Bryan R. Howerton)

The children of Clem Buzbee and James Sullivan included:

a. James Sullivan (1868-1887)

b. Thomas Sullivan (1870-1887)

c. James Andrew Sullivan (1872-1912)

(Upon his birth in 1906, **Edgar Andrew Buzbee** was named after James Andrew Sullivan.) Clem Buzbee Sullivan died 4 June 1912, having survived her husband 28 years. All are buried in Means Cemetery, near Hampton, Ark.)

d. Leona C. Sullivan (1874-1891)

(<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ar/calhoun/vitals/marriages/marrb.txt>(Calhoun County, Ark., Marriages)

8. Wesley Marion Buzbee, (b. 12 January 1850, d. 18 January 1918)

Wesley Marion Buzbee was born 12 January 1850 in Dallas County, Ark., not long after his parents had moved from Alabama. The 1860 Census showed that he was 10. On 19 February 1890, Wesley M. Buzbee married Josephine Roberts in Hunt County, Tex. Before his death, he told his son, Bluford Aubra Buzbee that his (Wesley's) grandfather had served during the Revolutionary War. He also gave B. A. Buzbee parts of a rifle which he said had been used by the grandfather in the War. (Wesley Buzbee's grandfather was Jacob Buzbee.) Wesley M. Buzbee died 18 January 1918, in Denton County, Tex.

(a) Bluford Aubra (10 August 1899-17 April 1998) and Clara Cantrell Buzbee had two sons:

(1) James Meredith Buzbee (b. 3 February 1930)

(2) Charles Aubra Buzbee (b. 25 October 1933), Mineral Wells, Tex.

1864 During the Civil War, Susan Moore Buzbee died. In July of 1865, Joshua L. Buzbee married again. He was 59 years old, and chose a widow, whose husband had died about the time that Joshua's first wife, Susan Moore Buzbee, had died.

Joshua Buzbee's second wife was **PERMELIA J. FRY**.



Permelia Fry Buzbee, ca. 1898

PERMELIA FRY

(born 1841, died 1912)

PERMELIA FRY was born in 1841 in Stokes County, North Carolina. She was part of a Frey family that had lived 107 years in America, and prior to that, generations in the Alsace area of France.

THE ALSACE

Wars had been frequently and repeatedly waged over the Alsace and its Rhine river location, touching France, Germany and Switzerland today. During the mid 1600s and to the mid 1700s, many immigrants poured in. In the early 1700s, Anabaptist refugees added to the flow from Switzerland, as the direction of emigration was soon to begin toward the American colonies.

In 1733, Permelia's great-great grandfather gathered his family, left the Alsace and emigrated to the Americas, aboard 'The Samuel,' a ship that carried countless families from their European homes to the Americas, as researched by Fry family historians Faye Jarvis Moran and Elizabeth Harris.

Permelia Fry's great-great-great grandfather was Johann Jacob Frey:

JOHANN JACOB FREY

(the 1600s)

ANNA MARIA SCHAUB

1600s Johann Jacob Frey lived in the Alsace in the 1600s, and married Anna Maria Schaub. Their family included:

1. Hans Peter Frey (1689-1766)

(as recorded by family historian Faye Jarvis Moran, <http://www.fmoran.com/index.html>)

HANS PETER FREY

(born 1689, died 1766)

ANNA BARBARA SCHMIDT

(born 1696, died 1768)

1689 Hans Peter Frey was born in 1689 in Wingen, Alsace, son of Johann Jacob Frey and Anna Maria Schaub, family historian Faye Jarvis Moran has determined.

"His ancestry is known several generations further back, in Alsace and near Zurich, Switzerland," she added.

"He married Anna Barbara Schmidt, daughter of HANS THEOBALD SCHMIDT and ANNA MARIA SCHLEBER, in Wingen in 1716. They immigrated to America in 1733 on the Samuel..."

(as recorded by family historian Faye Jarvis Moran, <http://www.fmoran.com/index.html>)

ABOARD THE WELL-TRAVELED 'SAMUEL'

The Samuel made frequent trips between Rotterdam and the American colonies. In the 17 August 1733 transit between Rotterdam and Philadelphia, with Hugh Percy as master, the Samuel's passenger list recorded the Fry family as:

MEN

FRY, Hans Peter.....44
FRY, Andrews.....35
FREYS, Meliker.....32

WOMEN

FRY, Appellonia.....58
FRY, Barbella.....37
FRY, Cathrina Barbara.....30
FRY, Maaria Crete.....17
FRY, Maria Valma.....14

CHILDREN

FRY, Anna Maria.....	8
FRY, Christian.....	2
FRY, Christopher.....	8
FRY, Elizabeth.....	9
FRY, Eve.....	10
FRY, Hans Peter.....	4
FRY, Mettelina.....	3
FRY, Valentine.....	12

(List of foreigners imported in ship Samuel, of London, Hugh Percy, Master, from Rotterdam, qualified 17 August 1733. www.rootsweb.com/~GENHOME/imm8d.htm)

The Frys first settled in East Cocalico township, Lancaster Co. PA, "later moving with most of their children to Heidelberg township, Berks Co. PA. Their sons Peter and Christian moved to NC in the 1750s, and in May 1765 Hans Peter, Sr., and the rest of his family joined them. He died the following year in North Carolina, and was the first person interred in the new graveyard at Friedberg Moravian church. Anna Barbara died in January 1768, and is buried at Bethania Moravian church."

(Faye Jarvis Moran, <http://www.fmoran.com/index.html>)

Their children:

1. Maria Margaretha Frey (1715-1785) m. Johann Michael Kapp (1705-1764), remained in Pennsylvania
2. Anna Eva Frey (1718-?) m. John George Hagi (1699-1770) (Hagi born in Switzerland)
3. Johann Valentin Frey (1721-1798) m. Anna Barbara Binckele (1722-1791)
4. Anna Barbara Frey (1723-?) m. Michael Lauer (ca. 1715-1789), remained in Pennsylvania
5. Anna Maria Frey (1726-?)
6. **Johann Peter Frey (1729-1810) m. Catharina Walk (1739-1815)**
7. Christian Frey (1731-1800) m. Sarah Schneider (1737-1826), had no children. (Sarah married 2nd, Horatio Hamilton in 1801.) (In Stokes County, NC, 17 February 1801)
(<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/nc/stokes/marriages/stokes.txt>)
8. Maria Juliana Frey (1735-1814) m. Johann Balthazar Hege (1714-1785)
9. ?Maria Franzina Frey (ca. 1737-?) m. Adam Hartmann (1729-?)
10. Johann Georg Frey (1740-1812) m. Anna Catharina Lerch (Loesch) (1747-1822).

The children of Johann George Frey and Anna Catharina Lerch

- a. Catharina Frey (1765-1825) m. Heinrich Rippel (1758-?)
- b. Sarah Frey (1766-1786) m. Christian Zimmerman (1762-1836)
- c. Anna Maria Frey (1773-1843) m. Christian Heinrich Hanes (1766-1843)
on 13 May 1794 in Stokes County, N. C. Hanes is spelled "Hoehns" in county record.
(<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/nc/stokes/marriages/stokes.txt>)
- d. Christian Frey (1768-1792)
- e. Elisabeth Barbara Frey (1771-1855) m. 1) Andreas Tesch (1768-1802), 2) unknown Weber
- f. Johannes Frey (1768-1769)
- g. Anna Frey (1778-1785)
- h. Johann George Frey (1781-?)
- i. Susanna Frey (1784-1845) m. Phillip Hanes (1778-1827)
(Also, as recorded by family historian Faye Jarvis Moran, <http://www.fmoran.com/index.html>)

JOHANN PETER FREY

(born 1729, died 1810)

CATHARINA WALK

(born 1739, died 1815)

1729 "Johann Peter Frey was born in Wingen, Alsace, in 1729, and emigrated with his parents, brothers and sisters in 1733," family researcher Faye Jarvis Moran has written. "He married Catharina Walk (1739-1815) in either 1756 or 1757 in North Carolina. "Catharina's memoir states that they were married on March 23, 1756, but the Records of the Moravians in NC (6:2909) reports that they celebrated their 50th anniversary in 1807." Their children:

1. Maria Sarah Frey (1758-1822) m. Isaac Douthit (1756-1823)
2. Johanna Salome Frey (1760-1845) m. Phillip Hanes (1752-1820)
3. **John Frey (1762-1802) m. Catharina Hartman (1772-1836)**
4. Elizabeth Frey (1764-1829?) m. Michael Hauser (1758-1837)
5. Maria Frey (1765-1837) m. Jacob Greter (1764-1834)
6. Joseph Frey (1768-1842) m. a Hardemann (or Hartman?).

Probable children of Joseph Frey and his wife

- a. Elisabeth Frey (1796-1802)
- b. Peter Frey (1798-?) may have died young
- c. Michael Frey (1799-?) may have died young
- d. Joseph Frey (1800-?)
- e. Mary Sarah Frey (1806-1873) m. Seth Ingram; f. Mary Sarah died in Matagorda Co. TX
- g. Seny Frey (1807-?) m. John D. Camp
- h. Lucy Ann Frey (ca. 1810-?)
- i. Susanna Catharina Frey (1815-?)

This family moved to Tennessee

7. Rebecca Frey (1771-1827) m. Johannes Transou (1766-1841) on 5 April 1791 in Stokes County, NC.

(<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/nc/stokes/marriages/stokes.txt>)

8. Susanna Frey (1773-1834) m. Martin Hanes (1768-1831) on 20 March 1792 in Stokes County, NC. Hanes is spelled "Hoehns" in county record.

(<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/nc/stokes/marriages/stokes.txt>)

9. George Frey (1775-1829) m. Elisabeth Rominger (1778-1831) Children:

- a. Thomas Frye (1802-1864) m. Louisa Elizabeth Brinkley (1812-1886). Children:

- (1) Mary A. Frey (ca. 1835-?) m. Calvin Theodore Jones (ca. 1832-?)
- (2) John Franklin Frey (ca. 1836-1863)
- (3) Joseph P. Frey (ca. 1837-?)
- (4) Elizabeth J. Frey (1839-1912) m. Henry Jackson Lee (1831-1916)
- (5) Caroline K. Frey (ca. 1841-?).
- (6) David C. Frey (1843-1868)
- (7) George F. Frey (1847-1900) m. 1) Mary J. Reich, 2) Eliza Jane Vest (1852-1913)
- (8) Enoch Evander Frey (1849-1916)
- (9) Sarah Frances Frey (1851-1930) m. William Ketner

- b. Anna Frey (1803-1851) m. John Lanius (1801-1857), moved to Morgan Co. GA

- c. Elisabeth Frey (1805-1885) m. Samuel Long (ca. 1803-1886)

- d. David Frey (1807-?)

- e. Rebecca Frey (1809-?) m. Benjamin Thomas Essic (1797-1892)

- f. Charlotte Frey (1817-aft. 1860); mentally handicapped, did not marry

- g. George Frey (1819-?)

(Faye Jarvis Moran, <http://www.fmoran.com/index.html>)

JOHN FREY

(born 1762, died 1802)

CATHARINA HARTMANN

(born 1772, died 1836)

1762 John Frey was the oldest son of Johann Peter Frey and Catharina Walk Fry. He was born in 1762. John Frey's land, and Peter Fry's land, in Rowan County, North Carolina, were mentioned in a survey of 25 December 1785 for a tract for James Jarvas.

Survey, Rowan County, 1788

State of North Carolina. By virtue of a Warrant No. 2945 dated Dec. 25th, 1785 surveyed for James Jarvas a tract of land in Rowan County on the waters of Muddy Creek. Beginning at a stake Lewis Mullikin's corner on **John Frey's line** thence along it North thirty seven chains to a stake on the Moravian line thence along it west two chains and fifty links to the Moravian corner then north eight chains to a Black Oak John Douthit's corner thence along his line west twenty chains to a white oak **Peter Fry's corner** thence along his line south forty five chs to Lewis Mulikin's corner thence East along his line to the beginning containing one hundred acres. Surveyed Feb 21st, 1788. Witness: Samuel Peak, Zadock Jarvas. Signed by: Wm. Moore for Griffith Rutherford.

(<http://www.fmoran.com/jardoc.html>)

State of North Carolina No. 2945

James Brandon, Entry Officer of Claims for lands within the County of Rowan: To the Surveyor of said County: Greeting

You are hereby required as soon as may be to lay off and survey for James Jarvas a tract or parcel of land containing 100 acres lying in Rowan County Bounded by the **lands of John Fry, Peter Frey** and John Douthit and the Moravian line. Observing the directions of the General Assembly in such care made and provided to just and fair plans of such survey with a proper Certificate amended to each. You are to transmit to the Suratory office without delay. Given under my hand at Dec. 23, 1785. (signed) James Brandon

(<http://www.fmoran.com/jardoc.html>)

Prior to 1796 John Frey married Catharina Hartmann. He died in 1802, she, 1836. Their children:

1. **Jacob Frey (1796-1847) m. (1) Sarah Aaltje Butner (1801-1824), (2) Anna Elisabeth Butner (1806-1827), sister of Sarah Aaltje, (3) Anna Cook (1805-1842)**

2. George Frey (1798-?) m. 1) Anna Krause, 2) Emily Krause, Anna's sister. George and Emily moved to Illinois.

(as recorded by family historian Faye Jarvis Moran, <http://www.fmoran.com/index.html>)

(OTHER SOURCES cited by Faye Jarvis Moran: Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, 11 volumes; Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission..Jurney, James, Ancestry and Descendants of Johann Peter Frey, privately printed, Bellevue WA 1991... Forsyth Co. NC Cemetery Records.....Abstracts of Wills and Estates Records of Rowan County, North Carolina 1753-1805 and Tax Lists of 1759 and 1778, copyright Jo White Linn 1980.....Burgert, Annette Kunselman (1992). Eighteenth Century Emigrants from the Northern Alsace to America. Picton Press, Camden, Maine. selected by the Pennsylvania German Society as Volume XXVI in their Series of Publications.....Linn, Jo White, People Named Hanes, 1980.....Surry County NC will abstracts, vols. 1-3 1771-1827, abstracted and compiled by Jo White Linn, indexed by Edith Montcalm Clark, copyright Jo White Linn 1974.....Lancaster County PA birth records)

JACOB FREY

(born 1796, died 1847)

ANNA COOK

(born 1805, died 1842)

1796 Jacob Frey was born in 1796 in North Carolina; in Stokes County on 15 June 1820, he and Sarah Aaltje Butner were married. The U. S. Census taker must have called soon thereafter, because Jacob and Sarah were listed that year. The report shows the Jacob Frey household with 2 males (16-26) (Jacob was 24), and 1 female (16-26) (Sarah was 19). The other male could have been a younger brother, as he also appears to have been listed in the 1830 census. Both the males were reported as being engaged in agriculture.

Sarah Aaltje Butner Frey died four years later, in 1824.

1825 A year after the death of Sarah Aaltje, Jacob married Sarah's sister, Anna Elisabeth Butner. The date was 26 July 1825, also in Stokes County. She, too, would live only briefly after marriage. She died in 1827.

However, she left behind a daughter who would play a key family role for most of her 43-year life. The daughter, whom they could have named for the late sister/wife in the family, may have been:

1. Sarah C. Fry (16 May 1826-10 August 1870) m. John F. Ellis (28 May 1828-4 January 1919)

1831 About four years after the death of his second wife Anna Elisabeth Butner, Jacob Fry married again. His third wife was Anna Cook, who was about 25 at the time. By 1840, his household included 9 persons, three of whom were employed in agriculture.

JACOB FRYE: 1840 CENSUS OF STOKES COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

2 White Males aged 40-50.....(Jacob Frye would have been 44)
1 White Male, age 5-10
1 White Female, age 50-60
1 White Female, age 30-40.....(Anna Cook Frye would have been 35)
1 White Female, age 15-20.....?(Sarah C. Frye would have been 14) (MY ESTIMATE)
2 White Females, ages 5-10.....(Lydia Caroline would have been 9)
(Mary Ann Elizabeth would have been about 7)
(RESEARCHED by FAYE JARVIS MORAN)

Anna Cook Frye died at age 37 in 1842. Jacob Frye did not live much longer: He outlived three wives, but died at age 51 in 1847.

The family of Jacob Frey and Anna Cook included:

1. Lydia Caroline Frey (1831-1875) m. Charles Rothrock (1828-1919)
2. Mary Ann Elizabeth Frey (ca. 1833-?)
(as recorded by family historian Faye Jarvis Moran, <http://www.fmoran.com/index.html>)

The Jacob Frey-Sarah Aaltje-Anna Elisabeth-Anna Cook Frey family also probably, or may have, included:

1. ?Sarah C. Fry (16 May 1826-10 August 1870) m. John F. Ellis (28 May 1828-4 January 1919).

(Some of the data and conclusions: <http://files.usgwarchives.net/ar/calhoun/cemeteries/chambers.txt>. Debbra A. Szymanski
Other conclusions: Census Reports, family records. REB 2011)

SARAH C. FRY....BIG SISTER, BIG RESPONSIBILITIES

Sarah C. Fry was born 16 May 1826, probably to Jacob and Anna Elizabeth Fry. Her name, Sarah, suggests that Anna and Jacob had named her in memory of the late sister/wife Sarah Aaltje Fry.

The 1830 census of Stokes County, NC, confirms the composition of the Jacob Fry family, in that at that time, during Jacob Fry's second of three marriages, his household is comprised of an older white woman (aged 50-60) and a younger white male (aged 20-30), as well as Jacob who was 44 at the time, and a white female (aged 5-10). Sarah would have been 4 (*based on later family records*).

Ten years later, the 1840 Stokes County census of the family shows that the oldest of the children was a white female, aged 15-20. Sarah would have been 14 (*based on later family records*.)

By 1840, Sarah was the big sister in a growing family, living with her step-mother, Anna. Many challenges lay ahead for her: In 1842, her step-mother Anna Cook Frey died. In 1847, her father, Jacob Frey died, and Sarah at age 21 was big sister to a large orphan family that soon thereafter moved to south Arkansas.

THE FAMILY MOVES TO SOUTH ARKANSAS

The details of how she handled the responsibilities in North Carolina, and the move of the family from Stokes County, N. C. to Calhoun County, Ark., in about 1847 are not known. However, it is clear she had the support of the large family, and the family stayed together. It is not known which other Fry family or families moved to south Arkansas at the time, but George Fry and Alexander Fry received land in Calhoun county, Ark., in 1860 and 1861.

Sarah married John F. Ellis, a native of Georgia, and a farmer. When their daughter was born on Christmas Day 1855, she and John named her Permelia. Permelia was the name of Sarah's youngest sister, whom Sarah and the Frys had "carried" (*in Arkansas lingo*) at age 7 when the family relocated from North Carolina, ca. 1848.

1870 JNO. F. ELLIS, CALHOUN COUNTY, MORO TWP., ARKANSAS, 22 June 1870; postoffice: Chambersville

Jno. F. Ellis, 40, Farmer, \$200 real estate, \$200 property, born in Georgia
Sarah Ellis, 40, born in North Carolina
Alexander Ellis, 18, born in Arkansas
Columbus Ellis, 16, born in Arkansas

Sarah Fry Ellis and her family; Permelia Fry Ratliff Buzbee and her family; and the other Frys lived near each other in south Arkansas. And at the end, she and her family were buried near Permelia and other members of the Fry family.

Sarah Fry Ellis died 10 August 1870. She was buried in the Chambersville, Ark., cemetery, where her husband John Ellis, and three of their children, Permelia A. Ellis, Francis A. Ellis, and Albert Ellis are or would be buried in marked graves.

Nearby are or would be the unmarked graves of Fry brothers or relatives. In 1912, Sarah's sister, Permelia Fry Ratliff Buzbee, would be buried in a marked grave nearby...all near the family homes.

The children of Sarah C. Fry Ellis and John F. Ellis included:

- a. Alexander Ellis (b. 1852). Alexander was recorded in the 1870 census as having been born in Arkansas. Ten years later, he was recorded as a single laborer, 28, in the household of Monticu Steelman, Calhoun County.
- b. Columbus Ellis (b. 1854, d. after 1910). In 1880, Columbus Ellis, 26, was listed with wife, Susan E., 18; John D. Ellis, 2; and Belle Ellis, 1, all in Calhoun County. In 1910, Columbus Ellis was widowed, with 8 children, aged 2 to 20, in Calhoun County, Ark. His widowed father was living with him.
- c. Permelia A. Ellis (25 December 1855-5 August 1857)
- d. Francis A. Ellis (13 December 1860-November 1862)
- e. Albert Ellis (listed only as the son of John and S. in the Ellis family burial plot, Chambersville. (W. A. Ellis is recorded as having married Harriett Orr, 19 November 1885, in Calhoun County.)
(<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ar/calhoun/vitals/marriages/marro.txt>) (US Census, Calhoun County, Ouachita County, Arkansas 1860, 1880, 1910)

JOHN ELLIS DIDN'T RE-MARRY

After the death of Sarah in 1870, John F. Ellis did not re-marry. The 1880 Census confirms that John was a widower, and lists him as a boarding laborer on the farm of John W. Norman in Ouachita County, which is adjacent to Calhoun County, Ark.

In 1910, John Ellis, 81, was still widowed and living with his son, Columbus D. Ellis, 56, in Calhoun County. It was a big household. Columbus Ellis also was widowed, but there were eight grandchildren, aged 2 to 20, in the household for John Ellis to aid. John Ellis died 4 January 1919. He was buried at the Chambersville, Ark., cemetery.

The 1870 Census for Calhoun County, Ark., states that the age of Sarah Ellis was 40 (and thus she would have been born in 1830). This is not consistent with family records that show she was born 16 May 1826. If the Census tally is correct, Sarah could not have been the daughter of Anna Elisabeth Fry and Jacob Fry, though she could have been the daughter of Anna Cook Fry and Jacob Fry. The tombstone at Sarah's grave in Chambersville is specific, however: Born 16 May 1826. John Ellis' age is consistent in the census reports, as having been born in either 1829 or 1830.

2. ?William Fry (b. 1833....who may have been the boy cited as being 5-10 in the 1840 North Carolina Census.)

In Calhoun County, Ark., William Fry, 21, married Julia A. Garrison, 18, on 1 January 1854.

3. ?Jane Fry (b. ca. 1835, who may have been the girl cited as being under the age of 5 in the 1840 North Carolina Census). She married Wilson Burnham, 24, in Calhoun County, Ark., on 7 September 1854. Her age was listed at 19.

(<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ar/calhoun/vitals/marriages/marrf.txt>)

4. ?Permelia Fry (1841-1912) m. (1) Martin Ratliff (1836-1862) and (2) Joshua Buzbee (1806-1875) (In the 1900 Census, Permelia reported that her father had been born in North Carolina, and her mother, in Virginia.)

5. ?Elizabeth Fry (b. ca. 1841...was married in Calhoun County, Ark., to W. J. Godfrey, 21, on 16 October 1859. Elizabeth was listed as being 18.
(<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ar/calhoun/vitals/marriages/marrf.txt>)

6. or 7. ?George Fry or ?Alexander Fry

GEORGE FRY and ALEXANDER FRY, in ARKANSAS

George Fry and Alexander Fry may have been brothers to Permelia and Sarah. (The first son in the family of Sarah and John Ellis was named, Alexander.) George Fry (b. 1798 in North Carolina) was possibly an uncle of Sarah, so the George Fry of Arkansas could have been a nephew. At any rate, land of both George Fry and Alexander Fry was close to the land of the Buzbees, and at the very least, close to the existing 40 acres of the "Old Place" currently owned by the family.

BOBBY DALE BUZBEE COMMENTS:

The "Old Place" is in roughly the center of 16-11-13 so if Geo. Fry's land is in 17-11-13 it could range from 1/2 to 1 1/2 miles from the "Old Place" depending on where in Section 17 it is.

Am wondering though: in the map, etc., as shown near the end of Vol. I, I showed George FRY purchasing 40 acres on 1 May 1861 in Sec. 17- 15-13. I must have made a mistake on the Township listing - or was that a separate purchase? I can't find any of my copies of these land purchased they all made (Fry's, Moore's, Buzbee's and Ratcliff) so don't have anything to check against. My Legend showing these purchases are somewhat confusing on this map and as I don't have the originals am unable to check anything.

My feeling though still is that Martin/Permelia Ratcliff's 40 acres (Purchased in 1859, 2 years after their marriage), and Alexander FRY's land joined, or were very close to each other and that they all were living on these lands prior to their purchases in 59 and 60. Also that Permelia continued to live here, (Next to her brother(?) Alexander after Ratcliff died in 1862 (re: confederate records).

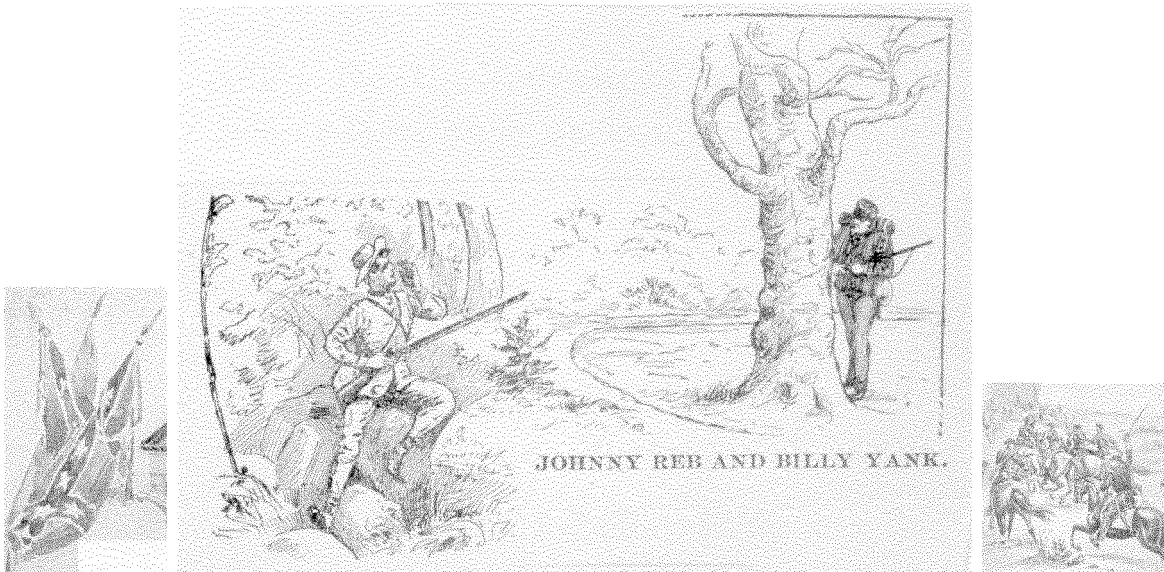
THE CARPETBAGGERS

Then, after the War's end she lost the land for non-payment of taxes in, probably, 1866 - thereupon marrying Joshua Buzbee that same year. Also, it is my feeling that this is the land they always referred to as being lost to carpetbaggers - which would indicate to me it was lost after, not during, the war.

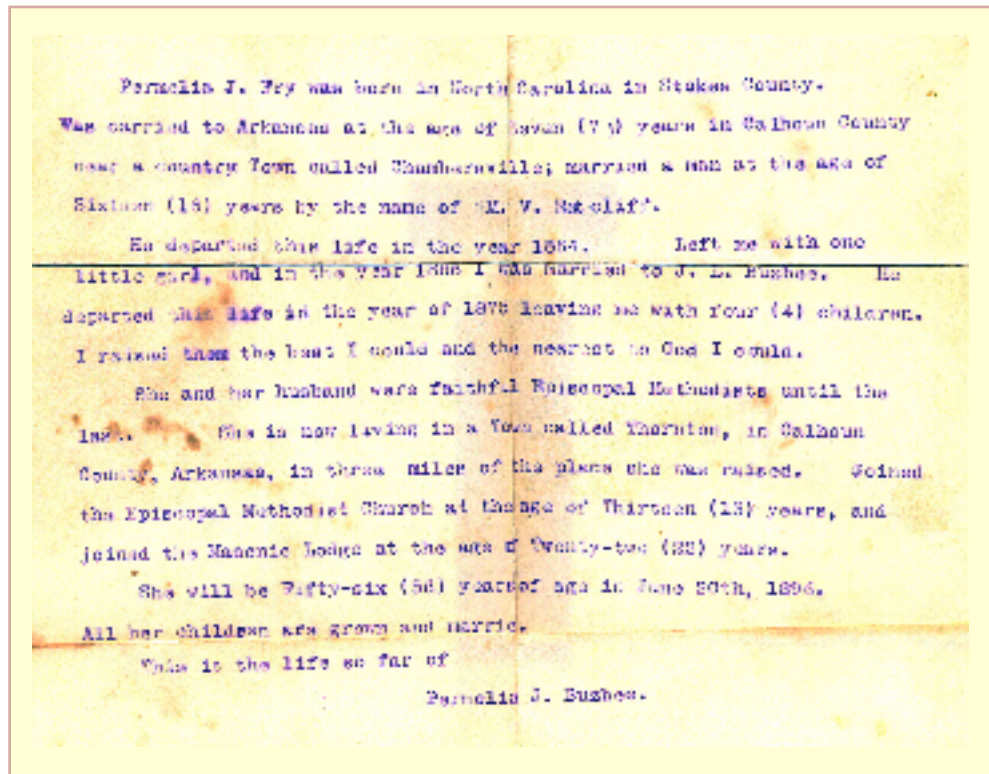
If the 40 acres purchased by George Fry is in 17-11-13 (instead of 17-15-13) it would make sense that when she came back to Ark. from Texas she would buy land close to (from adjoining or within 1 or so miles of) her brother(?) George. This would be some 5-6 miles North and East of the land she and Martin Ratcliff originally owned and near Alexander's.

My feeling also is that George and Alexander were her brothers as they purchased their lands in 1860 and 61, and as she would have been only 19 or 20 at the time it, to me, would not likely be nephews unless her brothers were much, much older than she. Possibly uncles?

Bobby Dale Buzbee, Maumelle, Ark., 2 September 2006



Illustrations from "The Life of Gen. Robert E. Lee," Williamson, 1895, a book Mother Darling kept in her library. She signed it, "Mrs. H. H. Darling," and appears to have paid 45 cents for it.



PERMELIA FRY

(born 1841, died 1912)

HER STORY:

"Permelia J. Fry was born in North Carolina in Stokes County. Was carried to Arkansas at the age of Seven (7) years in Calhoun County, near a country Town called Chambersville; married a man at the age of Sixteen (16) years by the name of M. V. Ratcliff.

"He departed this life in the year 1864. Left me with one little girl, and in the year 1866 I was married to J. L. Buzbee. He departed this life in the year of 1875, leaving me with four (4) children. I raised them the best I could and the nearest to God I could.

"She and her husband were faithful Episcopal Methodists until the last. She is now living in a Town called Thornton, in Calhoun County, Arkansas, in three miles of the place she was raised. Joined the Episcopal Methodist Church at the age of Thirteen (13) years, and joined the Masonic Lodge at the age of Twenty-Two (22) years.

"She will be Fifty-six (56) years of age in June 20th, 1896. All her children are grown and married.

"This is the life so far of

"Permelia J. Buzbee"

A typewritten copy of her 1896 recollections was kept carefully by the family over the years, and it is one of the more descriptive records of her life.

(Marriage Licenses Calhoun County, Arkansas.

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ar/calhoun/vitals/marriages/marrf.txt>)

SHE WAS 16, HE WAS 22 WHEN THEY MARRIED

Permelia and Martin Van Buren Ratliff were married 11 March 1858, in Calhoun County, Ark. She was 16, he was 22.

The Ratliff family had lived in Arkansas at least eight years. Martin was 13, living with his family at Tulip, in Dallas County, when the 1850 census was taken. Other members of his family were William Ratliff, 57; Nancy Ratliff, 52; Lauiere Ratliff, 16; Cullin C. Ratliff, 11; and Martha Ratliff, 9.


On 1 July 1859, Permelia and Martin Ratliff bought 40 acres from the federal government, the tract described as Section 12, T12S R14W, in the name of Martin V. Ratliff. On 2 July 1860, they were recorded in Huey township, near Hampton, Ark.:

1860: M. V. RATLIFF, U. S. CENSUS, CALHOUN COUNTY, HUEY TWP., ARKANSAS

M. V. Ratliff, 24, Farmer, \$1,000 value of farm, \$500 personal possessions,, born, Tennessee

Pamelia Ratliff, 17, born in Alabama

Soon thereafter, the Civil War ended their farming.

 Pvt. Martin Van Buren Ratliff enlisted 4 July 1862 in Calhoun County, Ark. in Company G of Portlock's 24th Arkansas Infantry, but by the time the first Company Muster Roll and pay record was made on 31 August 1862, he was absent. He was sick at Bucksnot, near home. He didn't get any pay.

He also didn't get any pay when the second Company Muster Roll was completed for September and October of 1862. The record showed he was still due all his pay from the date of his enlistment.

He may never have been paid. His third and last Muster Roll, for November and December of 1862, showed that he had "died Nov. 29, 1862."

LARGE BATTLE, DAY BEFORE HIS DEATH

No details are known of his death.

However, on the day before he died, one of the larger battles in Arkansas took place just inside the Boston Mountains, south of Fayetteville, at Cane Hill. The casualty list was staggeringly one sided: There were 40 Union casualties, 435 Confederate casualties. And one of the 435 Confederate casualties on 28 November 1862 could have been Pvt. Martin Van Buren Ratliff.

The fight pitted Union Brig. Gen. James Blunt against Confederate Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke in the struggle for control of Northwest Arkansas. Though the battle at Cane Hill was viewed as a tactical Confederate victory, a later Union victory ensured that Northwest Arkansas would remain in Union control.

(<http://www.civilwaracademy.com/civil-war-battles-in-arkansas.html>)

Permelia Ratliff remembered after the war that Martin had died in 1864, which was during the only significant Civil War action in South Arkansas, as the fighting reached close to home. In March 1864, seven weeks before the Union authorities launched their massive "win the war" offense against the Confederate armies in Virginia and Georgia, they inaugurated the Red River campaign.

Part of that campaign involved the convergence of two Federal columns, one an amphibious force, the other a land force commanded by Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele. Steele's force was to go from Little Rock to Shreveport.

Steele didn't get very far. And the reason he didn't centers on South Arkansas, and the area where Permelia and M. V. Ratliff had lived. A diary of one of the invading Union troops had this entry:

"(The country) is poor low & flat, mostly covered with a pine & cyprees the ground is verry sandy & no improvements to amount to anything; & nearly all the women claim to be widows a fiew acknowledge their husbands are in the rebel army, & when their Negroes want to follow our train they sometimes cry aloud & say that if they go away, that them & their children will be left to starve but their tears & intreatys have but little impression on the Negroes, they seem to have a thirst for freedom....."

And another diarist in the 36th Iowa reported:

"The rebs robbed nearly every man of us even to our Chaplain & many of our dead they striped of every stitch of clothes even their shirts & socks and left them unburied & the woods on fire & many of the wounded they jurked of their boots, blouses, pants & hats, & as they would plead to have their garments left they would damn them for abolitionests or niger thieves,

& they also took from many of the prisoners some of the garments they had on some they took their boots, some blouses, some pants & some hats & they had no respect for persons rank or age. Old Capt. Moss of the 43rd Indiana Infantry they took his hat & marched him bareheaded with his bald head & white locks and beard in the burning sun."

ANOTHER SIDE OF THE STORY, however, was recalled by residents of the area. In later years, Permelia told her family of the desperate days after the Yankee soldiers stole their property.....and how she got some of her blankets back: She followed them, and after skirmishes and battles, retrieved blankets from the dead soldiers.

Family legend has been supported by research that has included contemporaneous accounts of the battles that began at Poison Springs (Camden), and continuing east toward the Buzbee homestead of the Civil War days and what later came to be the Fordyce area. The battles in the Civil War included those of Marks Mill and Jenkins Ferry on the way to Pine Bluff, Ark.

One of those accounts was published later:

"Captured Federal wagons also contained many prized family possessions, including bedding and jewelry stolen from the local citizens. These were carried to John Marks' house where they are being restored to their owners. Women all along the road for miles back toward Camden are now arriving on horseback to identify their belongings."
("Savagery & Celebration at Mark's Mill")

Likewise, another old family legend about three cannons being abandoned in Moro Creek near what is now Fordyce, is partly valid, though the river would have been the Saline River in what is now Grant County. One historical account states:

"A duel between Federal and Confederate artillery erupted at Guesses Creek bottom west of Jenkins' ferry before the main fighting on the 30th.

"Another witness says that these captured Confederate guns were dragged off the field by the black soldiers of the 2nd Kansas Volunteers. At the river, the three guns were spiked, their wheels knocked out, and rolled into the river. It is not known whether these guns were recovered by Confederate troops still on the battlefield, since at this writing the river is still at flood stage."

("The Use of Artillery During the Battle...Jenkin Ferry")

At the end of the war, Permelia Fry Ratliff and the daughter, Vandelia (Delia) Ratliff, had no money to pay the post-war taxes, and the property was lost to carpetbaggers, according to family legend. They continued to live near Chambersville.



Permelia Fry Ratliff Buzbee
(drawing, date unknown)

SOME TIME IN JULY 1865, Permelia Fry Ratliff married Joshua L. Buzbee. She was 25, a widow with a daughter, young Delia Ratliff, 4. Joshua Buzbee was 60, a widower with seven grown children and one teenage son, Wesley M. Buzbee, 16, all from his first marriage to Susan Moore.

Joshua Buzbee became a grandfather before the first of three children was born to him and Permelia in south Arkansas and Texas. (In his first family, Susan E. Buzbee was born to his oldest son William J. Buzbee, on 27 July 1866. In his second family, Ida Buzbee was born on 12 April 1867). Two of Permelia's children died in childbirth, or soon thereafter. The surviving children in the new Buzbee family:

1. Delia (Vandelia) Ratliff (b. 1862) m. George Willman (b. January 1869) in 1890 at age 28. He was 21. Their children:

- a. Ida Belle Willman, b. 1890
- b. Edward Carl Willman, b. 1893
- c. Cull D. (Richard) Willman, b. 1895.

2. Ida Buzbee (b. 12 April 1867) m. Lawrence Draher, and lived in Detroit.

They had three sons, including Paul and Otto. After Ida's death, Draher went to Texarkana, and married the then-widowed Mattie Buzbee Carroll. But the two later separated, and he returned to Detroit.

3. Edgar Farrior Buzbee (b. 22 August 1869, d. 15 July 1951)

(No record was kept as to how or why Permelia and Joshua selected the name, Farrior. In later years, many family members believed the name was Farrar. It may have been. However, in Hampton in the early 1860s, the town's young physician had been Dr. J. M. Farrior. Dr. Farrior, 40, had died 2 January 1868, a year before Edgar F. Buzbee was born.)

4. Mattie Buzbee (b. 1870) m. (1st) William Carroll on 11 September 1889 in Calhoun County, Ark., and (2nd) Lawrence Draher.

Mattie and William Carroll lived and died, at Texarkana, Ark. The Carrolls had five children, including Don, Johnnie, Verna, Ferrell.

(The Edgar A. Buzbee family and the Edgar F. Buzbee family in Fordyce visited "Aunt Mattie" in Texarkana during the 1940s. It was a long trip, about 120 miles from Fordyce to Texarkana, using an old car on lousy roads. On one visit, Edgar's car broke down, at a time in which there were few, in any, motels. He simply asked a nearby neighbor to help out. The neighbor was glad to oblige. Edgar, Helen and the rest of the family camped out on "pallets" that night on the living room of a helpful Arkansas family. The "pallets" were quilts folded and spread on the floor.)

Before Mattie Buzbee's birth in about August of 1870, Joshua L. Buzbee moved his family including Permelia, Delia, Ida and Edgar Farrior to Greenville, Tex., where some of Joshua's sons by the earlier marriage to Susan Moore were living.

Among the sons of the earlier marriage was Francis F. Buzbee (1832-1911). Francis F. was married to Martha E. Ratliff (*a sister of Permelia's deceased first husband, Martin Ratliff (1836-1862)?* By then, F. F. and Martha Ratliff Buzbee were parents of at least two children: Alice Buzbee (b. 1858) and F. F. Buzbee, Jr. (1870-1926).

1870 JOSHUA L. BUSBY, HUNT COUNTY, TEXAS, PCT. 1. POST OFFICE: GREENVILLE.

Joshua L. Busby, 63; Farmer, real estate worth \$280, property, \$34; born in Georgia.

Permelia J. Busby, 29, keeping house; born in North Carolina.

Ida A. Busby, 4, born in Arkansas

(Edgar) F. Busby, 1, born in Arkansas

Mattie Busby, 1/12, born in Texas

Francis Crowel, 11, born in Arkansas

Wesley Busby, 20, born in Arkansas

Joshua Buzbee did not get to play with his young children or grandchildren in Texas very many months. Joshua Buzbee died in 1875 in Hunt County, Tex. With the assistance of her Fry brothers or family who had remained in South Arkansas, Permelia returned to Calhoun County, Ark., with the children.

(Texas State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death) (NATIONAL ARCHIVES, via "footnote.com," REB, 2010)

1876 On 8 August 1876, she bought 40 acres, a tract that would stay in the family more than a century, and ultimately be owned by her son, Edgar F.; her grandson, Edgar A.; and her great-grandsons, Bobby Dale and Richard E. Buzbee.

1880: PERMELIA BUZBY, U.S. CENSUS, CALHOUN, MORO TOWNSHIP

Permelia Buzby, 38, widowed, farmer, born in North Carolina, father, mother born in N. C.

Permelia, 18, born in Arkansas, father born in Tennessee, mother born in N. C.

Ida, 12, born in Arkansas, father born in Tennessee, mother born in North Carolina

Edey (*Edgar Farrior*), 10, work in farm, born in Arkansas, father born in Tenn, mother, N.C.

Mattie, 8, born in Arkansas, father born in Tennessee, mother born in North Carolina.

(ON THE ADJACENT FARM *was the family of John Hernsberger.....long time family neighbors.*)

As her family would do for decades, she used the 40 acres in Calhoun County regularly as security for loans. On 16 February 1883, she mortgaged it for \$110. She renewed the note 26 January 1884 for \$110; 2 April 1886 for \$100; and 2 March 1887 for \$100, all at @10% interest rates. She sold 1 acre to the Primitive Baptist Church on 4 June 1886. The church paid her \$10.

(The \$10 in 1886 was worth about \$206 in 2005 currency, measured by the Consumer Price Index; or \$1,218 measured by relative changes in unskilled wages.) (<http://eh.net/hmit/compare/>)

On 10 March 1892, she transferred the farm to the 23-year-old Edgar Farrior, who would live there with his young bride, Mary, then 21. Edgar Farrior provided her a home in or near Thornton, where she was living in 1896. Some time before 1900, she and the family of her daughter, Delia Ratliff Wilman, were living together in Moro Township, in Calhoun County. The 1900 record:

1900: PERMELIA BUZBEE, U.S. CENSUS, CALHOUN COUNTY

George Willman, b. January 1869, married 10 years, born Arkansas, father, Ala.; mother, Ark.

Vandelia Willman, born 1862, born in Arkansas, father born in Tenn., mother, N.C.

Ida B. Willman, 10, b. 1890

Edward C. Willman, 7, b. 1893

Cull D. Willman, 4, b. 1895

Permelia J. Buzbee, mother in law, b. June 1841, 58, widowed, 6 children, 4 living, born in North Carolina, father born in North Carolina, mother born in Virginia.

1910 Before 1910, Permelia and the Willman family moved to Fordyce. By 1910, George Willman had died at about age 40. When the U. S. Census of 1910 was taken, the widow, Delia Ratliff Willman, was listed as head of the household, in

Fordyce. Fordyce was the brand new Dallas county-seat. With its Cottonbelt, and Rock Island, railroads, the town had grown rapidly and strongly to displace (some said, steal) the longtime county-seat status from Princeton. Princeton had been designed as the county-seat, but it failed to attract railroads.

Permelia Fry Buzbee was recorded in the census as "Minnie," at age 68, with four of her six children living. The 1910 record:

1910 : PERMELIA (MINNIE) BUZBEE, U. S. CENSUS, FORDYCE, ARK.

Delia Willman, 48, widowed, married 22 (?) years, born in Arkansas; father, Ark.; mother, N. C.

Belle Willman, 21

Carl Willman, 17

Richard Willman, 13

Minnie Busby, 68, Mother, widowed, 6 children, 4 living, born in North Carolina



THE REDBUGS OF FORDYCE

1910 Permelia Fry Buzbee thus became the first member of the Buzbee family to live in Fordyce....where even in 1910, one of the city's most famous teams was taking hold: The Redbugs, a football team like no other. It is still the only team in America with the name, "Redbugs," and small towns anywhere would be hard pressed to establish such a tradition that began at virtually the same time that Permelia Buzbee arrived.

Always a tiny town with a few thousand population, Fordyce was a vigorous challenger in football after it began there in 1909. Within two years, the Arkansas state high school football championship was played in Fordyce.....between two Fordyce teams. Later Redbug football teams won Arkansas state championship titles in 1929, having defeated Little Rock, Pine Bluff, El Dorado, Camden, and the like; and in 1990 and 1991, in districts of similar size schools.

THEY WERE ALL REDBUGS

Throughout the years, and especially after the great statewide triumphs of the Bear Bryant era around 1929, the tradition made it almost mandatory that all local boys played football with the Redbugs. In the Buzbee family and the Darling family that followed Permelia, Redbug football was a key part of the high school education.

H. H. and Hattie Darling brought their family into Fordyce in 1921. Edgar Farrior and Jennie Justice Buzbee brought their family from the farm to Fordyce in 1923. Thereafter, there was generally a Darling, Buzbee or other member of the large array of Permelia-Joshua Buzbee grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great grandchildren on Fordyce Redbug sports team through the 20th century.

SHE SAW THE COURTHOUSE, POSTOFFICE BEING BUILT

1911 Permelia was living in Fordyce in time to see major new construction....the courthouse was being built by 1911, and so was a new Postoffice. In 1911 a lot for the Postoffice was cleared across from banks and other retail businesses on Fordyce's now-bustling Main Street.

The courthouse would survive, and be restored, but the "new" Postoffice of Permelia's time was abandoned 50 years later by the government, which moved the popular meeting place to West 4th St.

1912 Permelia Fry Ratliff Buzbee died 19 December 1912, and is buried in the Chambersville, Ark., cemetery near unmarked graves of her brothers, and the marked grave of her sister, Sarah.

She was 71, and had outlived two husbands, two children, a son-in-law, a daughter-in-law, and two grandchildren, though she left a large family that would grow larger. Many of them would be in the family of her son, Edgar Farrior Buzbee.



Edgar Farrior Buzbee, ca. 1880, and ca. 1898.
This drawing is similar to one made of Lindsey and Mary Saunders at about the time that Edgar Farrior met Jennie Justice Saunders.

E. F. Buzbee

EDGAR FARRIOR BUZBEE

(born 1869, died 1951)

YOUNG EDGAR FARRIOR BUZBEE fought more than the elements in the poor, sandy soil of South Arkansas before the turn of the century. One of his favorite stories about his early days near Thornton was that he had chased wolves from the house, using hot pokers as his weapons.

He had been born 22 August 1869, and had lived briefly in Texas before his mother Permelia brought her family back to Thornton in about 1875 after the death of the 69-year-old Joshua Buzbee. Edgar Farrior Buzbee was 6 in 1875. At age 10 when the 1880 census was taken, he was listed with his nickname, Edey.

Edgar Farrior Buzbee and Mary L. Rowe were married 14 October 1892. She was 21. He was 23. Mary was believed to be the step-daughter of a Capt. Evans, in Hampton. (One record shows John Evins was born in March 1818, and died 9 July 1904. Martha Evins was born 23 August 1818 and died 21 October 1884.)

On 10 March 1892, with agreement from her daughters, Ida (Draher), Mattie (Carroll), and Delia Ratliff (Wilman), Permelia transferred to Edgar Farrior her 40-acre homestead, where the young couple would make their home. Edgar F. bought Permelia a home in or near Thornton, where he worked as a lumber checker in the planer mill, Stout Lumber Co. On 23 April 1892, Edgar F. conveyed 2 acres to Pilgrim's Rest Church. The transfer included the earlier 1-acre purchase by the Primitive Baptist Church, and provided space for a cemetery adjacent to the church. The price for the second acre was the same as the first: \$10.

25 February 1894 Their daughter, Ida M. Buzbee, was born, and then within six weeks, Edgar F. added to the Buzbee farm. On 11 April 1894, he bought 30 adjacent acres from Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Easterling. He paid \$75.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That *H. J. Easterling and Martha E. Easterling* for and in consideration of the sum of *(\$75.00)* *Seventy five* DOLLARS, to me paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto *Edgar F. Buzbee* and unto *his* heirs and assigns forever, the following lands lying in the county of *Calhoun*.

(Neighbor H. J. Easterling was 53 when he sold the land to E. F. Buzbee. Easterling (1841-1927; his wife, Martha J. (1840-1931). They were buried at the Chambersville cemetery.)

Ida M. Buzbee lived only three more months. She died 22 July 1894. Her mother, Mary L. Buzbee (b. 12 April 1871), died the following year, shortly after her 24th birthday, on 29 April 1895. Mary and Ida are buried in the Means cemetery, near Hampton. Their graves are adjacent to that of Capt. Evans (1818-1904).

On 29 June 1898, at the age of 29, Edgar F. Buzbee married again. This time to Jennie Justice Saunders, who had lived in Arkansas six months. She was 18.



JENNIE JUSTICE SAUNDERS was born 26 March 1880 in McNairy County, Tenn., where the Sanders had once been the county's largest family. The family traced its roots to a Baptist preacher, Laurence Sanders, who was burned at the stake in 1555 as a heretic in the reign of Queen Mary of England (Bloody Mary).