

Our Grant Family History



by

Mark Grant

To have no story is, almost, to have no life. --Ronald A. Wells.

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Preface

I have written this account of the Grant family history to describe the nine generations from this present generation to the birth in 1720 of Robert Grant in Scotland which is as far back as my research has gone. I began my research shortly after Ben's birth and wrote this, his heritage, for him to know a little of where and from whom his name is derived, and very happily including Rachel born two years later. I have made updates as new information is discovered. The direct line of Grant descendants shall cover these nine generations:

Birth Year	Grant Ancestor
1720	Robert Grant
1762	Robert Grant
1809	Charles Grant
1838	Miller Bond Grant
1865	Benjamin S. Grant
1901	Bennie Ray Grant
1929	Robert Ray Grant
1957	Mark Ray Grant
2000	Ben Ray Grant



A history of the Highland clearances

Often as in the case of the Grant clan, a family castle existed and was the center of Clan life and home of their chief. After the Jacobite rebellion in 1745-46, the Clans of Scotland's highlands were disbanded. The clans had been ruled by chiefs who treated their subjects as family members; most of them were. As the 18th century progressed, many of the chiefs got a taste of the rich life of the lowlands and London. It was not enough to have the wealth of land and warriors. They now needed cash. The lairds searched for ways to make more profit. They "improved" their land by introducing large scale sheep farming. In the process, many of them brutally evicted people whose families had resided on the property for many generations. It is now known as the Highland Clearances. In the county of Sutherland, the daughter of the last Earl married an English nobleman, the Marquis of Stafford, owner of a very large estate in England. In the marriage, he obtained the largest estate in Scotland. In the first twenty years of the 19th century, his representatives or "factors" removed thousands of people from their ancestral homes. They burned the homes, furnishings and all. They then either shipped them off to America or Australia, or moved them to miserable dwellings along the shore. They were replaced by a few shepherds. In the first stages of forcible evictions, men were not driven from Scotland -- not right away. They moved to miserable little plots on the rocky coastlines to scrape a living from miserable small holdings and fishing - and quite often died. 1785 was the Official 'beginning' of the HIGHLAND CLEARANCES, which lasted until 1854 and beyond. From 1772-1791, nearly 7,000 Scots immigrated from Inverness and Ross alone. The numbers of evicted tenants that would be forced to immigrate later on, would be as high as 40,000, as in the Skye clearances.

Chapter one - From Scotland to America

The Grant surname was first found in the Scottish highlands at Inverness shire where they were seated at Strathspey from very early times.

It was the year 1751 when Scottish merchant Robert Grant asked for the hand of Elizabeth (Betty) Allan. He, a handsome 31 year old and she the pretty 21 year old daughter of Lord Justice Hary Allan. Hary Allan was a member of the Royal Company of Archers on 7/1/1715. In right of his father, he was admitted burgess and gildbrother of Edinburgh on 1/9/1723 (at which time, he was writer and servant to Mr. David Erskine of Dun (who was Senator of the college of Justice). He was a member (with brother Charles) of the Friendly Society of Restalrig. Hary Allan was Lord Justice of Scotland (one of the Scottish Judges) a portrait of him in his robes of office, painted by Sir Godfrey Kueller was owned by his great, great, great grandson, Harry Allen Grant who died in 1931 (Mabel Hatch Banks had a photograph of the same). Hary Allan was known to be a writer in the legal instution of laws of Scotland.

As was the law since 1200 AD, the Robert Grant and Elizabeth Allan made a Proclamation of Bannes. This announced to their church “The South Leith Parish” and local community “the county of Midlothian” of their intent to be married and was published for three successive Sundays in their church. It is made after the Second Lesson of the Morning Service. No impediments being found they married in July of that year.



Leith

Robert Grant’s wife Elizabeth Allan had a sister named Alexandrina Allan. Alexandrina married James Strachan June 22, 1752 in South Leith. James was noted at the time of his marriage to be a ship Master. James was master of the Snow Mercury from 1753 – 1756. He undertook voyages from Dundee to Charleston, SC.

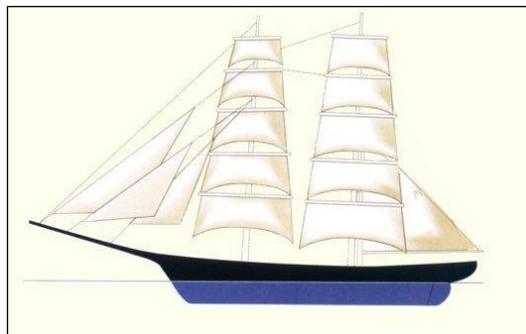
As a young man with a growing family, Robert lived near the shipping trade in the town of Leith (where he was born in 1720), which is the seaport for Edinburgh and not far from Dundee, the homeport of the Snow Mercury. So, Robert Grant and his brother in-law James Strachan worked together in the shipping trade. Robert worked as a merchant for

the Snow Mercury ship by arranging supplies for the ship and booking voyages for eager indentured immigrants while James was Master of the ship which meant he was in charge of navigation and of the ship, taking the ships position, setting sails, anchoring, docking, and the sailors.

In August 1756, the following ad appeared in the Edinburgh Evening Courant:

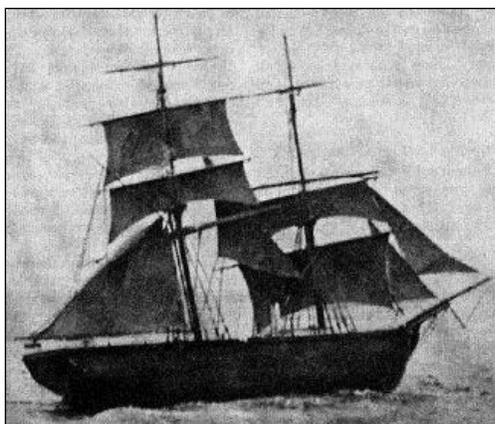
"The Snow Mercury, James Strachan, Master, now lying at Dundee, will sail for Charleston, Carolina against the middle of September. Any tradesmen, such as carpenters, laborers, joiners, smiths, shoe-makers and others that will indent, will meet with suitable encouragement by applying to the captain at Dundee, or to Mr. Robert Grant, merchant at Leith. The ship has exceeding good accommodations for passengers."

The ad described passengers that will "indent". Most early settlers in America could not afford slaves. At the time, a strong healthy male slave cost about \$50, but an indentured servant could be had for about \$15. Indentured servants agreed to a temporary period of voluntary slavery. The emigrants contracted either with the ship's captain, or with his future owner to work for a certain period of time which varied from 4 to 7 years. After that, the indentured person was free. In the meantime, he could expect several years of back breaking labor from day light until dark. This opportunity enabled Scottish laborers to escape from the poverty and hopelessness of life in Scotland at the time. They received room and board and were also paid for their work, about \$45 a year which was more than they could expect in Scotland. Many died during the voyage over from disease.³²



Typical Snow rig

The Snow Mercury was a snow rig, similar to a brig - two masts with square sails on each. It was distinguished from a brig by having an extra small mast fitted abaft the main lower mast. This was known as the trysail mast and was set with a spanker sail (fore-and-aft triangular sail). The snow rig was at one time common around the coasts of the UK but it is believed that the last one, the "Commerce" of Newhaven was built in 1862 and existed until 1909.



The Snow Millie

The Snow Mercury travelled from its homeport of Dundee Scotland to the Carolina's, America's port called Charlestown. It brought tradesmen like carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths and doctors, all starting a new life in America. They left their homes in Scotland because the Clans were disbanded. Many moved to America during this time.

They were good years. Robert and Elizabeth were blessed with twelve children. In 1762 Robert Grant Jr. was born, he was the eight in line. According to the Grant family bible, he was born "near" Leith. Then, after three more children, his beloved Elizabeth died 5 days after giving birth to Isaac, who lived less than one day. She had brought 12 children (Elizabeth, Thomas Stephen, Harry Allan, Charles, Coultres, Mary, Helen, Robert, John, James, Alexander, Isaac) into the world during her 17 years of marriage and died at the age of 38. 6 weeks later their eldest child also named Elizabeth died. Robert's father followed his wife just one year later (they are buried in the Restalrig churchyard of Leith, now known as St. Margaret's Parish Church, Church of Scotland along with Robert Grant Jr's sister Helen Grant). At the time (1770) Robert Grant Jr. was only eight years old and 5 of his brothers and sisters, his mother and his father had died. This could have been the sad ending of a promising start for young Robert and his siblings, but it wasn't. It's not known who, but someone of wealth took the 7 Grant orphans in (possibly another Grant or the prosperous Allan's) and made it possible for them to get good educations. Robert Grant Jr. remembered as a small boy leading his blind grandfather – Judge Hary Allan, by the hand in Scotland. Robert decided to become a doctor and studied medicine in his teen years (1778-1780). So, it may be that Robert Grant was raised by his maternal grandfather Hary Allan. But Hary Allan died in 1774, so someone else helped raise the children of Robert Grant Sr.



Leith harbour

Scottish Sasine records show that Robert Grant Sr. had owned Tenements (property) in South Leith and North Leith in New Haven – The Mill of Stenhouse and various Tenements nearby, which were valued at 170 pounds. The Trustees for his children were represented by an attorney named Alexander Grant.

Scottish society at that time was not a happy one. Years earlier, around 1745, the Highland disbandment had started. Clans were taken apart and the proud Scottish people were driven out of the Highlands. Cities got crowded. Poverty and diseases started to claim many lives. The hope of a better life in a far away country started to take root in many Scott's, among them several brothers of Robert and eventually Robert himself.

Robert's oldest brother Thomas Stephen Grant immigrated to America and settled in Fayetteville, North Carolina. Thomas married Henrietta Bowers on 10/3/1785. He died there on 9/30/1805. Thomas was portioner general together with James Strachan (Jr.) to their maternal great grandfather Robert Allan. Robert's younger brother James had other plans and left Scotland bound for the West Indies in 1780. Tragically, he was lost at sea.



Charleston SC appx. 1790

Robert's older brother Charles became the commander of the ship – the Snow Mercury, bringing passengers and goods from London to Charleston, South Carolina. He liked Charleston and decided to start a new life there. He lived there until his death in 1789. Captain Charles Grant Epitaph - Commander of the ship Mercury from the port of London to this city. In the 32nd year of his age. His mind was noble, generous & sincere. He adorned the reasonable being with the dignity of morality / The true Christian with the sanctity of religion / He was high esteemed by all his acquaintances / & an honor to his profession / His brothers Harry & Robert as the last but most affectionate token of their esteem caused this monument to be erected.

Robert's older and favorite brother Harry also moved to Charleston, South Carolina and was a merchant there. Harry owned property in South Leith, a great Granary and buildings, and a house. He married Elizabeth Pillan and had three children, Emilia, Elizabeth, and Harry (Jr.). He was appointed by U.S. President John Adams as the first American Consul to the American Consulate in Leith, Scotland. It was his job to protect shipping interests for America. He was American consulate in London in 1802. According to his will, Harry left a sum of money to his wife and a larger sum of money to Euphina Garvin and her children and gave most of his personal effects to her sons Robert and Henry. It appears possible, that she may have been his mistress. "Our Todays and Yesterdays" (book) states that Harry called her two boys "other boys of mine".

Harry was buried (1814) in New York City in Old Saint Paul's churchyard at the head of Wall Street. The inscription on his tombstone reads:

"Scared to the memory of Harry Grant Esq. for many years a citizen of Charleston, S.C. who departed this life the 18th of December 1814, aged 59 years 2 mos. 20 days. This cold marble erected here by his brother Dr. Robert Grant in memory of his love and affection for the best of brothers".

Eighteen year old Robert had, in 1780, just finished his MD degree at King's College where his friend Hugh Fraser studied, in Aberdeen or perhaps at the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Robert was only nineteen when he too chose to take part in the American Dream. By this time, only one other Grant sibling remained in Scotland, his beloved sister Helen who never married and lived to age 74 at No. 44 Howe street, Edinburgh. Both Robert and his brother Harry sent her money each year until she died in 1835, the last living sibling of Robert Grant.

Robert climbed aboard ship (probably The Snow Mercury (aka the Mercury) with his brother Charles as Commander) for the two month voyage and moved to America, only to dive into the Revolutionary War. The Mercury travelled from the port of London to Charlestown, SC. On the ship with Robert was his 18 year old friend the Reverend Hugh Fraser (Hugh's daughter Mary, married Robert's son Hugh Fraser Grant). It was October 1781 and General Cornwallis of the British troops had just surrendered in Virginia. It would not be until June 1782 before the British would leave Savannah Georgia. However, according to James Johnson, Robert Grant was a Royal Navy surgeon at Charleston SC when he switched sides in our Revolution. The source for this is a 1912 journal article written by James Johnson's great-grandmother (Cornelia James "Jemmy" Grant-Johnson). This is documented in the book titled "Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society,

Volume 12”, page 94. Robert Grant served on the British navy fleet that blockaded Charleston, SC, and he escaped from this fleet to join the American army. The British sieged Charleston and forced the American forces there to surrender in May 1780, the worst defeat of the revolution. They occupied Charleston until December 14, 1782. Robert joined in the fight as the youngest surgeon serving under General Francis Marion and served until the end of the war. Francis Marion was an American revolutionary war hero, nicknamed the "Swamp Fox" by the British because of his elusive tactics. Daring and elusive, he usually struck at night and then vanished into the swamps and morasses of the South.

Excerpt from Capt. Crafton's letter to Marion, 13th June, 1782.

“They were often without rations, and when served, it was generally with lean meat without bread or rice, or bread or rice without the lean meat. They had as yet received no pay, and their clothes were so worn and broken, that they were as naked as the Caffres of Africa. Here, in a state of inaction, they became mutinous, and were plotting to deliver up their commander to the enemy. But it is surprising, that when mischief of any kind began to brew in such a situation, that only twelve should have been concerned in it, and it is honourable that none of those were native Americans.”⁸

About the 9th of July, General Marion had returned to the Santee, and received orders from Gen. Greene to remain between that and Cooper river, as heretofore. The militia were now so far relieved, that, by law, they were obliged to turn out only one month in three; but were ordered, as we have mentioned above, to be dismounted, which discouraged them, and rendered their movements less rapid.⁸

During the remainder of the summer of 1782, Gen. Marion frequently changed his encampments from place to place, between Cooper and Santee rivers, with three objects constantly in view; to cut off supplies from the enemy, to prevent all surprises from their sudden irruptions, and to provide for his own men. His scouting parties still penetrated into St. Thomas' parish as far as Daniel's island and Clement's ferry. At the head of one of these Capt. G. S. Capers performed a gallant action. Having the command of only twelve men, he encountered a party of twenty-six of the British black dragoons, and cut them to pieces. They had at the time two or three of his neighbours in handcuffs as prisoners.⁸

The last fighting of the Revolutionary War between Americans and British occurred with a skirmish in South Carolina along the Combahee River August 27th 1782. On the 25th of August, in this year, Lieut. Col. John Laurens was killed in a skirmish at Page's point, on Combahee river.⁸

Marion's Brigade disbanded in December, 1782. So, it appears that Robert Grant's active service in the revolutionary war was a little over 1 year in duration. The peace treaty with Britain was completed in April 1783.



American Revolutionary War Soldiers



Brigadier General Francis Marion

After the war Robert was given some land confiscated from the British nearby on the coast of Georgia. Robert moved to South Carolina and lived in Georgetown for some time, being

listed on the 1790 Census for Georgetown. During this time, Dr. Grant invented a machine for scouring rice and other grain and was issued a US patent for it on October 17th, 1796²⁴.

According to WorldConnect.com records, Robert Grant married a woman from the Charleston SC area. His first wife's name was Miss Esther Lesesne, born about 1763. They married 15 Feb 1783 in Charlestown SC²³ (The South Carolina Historical Magazine, section 37 says "In Charlestown, Dr. Robert Grant, to Miss Esther Lesesne, Daughter of Mr. Peter Lesesne - Saturday, February 15, 1783"). A daughter named Mary Grant was born in 1785. Assuming this data is correct, Robert must have met Esther fairly soon after his arrival in Charleston in October 1781. The Lesesne Family were French Huguenots who came to America to escape religious persecution. Her father was Peter Lesesne. The Lesesne family had a plantation on the southern end of Pawley's Island (550 acres in 1770, in the Waccamaw Neck area), SC and not far from where the Reverend Hugh Fraser had his plantation. Perhaps it was during his time with the Lesesne family that Robert Grant developed a knowledge of and interest in plantations. According to genealogist James Johnson, the marriage ended, possibly in divorce. There is a descendant of Mary Grant, so the Grant line did continue thru her.

Esther Lesesne Grant: Born: 1763, Death: 1845 (other source* says 1761-1826)
-Father: Peter George Lesesne, born 2 NOV 1731, died Dec. 20, 1799
-Mother: Mary Lesesne, born: 1733, Died Dec. 4, 1798
-Children: Mary Grant born: 1785, Death: 1865

*Register of Carolina Huguenots, Vol. 2, Dupre – Manigault
Note: the Lesesne family lived in the St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish

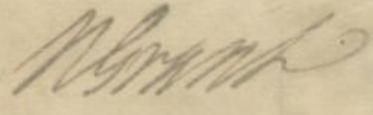
Esther's parents were Peter George Lesesne b.11/2/1731 and Mary Lesesne b. 1731. Peter's father was Isaac Lesesne b. 1674 who immigrated from Bordeaux France, mother was Frances Netherton b. 1690. They were French Huguenots who immigrated for religious freedom. Isaac had a Plantation in Charleston SC. on Daniels Island SC called The Grove.

On January 9th, 1794, Robert Little wrote to Robert Grant and may refer to several lots in Georgetown that Grant would like to sell and Little is acting as agent to have the purchase recorded in Charleston. The letter below dated July 28, 1795, Georgetown, S.C., was written by Robert Grant to Robert Little. The letter concerns debt between Grant's brother and Robert Little and an unregistered Georgetown, SC lot.
(<https://digital.tcl.sc.edu/digital/collection/pcross/id/257>).

Dear Sir

[July 28, 1795]

Yours by Mr Taylor I received and
 observe what you say respecting the
 engagements against Mr Wragg - this before
 me I was not unacquainted with, & at
 the same time you are right to say
 I have known many of those of Eng-
 land & the altho not entered up - the
 fact is to my Mother & I am perfectly
 satisfied if it was 10 Times as much the
 we are safe, he at the same time
 appears sad & tell me his situation &
 I am so intimate with him & know his
 affairs pretty well, that I can in con-
 sideration of giving you a guarantee for your
 purchase I will in a day or two send you
 is exactly what is against him here
 with the date as also the time the land
 has been mine I may say for the better
 our not dated but can be dated these times
 as you know they are blank I believe
 I examined the Registrars Office here but
 nothing against the date, I will send you
 a certificate also of that he appeared before
 me & have given him the property I did if
 I had not been pretty confident I was
 safe, I will write you more fully in
 a day or two yours with regard
 Dr in haste



Geo: Towne
 28th July 1795

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs across the page.]

Sidney Lanier, Poem - The Marshes of Glynn (1878)

*Glooms of the live-oaks, beautiful-braided and woven
With intricate shades of the vines that myriad-cloven*

- *Clamber the forks of the multiform boughs,--*
 - *Emerald twilights,--*
Virginal shy lights,

*Wrought of the leaves to allure to the whisper of vows,
When lovers pace timidly down through the green colonnades*

Of the dim sweet woods, of the dear dark woods,

- *Of the heavenly woods and glades,*
That run to the radiant marginal sand-beach within
 - *The wide sea-marshes of Glynn*

Chapter 2 Elizafield Plantation

Robert Grant was a South Carolina House of Representatives delegate for the election district Prince George's, Winyah Parish – Georgetown, SC area between November 26th to December 21st in 1798, and also from November 18th to December 21st in 1799

(https://www.carolana.com/SC/Early_Statehood/sc_statehood_1800_13th_general_assembly_members.html).

In 1799, Robert found happiness again by his marriage to Sarah Foxworth at Waterfield Plantation, Sand Pitt (some source call this area Sampit), Georgetown area, South Carolina where they had three children before moving to Saint Simons Island, Georgia, about 1804 - 1809. There is some evidence that the Grants lived in Glynn County earlier than 1808. According to an 1848 article in the Savannah Georgian, Dr. Grant, in 1809, produced a rice crop on Broughton Island, which is located in the Altamaha River very near Elizafield. Land records show Robert Grant selling other Glynn County land at the time he acquired the Elizafield property. Robert was Justice of the Peace there from 1799-1812 and he was a Warden of Christ Church in 1808. Some students of Indian lore say the Elizafield property was the former site of the ancient Creek village of Talaxe.

Dr. Grant, who lived on St. Simons Island at Oatlands, was the head warden of the church, as well as the physician of the island. He was once a native of New Jersey* and the very antithesis of his neighbours; a shrewd business man, a lender, not a borrower, of money, who became in time very rich. He was an estimable man, though George Baillie said of him, "He is such a bore with his many excellencies as to make me detest every Christian virtue."

Dr. Grant probably disapproved quite as highly of the bon vivants of the St. Clair Club, as we do not hear of his attending their hilarious meetings, at which, by the end of evening, all the members were equally ready for tears or laughter. Nor was he, probably, a member of the Agricultural and Sporting Club, of which Captain Fraser was President, Colonel Hazzard Vice President, and Mr. James Gould Secretary and Treasurer.⁵



© Robert Grant, by Artist: Samuel Lovett Waldo, Date of Work: 1805
Owner: Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, Winston Salem NC



Portrait of Dr. Grant - Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts (MESDA), Georgia Gallery

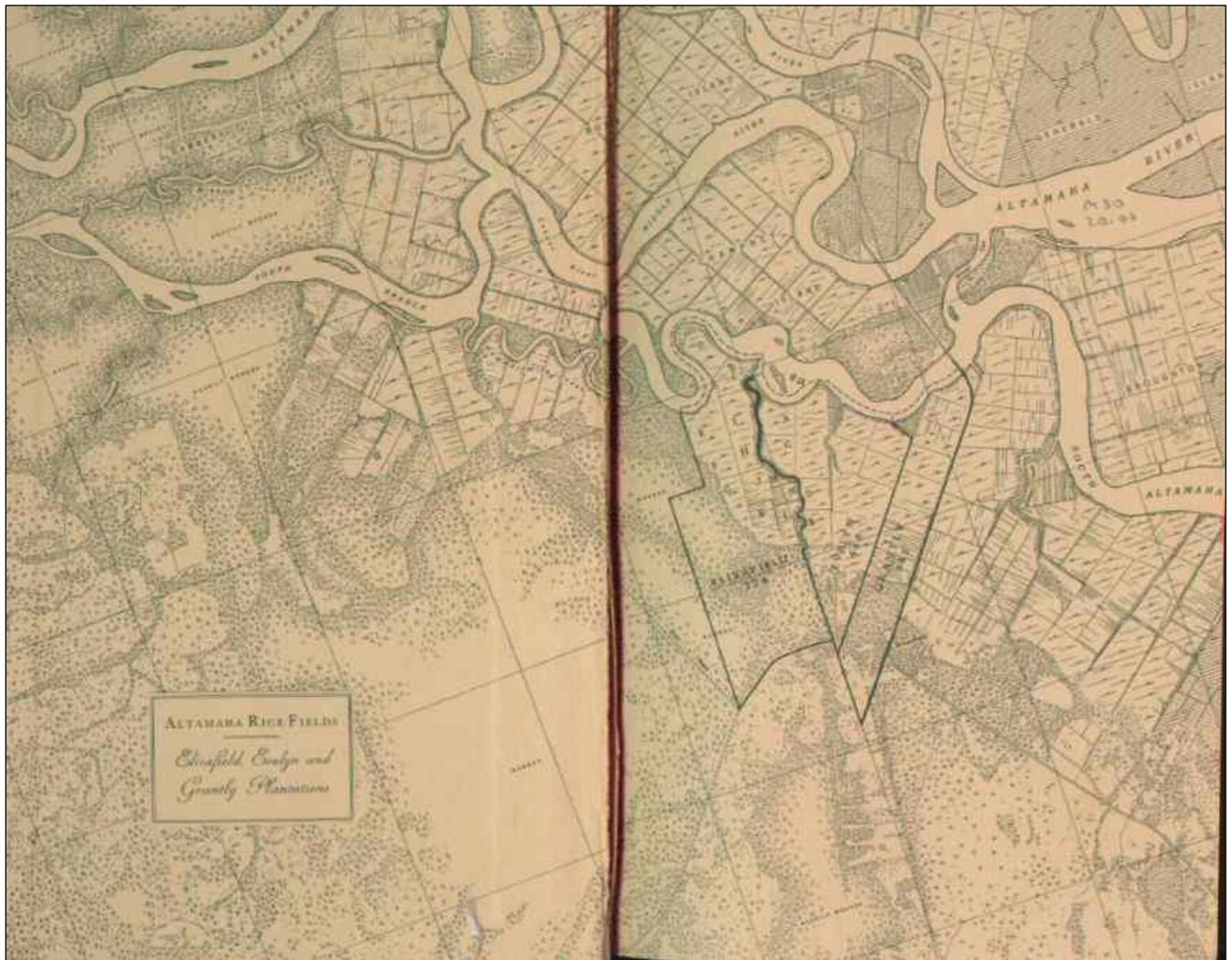
Robert and Sarah Grant had nine children together (Robert, Elizabeth, Amelia, Harry, Hugh, Harry Allan, Charles, Sarah and James). The birth records show the Grant's in residence at Elizafield Plantation by 1811, having bought the first tract of land in 1809. Robert and Amelia died while at college (Yale in 1824). Sarah died age 5. James died age 2. Harry died age 7. Elizabeth Married Dr. Robert Hogan, moved to New York City and had six children. Hugh and Charles became plantation owners. Harry Allan became a physician, married Louisa Bloodgood and moved to Enfield CT (2nd wife Laura A. Thompson) where he had two sons.

It is stated in the book "Georgia's Land of the Golden Isles" (page 119) by Burnette Vanstory, that Elizafield was named in memory of his mother Elizabeth (Bety) Allan. Although it is significant to note that another estate by the name of Elizafield existed in Leith Scotland and was located in the vicinity where our Grant ancestors are known to have lived. The main structure still exists with the name carved on the Terrace. A Leith Grant going to America would understandably name his property after one held in Leith to remind him of home. However, it is not known if the Grants did own this Leith property. Interestingly, there also is a tiny Hamlet in Scotland named Elizafield somewhat near the west coast.

Dr. Grant used Elizafield as his primary residence and planted Cotton, Sugar cane and Rice there until his retirement in 1834. When his son Hugh Fraser Grant married in 1831, Dr. Grant made a plan to divide the 1,500 acre property and later gave the Elizafield half to him. The Elizafield home was a wooden structure built upon a Tabby foundation. Its double flight of buttressed steps leading to an open portico flanked by four large square Corinthian columns was impressive. A barn stood nearby which in 1912 was considered to have originally cost \$15,000 (equals \$282,133 in FY2003 dollars). The slave foreman's house

was next and about 200 yards away were the slave quarters which numbered twelve houses in 1836.

The lawns and gardens surrounding the house were fenced. There was an orchard, an Orange Grove, and a three acre fish pond used for the amusement of the house parties that flourished in those days. Vast flocks of birds that nest through out the north in the summer, wintered on the property. Robert Grant's plantation property was named Elizafield, and was later divided into three land areas Elizafield, Evelyn, and Grantly, plus his farm on St. Simons Island, Oatlands which had 240 acres. It was listed as a plantation in some records.



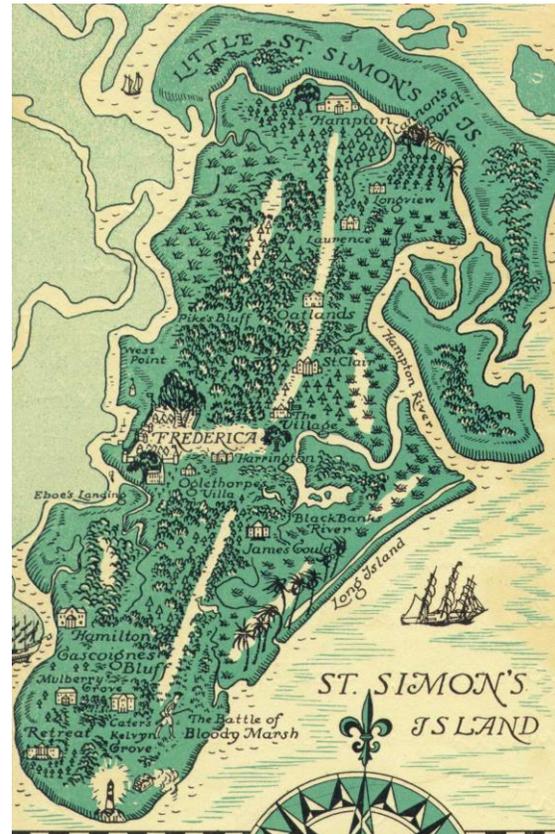
Elizafield, Evelyn and Grantly plantations near Darien, GA on the Altamaha River

Elizafield and Evelyn sat on each side of canal at the Altamaha River at Darien, GA, and Grantly was simply vast rice, cotton and sugarcane acreage located between Evelyn and US Rt. 17, with settlements for the hands. They were about 6 miles inland from the mouth of the Altamaha River.

Elizafield is regarded by historians as the more prosperous plantation. At the time of Dr. Grant's retirement, it had 400 acres diked and banked for rice planting and had 203 slaves. Evelyn's lands that were diked and banked for rice planting totalled 300 acres. Located on Evelyn's land fifty yards south of the house, were five to seven ancient Indian Mounds originally used by the Crete (creek) Indians. They were investigated in 1936 by archaeologist Preston Holder. The mounds were razed by road-builders sometime after 1969. Grantly consisted of 345 acres with no dwellings.



Location of Oatlands, St. Simons Island, GA



Location of Oatlands, St. Simons Island, GA

Oatland's 240 acres was located on the Northeast seaward side of St. Simons Island facing Little St. Simons Island. Oatlands was where the Grants spent the summer months when malaria was prevalent on the rice fields, until 1834, when Dr. Grant moved there permanently. In 1824, a hurricane swept thru the area. A letter later published in a Florida newspaper mentions Dr. Grant suffered great loss in buildings and had his carriage and one horse crushed, at their St. Simons Island residence. 2/3rds of the crops were lost.

When at Oatlands, Dr. Grant attended Christ Church on Sundays. He was one of the first senior wardens of that church when it was organized in 1808. It was the 3rd oldest Episcopal Church in the nation. He also enjoyed the social life of the island.



Present site of Oatland's entrance – St. Simons Island, GA



Christ Church, Fort Frederica, GA



Road to Cannons Point (in the vicinity of Oatlands, St. Simons Island, GA)

In 1809 Thomas Spalding began constructing his tabby sugar mill on the banks of Barn Creek on the southwest side of Sapelo Island, GA. This structure consisted of an octagonal cane press building and a separate boiling and curing house.



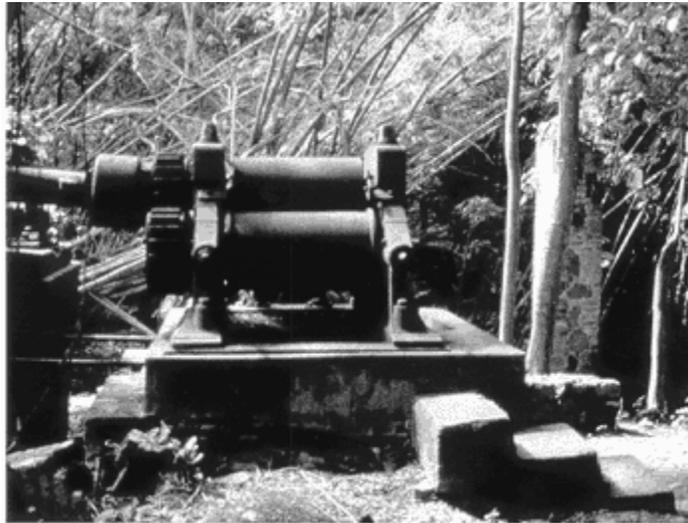
Elizafield sugar mill Tabby ruins (2010)

These facilities were built to Spalding's own specifications and became the prototypes for similar mill establishments in coastal Georgia. Spalding shared his sugar and tabby expertise with his tidewater contemporaries, and similar facilities were constructed by Dr. Robert Grant at Elizafield, and James Hamilton Couper at Hopeton, the latter two sites being rice and sugar plantations on the Glynn County side of the Altamaha River delta. Spalding had begun experimenting with the cultivation of sugarcane in 1805, soon after his acquisition of the south end of Sapelo. His considerable architectural skills are clearly demonstrated by his own description, published in 1816, of his sugar works.



Elizafield sugar mill Tabby ruins (circa 1934) - Octagonal mill room

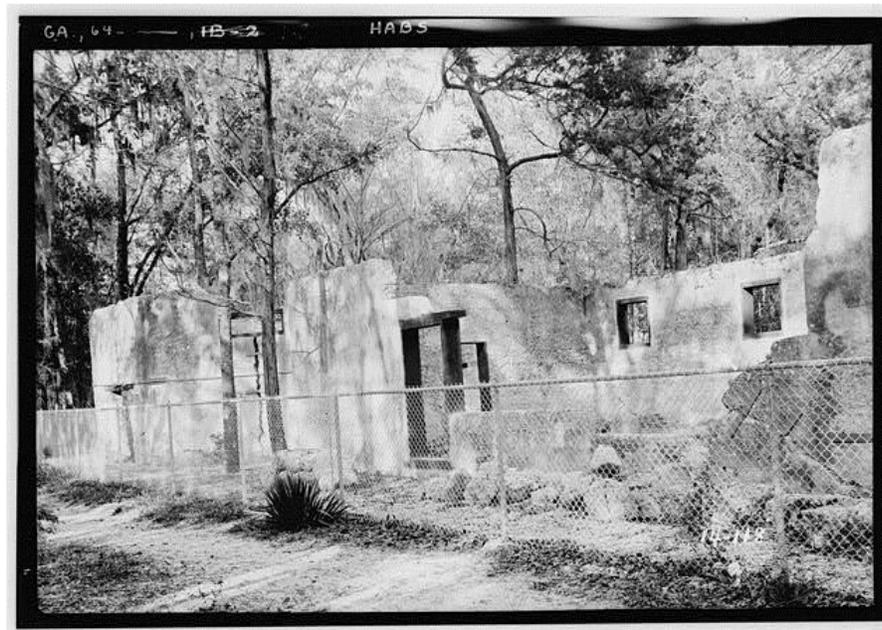
"The mill house I have erected," Spalding wrote, "is forty-one feet in diameter, of tabby, and octagonal in its form. . . . the danger of fire, the superior durability, and the better appearance of the buildings, should make us prefer either tabby or brick. . . . The outer walls of this building are sixteen feet. Within about seven feet distance from the outer wall, is a circular inner wall, which rises ten feet; and from this wall to the outer one is a strong joint work, which is covered with two-inch Planks for a Tread for the Mules, Horses, or Oxen, that work the Mill."



Mill (age unknown)

Large, animal-powered mills frequently employed as many as eight oxen to turn the rollers. The central vertical drive shaft would be affixed with a set of crossed, wooden beams. Each end of the beams would then hold a double yoke. In this way, the oxen would walk around the mill as their energy was transferred to the rollers. This type of arrangement required that the canes be fed between the oxen to reach the mill and that the crushed canes, or bagasse, along with the extracted juice, be taken out the other side, again being carried between the oxen. With the construction of the octagonal mill buildings, the feed paths for the canes, bagasse, and juice could be offset vertically from the tread followed by the oxen.

This reduced the problem of getting the canes to and from the mill. This accounting gives us an insight into Grant's Sugar mill operation which began about 1815-1817.

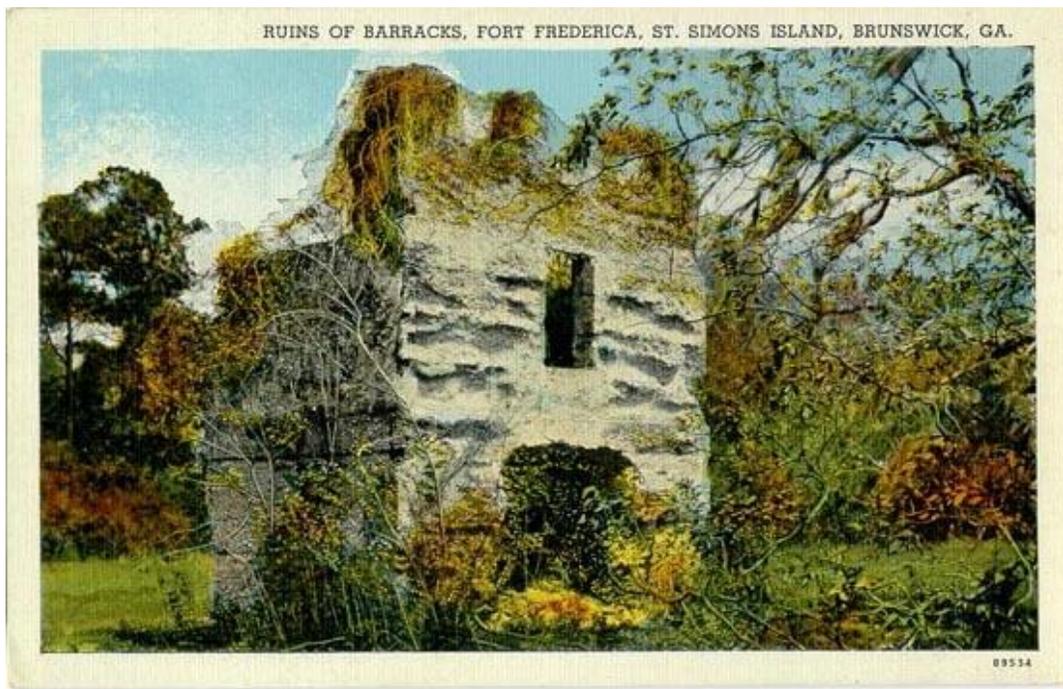


Elizafield sugar mill Tabby ruins (circa 1934)

Initially Sugar cane was grown. Later, the land was specially prepared to produce Rice. For many years the Grants prospered as Rice, Cotton, and Sugar Cane growers. Grant's ingenious system of canals for the transportation of the grain to the mill was almost as famous in agricultural journals as his sugar operations. He built a Sugar mill of Tabby construction like Spaldings. A steam powered rice mill was constructed in 1834.

Tabby was the building material for walls, floors, and roofs widely used throughout coastal Georgia during the Military and Plantation Eras. It was composed of equal parts of sand, lime, oyster shell and water mixed into a mortar and poured into forms. The lime used in tabby was made by burning oyster shell taken from Indian Shell Mounds, the trash piles of the Indians. The word tabby is African in origin, with an Arabic background, and means "a wall made of earth or masonry". This method of building was brought to America by the Spaniards.

The Mill, in ruins by the 1930's, was mistaken for a Spanish fort. It is clear that the ruin was used as a mill for threshing rice and grinding cane during the plantation era as pieces of nineteenth century machinery have been found among the ruins. Although, some still believe the land to have been the location of the Spanish mission. Because Elizafield was situated here two centuries after the founding of Santo Domingo it is possible that the mill was simply built upon the ruins of the mission.



In 1830, Dr. Grant had 203 slaves working on his plantations and was the 4th largest slaveholder in Glynn Co. GA at that time. Prior to the Civil War, the slaves were valued at \$75,000 (equals \$1,650,480 in FY2003 dollars). They used hoe, pick and shovel to clear the swamp lowlands to grow Rice. By the time he retired in 1834, Grant had 218 slaves. By 1859, Elizafield alone had 150 slaves, Evelyn had 125 slaves, plus an unknown amount at Grantly and Oatlands.



Glynn Co. Academy (1840 building)

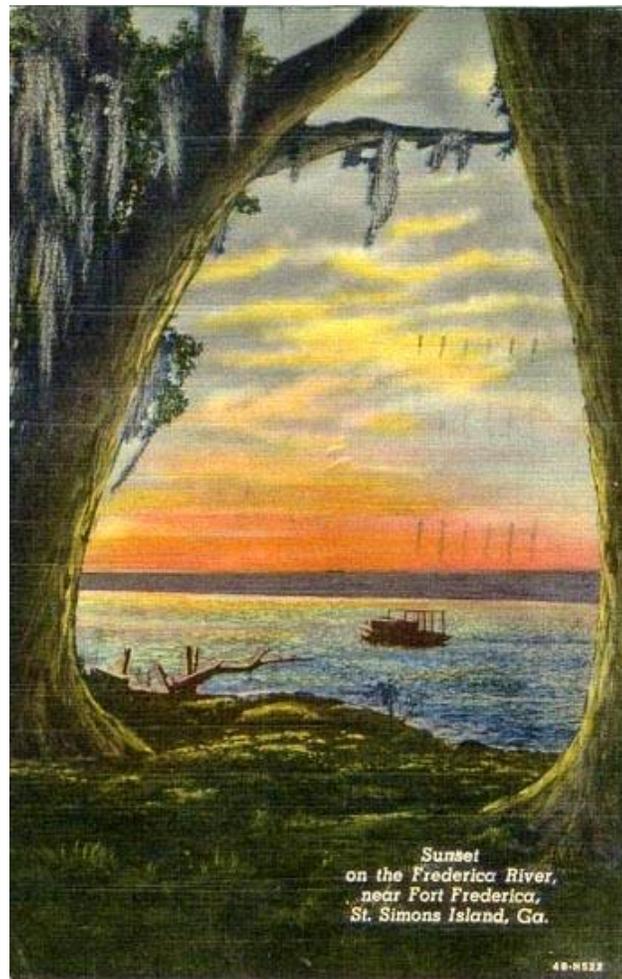
Dr. Grant was Commissioner of Glynn County Academy in 1812 (the 2nd oldest public school in Georgia, it was started in 1788). The first recorded building was built in 1819. Because of an unsatisfactory courthouse, the county's superior and inferior courts often

met at the school from 1825 to 1884. His sons Hugh and Charles were educated in law and served as Judges for Glynn County courts, so they would have served at the school location during this timeframe. Dr. Grant was Justice of the Peace from 1799-1812. A new building was built in 1840, the Old Glynn Academy Building was the first building on Hillsborough Square, the present location of the Glynn Academy campus; it is the oldest wooden schoolhouse in Georgia and the second oldest wooden schoolhouse in America. This building served as the only public school building in Brunswick for more than fifty years. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glynn_Academy).

The War of 1812 lasted until 1815. In February of 1815, British troops raided St. Simon's Island, Georgia. March 5, 1815, Robert Grant's wife gave birth to his daughter Sarah Anne Grant in Glynn County, so we know the Grants were nearby, most at Elizafield. The Raid on St. Simons Island was part of the last campaign of the War of 1812. British Rear Admiral George Cockburn had burned Washington, D.C., but failed in his attempt to take Fort McHenry and Baltimore, Maryland. Turning his eyes southward to Georgia, he decided to take Cumberland Island on the Georgia Coast. The British forces came ashore at St. Simons Island at the end of January 1815. Their orders were clear: 1) To collect African-American slaves as recruits for the Colonial Marines, and 2) To confiscate cotton and other valuables. St. Simons and to some degree neighboring Jekyll Island were then the centers of a prosperous plantation district. Hundreds of slaves ready flocked to the British standard and even though it was mid-winter, there was plenty of worth to attract the eyes of the raiders.

Moving up the Frederica River on the back of the island, the British set up their command post at the ruins of Fort Frederica. From there they sent out detachments to scour St. Simons and its plantations. In a little known but significant facet of its history, Frederica became the center for one of the largest military emancipations of slaves in Georgia history. As hundreds of liberated African-Americans gathered at Fort Frederica, British troops spread across St. Simons and neighboring Jekyll to carry out their orders. They even put the cotton gins into operation to gin out raw cotton to increase its value before hauling it away. One witness stated, In truth it is impossible to state circumstantially the loss which the unfortunate inhabitants have sustained; Cattle slaughtered in every direction; property of every description held in requisition or destroyed.

<https://www.exploresouthernhistory.com/stsimons1812>



In June of 1821, Dr. Grant was sued by Eunice Hall in a 7 day court trial held in Newark, NJ. The 137 page court transcript shows the accusation of Dr. Grant for slander was over the treatment of Miss Selina Hueston (born appx 1801, started in the school at 15, died age eighteen in 1819), by Ms. Eunice Hall while Miss Hueston boarded at Ms Hall's private school at Elizabethtown, NJ. While a student at the school, Miss Hueston witnessed an incident where Ms. Hall was seen secretly drinking liquor. Ms Hall found this out and animosity developed between them. Miss Hueston's father, a sailor, fell overboard and was lost at sea. Soon thereafter, his daughter Miss Hueston developed a high fever while at the school and died September 26, 1819. She was buried the same day she died to help reduce spreading the disease. During her illness, Dr. Grant (who knew the girl's father) alleged that Ms. Hall did not provide sufficient treatment that could have saved the girl's life. Miss Hall sued Dr. Grant for slander when it became known that Doctor Grant had said "She is a murderess – she will cause the death of Miss Hueston". Later he stated "She has caused the death of Miss Hueston" and also said, "She has committed murder", and "She is guilty of murder, and she shall never have another scholar from the south if I can prevent it". Miss Hall claimed the damage to her reputation had cost her \$10,000 in damages. Her school closed down the fall semester after the death of Miss Hueston due to low enrollment. Doctor Grant had been called in to evaluate the girl's illness and stayed with her for 10-12 days before her death. He told the attending physician to not let her want for anything (that Dr. Grant would pay the costs). He also said that while he had a dollar in his

pocket, she should want for nothing. One of the witnesses said, that Dr. Grant was known by her to provide charitable donations to those in need.

Issaac H. Williamson, then Governor of New Jersey was sworn in and mentioned that after the time of Miss Hueston's death, Doctor Grant visited with him and described Doctor Grant as a most excellent neighbour (the Governor lived near to him. So, evidently, Doctor Grant had a second home in Elizabeth-town, NJ. Another witness, an elderly woman named Mrs. Mary Jouet stated that Doctor Grant's daughter lived in her home and that Doctor Grant would visit his daughter three times a day because he lived just opposite her. In 1819, Grant's daughters Amelia who was 15 at that time and Elizabeth was appx 17. The trial does not mention which daughter he was visiting, and at these ages, it could have been either one, but going back to 1817 when Grant first bought a home, Elizabeth was at the most likely age to be in school away from home, and she later lived in New York city until she died in 1867.

Mrs. Jouet lived at the corner of Rahway Ave. and Grove Street in Elizabeth-town, NJ, in a mansion known as the old chateau of the Jouet Manasion. So, Dr. Grant's home must have been very near that location and based on the neighbors being a mansion, and the governor's house, Grant must have lived in a very nice house or perhaps a mansion. Mrs. Jouet also stated that when Dr. Grant was about to leave to return to Georgia, he would leave her things to distribute to the poor such as five bottles of good wine, a large piece of opium worth three dollars, and he left three dollars in money for a poor girl. He does not give to the rich but to the poor, she said. And Dr. Grant purchased a seat in the church for poor scholars for ten years. During the trial, it was said that Doctor Grant had lived in Elizabeth-town for three or four summers, so from 1817 – 1821 approximately (trial page 113).

Reverend Edmund Matthews, of Christ Church Frederica, St Simons Island was a character witness at the trial and said Doctor Grant with the assistance of two or three other gentlemen built a church on St. Simons Island. Doctor Grant is an Episcopalian, but he built the church for the accommodation of all religious denominations (trial page 82). On trial page 104, Doctor Grant was said to be now (1819) erecting another church agreeable to the principles of the Episcopal church, of which he is a member. Christ Church Fredrica was constructed in 1820, so evidently Doctor Grant was instrumental in funding and/or oversight of that building's construction. In 1862, during the war, the church building was virtually destroyed. Some parts were saved and the present building was erected in 1885).

Miss Hall won the trial and Dr. Grant was ordered to pay a penalty of \$250. Upon his return to Georgia, he received a letter in the mail from the citizens of Elizabethtown, NJ. They agreed with Dr. Grant so strongly that they took a collection up and mailed him the \$250 thanking him for his efforts on behalf of the girl. Dr. Grant thanked them for their kindness but returned the \$250.

From the New-Jersey Eagle.

ELIZABETHTOWN. (N. J.) July 20.

Liberality.—The citizens of Elizabethtown, have very generously subscribed \$250 to satisfy the verdict obtained by Miss Hall, at the late term of the Court of Common Pleas, held in this town, against Dr. Grant, of Georgia, for having uttered certain slanderous words. It will be seen, however, by the following correspondence, that the Doctor has declined their polite offer:

William B. Kinny, Esq.

SIR—By publishing the enclosed correspondence, you will greatly oblige, yours respectfully,

J. B. DAYTON.

ELIZABETHTOWN, July 16, 1821.

Doctor Robert Grant,

DEAR SIR—I enclose herewith a subscription from a number of citizens of the Borough of Elizabeth for \$250, being the amount of damages found in our County Court against you, in an action of slander brought by Miss Eunice Hall; which sum they have authorised me to tender you, as a testimony of their high sense of the disinterested benevolence with which you had undertaken to befriend the late Miss Heuston, and which

has been the origin of that much regretted suit. In performing this duty, which the contributors think would be justly due to an inhabitant of this town, they would also wish to act the part of the good Samaritan, and especially so, when we find a stranger, a citizen of another State, who we think has been persecuted from the commencement of this suit. The contributors are aware it is a matter of extreme delicacy on their part, to offer such a sum to a man, whom a kind and beneficent Providence has been pleased to raise above want; but, sir, it is to show you, that the citizens of Elizabeth, though a small town, can properly appreciate a great and good action; and that they will never suffer a fellow-citizen, more especially a stranger, to be persecuted without at least manifesting their disapprobation of it. Were we not actuated by such motives, we should not presume thus to tender this humble tribute of respect, but would, on the contrary, think it degrading to us, as it would be equally insulting to you. It is, sir, but an expression of our true feelings, and is intended to show that we can distinguish an insatiable spirit of persecution from the more amiable and consistent love of Justice; and will ever delight to honor the philanthropist and man of feeling, to whom a good name is more dear and valuable than all his shining heaps of gold. Fancy not to yourself, sir, that this is done to sound like music in your ear; we assure you it is not; accept therefore of this sum, as a testimony of our affectionate regard, and when the time shall arrive when you shall meet the embraces of your family, and they should perchance inquire why their sire was so cruelly persecuted at the North, all we request is, that you will tell them that the citizens of Elizabeth are not yet like the men of Sodom, but that there are yet some left who may save the city.

I remain, dear sir,
yours respectfully,

J. B. DAYTON.

DEAR SIR—Your esteemed favor, enclosing the voluntary and liberal subscription of the inhabitants of the Borough of Elizabeth, for the payment of the verdict imposed on me at the last County Court, I have duly received.

Permit me to reciprocate your feelings on this subject, and be assured, sir, that this act of disinterested sympathy and feeling, fills my heart with deep sensibility.

When I reflect on the cause that gave rise to my unrelenting persecution, and this exercise of philanthropy and goodness of the citizens of Elizabeth, language is wanting to express adequately the gratitude I feel toward them individually.

I must, however, beg leave to decline the acceptance of the sum which the citizens through you, have so nobly and magnanimously tendered me. Offer to them, I request of you, my sincere thanks for this farther proof of their favor and friendship, and believe that while this heart pulsates, my friends of Elizabeth shall be held in fond remembrance.

And may my God in his infinite mercy forbid, that either the daughters, or the daughters' daughters of my enemies and persecutors (whom I exultingly state are very few) ever languish on the bed of disease, unnoticed, unpitied—may they never raise their languid eyes in vain—may they never be compelled to offer up prayers for one drop of cold water, so unavailing were those of my late young friend; Miss Heuston, whom I most sincerely hope and trust is now clothed in the vesture of immortality, participating with her once fond parent the ineffable bliss of saints.

ROBERT GRANT.

J. B. DUTTON, Esq.

P. S. The trial is preparing for the press, and will be published as soon as possible.

Darien Gazette, August 11, 1821

Dr. Grant's plantations were across the river from Darien GA. During the first few years of the 1830s, Darien reached the peak of her commercial greatness. Exports of baled cotton from Darien were exceeded only by the ports of Charleston and Savannah. Darien's waterfront was fully developed at this time, and ships crowded the Darien River and Doboy Sound harbours, awaiting cargoes of cotton, rice and lumber.

But the prosperity did not last. The downfall of Darien as a great cotton port was brought about by two factors: The national Panic of 1837 and the development of railroads in Georgia, all of which bypassed Darien. By the early 1840s, most of the cotton from Georgia's interior was being shipped by rail to Savannah for export. In 1847, Reuben King, in correspondence with a friend, wrote: "The City of Darien has become a very poor place. Lots improved or unimproved are valueless . . . No prospects for the future can be seen. The panic of 1837 caused timber and cotton prices to tumble and undermined the progress of the canal and railroad projects. The Cotton Crash of 1839 put them in further jeopardy.

Following a period of depression, the Altamaha-Brunswick Canal (constructed between 1836 and 1854) opened in 1854, followed by the railroad in 1856. According to a notice in Savannah's Daily Morning News of June 1, 1854, the Brunswick and Altamaha Canal was opened on that date. The canal became obsolete and was abandoned by 1860. According to archaeologist Kay Wood, "transportation was a major problem in Georgia during this time. All interior roads were bad. When it rained, the roads became impassable". The natural harbour at Darien was inadequate to capture the trade from Georgia's piedmont area, such as Savannah enjoyed. Connecting Altamaha to the Port of Brunswick was the natural solution. Due to funding and construction delays, the railroads came before the canal was finished. There was great excitement in the county when a deposit of fossil bones of extinct animals was uncovered by laborers working on the canal. James Hamilton Couper of Hopeton Plantation identified the fossils and sent specimens to museums in Charleston, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.



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On the Georgia Tidewater
Loading Sea Island Cotton at Darien c. 1862

Few Georgia counties - even those in Sherman's path in late 1864 - suffered the hardship and deprivation of Civil War as much as McIntosh County. The fortunes of the planters were irretrievably lost, the plantations were destroyed, the lumber industry devastated, and even the once-thriving seaport town of Darien was destroyed as the result of the "total war" tactics of a renegade Union field officer.

But by far the greatest single act of destruction by the Federals in McIntosh County during the war was the wanton devastation of the undefended little town of Darien in June 1863. Darien was largely deserted when the Yankee ships arrived at the bluff and landed their troops on the waterfront in the area of the present-day Darien bridge. The troops ransacked many of the town's houses and shops, destroyed the sawmills which were the lifeblood of the community, hauled off tons of sawn lumber and baled cotton, and removed many family possessions.

Just before they departed, Montgomery gave orders for the entire town to be burned. The waterfront was ablaze from one end to the other as the fire, spurred on by the wind and large supplies of turpentine and rosin in the warehouses, quickly swept through the town. All that was left standing were the thick walls of the two-story warehouse building on the upper bluff, a portion of the Methodist Church and two or three smaller buildings, including the frame residence which still stands at the corner of Highway 99 and Rittenhouse Street.

Until 1845 Darien was a world leader in cotton exports. The city was looted and burned—not by Sherman, as often told—but by Federal troops based on St. Simons Island in 1863.

Robert Grant's 2nd child was Elizabeth born in 1802. She married Dr. Robert Hogan in 1827 and moved to New York City, NY. In 1828, she had a son named Robert Hogan Jr. Her husband was at the time in Havana, Cuba. Elizabeth had a daughter named Sarah Hogan who had a daughter named Mabel. Mabel Hatch Banks (Robert's great grand-daughter) wrote,

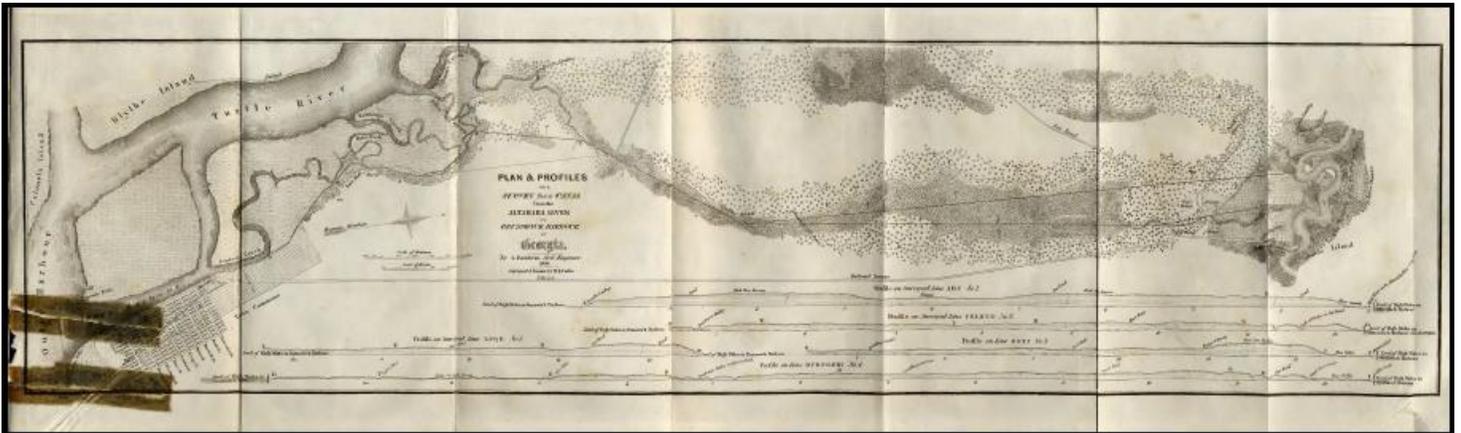
"I have the beautiful little old Psalm book with the name of Margaret Drummond in it. It is bound by what was originally white velvet. A bird of Paradise is embroidered in gold bouillon on each cover and tiny gold sequins and other embroidery complete this work of art. The book is about 2 1/2" wide and 4 1/2" long. It contains all the music of the Psalms and had a faded scotch taffeta ribbon for the marker which my mother, Sarah C. Hatch, told me her grandfather, Robert Grant, had said was the plaid of the Drummond Clan. That has gone, as the date printed in the book is 1634. My mother also told me it was a wedding present to Margaret Drummond (Lord Harry Allen married Margaret Drummond in 1714) from her father. The Bible which went with it was a very beautiful one, being covered in white satin, embroidered most exquisitely in seed pearls, and in it were always kept the original Grant records of births, marriages, and deaths. In the old Scotch Kirk, it was always carried in a red velvet bag by a small page who preceded the family up the aisle. Our family records are taken from that old Bible, which escaped destruction in a most miraculous way.

When my mother was visiting her grandfather, Dr. Robert Grant (when he was in his late seventies), on his plantation on St. Simon's Island, Ga., he decided to have his sons draw for the Bible and Psalm Book, and Charles Grant, being the oldest son felt he should have it without question, however Great grandfather thought it would be fairer if each one had an opportunity to possess it. My mother said, "Uncle Charlie, if you should draw them, would you give me the Psalm Book for Ma-ma? (his sister who had made her home in N.Y., after her marriage to my grandfather, Dr. Robert Hogan). He said he would gladly do so. Fortunately, he drew them, so the Psalm Book (and he also gave her the original records) came North and passed with the family possessions to N.Y. I being the 8th generation to whom the Psalm Book has passed. My children will be the 9th and my grandchildren, of whom I now have two, will be the 10th. My mother told me the Bible was burned by General Sherman's men, who cut the family portraits out of their frames, took such silver as was not hidden, made a pile with the Bible on top, and applied a torch to the whole, as well as to the house, slaves quarters, storehouses for the cotton, --everything was destroyed in this our Civil War 1861-65. How fortunate the Psalm Book and records were safely cared for in the North.

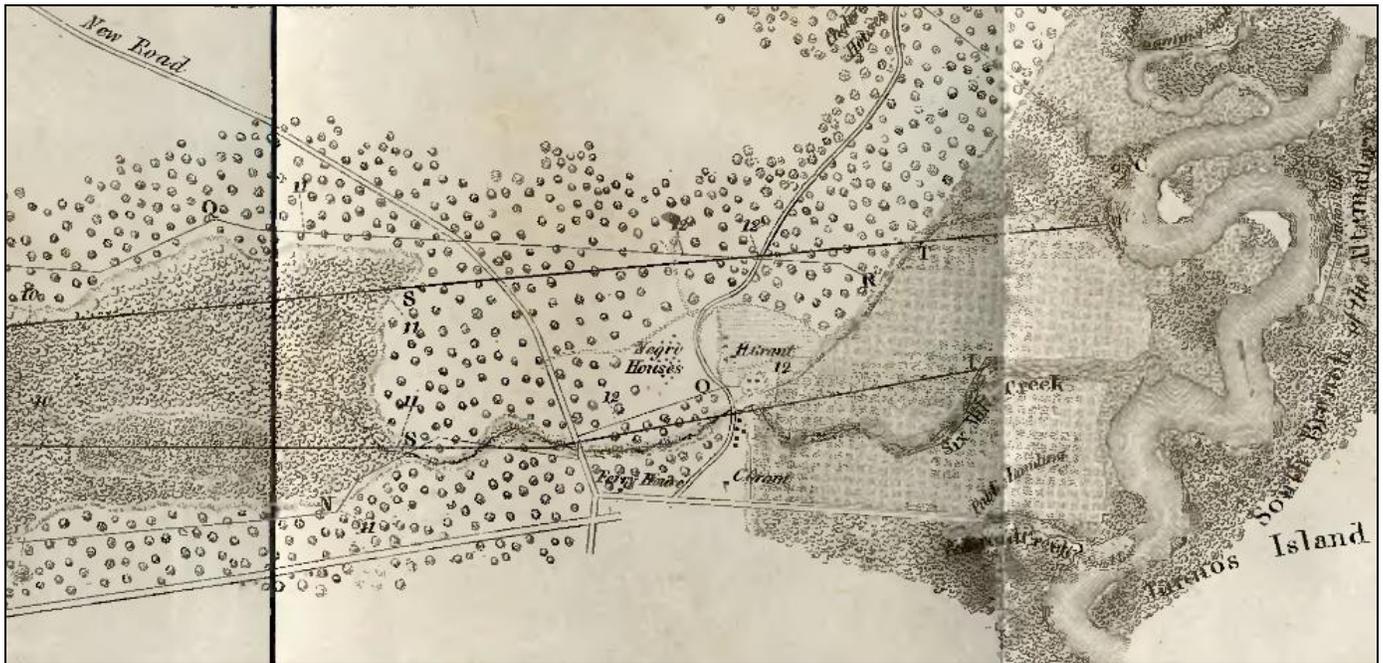
I have a very beautiful sampler, in perfect condition, made by Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Lord Harry Allen and Margaret Drummond, at the age of nine, dated March 9th, 1739".

-*-

Robert Grant decided to retire from the life of an active planter in 1833 after the Brunswick-Altamaha Canal was dug through Grant's property in that year. The water for the creek leading to the Sugar works and sugar Mill was severely depleted, so they abandoned them. Hugh and Charles later entered a claim of injury to their plantations, for disturbing their use of the creek, and for crossing the rice fields, according to the Brunswick Canal and Railroad report of 1837. The Grants were the only person on the whole route who had a claim.¹⁹



1836 survey map of proposed canal path showing the homes of C. Grant and H. Grant, note just to the left of C. Grant's house was the Ferry House for Grant's Ferry. Surveyed by L. Baldwin.



Enlarged view of 1836 Survey map



An enchanting image of the ill-fated Brunswick-Altamaha Canal was reproduced as a postcard by a 20th-century local printing house, Glover Brothers and the Albertype Company. The wide canal was dug by slaves and Irishmen from Boston and was completed in June 1854. Its beginnings on the South Altamaha River assured labor provided by people of African descent from the nearby delta rice plantations. The old canal ends at Academy Creek, which drains into the Brunswick River, and travelers can view a portion of the 12-mile long historic canal when passing over the route known as "Canal Road." (Courtesy of E. Ralph Bufkin.)

Later Grant's son Hugh built a rice mill at the new outlet to the river. In the 1930's the ruins of the sugar mill was erroneously thought to be a Spanish mission ruins and photographs as such appeared in National Geographic Magazine, February 1934.

Dr. Grant retired to Oatlands leaving his son Hugh to run Elizafield, and his son Charles to run Evelyn. Hugh Frazer Grant (1811-1873) became master of Elizafield when his father retired in 1834. Elizafield had 105 slaves at that time and by 1859 had 150. Hugh and his wife, Mary Frazer Grant (Mary was the daughter of Reverend Hugh Fraser – friend of Robert Grant who immigrated with him from Scotland) lived at Elizafield for a quarter-century and had five children, Frances, Marian (Jinnie), Sarah, Hugh (jr), and Mary.

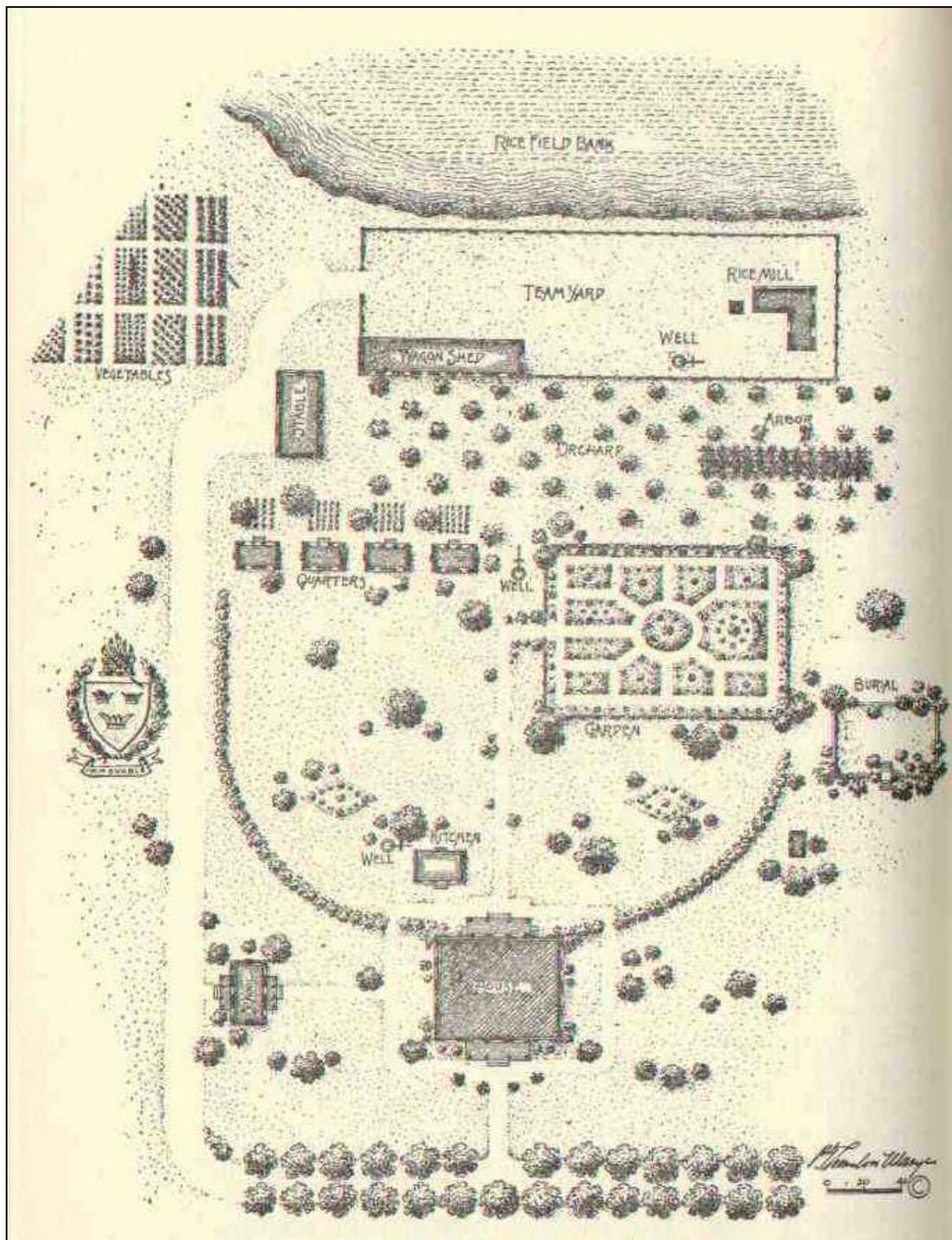


Elizafield Plantation home

The original house that Dr. Grant built was destroyed by fire March 12, 1859 (The Evening Dispatch, Augusta, GA 3/26/1859), but the family rebuilt immediately upon the same foundations. Elizafield is a dead-ringer for the house depicted on bottles of Southern Comfort. The house was designed in the typical Southern Colonial style with a double flight of buttressed steps leading to an open portico with large square columns two stories high. The house, nestled at the end of a traditional tree-bordered avenue, was surrounded by fenced lawns and gardens. There was a grape arbour, an orange grove, and an orchard famous for the flavour of its nectarines and peaches. Facing the east, the house was set back from the river on the bank of the Six Mile Creek. The children's schoolhouse, a miniature replica of the big house, was located to one side of the house, and the quarters for the house servants were at the rear. The Grants and their children (five daughters and one son) spent summer months at their home, The Parsonage, near Brunswick and at their Sand Hills cottage near Tebeauville. Sand Hills is due west NW of Elizafield near the western border of Glynn Co. Tebeauville is one rail stop southwest of Waycross, GA.

The Hugh F. Grant family fled the plantation at the onset of the Civil War and never returned to Elizafield. The family moved to live permanently in Savannah. But young Captain Mallory King and Marian Eugenia (Jinny) Grant King (Hugh and Mary's daughter) lived at the old home place with their children, the fourth generation to live at Elizafield.

When the Kings eventually moved to St. Simons Island, the Elizafield house was left empty and the fields of Grantly, Evelyn and Elizafield were no longer cultivated. The home fell into ruin and eventually burned in 1874 (see news below). The marsh grass covered the lowlands and dense undergrowth covered the lawns, gardens, and orchard. Hugh and Mary are buried at Christ Church, Frederica as well as Capt. Mallory King and Eugenia.



GARDEN AND GROUNDS OF ELIZAFIELD PLANTATION

A reconstructed sketch by P. Thornton Marye which appeared in Loraine M. Cooney, compiler, and Hattie C. Rainwater, editor, *Garden History of Georgia, 1733-1933* (Atlanta, 1933), pp. 50-51. Reproduced by permission of the copyright owner, The Peachtree Garden Club of Atlanta, Georgia.

Sketch of Elizafield²⁷

\$500 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Savannah on the 26 Feb. a negro man SAM, a Virginian, 5 feet 9½ inches high, stout in proportion, and likely a fellow, about 25 years old has a thick beard under his chin, wore when he absconded a red shirt, white woollen pantaloons and jacket, formerly owned by Doctor Robert Grant. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber on his safe delivery. **THOMAS KING.**
 march 8—m—10

March 8, 1825, Darien Gazette

Georgia—Glynn County.
WHEREAS, Doctor R. Grant applies for letters of administration on the estate of Robert Grant, jun. late of said county, deceased.
 These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to file their objections, if any they have, in my office, on or before the fifth day of March next, otherwise letters of administration will be granted the applicant.
 Given under my hand and seal the 5th of February, 1825 and 48th year of American independence. **JOHN BURNETT, c.c.o.**

February, 1825 Darien Gazette

MARRIED,
 On Friday, 26th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Magie, of Elizabeth Town, (N. J.) Dr. ROBERT HOGAN, of Ireland, and late of Havana, to Miss ELIZA HELEN, daughter of Dr. ROBERT GRANT, at his residence St. Simons.

1-31-1827 Georgian, Savannah

Glynn county correspondence Darien Gazette, 21st: Our neighborhood was very much excited on yesterday by the burning of the dwelling of Colonel Wm. R. Pritchard, at Elizafield Plantation. The fire broke out in the cook room at about 2.30 p. m., and spread with such rapidity that all attempts to save the building were utterly useless, but owing to the timely appearance upon the scene of several neighbors and a large crowd of negroes almost all the furniture and other valuables were saved. I think the loss, excluding the building, was not very great.

April 29, 1874 Savannah Morning News



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Elizafield Grant family Cemetery

(photo shows the graves of Robert and Sarah Grant and some of his children before re-interment to St. Simons Island)



Present day condition of Elizafield's Grant family cemetery

Dr. Grant died in 1843. Robert Grant & Sarah Foxworth were buried in the Grant family cemetery at Elizafield. The family cemetery was originally constructed in 1813 when Dr. Grant's son Hary (sic) died in June of that year. The graves were moved in the 1950's to St. Simon's Island at Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery. The church cemetery plot has a wrought iron fence around it, with Grant and King adjacent to the gate.

BURIED HERE ARE FIVE CHILDREN OF
 DR. ROBERT GRANT & SARAH FOXWORTH GRANT
 ROBERT 1800-1824
 EMELIA 1804-1824
 HARRY 1806-1813
 SARAH ANN 1815-1820
 JAMES COUPER 1821-

THE GRAVES OF PARENTS ROBERT AND SARAH, ARE AT CHRIST CHURCH ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GA. THIS PLAQUE PLACED BY PRALL GRANT BACON MERRIAM 1986.

From the Grant family cemetery and as transcribed by Amy Hedrick:

IN MEMORY OF

[EMELIA](#)

Second Daughter of R & S Grant

Born 13th May 1804

Departed this life 15th Sept. 1824

(?) AGE 20 Y. 3 M. 29 D.

...and beloved girl farewell

Thy years were full but thy ... was many
they are remembered not on this ... wishing (?) stone
but in the book of life, and on the hearts of
... afflicted friends.

In that dark hour how all serene...
Beneath the opening of celestial...
Her soul retires from sense refines (?)...
While the descending glory's wrought...
Then in a sacred calm resigned her...
And as her eyelids clos'd she smiled in death.

Unveil thy bosom faithful lamb (?)
Take this new treasure to thy trust
And give these precious relicks (?) room
To seek aslumber in the dust.

Nor pain nor grief nor anxious fear
Invade thy hounds (?) Nor mortal woes
Can reach the lovely sleeper here.
And Angels watch her soft repose.

So Jesus slept God's dying Son
Past thro' the grave and blest the...
Rest here dear girl till from his throne
The morning break and pierce the sl...

Sacred to
the memory
of

[HARRY GRANT](#)

Second son of Robert and Sarah Grant

Born on the day of November...

1806 altho' but a child beloved by the
old and young around him for his
amiable and manly disposition. He pro
mised to have been an honor to his relation
and to his Country but as thousands
before him of such pleasing aspects to
their parents was carried off to his
Heavenly Father to whom for many
months previously he was no stranger
apparently forseeing and certainly

foretelling his early fate after all
illness of five days he left us here below
on Sunday morning... (broken) 20 of June 1813

This cold marble is placed over thy
darling child by his uncle
HARY GRANT
the last testimony of his love and
affection towards him.

Our loss is his grief and Immortal gain.
(OBT New York)

TO THE MEMORY OF
ROBERT
First Child of R & S Grant
Born 6th March 1800
Departed this life 28th Oct. 1824,
...E 24 Y. 7 M. 22 D.

Here lies false marble, he has flown
To the w... realms of worlds unknown
He whose heart, while life was there
Glow'd with fraternal love and filial care.

No sun bright ray from truth's clear mirror thrown
On his young ...ead with faith and honour shone
While honest worth on modest merit's plan
Work'd the few years that ripen'd him to man (?)

The peaceful virtues lov'd with him do roam
In his fond heart which du (t) y found home
And when oppressive death chill'd his warm breast
And said depart fraternal love went last.

In vain gay comfort ends it (?) light of peace
In vain she bids each ... sorrow cease
The day revolves ... with each day appears
A Mother's Brother's ... a Sister's tears
Whilst the fond father ... this stone and cries
When such friends ... survivor dies.

Where until the great Archangel
Shall make all that....
Then may ... like her be found prepared
To meet our Saviour's great reward.

E. Norris, Eliza... Town N.J.

...memory of
...ANN GRANT
...and youngest
...daughter of
...Robert & Sarah Grant
...5th March 1815
...July 1820
(Too broken up to read)

James Couper Grant may be buried beside Sarah Ann as it looks like a double grave.

Robert Grant's son Harry Allen Grant (b. 1813 at Simons Island, Georgia; d. 1884 at Enfield, Connecticut) Obituary (The Thompsonville Press newspaper issue 8/1/1912, page 10, <https://cslib.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15019coll9/id/40089>):
Harry Allen Grant was born Jan. 23, 1813, at St. Simon's island, Ga. He did not believe in slavery and he became estranged from his father on that account. When seven to eight years of age he came north to New Jersey to attend school and there prepared for college, graduating from Union college. He returned home for only brief and occasional visits. While at this college he became acquainted with Rev. Hiram Bloodgood, pastor of this church, and later married his sister (Louisa Fanshaw Bloodgood), who died after two years, while Dr. Grant was practicing medicine in Albany, N. Y. After the death of his wife Dr. Grant went to Paris, where, he studied surgery in the hospitals six years (other source says 4 years). He studied surgery there under the direction of the most skillful surgeons of Europe. He then returned to New York (later settling in Hartford), and practiced his profession for 10 years. His practice extended throughout the surrounding region and he was frequently called from a distance for consultation or performance of difficult surgical operations. There he met Laura A .Thompson, daughter of Orrin Thompson; the founder of Thompsonville, whom he married. In the then newly built house of Mr. Thompson, the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Francis A. Robbins; the pastor of the church. For some years he practiced in Hartford, but in 1854 removed to Enfield; to the Thompson home., where he; lived until his death in December, 1884. He was the most skillful surgeon of his day in this whole region: Soon after he came to Enfield he became a member of this church and continued via member of it so long as he lived. He entered into all of the activities of the' church and was a most useful and valued member. He had a class of young men which filled the singers' gallery. He was a Bible student of rare quaiity, and his expositions of Genesis were most erudite and entertaining. He impressed himself and his ardent Christian teachings on that large class of young men, the .effects of which have never vanished. For a long time he was superintendent of the Sabbath school, and was elected deacon of the church in 1872. He was a large, handsome man, and would have been notable anywhere. He was kind and gentle as a child, as many a poor, wounded soldier returning from the battlefields of our Civil war testified. In 1873 he planned and built the chapel of this church and dedicated the same in January, 1874.

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When the war of the rebellion broke out, Dr. Harry Allen Grant, though a southerner by birth and having many friends in that section, took a decided stand for the National Government. For a short time he was Surgeon General of the state under Governor Buckingham. Afterward, he was appointed surgeon for the examination of recruits for the Army. In 1862, he was elected he was elected as one of the representatives of Enfield in the General Assembly. He also held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for some time. In 1864, he was chairman of the delegation from Connecticut to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore and was made one of the vice presidents of the convention. In all positions, Dr. Grant was faithful and efficient. He was a man of broad and fine culture, of courteous manners, of tender sympathies, and generous deeds. The poor, the sick and the young were the special objects of his regard and kindness. He strove to make his life a practical illustration of Christian truth. (Pages 160-161, Memorial History of Hartford County, Conn. 1633-1884).

Harry Allen Grant became a doctor at Union College in 1830 at Baltimore Medical College. He began practice in Albany, New York, and settled in Hartford in 1837. Here he remained for twelve years, when, owing to ill health, he was obliged to give up the practice of his profession. He went to Europe for medical advice and treatment and returned with his health nearly restored.

Harry Allen Grant attempted ascent of Mont Blanc on July 15-17, 1839, with one companion, eighteen guides and sixteen volunteers. Names are not given, but the leading guide was probably Joseph-Marie Couttet. Dr. Grant made experiments on glacial motion, and took carrier-pigeons to the Grands Mulets. On the second day they arrived at the Grand Plateau after five hours' walking, but as mist was rising and obscuring the view they thought it not worth while to continue the ascent, and returned to Chamonix the same day. (Trumbull, Memorial History of Hartford County, Conn., 1633-1884; American Journal of Sciences and Arts, xlv, 281 ; reprinted in The Recreation, A Gift-Book for Young Readers (London, 1845), and in Curiosities of Modern Travel: A Year-Book of Adventure (London. 1846). It is planned to reprint this narrative as a separate monograph. Despite extensive search in Connecticut archives no portrait of Dr. Grant could be found. (<http://publications.americanalpineclub.org>) A Survey of American Ascents in the Alps in the Nineteenth Century.

Harry Allen Grant MD was Surgeon General of the State of Connecticut during the Civil War. SUVCW Camp 24 was named for him, H. A. Grant Camp 24, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Dr. Grant was known for the help that was given to George B. Smith 16th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Co. D. He was shot through the face by a musket ball at the Battle of Antietam and cut off his lower jaw, Dr Grant saved his life and through his expert surgical techniques regained a good part of his function back again.

Harry Allen Grant Jr. – son of Harry Allen Grant

Harry Allen Grant, born 12/26/1836 in Albany, NY, died August 19th, 1898. Attended Hartford, High School. He attended Hamilton College (in Clinton, NY) graduating in 1858. In 1861 he graduated from Columbia School of Law and ran a law firm called Crafts and Grant until 1865. After his marriage to Julia, they moved to Europe until 1868. Then they moved back to Tarrytown where he remained until he died suddenly of heart disease. His wife and two children were at their summer home in Bar Harbor when his death occurred.

Mr. Grant was scholarly in his tastes, socially attractive, upright and exemplary in his daily life. Hamilton Literary Magazine 1898. Second source says: He studied law, had a business office in New York City but never practiced his profession; lived in Tarrytown; attended the 40th reunion of his class in 1898, and died on Aug. 20th of the same year. Scholarly, genial, upright and loved nature. (<https://www.hamilton.edu/about/history/half-century-annalists-letters/1858>)

Harry Allen Grant Jr. wrote an 18 page short story titled "A Journey From Utica (NY) to Hartford (CT) Fifty Years Ago" in appx 1894. He read his story at a meeting of the Fortnightly Club on May 2, 1898 in Tarrytown, NY, just three months before he died. He wrote the story as fiction and changed all the names, but it appears to be based on an adventure in his life. In the story written of a trip in 1844, the mother dies soon after giving birth and the child at age 2 is sent to Utica to an aunt's house to live while the father goes to Europe, later he remarries and sends for the boy to travel with his uncle from Utica to live with him in Hartford. The boy in the story is appx same age as Harry Allen Grant was when his own father went off to Europe after his first wife died, later he remarried and they lived in the Hartford area. The unique quality of the trip was travelling by boat from Utica to Hartford and the boy's observations of people and boat travel. Soon after this trip railroads replaced travel by boat, and this way of travel is no more. He mentioned at the end of the story that in later years he rode across the Hudson river by sleigh. Also of note in the story – a traveller on the boat was a planter from Georgia who travelled with a black slave. In the story, the boy is travelling with his uncle who was an abolitionist. The slave owner cuffed the ear of the slave for some minor offense and the uncle could hardly restrain himself from intervening and later gives the slave oranges and apples. The boy in the story had been raised by an aunt and uncle in Utica who were pro-slavery who remarked that southern slaves lives were one of blessedness in every way superior to the free blacks in the North. The boy is looking on at all of this, wishing he too had some of the oranges. This part of the story is very interesting in that Harry Allen Grant Jr's father was an abolitionist and had broken off relations with his father who was a planter from Georgia who owned many slaves. At the end of the story we see that the boy began as an overly devout prudish, conceited and weak sort of boy but by the end of the story has grown stronger and wiser. The source of this story is Homer Merriam, "My Father's History and Family," in "Annals of the Merriam Family," Merriam-Webster Collection, Beinecke Library, Yale University, Microfilm in OSV Research Library; Lucy Larcom, A New England Girlhood (Boston, 1889), pp. 136-160; Autobiography of Lyman Beecher (Cambridge, MA, 1961), pp. 216-228, 236-8, 264-274; Harry Allen Grant, A Journey From Utica To Hartford Fifty Years Ago, (New York, 1899), pp. 4-7.

Dr. Robert Grant - EPITAPH -

"Sacred to the memory of Dr. Robert Grant, who was born 15 July 1762 at Leith, Scotland, and died at St. Simon's Island, Georgia 17 September 1843, aged 81 years, 2 months, 2 days. This monumental marble is erected by his widow as a last tribute to an affectionate husband and friend.

Of the deceased it may be truly said that benevolence was a grand characteristic of his life and it was stamped upon all his intercourse with his fellows. The distresses of the destitute widow and orphan never failed to unlock the fountains of his sympathies and his liberal and

generous hand was ever open freely to distribute sources for their relief and happiness. His works have gone before him to Judgment."



*Graves of Dr. Robert Grant and Sarah Grant
(Mark Grant, Robert Grant attending SAR ceremony 2005, Christ Church, St. Simons Island)*



Georgia Coastline

The following narrative is an excerpt from a letter dated Jan. 11th, 1912 written by Leslie Carson Nanney who at age 25, visited the ruins of Elizafield.

"We went out on the train (from Brunswick, GA) for about twelve miles and then went with the owner of the old plantation about six miles. It was time for lunch when we got there so we took part in getting away with some real southern biscuits and razor-back. Then we strolled over the place. We saw vast flocks of birds that nest thru out the North in the summer, but are wintering here. The ruins of the old plantation mansion are left with the four tall columns in front of it. It was an enormous big house. There was a large smoke-stack which was in a \$15,000.00 barn. Then there was the house of the foreman or slave-driver. Then about two hundred yards from the house were the remains of the negro quarters. Long rows of chimneys made from cement and sea-shells showed where they stood. There was a big fish pond of about three acres, all grown up in trees now, which was used for the amusement of the house-parties that flourished in those days.

On the place were several Indian mounds and a big flat topped mound which was used for pow-wows by the Crete [Creek] Indians. Back in a densely wooded nook, there was standing what seemed to be the walls of an ancient chapel, and just behind it an old fort, both made of sea-shells and cement. There seems to be no one able to tell who put them there, but they were there long before the plantations were cleared. There was an interesting little graveyard with a sea-shell wall about it. In it were stone slabs marking the graves of Doctor Robert Grant of Scotland, his wife and several children.

He was born in 1762 and died in 1843. The man that owns the place now said that in those days the families of the plantation owners had a great time giving house parties back and forth. They had everything they wanted at the expense of the slave labor, which they had in abundance. Rice was the principal crop there at that time. He said it cost \$400,000.00 to clear that plantation, and without slave-labor it would have been an impossible thing financially. You can readily see why the South resented strongly the freeing of the negroes. These families who were happily located and prosperous in their beautiful country homes could not possibly maintain them after the negroes were freed, and the whole thing was abandoned. Now the plantation is a desolate looking place, poorly kept and poorly cultivated. But these changes have to come in the working out of any great reform. It's pretty hard to get many of the Southern people to see it that way, for it was a personal matter with them, and when Sherman came thru and destroyed everything they had it struck home".

-*-

Robert Grant Revolutionary War Doctor

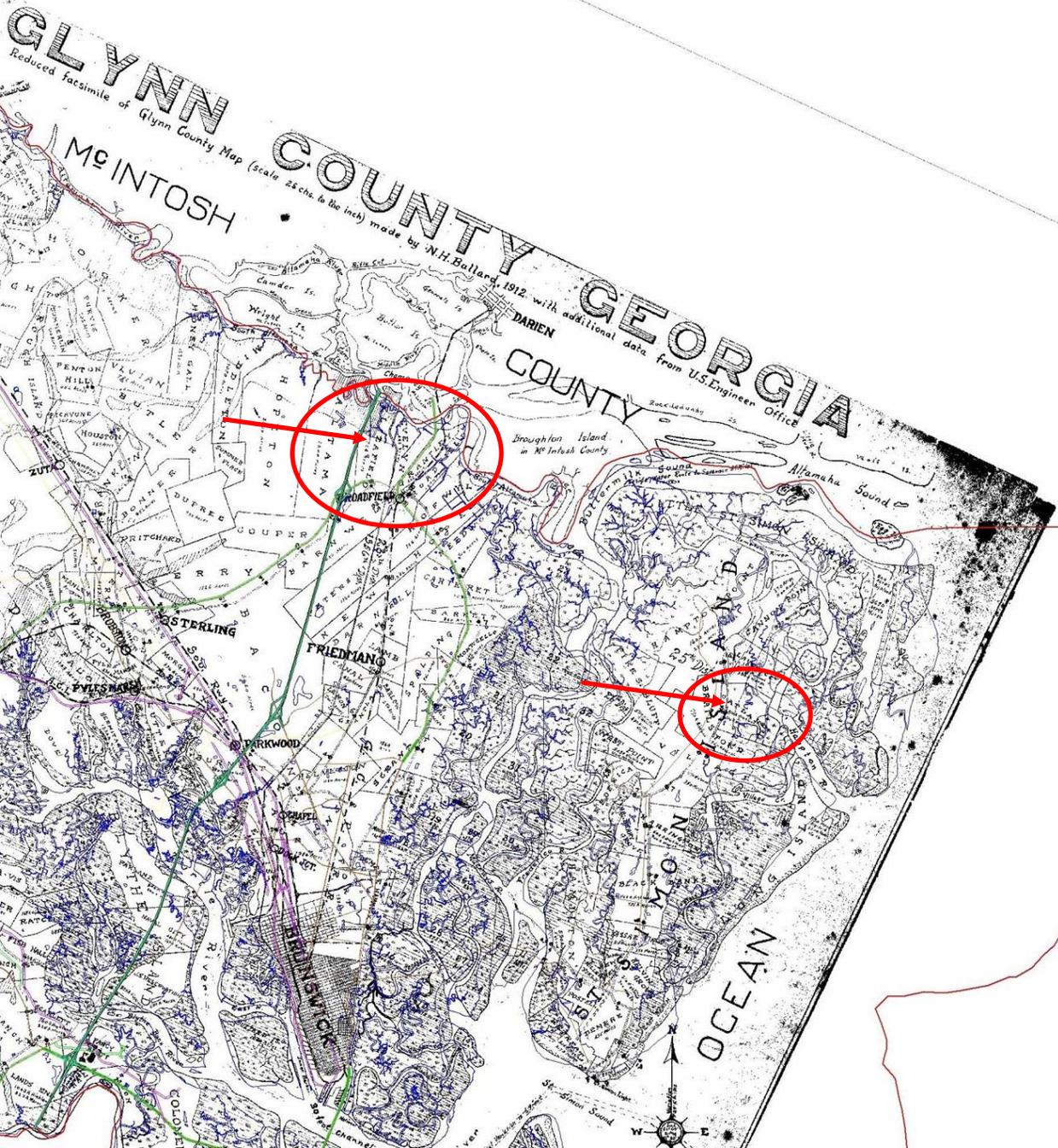
Robert Grant was born at Leith, Scotland on July 15, 1762. He received his medical training in Scotland, and in 1781, emigrated to Charleston, South Carolina. There he joined those fighting the King of England and served as a surgeon on the staff of Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox." In 1799 he married Sarah Foxworth. Robert Grant came to Georgia about 1808 and purchased land on the northern part of St. Simons Island, which he called "Oatlands." He accumulated almost two thousand acres at Elizafield on the south bank of the Altamaha River in Glynn County. The plantation's products were rice and sugar cane. Robert Grant and William Page became the first wardens of Christ Church, Frederica when it was incorporated in 1808. Doctor Robert Grant died on September 17, 1843, at age 81.



Bio written by Sons of American Revolution (GASSAR)



The Spanish Mission gateway to Elizafield from the 1930s



1912 map of Glynn county, GA locations of Elizafield, Evelyn, Grantley, and Oatlands

Timeline for Robert Grant

- 1762 Born Leith Scotland
- 1769 Mother dies
- 1770 Father dies
- 1778-1780 Medical College (probably Kings college in Aberdeen)
- 1781 Immigrates to America, Charleston SC
- 1781 Joins American Revolutionary war - Francis Marion's brigade
- 1782 Marions Brigade disbanded in December, 1782.
- 1783 Marries Ester Lesesne - February 15th. The peace treaty with Britain was completed in April 1783.
- 1785 Daughter named Mary is born
- 1790 Known to have lived in Georgetown, SC
- 1796 Was issued a patent for a machine that scoured Rice and other grain - October 17th
- 1789 Brother Charles dies
- 1785-1798 Sometime during this interval his first marriage ended.
- 1799 Married Sarah Foxworth
- 1799-1812 Justice of the Peace, Glynn County
- 1800 Son Robert Grant is born, Sampit, SC, baptized by Rev. Hugh Fraser
- 1802 Daughter Elizabeth Helen is born, Sampit, SC
- 1804 Daughter Amelia is born in Sampit, SC.
- 1805 His portrait is painted by Samuel L Waldo. Brother Thomas Stephen Grant dies.
- 1806 Son Hary is born.
- 1808 Became first senior warden at Christ Church, Fort Frederica. Purchase by Robert Grant on St. Simons Island of 50 acres.
- 1809 Bought first tract of land for Elizafield. Other sources state this occurred in the 1790's. Son Charles is born.
- 1811 Elizafield house must have been built prior to this date, as birth records show the Grants living there at that time. Hugh Fraser Grant is born.
- 1812 Commissioner of the Glynn Co. Academy
- 1813 Son Hary dies, - Grant Cemetery is built
- 1813 Son Harry Allen Grant is born
- 1814 Brother Harry dies
- 1815 Daughter Sarah Anne Grant is born, Glynn County, GA.
- 1815-1817 Built Sugar Mill
- 1816 Visited New Jersey where 2 of his children were Baptized
- 1820 Daughter Sarah dies
- 1821 Slander Trial between Dr. Grant and Eunice Hall, held in Newark, NJ – June. Son James Couper Grant is born, NYC, NY.
- 1823 Son James dies on St. Simons Island
- 1824 Hurricane swept thru the area. Son Robert dies, daughter Amelia dies.
- 1830 Records show Dr Robt Grant having 203 slaves
- 1833 Altamaha Canal digging started (opened 1854) Railroad opened 1856 and the canal was abandoned by 1860.
- 1834 Built Steam powered Rice Mill
- 1834 Robert Grant retired. Had 218 slaves
- 1835 Sister Helen dies
- 1837 National Panic (Financial disaster)
- 1839 Cotton Crash

1843 Death of Dr. Robert Grant
1845 Death of his first wife Esther
1859 Death of his second wife Sarah

Summary of the children of Robert Grant

Mother: Esther Lesesne

Mary Grant, born 1785, Death: 1865

Mother: Sarah Foxworth Grant

1. GRANT, Robert Jr, Born: 6 March 1800, Sampit, South Carolina, was baptised by Rev Hugh Fraser, Died: 28 October 1824, Yale University, New Haven, CT, buried Elizafield, St. Simons Island GA.
2. GRANT, Elizabeth Helen, Born: 18 October 1802, Sampit, South Carolina, Married: Dr. Robert Hogan, 26 January 1827 at Elizafield, Died: 30 April 1867, New York City, New York, he was son of Nancy and Peter Hogan of Limerick Ireland, Robert Hogan was born 8/23/1800, died 12/5/1861. He was an Obstetrician who wrote a book on that subject published from his lectures at Christ college, Ireland.
3. GRANT, Amelia, Born: 13 May 1804, Sampit, South Carolina, Died: 12 September 1824, New Haven, CT
4. GRANT, Harry, Born: 28 November 1806, Died: 20 June 1813
5. Charles Grant Born 03/24/1809, Oatlands, St. Simons, Island Glynn co. Died 11/13/1872, Savannah GA, buried at Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah...Lots 1528 & 1529, aisle 14 (his son Miller B. Grant purchased lot 1529 in September 16th, 1878 for \$20. It is unclear why he did that 6 years after his father was buried there). Charles Grant sold life insurance in 1870. Prior to that he was the Secretary/Treasurer of the Savannah, Albany & Western Railroad and a Savannah Businessman. He inherited Evelyn Plantation and ran it for a period prior to the Civil War. was a Judge of the Inferior Court at Brunswick from 1833 to 1837 and in the 1840's. In Savannah, the Grants lived in a house directly across the street from the Colonial Cemetery, on Oglethorpe Avenue.
6. GRANT, Hugh Frazer, Born: 29 January 1811, Glynn County, Georgia, Married: Mary Elizabeth Frazer, 27 April 1831, Plantation grower - wrote Journal of Elizafield, Major in Glynn Co. Rangers (was in the reserves in 1863-1865) Summer home on the mainland was called Sedgmoor, Died in Winchester, VA while visiting a daughter there, 9 August 1873. Buried in Bonaventure Cemetery Savannah GA. Hugh Fraser Grant and his wife, Mary, and young daughter, Rose, were buried at Bonaventure Cemetery in Savannah. As with Robert and Sarah Grant, Buford Aiken had them moved to the Christ Church graveyard on St. Simons in the 1950s.
7. GRANT, Harry Allen, Born: 26 January 1813, Glynn County, Georgia, Married: Louisa Bloodgood, (2nd wife: Laura Thompson), Died: 30 November 1884, Enfield, CT. One son was born - Harry Allen Grant who married Julia Schoolmaker, then 2nd wife Laura Thompson, they had one son Thompson Grant.
8. GRANT, Sarah Anne, Born: 5 March 1815, Glynn County, Georgia, Died: 2 July 1820, Glynn County, Georgia
9. GRANT, James Couper, Born: 27 August 1821, New York City, New York, Died: 14 May 1823, Glynn County, Georgia, his obit is listed in "The Georgian" (5/21/1823 pg. 2 col 6) which says he died on St. Simons Island, aged 22 mos. And 14 days

Chapter 3 Antebellum Georgia

Charles Grant, born in 1809, was educated in law and in 1832 was noted to be on the Glynn County Superior Court Grand Jury along with his brother Hugh Fraser Grant. Charles was mentioned as one of the signers of a Grand Jury who in 1832 issued a written protest published in the Georgian Newspaper of Savannah below in which Charles along with many others protested the U.S. Supreme Court decision which overruled the state laws of Georgia in regard to Georgia's law restricting white missionaries from living in Cherokee territory without a state license. The convicted party Samuel Worcester was put in jail in Milledgeville at hard labor for 4 years because of the supreme court ruling. The ruling became a foundational rule influencing indian rights of Sovereignty in their territory.

**GLYNN SUPERIOR COURT, }
April Term, 1833. }**

The Grand Jury for the present term, respectfully presents the late act of the Legislature abolishing the Penitentiary, as injurious to the character & welfare of the State--to its character by a return to a system of punishment, inconsistent with the enlightened jurisprudence of the age, and of our country--and to the moral well-being of the community, by substituting punishments, which degrade and harden the offender without the compensating advantage of certainty in their infliction--of fear from their anticipation. We believe that the opinion of most persons has been founded on the abuse of the system as it existed in this State, which is not justly to be charged to the principle, and that the true correction of the evil, to have been found in the adoption of such changes and improvements, as experience has suggested, and not in the rejection of a better one, because of accidental imperfections and the adoption of a worse, pregnant with inherent defects.

We further present the existing organization of the judiciary of the State as inconsistent with that system of check on the errors arising from passion or intellect, which pervades every other department of our Government, and as unsafe in its operation on the property, the lives and character of the members of the community, inas much as it affords no interpretation of the law which is uniform, either in the State at large or in the separate judicial Circuits and wards--we therefore, recommend the establishment of a Court of Errors, as offering a necessary remedy to that great evil.

We present, as unconstitutional the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, adverse to the right of Georgia to extend her jurisdiction over that portion of her territory, occupied by a part of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, and do recommend to the authorities of the State, a firm, temperate and unyielding resistance to all measures which may be adopted for the enforcement of the said decision.

We request, that these presentments, be published in two of the Gazettes of the State.

J. HAMILTON COUPER, Foreman.
JONATHAN BOWERS, JAS. C. MANDHAM,
JOHN PILES, JAMES MAY,
WM. MOORE, THOS. BUTLER KING,
O. C. COOPER, CHARLES GRANT,
J. B. ABRAMS, ROB'T. S. PRITCHARD,
ROBERT S. PILES, B. F. CABE,
H. F. GRANT, WM. WHIG HAZZARD,
B. FORRESTER, JACOB MOORE.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General JACKSON, it is ordered, that these presentments, be published agreeably to the request of the Grand Jury.

A true extract from the minutes, this 13th day of April, 1833.

JOHN BURNETT, Clerk.

After his father's retirement in 1834, Charles Grant, Esq. married Cornelia Venables Bond on July 2nd, 1835. Reverend Bartow performed the ceremony in Glynn County, GA. Charles was at that time, one of the Judges of the court of Glynn County.

WARRIED,
 On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. George White, Mr. P. M. BRYON, of Philadelphia, to Miss AMELIA M. PETTY, of this city.
 In Darien, on the 2d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Bartow, CHARLES GRANT, Esq. of Glynn county, to Miss CORNELIA V. BOND, of this city.

Charles built his Evelyn plantation home between 1834-1836. Evelyn was supposed to have been a close copy of Elizafield, with six 'round' columns, rather than Elizafield's four square ones. These impressive Doric style columns were 30 inches in diameter at the base and were made of brick. The house was made of Tabby (stucco) and wood and seems to have been a rather pretentious building. It was not a large structure. It had a cellar or basement and Palm Trees, cedars and large oaks grew around the building. In 1836, five slave quarters were located near the plantation house.



Photographs of Evelyn Ruins (provided courtesy of Mary Ellen and Joe Vasquez, Brunswick, GA.)

From deed records, the combined tract under Robert Grant was called Elizafield, and the name Evelyn appears to have been used only after he divided the plantation between the sons in 1833. Charles' first born child was born at Evelyn in April 1836, so the house must have been built and completed just prior to that time frame, probably 1835. Charles bought one half of his fathers 1500 acre plantation lands, the portion was named Evelyn (pronounced with a long E as in Eve), the other half (Elizafield) went to his brother Hugh Fraser Grant. When purchased, Evelyn came with 113 slaves. By 1859, Evelyn had 125 slaves. (See Appendix A - deed records at end of document).

Evelyn lands had 300 acres diked and banked for Rice. In 1837, there was a national economic panic which affected the cotton market. Also at this time Railroads first became established throughout the state of Georgia, but they did not run thru Darien where Elizafield was located. This also affected the cotton market. By 1847 the once thriving port of Darien had become a poor place with valueless property. Charles removed himself to Savannah as early as April 1837 and his father had taken back all the land and the slaves whom the son had not yet sold off to keep his head above water. Charles tried his hand

twice again as planter at Evelyn, but each time he sank so deeply in debt that his brother had to redeem the plantation for him. By December 1844, Evelyn along with forty or fifty slaves was advertised for sale. Charles and his family eventually moved to Savannah.

Charles was a second Lieutenant in the Glynn County Militia from 1834 to 1836 and in 1836, Charles co-owned a general commission business partnership, started in November 1836, known as Grant & Yonge in the city of Savannah. In May 1837, a national financial panic caused by over-speculation occurred and America needed seven years to recover from the recession. Samuel Miller Bond (brother of Cornelia) owner of Ceylon Rice Plantation in Darien, GA had to mortgage his plantation (and later also the sale of his crops) in May, promising to repay (\$2,427.20) the loan in sixty days, and in 1840, he borrowed \$4,367.82. His plantation was foreclosed on and sold for \$13,000 to repay his debts, but he still had unpaid debts of \$9,000. Charles lived at Evelyn Plantation until at least November when their daughter Anna was born, and then likely moved out before the birth of Miller Bond Grant, probably moving to Ceylon Plantation (Charles C. Jones Jr. said that Charles moved from Evelyn in April 1837 to Chatham County living at a farm called Woodhome (a farm located a few miles from the city of Savannah) until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1844 Evelyn was advertised for sale (by Hugh F. Grant) and Charles mortgages were marked as satisfied. In 1847, Charles was Judge of Glynn County, as noted in a June case. From 1850, Charles' family was also known to have lived in Savannah on the north side of the street across from the Old Colonial Cemetery on Oglethorpe Avenue (it was South Broad Street in the 19th Century). Charles was Secretary of the Savannah & Albany RR.

The Savannah Daily republican reported November 1st, 1850 that Charles Grant was involved in a Glynn county politics meeting where they discussed the matter of admitting California to the Union. There seemed to be a connection politically to the issue of slavery, and those in attendance discussed whether they would be perceived as giving up southern rights by admitting California. There was also discussion that seceding from the Union was not an option. Major Hugh F. Grant was secretary at the meeting. They appointed two candidates to represent Glynn county at a convention to be held in Milledgeville. 1850-1851 Charles leased a plantation known as Springfield Plantation located a little west of the city of Savannah (near Laurel Grove Cemetery) and was 960 acres, about 150 acres were for rice planting. The lease was issued by the city of Savannah prior to 1851 and was extended for another year effective November 8th. In 1852, Charles was a Dry Culture inspector (inspected plantation land) for lands near the City of Savannah in August. On August 14th, the Savannah Republican Newspaper reported that on the 28th of July, Charles Grant, Esq. arrived at St. Anthony (now is the Northeast part of Minneapolis), Minnesota from Pembina (northwest part of the state) with fifteen carts loaded with buffalo robes. Charles commented that the region was fine farming country.

Of Cornelia it was said "Mrs. Grant was a lady of cultivated tastes and fine conversational powers. She wrote with great ease and facility, and at times contributed to the periodical literature of the day, articles of great literary worth and beauty. She was also unaffectedly pious, sincerely a Christian, and illustrated both by precept and example, that which she believed" (from her obit.). Cornelia's family home was in nearby McIntosh County, GA. Charles and Cornelia had 10 children, Robert, Anna, Miller, Charles, James, William, Claude, Ernest, Sarah and Cornelia. Cornelia Grant in 1854 was a founding member of the

Board of directors for "The Orphans Home of Protestant Episcopal Church of Chatham County". Mrs. Cornelia Grant was mentioned in the Daily chronicle & sentinel. (Augusta, Ga.), December 22, 1858, Image 2, as an appointed aide to the Savannah Mount Vernon Ladies Association for fund raising. In 1854, as secretary of the association, she wrote:

An Appeal from the Savannah Mount Vernon Association

To the Women of Georgia, in every Nook, Neighborhood, School or College, Hamlet, Village, Town or City, to aid in raising contributions for the purpose of purchasing Mount Vernon, the Home and Grave of Washington, and keeping it sacred through all time, from desecration and common business purposes. Friends, Sisters and countrywomen :

We of Savannah have responded to the call made in a letter from a Southern Matron, to the Women of the South, on this subject, by holding a meeting and appointing Committees to solicit donations! and now entreat you all to unite with us in making efforts to rake a noble sum to be sent to our Governor to aid in the purchase of Mount Vernon, as a tribute from the Mothers and Daughters of the Empire State of the South, of their love and veneration for our great and glorious Washington.

Do not think, in the most retired nook of our green and sunny land, where only two or three can meet that you are too few to aid. Let all unite; every two, every three, every five dollars will assist. Send it to the Association in your nearest town. Thus let each and all aid in swelling that stream that shall roll onward to freshen and make great the turf where his ashes repose, and beautify and embellish the walks and grounds around his death home, his earth bed!

Let us canopy it with evergreens, and drape it with flowers of brightest hues and sweetest fragrance, to show that glory is not all a dream. Yes! let us purchase, hallow and cherish forever, for our country and our Children, Mount Vernon, where lie the ashes of the immortal Father of our country. CORNELIA V. GRANT, Sec'y.

The Weekly times & sentinel 3/38/1854, Columbus, GA.

When marriages were celebrated on these river plantations the guests came from as much as twenty miles away in boats rowed by stalwart negroes. They remained for the night and continued the festivities the next day. On the return voyage the negro oarsmen kept time to their oars with improvised songs in honour of the bride and groom. When recalling a plantation wedding, one Santee River resident wrote, I let myself loose to the enjoyment of the hour; danced all night, spent the next day in walking, riding and other sports to which the party gave themselves up before dinner and reappeared in the evening ready to dance with the most determined. At that time the wedding festivities always continued two nights, nor were the guests expected to leave the house until the third day.

By the 1840s, the rice planters in the Georgetown District were gentlemen of leisure. The construction of the rice plantation system was complete, overseers, and to a less extent drivers managed fields and slaves. Planters employed factors to market and sell their crops and bankers to handle their money. With their finances managed for them and discipline administered by resident overseers, the job of the planter was to provide for their families and slaves. Therefore, the final generation of antebellum rice planters lived their lives travelling and merrymaking.

Each year, at the end of May, out of fear of contracting malaria, commonly referred to as "country fever" by the planting families, the rice planters moved away from their plantations and did not return until the first week in November. During the summer and fall months most planters spent time with relatives or friends in other parts of South Carolina or in other states; some spent time abroad in Europe.

Charles' mother died in New York City in 1859. In May of 1859, Charles was first to sign a letter along with more than 30 other citizens that was published in the Savannah paper requesting the repeal of all laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, which if approved, would effectively reopen African slave trade. There were meetings in June about this, but it is not known what ultimately changed, if anything.

January 13th, 1860, The Democratic party meeting held in Savannah elected Robert Grant (Charles son) as Secretary, and Charles Grant was an alternate delegate whereby the meeting basically adopted and agreed o the Milledgeville committee plans to be held in March. On May 9, 1860, Charles Grant, Esq. was elected Vice President of the Democratic committee held in Savannah which endorsed the delegates of Georgia seceding from the Democratic national convention held in Charleston on April 23rd through May 3rd which later reconvened in Baltimore. Charleston was probably the most pro-slavery city in the U.S. at the time, and the galleries at the convention were packed with pro-slavery spectators. During the convention most southern states including Georgia left the convention in protest over nomination of presidential candidate Stephen Douglas whose anti-Dred Scott ideas imposed a northern anti-slavery platform. Charles Grant being elected Vice President must have been widely respected and held very pro-slavery ideals.

“On March 21, 1861, Alexander Stephens, the vice president of the Confederate States of America, delivered an extemporaneous speech to an enthusiastic crowd in Savannah, Georgia. Stephens declared that the new nation had been created in order to refute the idea enshrined in the Declaration of Independence that “All men are created equal.” According to Stephens, “Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery subordination to the superior race is his natural and moral condition.” Four years later the Confederacy lay in ruins, and nearly 700,000 Americans lay dead. Three and a half million black Southerners were celebrating their release from bondage. Intending to preserve the institution of slavery, secessionists had started a war that destroyed the very way of life they had set out to defend” (by Jacqueline Jones, *Saving Savannah: The City and the Civil War*).

APPOINTMENTS BY THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF
THE CONFEDERATE STATES FOR GEORGIA.—
(OFFICIAL.)

Charles S. Henry, (Clerk of Southern District,) Commissioner to take depositions, &c.

William H. Hunt, Clerk for the Northern District, and Commissioner to take depositions, &c.

Thomas S. Wayne and Charles Grant, Prize Commissions in Admiralty.

William C. Daniell, Receiver, under Sequestration Act, for the Southern District.

James T. Nisbet, Receiver, under Sequestration Act, for the Northern District.

The place of District Attorney, during the absence of Hamilton Couper in the military service of the country, is filled by John C. Nicoll.

The next regular term of the District Court, at Savannah, will be held on the first Monday in November. A Court for the Northern District, at Marietta, will be ordered as soon as the seal and some other preliminary matters can be arranged.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Endorsement of the Seceding Delegations from the late Charleston Convention.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM AND UNPRECEDENTED UNANIMITY!

BALTIMORE REPUDIATED!

RICHMOND TRIUMPHANT!

The Democratic meeting at Masonic Hall last night was in truth a mass meeting, being the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of the Democratic masses ever assembled in Savannah. A significant and gratifying feature of the meeting was the presence of citizens of all classes and parties cordially sympathizing and co-operating in its proceedings.

The meeting was organized on motion of THOMAS HOLCOMBE, Esq., who called OCTAVUS COHEN, Esq., to the Chair, with CAPT. JNO. SCHRYVER, and CHARLES GRANT, Esq., as Vice Presidents.

September 16th 1861, Charles Grant was given a legal appointment with the Confederate States of America, he was appointed a prize commission in admiralty which meant he would preside over legal matters related to equipment, ships cargo, etc captured from the enemy during the war. Once captured, Charles would decide the status of the property and the manner in which it would be disposed of. November 26th, Camp Jasper posted in the Savannah Daily morning news a hearty thank you to Mrs. Charles Grant for providing delicious soup to the camp's sick soldiers.

Edward G. Sawyer was overseer of Evelyn Plantation. In a letter to his son on June 16, 1860, he provided the following insight about Evelyn Plantation.

"My business keeps me very much confined. It requires my whole attention. I have 92 negroes on the plantation & my direction is always necessary. I visit my fields twice a day during the working of the crop. I have a small pony horse that I ride in the fields & two horses to ride from the plantation. I live in the summer about five miles from the plantation on the sea shore. In the winter time I have to thrash out the crop to ship to Charleston market. I thrash out the crop with a steam mill & I am obliged to be present. A negro engineer & I have to watch the water gauge in the boilers to prevent an explosion. I only leave the mill long enough to get my meals when the mill is in operation. The owner of this plantation is T. Pinckney Huger of Charleston, S.C. He is now in France. He is seldom on the plantation. He is very rich & always at traveling. Last summer he was at Newport & Nahant. He has nothing to do with the plantation, it is under my direction. My salary is eight hundred dollars a year & whatever the plantation produces, horses & everything found. Buggies to ride in. Mr. Huger has another plantation on the Ogechee River near

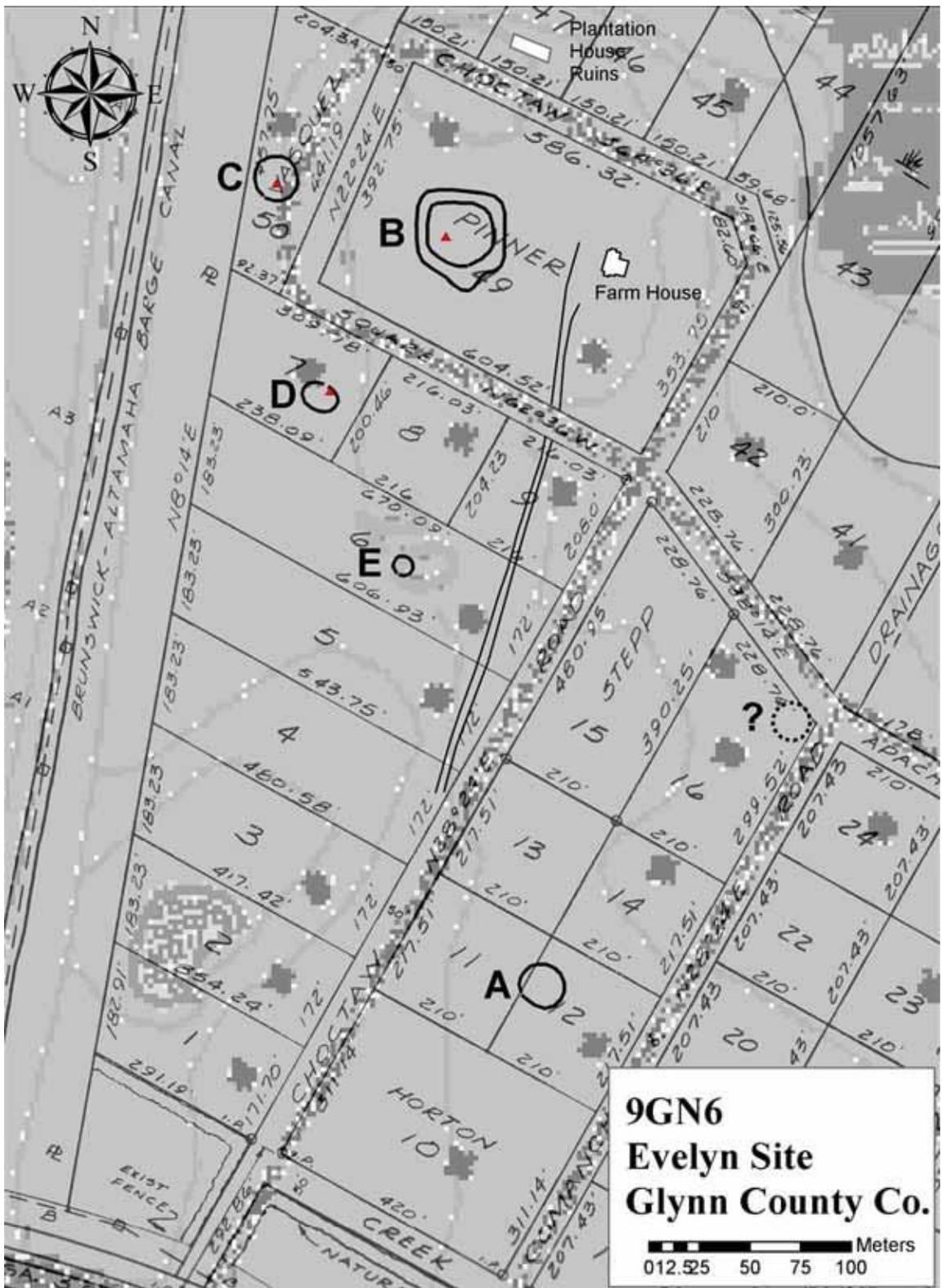
Savannah. He expects to move the ??? onto this plantation. When he does my salary will be raised. There is one plantation on this river that pays the overseer (25.00) twenty five hundred dollars a year. They work seven hundred negroes. It belongs to Pierce Butler of Philadelphia. I have been on this plantation so long and do as I please I should not like to leave this business & Mr. Huger would not consent to my leaving".²⁰

In a second letter from Edward G. Sawyer just before the outbreak of war, here is another excerpt about Evelyn. Evelyn Plantation January 7, 1861, Darien GA.

"I am very busy now running my Steam Mill thrashing out my Rice Crop. I have only shipped two cargoes of rice to Charleston as yet. It will be soon time to prepare for planting again. We commence planting the first of March and finish the middle of April. I made about five thousand bushels of sweet potatoes last year. We have a grand military parade at Brunswick tomorrow. That is about 12 miles from here. Our horse company turns out and has a parade & military band at night. Our company is to be presented with a new flag of the state of Georgia by a young lady made with her own hands. She is to make a speech to the cavalry. She is the daughter of General Chas. Floyd. Her father used to put a apple or orange on her mothers head at one hundred yards & put a rifle ball through the apple or orange. Her mother could do the same to her father. I never described the situation to you where I live. My post office is in Darien but I live on the other side of the Altamaha River five miles from Darien by water. I live in Glynn County & my post office is in McIntosh County because it is the nearest point. Brunswick in Glynn County is 12 miles from my house by land. When I go to Brunswick to go to Savannah or Charleston there is a regular line of Steamboats running to Florida or Savannah or Charleston. There is but one steamboat that touches at Darien & a regular line of stages to Savannah but we always sail from Darien as it is our post office".²⁰

Charles' plantation home Evelyn was destroyed by fire sometime between 1887 and 1913. Nathaniel Hayward Barnwell became proprietor of Evelyn through leasing the tract for rice cultivation from the heirs of Hugh Frazer Grant, and Barnwell acquired ownership of Evelyn in the 1890's. The Evelyn house built by Charles Grant in the 1830's was the residence of Barnwell during the 1880's – 1890's (source: page 133 of The Darien Journal of John Girardeau Legare, Ricegrower, By John Girardeau Legare) however, pages 29-30 say that Mr. Barnwell was leasing Evelyn as early as September 1877 with John Girardeau Legare as manager.

In 1936, the Indian burial mounds were excavated by Archaeologist Preston Holder who investigated five mounds at Evelyn. Evelyn's cellar was excavated in 1968-1969 by students of Brunswick Junior College. The floors were brick, some of them covered with stucco. One room had a brick oven, waffle iron, stove and a number of utensils and dish fragments. This was probably the kitchen.



The grayscale map of the Evelyn Site is a composite of Preston Holder's 1937 WPA map, showing 5 mounds, a farm house, and a farm road; a 2010 topographical map with GIS markers for Holder's mounds B, C, and D; and the plat showing how the land was divided into properties in the late 1960s for the modern neighbourhood. The canal is located to the left.

Charles was a second Lieutenant in the Glynn County Militia from 1834 to 1836 and Judge of the Inferior Court at Brunswick from 1833 to 1837 and in the 1840's. Later as Charles struggled to run the plantation profitably, he sold Evelyn to his brother, Hugh, because the rice market died in the 1840s, and so Hugh consolidated the plantations. Charles moved to Chatham County in April 1837 and settled at Woodhome, a farm near Savannah until the outbreak of the Civil war. After the war, Charles and his wife moved to Thomasville GA where two of his sons Miller B. Grant, a civil engineer, and Charles Grant Jr., an Episcopal clergyman lived. While in Thomasville, Charles's wife Cornelia published a book titled "Our boys and their Woodhome Training: A mother's tribute of love to her departed ones". This was likely written after the war ended, having lost two sons in 1865. She was also active in the Ladies Mount Vernon Association of the Union.²⁶ She died July 10th, 1870.

Glynn County court house records show that Charles was in Glynn county as late as 1849 and the August 1850 census for Glynn County shows Charles and his family listing him as a farmer worth \$6,000 vs Hugh who in the same census was a farmer worth \$40,000. Charles owned Oatlands plantation while his parents lived there in retirement, so this farming reference probably refers to Oatlands. Charles provided meteorological reporting of Darien, GA in 1849 which are now preserved by the Smithsonian Institution (Annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, for 1873, senate MIS doc. 130, page 90).

The frock-coat dominated the wardrobe of an 1840s gentleman. Meant to be worn with knickers and full shirts, it featured a deep collar and wide lapels and was often edged with braid. Another popular style, more formal in design, was the patterned or embroidered waistcoat worn with tight fitting trousers which fastened under the instep. Men's accessories of the period were the cravat and gutta perch. During this decade ladies wore hooped dresses with sloping shoulders and tight sleeves. Women's accessories included ermine muffs, tasselled hand bags and parasols for outdoor events. Their tightly flower-trimmed bonnets had deep crowns and large brims which framed and complemented their faces. During the evening, ladies wore dresses with provocatively low cut bodices, minimal headwear and feathers or pearls in their hair.

During the 1850s, although fashions did not change, the number of garments required for gentlemanly attire proliferated. Besides the morning frock, dress and overcoats, men wore paletot cloaks with contrasting collars and slit armholes. The popularity of cravats declined and proper neckwear became a bow or shoe-string. By 1856 the introduction of the caged crinoline relieved the weight of women's petticoats. Layered flounced skirts became popular. Ladies still preferred dresses with sloped shoulders and hats that tied firmly under their chins. However, bonnets no longer had deep crowns and brims. Women adorned their "round" hats with long, wide ribbons and wore their creations further back on their heads. Very small, beautifully decorated parasols were the rage. Hand-bags were also minuscule and neither served much purpose. One prevailing purse design was the "miser" which had fringe at one end and tassels at the other, while another was made of netting and beads. During the evenings, ladies wore snake-like jewelry and headwear made of pearls and flowers set far back on their heads.

When Charles moved to Savannah he became involved in railroad building. Charles and family are listed in the 1866 city directory on South Broad street, 3rd house east of Abercorn st. North side. Son's Claude and Ernest are listed as Clerks (also known to be bookkeepers

at C.A. Withers & Co.) , living at home. His wife is listed in the same city directory as running a boarding house out of their home²⁸. In December, 1866, Charles was listed as a Vestrymen of the Parish of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Savannah. Charles Grant sold life insurance in 1870, probably as an Agent for the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Co. Prior to that he was the Secretary/Treasurer of the Savannah, Albany & Western Railroad and a Savannah Businessman. In Savannah, the Grants lived in a house directly across the street from the Colonial Cemetery, on Oglethorpe Avenue. Spring and Fall are the best times to go there. The Grant Lot at Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah is Lot 1528-1529; aisle 14. You can't miss it if you look for the right aisle, and pay attention to the lot markers. Charles died in 1872 in Savannah. His address when he died was Tattnall and Wayne Streets, Savannah, GA.



Cemetery Lot 1528 and 1529 as shown has only two head stones, for Robert Grant and WD Grant. However, it is understood that son Charles V. Grant, Ernest Grant, and parents Charles Grant and Cornelia Grant are also buried there.

Charles' wife Mrs. Cornelia Venables Bond, born in 1811, was the daughter of Dr. Venables Bond a Clerk of the Superior Court, Justice of the Inferior Court, and Commissioner of Bryan Academy. His father was the famous Dr. Thomas Bond - he was a Quaker, family doctor of Benjamin Franklin and co-founder of University of PA. He had 2 slaves, was founder of the first humane society, Co-Founder, Pennsylvania Hospital, and was Co-Founder of the American Philosophical Society.

In the antebellum plantation days of McIntosh County (nearby), many of the local plantations had fleets of small boats with which communication was made between each other. Prior to the Civil War, crew racing became the most popular sporting event of the region. The plantation owners entered their boats in annual regattas for prizes running as high as \$10,000 (equals \$220,000 in FY2003 dollars).

The racing boats were usually constructed of seasoned cypress logs, hulled out in the form of shells. They were from 25-to-50 feet long with 12-foot oars mounted in outboard riggers. As the Negro oarsmen pulled with a quick motion, they chanted songs which enabled them to keep together; the chanteys were as much a part of the races as the rowing itself. The master of the plantation usually served as coxswain.



CREW RACING WAS A FAVORITE SPORT OF SLAVERY DAYS

Recently these races have been revived and have become an annual event at Sea Island Beach, where duplicates of the original hulls have been constructed. Descendants of the old plantation workers man the boats and sing the crew songs as they row. The St. Simon causeway, marked by palms, can be seen in the background.

There was a mosquito born malaria problem in the summer on the plantations, which caused the Grant's to build summer homes on the mainland "far enough away so you could not smell the salt air". The plantation owners used to ride back and forth between the summer home and the plantation each day always ensuring their return before sundown to avoid the mosquito. The mosquito problem started in May and ran thru July. There were two summer homes used by the Grants in the 1840's, Carteret Point farm (due west of Oatlands - on the mainland by the shore) - about 6 miles downstream of the Altamaha River, it was a sea island cotton farm and Sedgmoor which was mortgaged in 1865 by Hugh Frazer Grant after the war due to hard times for the sum of \$1,426.87.

Timeline for Charles Grant

1809 Born Oatlands, St. Simons, Island Glynn co. GA

1816 Baptized by Rev.Judd, Elizabethtown, NJ

1832 Was a member of the Grand Jury for Glynn County Superior Court

1833 Altamaha Canal digging started (opened 1856)

1833-1837 Judge Inferior Court - Brunswick

1834-1836 Lieutenant, Glynn Co. Militia

1834 Father retires. Charles inherits land for Evelyn

1835 Married Cornelia Bond 6/2/35

1835 (appx. date) Built Evelyn house

1836 1st Born 4/12/36 at Evelyn

1837 National Panic occurred, financial losses

1837 Moved to Chatham County in April settling at Woodhome farm near Savannah

1838 Ceylow McIntosh Co. birth Miller B Grant

1840 Carteret Point birth Charles Allen Grant

1840's Judge (JIC) Brunswick, GA

1843 Glynn County birth of James B Grant, death of his father, Dr. Robert Grant

1844 Shell Bank birth of William D Grant. Evelyn Plantation is offered for sale.

1847 Judge, Glynn County

1848 Daughter Cornelia dies

1850 Registered in Glynn Co., Census

____ Secretary Savannah Albany RR

____ Was known to have lived in Savannah on the north side of the street across from the Old Colonial Cemetery on Oglethorpe Avenue (it was South Broad Street in the 19th

Century).

1850-1851 Charles leased a 960 acre rice plantation known as Springfield Plantation, west of Savannah (near Laurel Grove cemetery).

1852 Charles worked as a Dry Culture inspector (inspected plantation land). In July 1852, Charles Grant, after travelling to what is now Minneapolis, MN had obtained fifteen carts loaded with Buffalo robes.

1856-57 Son Miller B Grant helped survey the Okefenokee Swamp

1859 Mother dies in New York City. 1860 Per Federal Census in 1860, his residence was Cherokee Hill, Chatham, Georgia.

1861 Civil War begins, the family moved to Waresboro, GA during the war

1865 Son Robert Grant dies and is buried in Savannah, son William dies in Civil war at Sailors Creek

1866 Charles and family are listed in the 1866 city directory on South Broad street, 3rd house east of Abercorn st. North side.

1866 Son's Claude and Ernest are listed as Clerks living at home. His wife ran a boarding house out of their home.

1867 Son James dies

1870 Charles Sold Life Insurance

1870 Wife died – Thomasville. Son Charles dies

1872 November 13, Charles died - Savannah.

1874 Elizafield was destroyed by fire April 28th. Fire started in the cook room (Savannah Morning News April, 29th).

1887 - 1913 Evelyn is destroyed by fire

Hugh Fraser Grant and Elizafield's Antebellum style

Hugh Fraser Grant according to "Cannon's Point Plantation, 1794 - 1860: Living Conditions and Status Patterns in the Old South, by John Solomon Otto, 1984" page 118, evidence was unearthed in the Cannon Point plantation overseers well from an archaeological dig that a glass disc was found bearing the name Hugh F. Grant, 1829, who would have been 18 years old at the time.



Figure 4.7. Engraved glass disc or lens from the overseer's house well.

Hugh probably served as an overseer at Cannon Point before his marriage to Mary Elizabeth Fraser on April 27th, 1831. An 1830 census mentions a young white man lived at Cannon Point (aged 15-20) and Hugh would have been 19 at that time, so this may corroborate the assumption that Hugh worked at Cannon's Point for a time before his marriage. After his marriage Hugh moved to Georgetown, SC to manage the rice plantations of his father-in-law (and his namesake) Reverend Hugh Fraser. Rev. Fraser owned Enfield plantation and Calais Plantations (Rev. Fraser's wife's grandfather gave him Calais Plantation in 1796). In 1833, Hugh's father Dr. Robert Grant transferred the title of the Elizafield rice plantation to Hugh and he relocated to Elizafield.

In the spacious rooms of Elizafield there were Brussels carpets and crystal chandeliers, imported silver and china, and hangings of brocade and damask. Approached by the traditional tree-bordered avenue, the house was surrounded by fenced lawns and gardens. There was a grape arbor and an orange grove, and an orchard famous for the flavor of its nectarines and peaches. To one side stood the children's schoolhouse, a replica of the big house, with miniature columns and portico. At the rear were the quarters for the house servants. Here lived Maum' Rebecca, Mrs. Grant's personal Maid and head seamstress for the family. Here too, lived the coachman Frederick Proudfoot, and his wife Maum' Ann, and the children's nurse; and Sukey, cook superlative, and her assistant, Martha, whose preserves and jellies reached an enviable point of perfection. And here lived Caesar, that important member of the household, butler and major-domo of Elizafield - Caesar, whose manner achieved that perfect balance between deference and dictatorship, that unshakable poise and dignity which characterized the well-trained plantation butler. ⁴

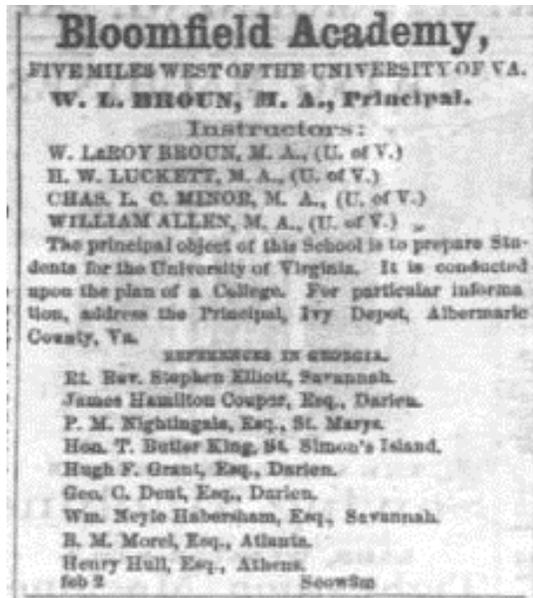
Hugh, his wife and six children (five daughters and one son) spent summer months at their place, The Parsonage, on the "salts" near Brunswick, and at their Sands Hill Cottage near

Tebeauville, with frequent visits to Grandma and Grandpa Grant on St. Simons Island. Dr. Grant died at the age of eighty-one “revered and beloved by his family, respected and esteemed by all who knew him;” and Grandma Grant came to Elizafield where she spent the remaining years of her life. In a quiet wing of the house she had her own rooms where the children loved to visit; and the youngest ones liked to ride with her in the phaeton as the gentle old horse jogged along the shady winding roads of the plantation. She was indeed a favorite with the children for sometimes she allowed them to hold the reins, and besides Grandma always carried peppermints in her reticule. ⁴

As the older daughters grew up there were trips to New York and Europe; there were houseparties at Elizafield and visiting back and forth with the young people at Hopeton and Altama on the one side and at Broadfield and Hofwyl on the other, with friends in Darien and Savannah and on the island plantations. On fine afternoons the young ladies were content to play a quiet game of lawn croquet or, in dainty hoop skirts and ruffles and carrying diminutive parasols, to promenade along the wide banks of the canal. But in the evenings there were gatherings for music and dancing; and among visiting boats at the Elizafield landing there was usually one from Retreat Plantation on St. Simons – the boat of young Mallery King who had his own pet name “Jenty”, for pretty Eugenia (Jinny) Grant. ⁴

In September 1841 Elizafield’s banks sustained breaks by Gale and tide. The harvest was a month late and many barrels of rice lost. Another strong hurricane hit Georgia in 1854 devastating Grant’s plantation. A dreadful Gale Hugh wrote in his Journal. Every stack in the field was blown and washed away. Loss - entire 110 acres, 6000 bushels. In the 1840’s Hugh purchased considerable acreage at Carteret’s Point for the sum of \$6,000. These lands were located a few miles down the river and were planted to provision crops for his slaves and to sea-island cotton. His annual tax return for the decade 1840-1850 showed that he claimed ownership at one time to approximately 1,790 acres. Hugh’s Elizafield overseer was Benjamin Talbot. Gorham Sawyer was an overseer for Evelyn.

Christmas day 1858 – a fire consumed Hugh F. Grant’s saw mill, grist mill, threshing machine, barn and storing barn with 7,000 bushels of his best rice entirely consumed on Christmas morning. The loss is estimated at \$15,000 besides the expense of putting up new machinery, buildings, etc. (The Daily Sun, Columbus GA 12/31/1858, image 2). And on March 12th, 1859, the Augusta Evening dispatch wrote, the Brunswick Herald 3/26/1859, image 2) stated “the large and elegant residence of Major Hugh F. Grant, twelve miles from Brunswick, was destroyed by fire on the 12th instance, with most of its contents. Major Grant’s loss was about \$12,000. So, pretty much the entire Elizafield plantation had to be rebuilt in 1859. April, 13th, 1861, Hugh was listed (the Savannah Daily Republican) as affiliated in some way with Bloomfield Academy. Located near UVA, in Albemarle County, it was open from 1857-1861.



As the sixties drew near, and life on the plantations began to lose its lighthearted gayety, parties and dances gave way to serious and troubled gatherings. Although Hugh Fraser Grant's health had begun to fail, he was enrolled in the Glynn County reserve. When the war did come and young Hugh Fraser Grant Jr. left to join the army, much of the responsibility for the safety of the household fell into the hands of Caesar, the Butler. When the approach of Gunboats down the coast made it no longer wise for the family to remain at Elizafield, Caesar was a "tower of strength". Under his supervision boxes and barrels of china, glass, and silverware were carefully packed in rice straw and Spanish moss and buried in the garden. Clothes and a few personal belongings and household necessities were packed. Trunks and boxes, coops of poultry, and provisions from the smokehouse were loaded on to wagons. Then Caesar shepherded family and house-servants into carriages and carry-alls, and the cavalcade set out on the long journey to Tebeauville where they and many of their friends found sanctuary during the war years. ⁴

News of the men in the army came from time to time. Young Captain Mallery King had Jinny's promise to wait until his return, and he wrote hopefully of an expected leave. When word came that he was at Kennesaw Mountain near Atlanta and that he would be able to come to Tebeauville long enough for a wedding, there were hurried preparations. Firm in the traditions of the Grants, Caesar hitched up a wagon and set out on the long drive to Elizafield to dig up the china that was always used at family festivities. The clouds of war were pushed back for a while as old friends gathered to celebrate the wedding and to drink the young couple's health and happiness with the toast that is still remembered in the family – "A Grant to a King." And refreshments were served on the dainty flower-wreathed English china which has been used at the wedding receptions of daughters of the family from that day to this – the china that Caesar dug up from the garden at Elizafield in 1862. ⁴

Finally, the war was over but the Hugh F. Grants never returned to Elizafield. The family went to Savannah to live and management of the plantations was put in charge of an overseer. For a few years Mallery and Jinny stayed at the old home place (one child was

born there in 1869), and their children were the fourth generation to live on the Grant plantation; but when the young Kings moved to St. Simons Island, the Elizafield house was left unoccupied. The plantations were proving unprofitable and soon the fields of Elizafield, Evelyn, and Grantly were no longer cultivated. The sluice-gates fell into disrepair; the tides overflowed the ditches and canals; the marshes reclaimed the rice fields. Marsh grass covered the lowlands and dense undergrowth covered lawns and crowded out the gardens and orchards. The plantation buildings fell into ruins. The big empty house went up in flames, and finally as the years passed, nothing remained of Elizafield but a few tabby foundations and ruins and myriad beautiful memories.^{(4 Georgia's Land of the Golden Isles, By Burnette Vanstory).}

From 1838-1843, Hugh was Judge of Inferior court in Glynn County whose duties also included marriage licenses. Hugh wrote "The Journal and Account Book, 1834-1861, of Hugh Fraser Grant of Elizafield Plantation, Glynn County, Georgia", (which may be found in the book "Planter Management and Capitalism in Antebellum Georgia", by Albert House, 1954) a detailed account of Rice growing and life on a antebellum plantation. According to the article by Albert House, titled "the management of a rice plantation in Georgia 1834-1861 as revealed in the journal of Hugh Fraser Grant", "Grant was undoubtedly one of the leading citizens of his county. He reported \$40,000 worth of real estate to the census takers in 1850.¹⁶ This figure was raised to \$50,000 by 1860, despite the intervening loss of considerable property by fire. He also reported \$73,000 worth of personal property, including slaves, in that same year. According to the census records, he was the second largest farmer in Glynn County which, it is important to notice, included St. Simon's Island. Grant started his career in 1834 at the age of twenty-four on Elizafield, which, according to his own annual tax returns for the years 1845-1850, comprised approximately 1,790 acres. He classified this land as 300 acres of rice land, 1,400 acres of pine lands, and about 90 acres of second-quality hammock lands. During the quarter century of his ownership, he acquired more acres but never harvested in any one year more than 355 acres of rice, and 100 acres of corn, peas, etc., from the "highlands."

He meticulously recorded the temperature, the tides, the progress of all stages of the plantation tasks, including plowing, hoeing, cutting, and threshing. He also set down the time consumed in repairing trunks, canals, and banks; then he called attention to an epidemic of whooping cough among the slaves, and a scourge of "bilious fever" which attacked him and three other members of his family. This was soon followed by the flight of the entire family far beyond the usual nearby summer home to the "mountains." Memoranda on family life, social activities, and political views are few and far between. The family, of course, moved to the summer home in early spring and stayed until frost in the fall. In 1851, Grant's mother and younger daughters took a trip to New York to meet the oldest daughter who was just finishing a tour of Europe. Grant's confirmation at the age of thirty-three in St. Andrew's Church was recorded on March 24, 1844.

During the period (1838-1861) only thirteen slaves were sold, and seven of these had been purchased a short time before their sale. Hugh was evidently indulging in a bit of speculation since a pencil notation figured a profit of \$1,390 accruing from the difference between their purchase price of \$1,760 and the sale price of \$3,150. Six slaves were bought for \$3,000, and four and one-half pages were sufficient to list births during the seventeen years prior to 1851. A new and revised list of the slaves at Elizafield in 1851

completes the cataloging of the labor force. The really small number bought and sold out of a total which averaged well over a hundred in the 1840's would seem to substantiate the contention of writers who claim that slaves were seldom sold on rice plantations. Other information on relations with the slaves appears on nearly every page of the daily journal, with mention of gifts, rewards, supplies, and holidays granted. One of the more interesting items is an obscure entry which reveals that the master purchased 31,500 shingles from four of his slaves at \$1 per thousand." Included in his Journal is a list of slaves which is provided below (https://finding-aids.lib.unc.edu/03213/#folder_1#1). Some pages are missing from Grant's Journal, so the exact number of slaves owned during the period 1838-1845 is not known. However, the 1850 unpublished census returns shows 124 slaves owned by Grant (Slavery and Rice Culture in Low Country Georgia, 1750-1860, by Julia Floyd Smith).

Papers of the American Slave Trade, Part 1: Port of Savannah Slave Manifests, 1790-1860, Series D: Records of the U.S. Customhouses which may be found at (http://www.lexisnexis.com/documents/academic/upa_cis/100539_AmSlaveTradeSerDPt1.pdf) provides details on ship manifesto's inward bound to Savannah and outward bound to other American ports. Congress passed legislation in March 1807 that prohibited the importation of slaves into the United States after 1808, and section 9 required that all vessels of 40 tons or more carrying slaves between ports within the United States file two manifests (one for the port of origin and one for the destination). All of the manifests in this collection dated from 1808 include a pledge that the slave had not been imported after 1807. Each manifest lists the name of the ship, the master of the ship, the names of the slaves being transported, and the name and residence of either the slave owner or the shipper. From that listing the following shipments of Grant family slaves are noted:

- Inward, January–March 1844 to Charles Grant to port of Darien, GA on the ship named St. Matthew.
- Inward, January-May 1846, to Hugh Fraser Grant to port of Darien, GA on the ship named William Gaston.
- Outward, June–December 1849, from Hugh Fraser Grant to port of Charleston, SC on the ship named John Stone.
- Outward, January–April 1853, from Hugh Fraser Grant to port of Charleston, SC on the ship named Gordon.
- Outward, May–December 1854 from Robert Grant (possibly the 18 year old son of Charles Grant) to port of Charleston, SC, on ship named William Seabrook.
- Outward, January–June 1857, from Hugh Fraser Grant to port of Charleston, SC on the ship named Gordon.
- Outward, July–December 1857, S. Grant (possibly Sarah Grant, daughter of H.F. Grant) to port of Charleston, SC on the ship named Gordon.

The Grant family owned slaves at these locations: Elizafield, Evelyn, Grantly, Oatlands, Springfield (Charles Grant leased this plantation in Savannah for several years around 1851). Miller Bond Grant owned two slaves as household servants prior to the Civil War and again 2 slaves were noted in his 1864 tax record (noted as "for B.A. White", his father in-law). In 1863, Charles Grant's wife was listed in the tax record as owning 7 slaves (2 were under the age of 12), most likely household servants in Waresboro, GA, their temporary refuge during the war. In 1864, she had 8 slaves (4 under age 12). In August, 1865, Hugh Frazer Grant Sr. was reported in the

Freedmans Bureau for St. Simon's Island growers as hiring 9 former Elizafield slaves, now hired to sharecrop in Waynesboro (aka Waynesborough), GA from January 1865 through July 1st 1865. For some unknown reason, Hugh F. Grant refused to pay the slaves after they planted the crops, and would not allow them to return and claim the harvest. These nine slaves had the surname Grant and are listed below.

Matcher Grant
Richard Grant
Andrew Grant
Mary Grant
Sipeo Grant
Abbie Grant
Nancy Grant
Priscilla Grant
Amelia Grant

After the Civil War, African-Americans who had lived at Hofwyl and other rice plantations along the Altamaha River – Hopeton, Elizafield, Grantly, New Hope and others – settled into small communities nearby (Needwood, Petersville, Freedmans Rest (along Shell Road)). They continued to work for pay at the same jobs at which they had labored as slaves. <https://www.goldenisles.com/discover/golden-isles/african-american-heritage/plantation-slavery-history/>. Pennick is another more rural community that was founded by freedmen from area plantations such as Elizafield (Gullah Geechee Heritage in the Golden Isles, By Amy Lotson Roberts, Patrick J. Holladay).

One of the duties of the Freedmen's Bureau in the former slaveholding states where it operated, was to oversee labor contracts between Freedmen and planters. Labor contracts stated the terms and obligations of planters and Freedmen. Freedmen agreed to plant, tend and harvest a crop, most often receiving a share of the crop when it was harvested. If a planter turned a Freedman away from the plantation before the crop was harvested and the contract was fulfilled, the Freedmen's Bureau could intercede to enforce the terms of the labor contract.

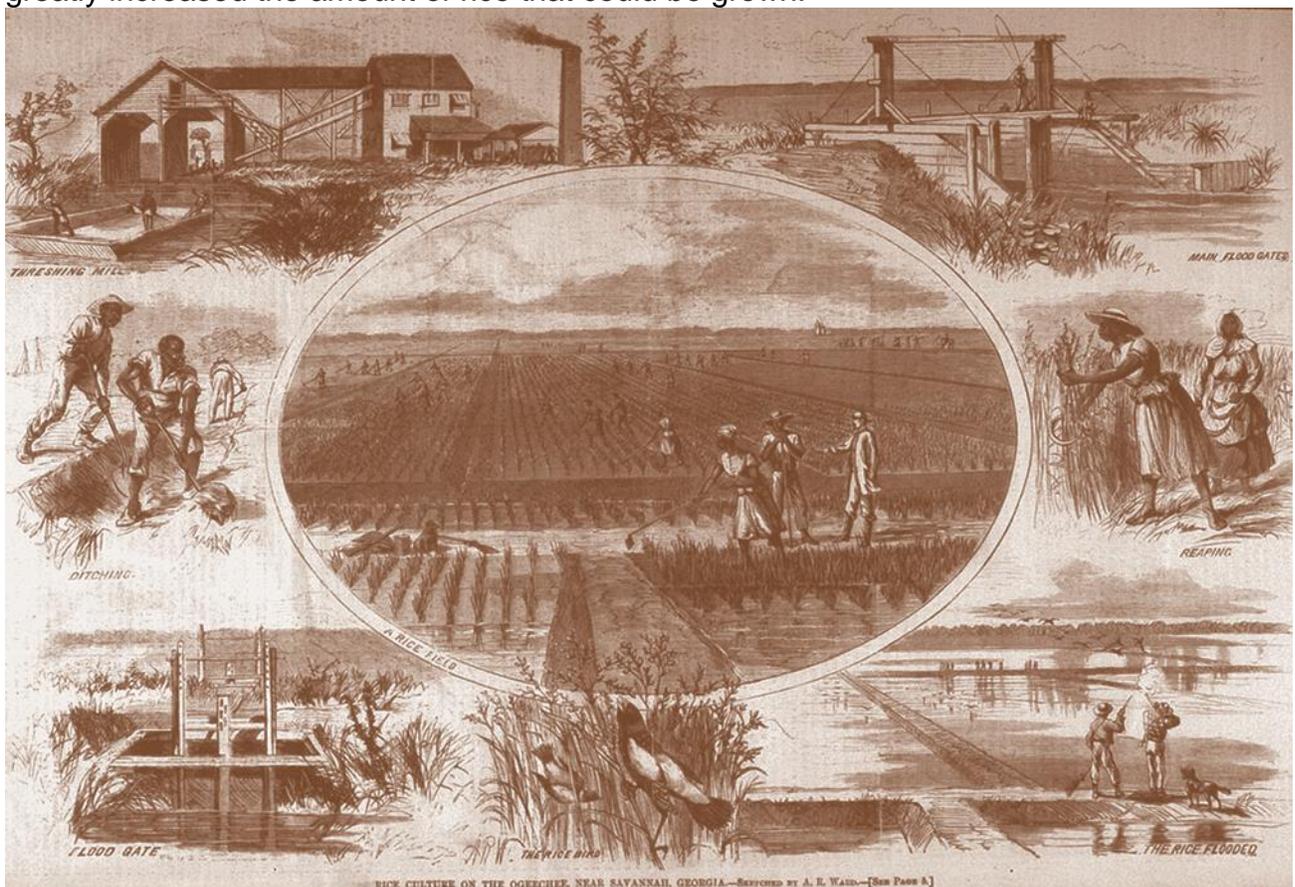
<https://cfh.iaamuseum.org/report-of-planters-who-had-sent-their-freedmen-away-unpaid-st-simons-island-ga-1865/>

Rice planters employed a labor system known as "task labor" to manage enslaved African Americans working on their plantations. Under the task system, different tasks were assigned and once a task was complete, African American workers were allowed to use time as their own. Enslaved African Americans were classified by planters as "hands," and different tasks were also defined by this system. A healthy adult male was considered to be a "full hand;" a female might be classified as a "three quarter hand" and children and the elderly as "half hands." A planter would define the hoeing of a half-acre plot as a "full hand" task, which meant that a "full hand" was expected to take one day to complete this task, while a "half hand" would require two days.

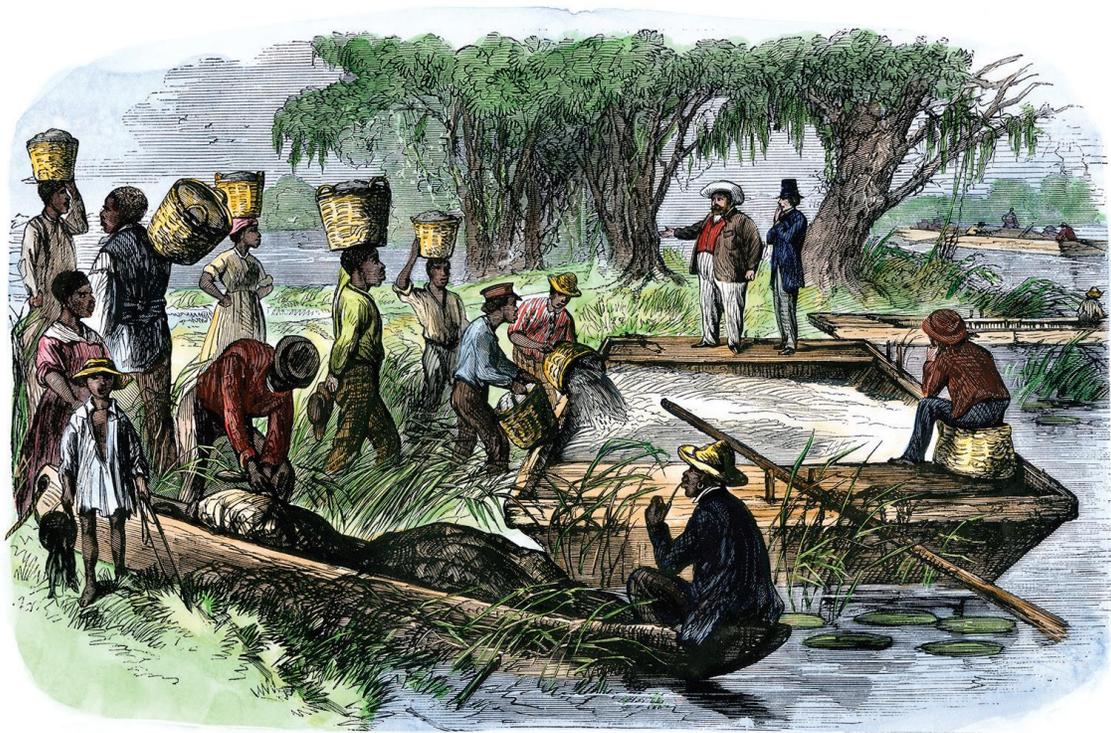
Under the task system, work tended to be completed more efficiently and required less supervision. Field and processing work was frequently divided by sex. Male fieldworkers charged with preparing fields, maintaining field ditches and earthworks, and preparing and hauling bags or barrels of harvested grain for export, while females were responsible for

hoeing, harvesting, threshing, and pounding the grain. Women were considered better suited to threshing and pounding grain and less likely to damage the rice itself. On many rice plantations, female workers outnumbered their male counterparts because of the effort involved in processing. Overseers were assigned to supervise field operations. They were usually white men who answered directly to the planter; in a few cases a skilled African American assumed the duties of overseer. Overseers set quotas for how much work was to be accomplished within a given day. Corporal punishment, in the form of lashings or beatings, was doled out to those who could not, or would not, work at a given pace. Typical workdays began at dawn to avoid as much of the afternoon heat as possible. During planting and harvest times, workers were expected to work from sun up to sun down.

To make rice fields, marshes had to be cleared of trees and vegetation and the ground broken up and leveled. An earthen embankment was then built around a field, and a drainage ditch was placed outside the embankment to control water flow. Work in the field included clearing the marshland to make fields, digging ditches and building levees, digging furrows for rice seeds, hoeing the rice to remove weeds, harvesting the rice plants, and separating the rice seeds from the stalks. Fields were divided into half-acre plots containing 100-125 trenches, where rows of rice seed were sowed. Gates were used to let water in and out of the rice fields. If the gate was open at high tide, the fields would flood, and by closing the gate, they would remain flooded. The gate would be opened at low tide to let water out of the fields. Being able to flood and drain fields in the tidal zone of Georgia greatly increased the amount of rice that could be grown.



An 1857 drawing from Harper's Magazine shows rice agriculture on the Ogeechee River near Savannah and illustrates the different parts of rice agriculture.



[1]

List of Negroes belonging to Eliza Field

January 1834			Prime 1834	Rate 1839
1	Dinner John			
2	Nelly		1/2	1/2
3	C. Cinda	Died 26 April 1834		1/2
4	Mo. John		1	1
5	Matilla	7/2	1	1
6	Lokey			1/2
7	Rebecca	born Sept 1836		
	Lydia	born Oct 1839		
8	Mingo	♂	1	1
9	Bobbett	♂	1	1
10	Stephen	♂	1	1
11	Judy	♀	1	1
12	Jack	♂	1/2	1
13	Hannah	♀		
14	Cinda	♀		
15	April	♀	1	1
16	Sue	♀	1	1
17	Jackson	♂		
	Jacoby	♂		
18	Byby	Died 1 Feb 1842	1	1
19	Leany	♀	1	1
20	Amey	Leany born June 1841 died Sept 1841	1/2	1
21	Delia	♀	1/2	1/2
22	Jupiter	Died 15 May 1838	1/2	
23	Bella		1/2	1/2
24	Pierce	♂	1	1
25	Sary	♀	1	1
26	Sinal	Born 6 Nov 1838		
	Jupiter	3 May 1841		

[2]

Plantation. Property of Hugh Fraser Grant

Bella		Prime	Rate
		1834	1839
✓ 24	Alick & Sda	1	1
✓ 28	Ben & Sda	1	1
✓ 29	Susy & Sda Jacob	Born 20 July 1840	
✓ 30	Richard		1/2
31	Mary Ann, Died 21 Dec 1838		
32	Abraham		
33	Molly, Died June 1838		
34	Caesar	1	1
✓ 35	Benny	1	1
✓ 36	Molly		
✓ 37	J. Stake	1	1
38	Bep	1	1
✓ 39	Charles		1/2
40	Mary Margant, Died April 1840		
41	Walter, Died 27 April 1835		
✓ 42	Nancy		1
✓ 43	Jim	1	1
✓ 44	Miah	1	1 1/2
45	Venus, Died Sept 1836	1	1
✓ 46	March	1/2	1
✓ 47	Hardtimes		1/2
✓ 48	J. Abraham	1	1
✓ 49	Phillis Sda	1	1
✓ 50	Gloria Sda	1/2	1
	Affey, Born May 1840	old	young

Continued

				Prime 1834	Rate 1839
✓ 51	Fortune	✓ ✓	✓	1	1
✓ 52	Phoebe	✓ ✓	✓	1	1
53	Nea	✓	Solo Nov 1843 Dead	1/2	1
✓ 54	Harry	✓ ✓	✓	1/2	1
55	Kate	✓ ✓	✓		
56	Hannah	✓ ✓	✓		
57	Adell	✓	✓		
58	Sampson Dica 26 April 1836			1	
✓ 59	Sophy Dica July 1842			1/2	1/4
✓ 60	George	✓ ✓	✓		1/2
✓ 61	Julys Betty	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	1	1
62	Elsy	} Dica 1836			
63	Phoebe				
	Joe		7		
✓ 64	Jack	Dica 12 Decr 1841		1	1
✓ 65	Nanny	Dica 18 Nov 1843		1/2	1/2
66	Osipio	Dica			
67	Grace	Dica 6 April 1840			
68	Osipio	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	1	1
69	Dido	✓ ✓ ✓		1	1
70	Clora	✓ ✓ ✓		1	1
	Becky	Born Ban Feb 1842			
✓ 71	Harry	✓ ✓	✓	1	1
✓ 72	Leany	✓ ✓	✓	1	1
✓ 73	May	✓ ✓	✓	1/2	1
✓ 74	Lansy	✓ ✓	✓		1/2
	Kate				
	George	Born 27 Augst 1847			

Continued

[4]

		Prime 1834	Rate 1839
122	Jancock ✓ x	1/20	1
	Purchased January 1839		
123	Pina ✓	1	1
124	Margaret, Eric Born 1 July 1839	1	1
	" Died Oct 1839		
125	Sissy or Cate	1/20	1/2
126	Phoebe ✓ x		
127	Judith		
128	Prince <u>Cost \$3,000.</u>		
	Purchased January 1841.		
129	Jim ✓	1	
130	Charlotte	1	
131	Chauty		
132	Cassars		
133	Lydia		
134	Clanissa		
	Sarah		

Sold for \$3,150.

Cost \$1,760.

3150
1760

\$1390

25
175
43
258
77
433

7 Oct
0 young

		Births from 1838 to	Name of the Mother
June	1839	Sam	Margaret
July	"	Sam	Hagar
Sept	"	Mary Ann	Nanny
Oct	15	Lydia	Matilla
Jan	1840	Joe	Betty
April	29	Satilla	Mirah
May	1841	Jupiter	Sary
June	15	Henry	Amey
Jan	1842	Amos	Hagar
Feb	1	Beck	Dido
May	4	Affoy	Flora
July	17	Bella	Nanny
Aug	26	David	Mira
	28	(Died 3 Sept 1842)	Nann
Sept	6	Jacob	Charlotte
"	28	Jacob Toney	Sue
Oct	17	Emah Belle	Sary
	1843		
Oct	16	Renty	Nann
March	1844	Jacob	Susy
Augst	20		Sue
"	30	<i>Just from pinning Went long</i>	Nanny
Sept	1		Dido
Oct	7	Andrew - died from left	Mira
Jan	1845	William	Margaret
March	8	Kate - died	Cansoy
"	20	Bella	Catharine
July	21	Present	Amey
Augst	23		Sary
Sept	11	Rina	Rina Kate

(25) [33]

Continued

x Adell x

x Gilla born Aug 1848 dead

d x Laura Chusa

d x George x

Venus x

Caesar x

Natt

Betty x

x Joe

W. Bett x

J. Scipio x

Dido Died Aug 1850

x Beck

x Martha

d x Jefferson

Clora

O Harry x

Jenny x

May x

x x Cumsey x

x Sissy

George Died April 1849

x Charles

O Bella

Mark x

x y Harry x

L Dinah x

x Anthony

x Catharine x

x Bella

Critia no measles escaped

x Sabrina

Continued

- Andrew ✓
- x Mena ✓
- x Kate ✓
- x Satella ✓
- x Samuel ✓
- x Ella ✓
- x Amelia ✓
- d x Luce born 3 Sept 1851 ✓
- O Grace ✓ ✓
- Empire ✓ ✓
- Heigan ✓ ✓
- x Hannibal ✓ ✓
- x Alley ✓ ✓
- x Phillis ✓ ✓
- x Snow ✓
- x Sam ✓
- x Amos ✓
- x Lot ✓
- x Nancy, doc born 1851 dead 1852 ✓
- O Simah died 15 August 1848 ✓
- x Pussy ✓ ✓
- x Chance ✓
- Cyrus ✓
- x William ✓

- Buster ✓
- x Nelby ✓ ✓
- x Patty ✓ ✓
- x Mark born July 1848 ✓

- O Rina ✓
- Margaret ✓
- x William ✓
- Mauch ✓
- x John born 29 Oct 1850 ✓

Continued

334 [254]
322 [252]

- x D Prince ✓
- Nancy ✓
- x George Ann ✓
- x Mary Ann ✓
- x Matthew ✓
- x Simon born 22 Oct - 1847 ^{Janey} Janey born 15 May 1852
- x Louisa ✓
- x Fanny ✓
- x Sarah ✓
- x Bella ✓
- x Fanny - Pussy Boy born 25 Aug 1850 ✓
- x Richard ✓
- x Heedtime ✓
- x Susy ✓
- Venus dead 1849 ✓
- x Gabriel born Aug 1857 ✓
- x Pious or Abam ✓
- Caesar ✓
- Biny ✓
- x Milly ✓
- x Cuffy Child ✓
- I Stake ✓
- Bep ✓
- Abraham ✓
- Nancy ✓
- Mira ✓
- March ✓
- Amarilla ✓
- x Rose ✓ 53
- Jacob Dead ✓
- Fortune ✓
- Phoebe ✓
- a x Bate & Tyra dead ✓
- d x Hannah ✓
- x Juno born 1848 ✓

(255)

Continued

Kate

July dead 1849

x Celea

data 1 Sept 1852

x Phoebe & Leahy ~~dead~~ ^{born} 1 Sept 1852

x Frederick

x Prince x

1st Sept 1851 Negroes at Elizafulla

- ✓ Mr John. Matilla, Lydia
- ✓ Susy, Penda
- ✓ Judy
- ✓ Jack, Cumsey, Sissy, Charles, Lucy
- ✓ Frederick, Sarah, Warmish
- ✓ Richard, Hannah, John Caroline
- ✓ April, Bella, John
- ✓ Robert, Phoebe, James
- ✓ Duncan, Sus, Foney, Clarinda, Jacob
- ✓ Jean, } James
- ✓ Delia, John Butler, Peter, Fanny
- ✓ Scipio, Amey, Betsey, Beck, Martha
- ✓ Jefferson
- ✓ Elora
- ✓ Jackson, Adell, Caroline
- ✓ C. Bella
- ✓ D Prince, Nancy, George Ann, Mary Ann
- ✓ Mathew, Simon, Sarah
- ✓ London, } Sary, Sarah, Bella, Pussay, Wille
- (died 2^d April 1853)
- ✓ Hardtimes, Susy, Jacob, chela
- ✓ Pown, Hannah, Juno
- ✓ Caesar, Binny
- ✓ Molly, Cuffy, Purnus
- ✓ J. Stako, Bep
- ✓ Abram + Nancy
- ✓ Mina
- ✓ March, Amaretta, Rose
- ✓ Fortune
- ✓ Phoebe
- ✓ Kate

- ✓ George Venus
- Caesar. Alley+
- ✗ Matt Betty Joe
- ✗ Bollett
- ✗ O. Harry, Jeany
- ✗ ~~Priska~~ Mary
- O. Bella
- ✗ Mark. Kate. Selia, Grace
- ✗ y Harry. Catharine. Bella Cecilia
- Sabrina Sylvia, Dec Ann March 1855
- ✗ S. Dinah Anthony
- ✗ Andrew. Mica. Kate Stella Daniel
- Ella. Amelia ^{child}+
- ✗ O Grace
- ✗ Emperor. Haigan. Phillis London
- ~~Harry~~ Sam. Anns Lot Nancy
- ✗ Hannibal. Patty. Mark. Lydia
- ✗ Puss. Cyrus William+
- ✗ Chance. Loby. Penda
- ✗ Nelly ^{Dec April 1855} ^{Conington} Feb 46 y
- ✗ Rina
- Margaret. William. March John Egalitta
- ✗ Prince George Ann

[271]

Rali List of Negroes 1 April 1833

1 Diner Prince ^{dead} 1802
1 Nanny
1 Mary Ann, Child
Matthew
Simon
Eliza Child

1 J. Scipio
1 Amey
Betsey
Rebecca
Martha

1 Matilla
1 Susy
1 Jack
1 Cumsey
Sissy
Charles
Lucy
Jack
Thomas

1 Frederick
1 Sarah
~~Henriah born 1804 dead~~
Lydia
1 Phill

^{child}
1 Richard, Phillis, child
John
Caroline

1 April ^{dead} 1802
1 Bella
1 John

Rate

Go

³⁶⁶
[272]

1 Nelsie
1 Phoebe
James dead
~~May~~ April

1 Duncan
1 Sue
1/2 Tony
Clamma
Jacob

1 N Jeany dead 1862
1 Selia
Buttie dead 1860
Fanny born 1853
George George
1 Clara

1 Jackson
1 Adelle
Cheerwater born 1853
Nancy
Dear Lee
Roger, Will
London died 2 April 1858

1 Fay
1 Iniah
x Bella
Pussy
Abbie London

(273)

Rate Do

1	Hardtime	/
1	Jusy	/
	Gabrael	/
	Aaron	/
	Rose	/
1	Pom	/
	Ann - dead	/
1	Cassar	/
1	Biny	/
1	Milly	/
	Luffy	/
	Primo 1853	/
	Gil	/
1/2	I Stake dead	/
1/2	Ben dead	/
1	Abraham	/
1	Nancy dead	/
1	Mira	/
1	Attach dead 1858	/
1	Amantta	/
1	Rose	/
1	Fortune	/
1	Phoe	/
1	Nemus	/
1	Cassar	/
1	alby	/
	Natt dead 1855	/
	Betty dead 1855	/
1/2	Joe	/

Rate

To

- 1 Bellett died 1862
- O. Mary died 1857
- 1/2 Frank died
- 1 Buster
- 1 Mary

- 1 Mark
- 1 Kate
- ~~Olivia~~
- Grace
- Augustus 80
- Martha
- 1 N. Mary
- 1 Catharine
- Bella or Joe
- Cretia
- Sabrina
- Sylvia
- Aca born 1855 - died 1856

- 1 So Sarah died Pneumonia 17 March 1856
- 1 Anthony

- 1 Andrew
- 1 Maria died
- 1 Stella Child
- 1/2 Daniel died
- Ella
- Amelia
- Hastings born 1853 died
- Cornelia 1856

(275)

Jo

1/2 O Grace dead
 1 Emperor
 1 Naigar dead 1862
 1 London
 Sam
 Amos
 St.
 Nancy

1 Hambal
 1 Paddy
 Mark
 York

1 Puss
 1 Cyprus
 1 Kate
 Duncan child

1 William

1 Chance
 1 Loby
 Penda
 Pussy Pussy

Nelly - dead 1855

1 Pina Soda
 1 Margaret ~~child~~ dead
 William
 March
 John + Sarah
 Elizabeth dead 1855



Reference: https://finding-aids.lib.unc.edu/03213/#folder_1#1

Hugh was a member of the Glynn County Rangers. In June of 1848, Hugh F. Grant petitioned the Glynn County court to form a group of rangers, and the request was granted. According to the petition, Captain Hugh Grant and other cavalry officers and privates desire to be incorporated as the Glynn County Rangers "to protect the community and Country from insurrections and invasions." They ask to be exempted from military service "except in times of invasion, insurrection, rebellion, and war." (<https://library.uncg.edu/slavery/petitions/index.aspx>)

The following paragraph is an excerpt which provides an account of Hugh as a Glynn county ranger.

"It proved to be a false alarm, as it was in Georgia in 1848 when the Glynn County Rangers were given a similar order. Learning of a possible plot, Ranger Captain Hugh F. Grant quickly mobilized a cavalry company and went out to "protect the Community and County from insurrections."²¹

In 1849, Hugh delivered an address as Captain of the Rangers provided below.

[195]

Address delivered by H. F. Grant Capt of the
Glynn Rangers on presenting their Colours -
Jan 1849.

Fellow Rangers we must live to die
as Soldiers, & in that name there is a peculiar
and thrilling charm. It is the synonyme of Manly
prowess, of love of Country, of generous daring
Chivalry, of protection to all that Man holds
dear in his cherished home, the wife of his
bosom, the children of his love, the gulf of his
heart and the friend of his friends.

Such are the motives and feelings of
Citizen Soldiers that render them invincible.

We fellow Rangers are a portion of that
arm of our country's guard, although our roll
is small be not discouraged, the day of
small things is not to be despised. Since the
King was the least of his father's household
Benjamin was little Benjamin, yet among a
thousand hills, there was none more
honored than the little Hill of Hermon.
Let us then act well our part for there the
honor lies.

To day peace is in all our borders
but to-morrow the Eagle may flutter from his
repose and drums & trumpets sound to War.
Let us then receive the day of safety by
preparation for the day of danger, let it be
our mutual pledge to be ready, it is our
motto then let it be inscribed upon our
honors as it is upon our banners Ready.

Our first duty is at home, let us
then be always on the alert for dangers
within as well as without, to protect the
hearth stone as well as the gate way.

270
[196]

~~the peace, honor & happiness of our families
as well as the wrongs of our country~~

Rangers in the stern discipline of the field
in the history of all warlike nations, the colors
of a Regiment were presented by the hand of
the brave with the charge to defend it to
the death. But it is our privilege to receive
it from the hands of the fair*. Our first duty
then is at home. Let us be always on the alert
for dangers within as well as without, to protect
the hearth stone, as well as the gate way
the peace, honor & happiness of our families as
well as the wrongs of our country. Then whose
voice so potent to fill our hearts & raise
our arms to do a Soldier's duty as that of Woman
fully dependant confiding woman

Your sparkling eyes and Manly forms give
me your response, and as your Command officer
when occasion shall require it I will seal
it with my blood or receive it in triumph

Rangers this banner you are now to
receive will be your ensign as long as you
continue an organized corps, its device is simple
yet illustrative. The Phoenix presents you
with a Capt of Cavalry retired in the County
of Elyria and at their post of duty

The nurse presents you with a ranger
in his full uniform & equipments, his sword
pointing to his post & the speed of his charges
shows his zeal & alacrity to fill it & his
motto is ready

: Or comes in after the

Over

(197)

To the Corvet
Sir in the name of the Lady of
your Commanding officer as I present you
this stand of colours, do I commit it to
worthy hands, feeling my confidence it
will never be dishonored

H. F. Grant

* and when we ~~consider~~ remember the object
of our association, nothing could be more ~~in~~ appropriate
or in keeping with the spirit of our charter

Hugh retired as a farmer in 1861 leaving the combined plantations to his son Hugh Fraser Grant Jr. to run. In the autumn of 1861, when Union forces were descending the Atlantic Coastline in an attempt to blockade it and establish Federal footholds, Hugh and his family migrated inland. Hugh wrote in his Journal: "Waresboro, Ware County GA 1861 Oct. 26th, moved my family and part of the Negroes here out of the way of the Vandal Yankeys." And so the majority of the Grants passed the Civil War years at Waresboro, GA (Ware Co.) in the interior of Georgia.

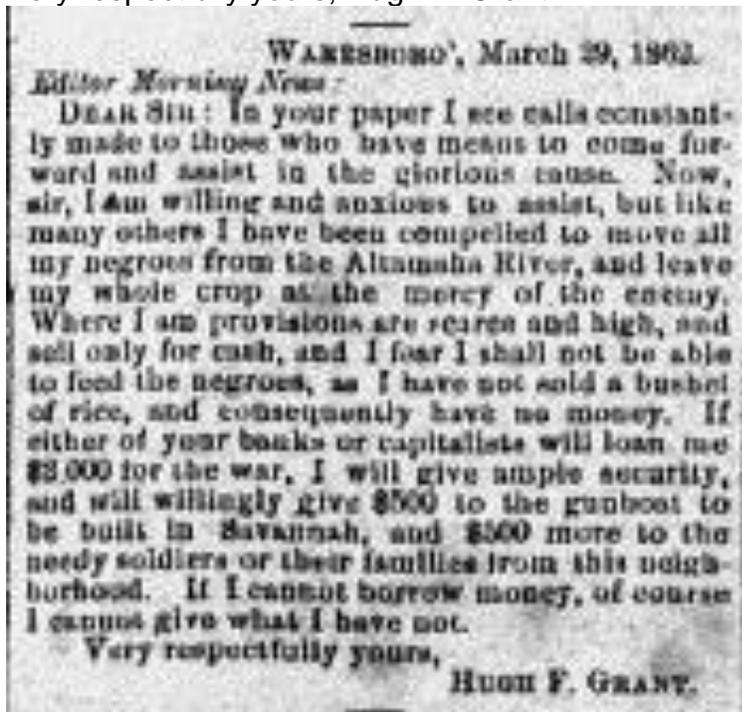
As early as December 1860, militia units started to train and prepare for what was coming. Those units included the Brunswick Rifles, the Glynn Guard, the McIntosh Guard, the Wiregrass Minute Men and many others. Wealthier men, some who had been educated at military schools, like Capt. George Dent, who lived at Hofwyl-Broadfield Plantation in the early 1860s, rallied militia into camps and began training them to drill with firearms, fight in ranks and to live the lives of soldiers. Hofwyl-Broadfield Plantation was the plantation next door to Elizafield. https://thebrunswicknews.com/news/local_news/how-winds-of-the-civil-war-blew-into-brunswick/article_2a9b37d0-5a94-5d44-be44-0114ebcf46ce.html

Cannon fire was heard on St. Simons Island in December 1861, and Confederate troops retreated in February 1862, after dynamiting the lighthouse to keep its beacon from aiding Union troops. By March 1862 Union troops had seized all of Georgia's coastal islands. Northern gunboats visited St. Simons Island and Brunswick in March finding both to be deserted. Two days after finding the Golden Isles abandoned, Union troops found a small group of Confederates in Darien, but after hearing that the Rebels planned to torch the town if Union ships approached, the Navy returned to Brunswick and toured St. Simons Island plantations. All were deserted, save one. The Navy estimated that 1,500 Rebel troops had been housed on the island just four months prior to their arrival. Hugh F. Grant Jr. was one of them. Soon thereafter, Union troops occupied the island, which was used as

a camp for the formerly enslaved. By August 1862 more than 500 former slaves lived on St. Simons. But in November the ex-slaves were taken to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and Fernandina, Florida, leaving the island abandoned. After Union general William T. Sherman's January 1865 Special Field Order No. 15—a demand that former plantations be divided and distributed to former slaves—was overturned by U.S. president Andrew Johnson less than a year later, freedmen and women were forced to work as sharecroppers on the small farms that dotted the land previously occupied by the sprawling plantations.

On March 31st, 1862, Hugh wrote to the Daily Morning news in Savannah writing:
Waresboro, March 29th, 1862

Dear Sir : In your paper I see calls constantly made to those who have means to come forward and assist in the glorious cause. Now, sir, I am willing and anxious to assist, but like many others I have been compelled to move all my negroes from the Altamaha River, and leave my whole crop at the mercy of the enemy. Where I am provisions are scarce and high, and sell only for cash, and I fear I shall not be able to feed the negroes, as I have not sold a bushel of rice, and consequently have no money. If either of your banks or capitalists will loan me \$3,000 for the war, I will give ample security, and will willingly give \$500 to the gunboat to be built in Savannah, and \$500 more to the needy soldiers or their families from this neighborhood. If I cannot borrow money, of course I cannot give what I have not.
Very respectfully yours, Hugh F. Grant.



In August 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau reported that Hugh F. Grant was in Waynesboro, GA and had hired nine slaves from January 1st to July 1st of 1865. This is interesting because the war didn't end until April 1865. Also, on December 4th, less than a month beforehand, there was a battle in Waynesboro, GA. The north had 5,000 men under General Kirkpatrick and the south had 3,000 men under General Joseph Wheeler. The north invaded homes and stole and burned everything they could, they even stole from the slaves. Some reports claimed houses had been plundered, provisions and clothing stolen,

and all the poultry killed. And during the battle, residents were forced to hide under their houses to protect themselves. <https://www.historynet.com/battle-of-waynesborough.htm>

This is in keeping with a story by Robert Grant descendant Mabel Hatch Banks (granddaughter of Robert Grant) who wrote:

"My mother told me the family Bible was burned by General Sherman's men, who cut the family portraits out of their frames, took such silver as was not hidden, made a pile with the Bible on top, and applied a torch to the whole, as well as to the house, slaves quarters, storehouses for the cotton, --everything was destroyed in this our Civil War 1861-65."

During the Civil War, Hugh was a Glynn County member (Senator) of the Georgia House of Representatives (1863-1865). He was in the reserves in 1863-1865. After the war, he was associated with a company called the Savannah Cotton Manufacturing Company, but it ceased operations in December 1866. In March 1867, he helped form a company called The Savannah Cotton Factory which made yarn, twine and fabric.

The common lore indicated the plantations were destroyed during the Civil War, but actually they burned about 1885. After losing their slaves, the planters knew that their only chance to rebuild their fortunes rested with continued ownership of their lands. On March 3, 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau Act enacted Sherman's field order which gave each freed slave 40 acres and a mule. The Union Army distributed confiscated land south of Charleston to the freedmen. This action led Georgetown's planters to fear that the same fate might befall their property. Many of the planters who had earlier moved inland to escape the war, moved back to their plantations to claim their holdings.

On April 25 1865, under orders, the planters of Georgetown and Charleston districts took oaths of allegiance to the United States. Afterwards, the Union Army instructed the planters to assemble the freedmen and draw up formal labor contracts and to provide for the freedmen as they had before emancipation and divide the harvest with them. The occupation forces warned the planters that if they decided not to grow crops on their land, they would still be held responsible for providing for their own and possibly other ex-slaves on their land.

Rice was planted shortly thereafter, but because the fields had lain fallow for four years and because of the shortage of laborers, the yield was very small. The Freedmen's Bureau planted and managed several plantations. The ex-slaves worked hard until after the crop was harvested. Afterwards, they refused to repair broken trunks and work at ditching. After deliberating over the crisis, the United States Army used force to make the freedmen perform the tasks that they usually performed during the "lay by time."

The 1866 City directory of Savannah lists Hugh F. Grant (Senior) as living at the corner of Taylor and Bull Streets opposite Monterrey Square²⁸. He was later known to be a Special Agent for the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Co. with an office at 94 Bryan and 90½ Jones. February 11th, 1867, Hugh F. Grant Sr. petitioned the Chatham County court to form a new company called The Savannah Cotton Factory to manufacture yarn and twine, etc. (The Daily news and herald, 2/1/1867, image 3). He was a member of the board of directors.

Hugh Sr. died in 1873 while visiting his daughter in Winchester, VA. In October 1883, his son Hugh F. Grant Jr. as his executor, arranged the sale of all real estate owned by his father for the purpose of payment of debts and distribution.

Hugh Fraser Grant Jr., born 3/28/1840. On July 12th, 1854, Hugh Jr. (his nickname was Fraser) was visiting his friend Tip King on St. Simon's Island at Retreat plantation. Hugh and Tip built a small functioning steam powered sawmill. While playing with it, the boiler blew up and sprayed steam in the boys faces and eyes. Hugh was scalded on one side of his face, one eye, one arm and a small part of his body which blistered immediately. Doctors were called in, and they were in quite some pain, but recovered completely. In 1864, Hugh married Georgia Woodford Rogers in 1864 and they had four children (F. Rogers, M. Rose, Carrie, and Annie Munroe – Grant). On April 8th, 1861, four days before the start of the civil war, his father sold Hugh F Grant Jr 41 slaves and 345 acres from Grantly for \$60,000 so he could begin his career as a planter. But the war and military duty prevented him from doing that and from repaying his father. In 1867, Hugh signed over title of Grantly to his mother.

During the civil war, he served with the Glynn County Guards stationed on St. Simons Island. There are 2 Hugh F. Grants from Georgia listed in the war; 1) 3rd Lieutenant 4th Regiment, Georgia Cavalry (Clinch's), 4th (Clinch's) Cavalry Regiment was formed in January, 1863, using the 3rd Georgia Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. Many of the men were from Wayne, Glynn, and Camden counties. The regiment served on the Georgia coast until the summer of 1864 when it was assigned to M.W. Hannon's command. It skirmished in Northern Georgia and Alabama, took part in the defense of Savannah, and was active in the campaign of the Carolinas. A report stated that the unit contained 200 officers and men in March, 1865, and was included in the surrender of the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonel Duncan L. Clinch, Lieutenant Colonel John L. Harris, and Major Jesse C. McDonald.

Predecessor unit:

3rd Cavalry Battalion was formed during the winter of 1861-1862 with six companies. It served on the Georgia coast, scouting and patrolling, until January, 1863, when it merged into the 4th (Clinch's) Georgia Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Duncan L. Clinch and Major John L. Harris were in command.

Or 2) Hugh could have been - Corporal - 26th Regiment, Georgia Infantry 26th Infantry Regiment [also called 13th Regiment] completed its organization in October, 1861, at Brunswick, Georgia. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Charlton, Berrien, Glynn, Twiggs, Clinch, Ware, Coffee, and Wayne. After serving in the Department of Georgia at St. Simons Island and Savannah, the unit moved to Virginia where it was brigaded under Generals Lawton, John B. Gordon, and C.A. Evans. The 26th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, fought with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and ended the war at Appomattox. This regiment came to Virginia with 1,100 officers and men, lost 37 killed and 87 wounded at Second Manassas, and reported 6 killed, 49 wounded, and 6 missing at Sharpsburg. It had 53 casualties at Fredericksburg and 12 at Second Winchester. The unit was detached from its brigade to support the artillery at Gettysburg and lost few casualties. On April 9, 1865, it surrendered 85 men, of which 4 officers and 34 men were armed. The field officers were Colonels Edmund N. Atkinson and Carey W. Styles; Lieutenant Colonels James S. Blain, Eli S. Griffin, William A. Lane, and William A. McDonald; and Majors Thomas N.

Gardner and B.F. Grace.

In 1867 Hugh Frazer Grant Jr. moved to Savannah and attempted to make a living as a bookkeeper, a commission merchant and eventually was elected president of the Savannah Board of trade. When his father died in 1873, Hugh F. Grant Jr. worked for 12 years at Elizafield trying to keep it going until he ran into too much debt. According to the 1880 Federal Census, Hugh was living with his wife and children in his mother in-law's home (Caroline W. Rogers) in Savannah and it says he was a Corn Merchant (and lists his wife Georgia and their son Rogers F. Grant and daughter Carrie Grant). Hugh was a plantation rice grower, bookkeeper, in 1882 was treasurer of the Savannah Rice Planters' Association, and was president of the Savannah board of trade 1884. Moved in 1885 to Ashville, NC where he owned and ran the H.F. Grant Realty Company (48 Patton Ave.), a firm doing extensive timber, realty business, and also loans. H.F. Grant Jr. died 2/18/1906 and his wife died shortly afterwards 2/23/1906 in Macon, GA. After H.F. Grant Jr. died his son F. Rogers Grant became president of the Grant realty company until he died in 1912. F. Rogers Grant was also secretary and treasurer of the Blue Ridge Coal and Wood Co. Then Rogers Grant's wife Anna M. Grant ran the realty company until it became insolvent in 1912.



11-8-1873

The story of the effect of the Civil war on the combined plantation (Elizafield and Evelyn) and on the Grant Family is not known precisely, except that with the emancipation of the slaves and the dwindling rice market, Hugh Jr. struggled to keep the plantation running as an absentee manager until 1885, then moving to Ashville, NC. In 1889, the combined plantation was sold at auction for a mere \$7,644 (equals \$151,546 in FY2003 dollars).



Brunswick, 1890s. Family gathered for a photograph. Note the dog is included, too. Standing, left to right: Mary King Nightingale, P.M., Retta McCullough, Louisa Greene Nightingale, Frances Grant, Clifford D. Wayne, Malcolm McCullough. Seated: Elise Wayne, Ethel Wayne, P. Alstone Hazelhurst, Josephine de Bignon, and Rock, the dog.

Eventually the Grant family plantation land was sold to Cator Woolford. He later presented three hundred and fifty wooded acres of the old Elizafield home plantation to The State of Georgia in 1935 as the Santo Domingo State Park. The Park was never developed though and in 1945, the land was made available by the legislature for the establishment of a Boys Estate.



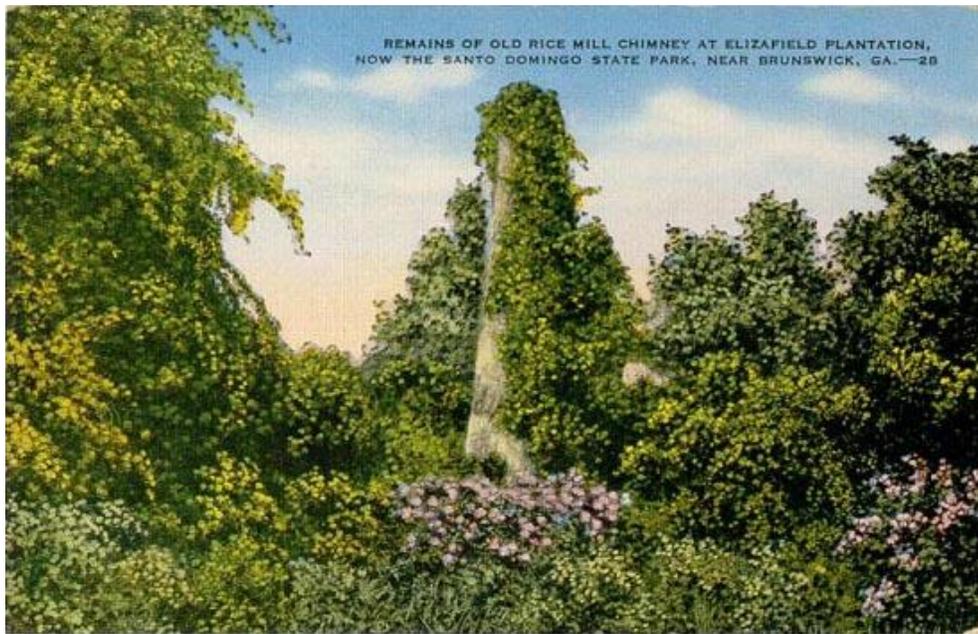
BOYS ESTATE ON SITE OF ELIZAFIELD PLANTATION

The boys set up their city government and have done a superb job of running their community. Like the famous Boys Town, the Estate elects its own city officials and has its own chamber of commerce. Each boy does his share of the work and they live in congenial groups with house-mothers in charge of the cottages. With a deep understanding of boys, the men responsible for the Boys Estate know that many a youngster would prefer insecurity for himself rather than be parted from his dog. So, an integral part of the town is Dogs Estate where rags can share the life of his young master.

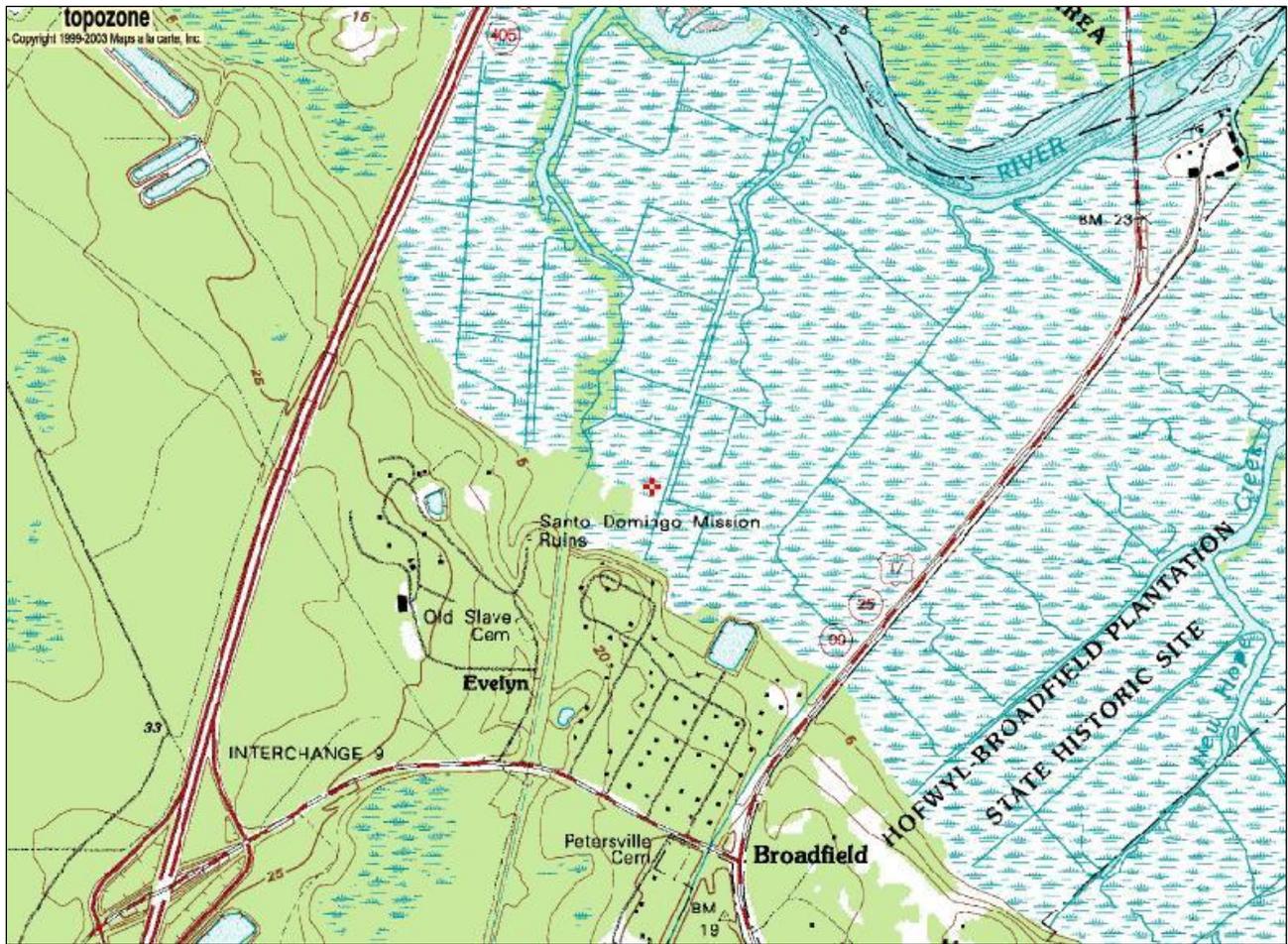


Photo: Ed Jackson

It was used for many years (until 1976) as a home and school for underprivileged boys, then was a Youth estate which included girls, and eventually was turned over to Morningstar (Baptist association) for the establishment of a unique children's treatment center.



The Boys Estate tract of land containing 350 1/2 acres, more or less, beginning at a point on the north side of local county road, leading from the Coastal Highway to Altama plantation at the center of the abandoned Brunswick-Altamaha Canal, meandering along the bank of the South Altamaha River to the north and east, to a point in the center of the Brunswick-Altamaha Canal, where it flows into the South Altamaha River.



Modern day Topographical map of Elizafield, Evelyn and Grantly located at I95N interchange near Darien GA – collectively labelled as Evelyn on map.¹⁸

The Elizafield ruins still existing at the time of this writing are an old slave cemetery and the Grant Family Cemetery which has a tabby wall around it. The Boys estate now a treatment facility for troubled youth is still located on the property. The canal can still be clearly seen though very little water runs through it. The ruins of the sugar mill are right near the canal and are pictured elsewhere herein. Evelyn and Grantly are now dotted with houses however, the foundation walls of the main house may still be seen. The Oatlands property located on St. Simons Island is still called Oatlands on the gate of the property and is in private ownership. Ruins of Oatlands are pictured below.



Oatlands ruins - foundation wall



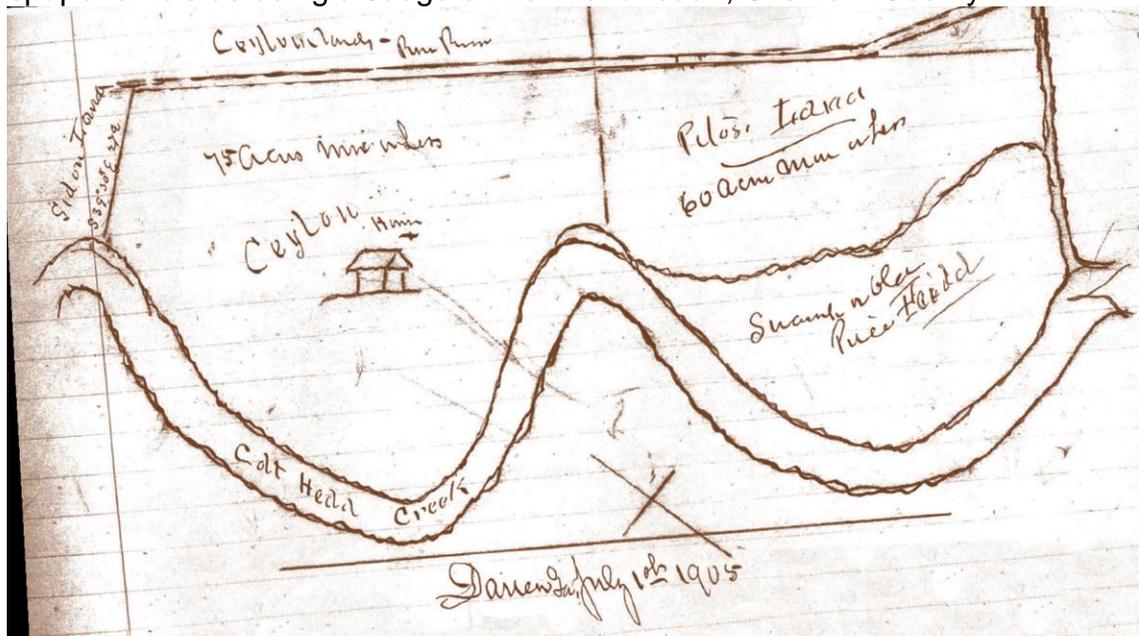
Oatlands ruins- Water well

Chapter 4

Civil War Years

Timeline narrative for Miller Bond Grant

1838 Born in Ceylow, McIntosh Co. GA. Miller Bond Grant was the son of Charles and Cornelia (Bond) Grant. He was named after Nancy Ann Miller and Venables Bond, his maternal Grandparents or perhaps going back to his famous ancestors - Samuel Miller who signed the Georgia Declaration of Independence and likely died in the British prison ship The Forbay in 1782, and Dr. Thomas Bond, family doctor to Benjamin Franklin and founder of the first hospital in America. Miller's parents had lived at Evelyn plantation. In November of 1837, their daughter Anna was born there. Miller Bond Grant was born November 22, 1838 at his uncle Samuel Miller Bond's Ceylon Rice Plantation two miles from Darien, GA. Samuel Miller Bond was mentioned in a February 13th, 1829 Savannah Republic Newspaper article as being a Judge of the inferior court, Chatham County.

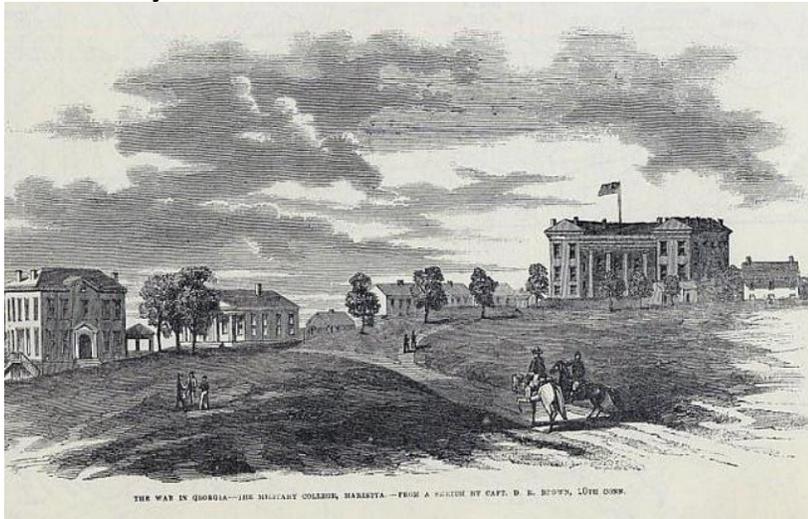


A 1905 plat map from the McIntosh County Courthouse Deed Book showing Ceylon plantation's main house and neighboring Potosi plantation land. Plantation main houses, worker's villages, and agricultural buildings and livestock pens were built along the Cathead Creek bluff line, overlooking the creek and its marshes, which were used for rice fields. African American plantation cemeteries were also placed on the high ground. (Image courtesy of the McIntosh County Courthouse, 2013).

Charles C. Jones Jr. said that Charles Grant moved from Evelyn in April of 1837 to Chatham County and lived at Woodhome, a farm near Savannah until the outbreak of the Civil war. Perhaps Anna's birth at Evelyn and Miller's birth at Ceylon were temporary situations or were planned to assist in the birth's. In 1845, Miller's father Charles Grant built a home in Savannah across from Chatham Park. From 1850, Miller's family was also known to have lived in Savannah on the north side of the street across from the Old Colonial Cemetery on Oglethorpe Avenue (it was South Broad Street in the 19th Century). Miller's father was Secretary of the Savannah & Albany RR. Miller's father (educated in law) held several jobs, he was a Judge in Glynn County in 1847. In 1850-1851 Charles leased a 960 acre (150 acres were for rice) rice plantation known as Springfield Plantation, west of Savannah near Laurel Grove cemetery. Some land had been set aside from the old

Springfield Plantation lands of the Stiles family in 1850 to meet Savannah's burgeoning need for new burial grounds, and Laurel Grove Cemetery was opened for burials in 1853. In 1852, Charles worked as a Dry Culture inspector (inspected plantation land). In July 1852, Charles Grant, after travelling to what is now Minneapolis, MN had obtained fifteen carts loaded with Buffalo robes. Charles commented in the Savannah Republican newspaper that the area was fine farming country.

1852-1856 College education, possibly at Georgia Military Institute or West Point Miller's obituary states that he graduated from West Point military academy, however, that has not been verified. One possible reason is in 1851, Georgia opened a new college – the Georgia Military Institute (GMI). GMI was taught by former professors of West Point and was called the West Point of the South, and GMI specialized in civil engineering. It was widely used by prominent families to educate their youth. Hugh Frazer Grant Jr. attended there, so it is highly likely that Miller attended this southern version of West Point. However, in 1864, Sherman burned GMI to the ground, and so far I have not been able to verify Miller attended GMI. He likely would have attended there 1852-1856.



Georgia Military Institute

As an alternative source of education, there was a private educator (Rev. J.B. Gibson) of Civil engineering located a few minutes walk from the West Point military academy in New York. This educator advertised in Savannah and Milledgeville newspapers in the 1850's. Savannah also had local private instructors who taught Surveying such as J. Sinclair in 1855. According to a letter written by Miller in 1877, he started his engineering and architecture career in 1852 which would mean at age 14, so it seems likely that he attended some form of private training or college from 1852 until possibly 1856, when in November, he helped survey the Okefenokee swamp. However, it is interesting to note that Charles C. Jones Jr, mentioned in his Who's Who biography of Charles A. Grant (Miller's brother) that Charles Grant aspired to be a physician and attend college in 1859, but Miller's parents were unable to provide the means. Miller's brother Robert was privately educated as a lawyer by Bartwon & Lovell, so it could be that Miller was also privately trained. Miller Bond Grant demonstrated a professional knowledge of civil engineering, so he must have been well educated in that field, but the source of his education is still uncertain.

Instruction in Civil Engineering, &c.

A COURSE of Civil Engineering and Architecture, to consist in Oral and Practical Instruction, combined with Professional Reading and Recitations, designed for young men desirous for qualifying themselves to become Civil Engineers, Architects, or Superintendents in Manufactories, will be given to a small class of pupils, not to exceed twelve, by a gentleman who has been professionally educated in these branches, and has had ample experience in teaching them.

The course, which will be continued for a term of nine months, *without intermission*, will be commenced on the first of September next, at Fallsville, N. Y., a small village within a few minutes walk of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

A PROSPECTUS, giving full particulars, may be obtained on application by mail, post-paid, to the Editors of the Savannah Republican, or to the

Rev. J. B. GIBSON,
Fallsville, Orange co., N. Y.

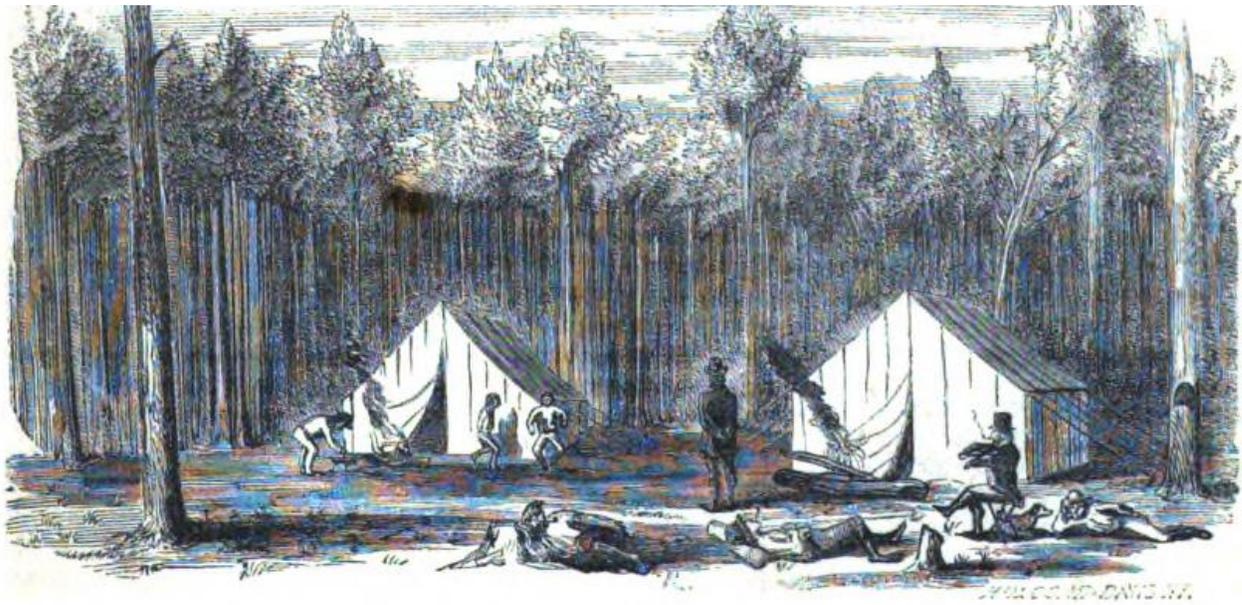
May 20, 1851

20 3m

1851, July 22, *The Recorder*, Milledgeville, GA

1856-1857 January 8th 1856, Miller joined the Oglethorpe Light Infantry. 1855 marked the formation of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry and on January 8, 1856 the roster of members included Miller B. Grant. Miller at that time was 17 years old. Robert Grant, and James Bond Grant, his brothers, were also members. The Oglethorpe Light Infantry was later commanded by Francis S. Bartow. Miller must have left the infantry prior to the civil war because early in the war in 1861, he joined a group of Sappers and Miners.

On January 17th, 1856, Miller (age 17) was noted to have the measles. He was visiting Elizafield when it was noticed that he had measles (Anna M. P. King, *The letters of a St. Simons Island Plantation Mistress*, page 296). Nov. 1856 – March 1857, Miller helped survey the Okefenokee Swamp. In 1856, the Georgia legislature authorized an exploration and survey of the Okefenokee Swamp. The crew of surveyors was headed up by Richard L. Hunter Esq. of Milledgeville, a civil engineer who was paid \$3,500 to conduct the survey. The purpose of the survey was to determine if the swamp could be drained, so the land could be reclaimed and used. The swamp was originally thought to have 500,000 acres of the richest soil in the state of Georgia. Miller wrote that conversion of the swamp into agricultural land would contribute to the civilization of Georgia. The crew left Milledgeville on the 3rd of December, all walking through town, while horses and mules carried equipment and provisions. Miller's duties included that of compass-man. Each member of the crew was armed with a revolver, bowie knife and rifle. They wore red flannel shirts, heavy boots drawn over the pants, a leather belt that held the revolver, and bowie knife, and a hat. That first day, they walked eighteen miles before camping at sunset.

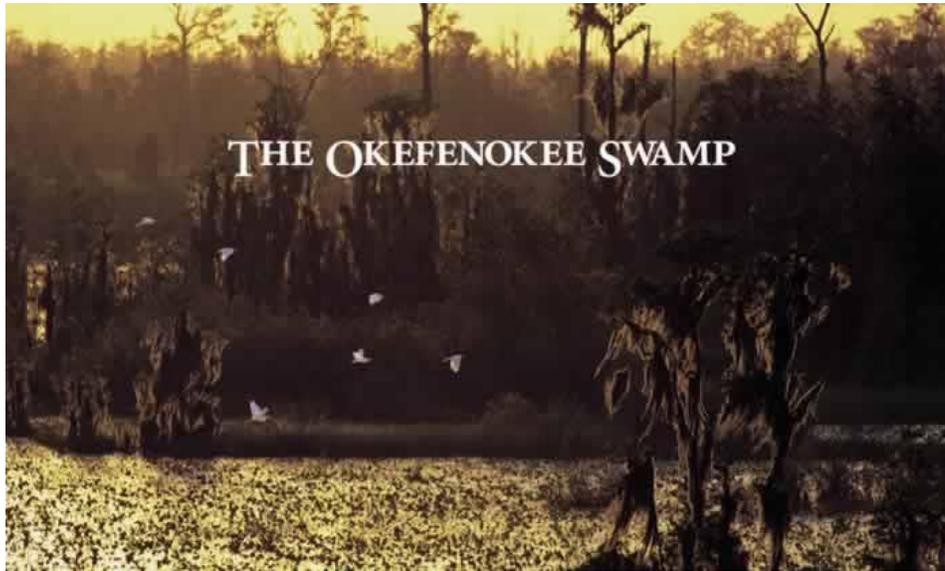


OUR CAMP.

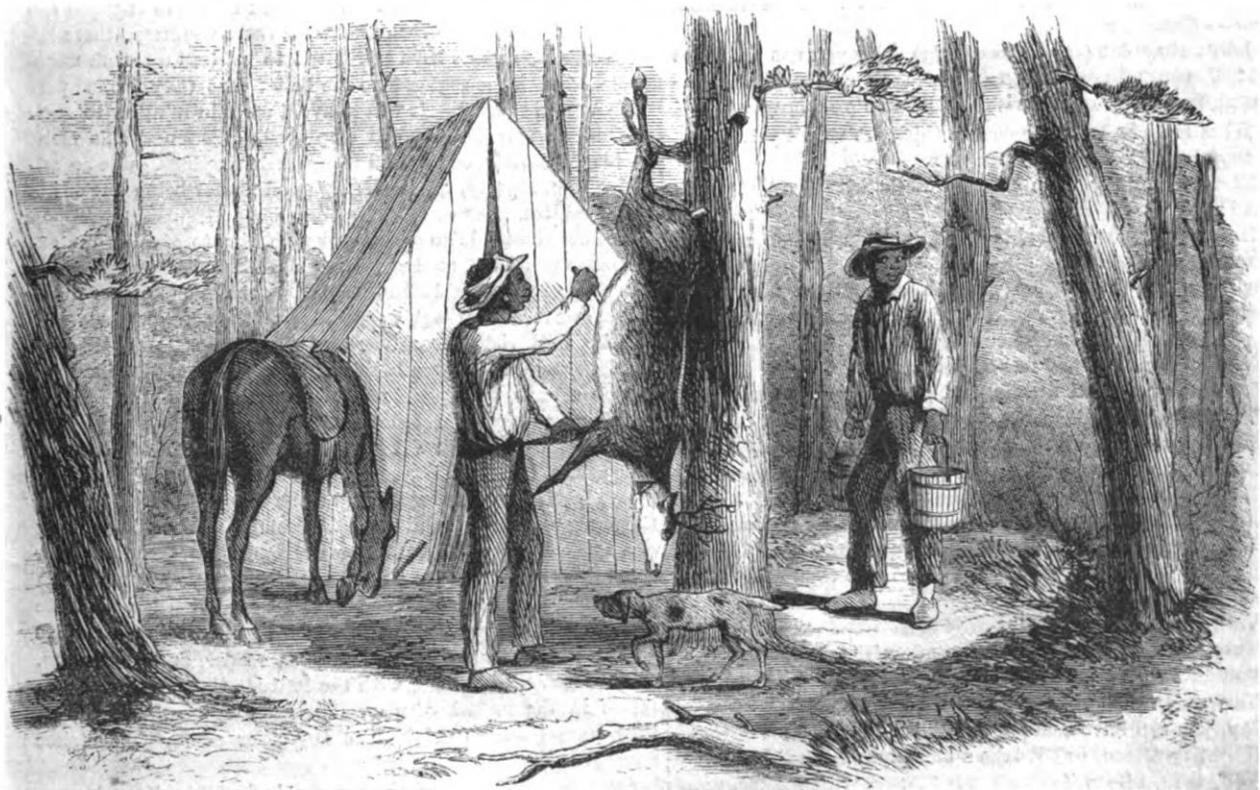
Drawn by Miller B. Grant

Exploration began December 3rd, 1856 and Richard Hunter, submitted his report October 21, 1857. Hunter said, I take pleasure in acknowledging the zealous and active cooperation of my assistants, Messrs M. B. Grant and C. M. Forsyth. I will merely add that, besides his duties in the field, Mr. Grant drew the very handsome map which accompanies this Report. From his exploits as an assistant surveyor, Miller B. Grant, wrote an illustrated article on the explorers' experiences for Frank Leslie's New Family Magazine in 1858. Grant's observations of the people are especially useful.

Survey of the Swamp ended in March 1857 and was found to be 35 miles in length by about 2/3rds that distance in width. There was a shortage of good drinking water and the crew had to dig three wells. They had to cut their way through with knives and they were so much delayed as to be in serious danger of starvation - their supplies having been entirely exhausted. The survey took four weeks longer than planned. They started at the northern end and moved southward along the eastern border, about halfway down, they moved round to the west side. Miller noted accounts of wolves attacking wild cattle and reports of panthers in the area near Pinhook. R.L. Hunter concluded that large portions of the swamp could be drained if a canal 3-4 miles in length and other channels were constructed connecting with St. Mary's river. This plan was never enacted, perhaps because of the \$1 million dollar cost estimate.



Miller's story titled "The Okefenokee – within and without" was published in Frank Leslie's New Family magazine in August under the pen name Paul Transit. The story was appx 20 pages including numerous illustrations sketched by Miller. R.L. Hunter, Miller B. Grant and the other surveyors were conscious of their roles as adventurers encountering parts of the Okefenokee that white men may not have ever seen. Exploration narratives were popular reading in the 1850's. Miller described a typical Okefenokee frontier homestead and its inhabitants as follows²²:



STEPNEY PREPARING THE VENISON.
Drawn by Miller B. Grant

A mere hut, log or otherwise, with one similar near by in most instances, ordinarily used as a cooking and eating room - these suffice for their simple views of comfort. I once saw a man and his wife with seventeen children herded together, without thought of change, in one of these shanties. Many of them depend for subsistence, several months of the year, on the spoils of hunting, wild fruits and berries in a great measure, so few acres of land do they choose to plant. If they have cattle (and many of them own and pride themselves in the fact of large herds of cattle), to milk or make butter from them would be as wild a theory to them as to bid us to get cheese from the moon, so entirely out of their calculations is such a mode of proceeding. They assign, when questioned, as a reason for inhabiting that section of the country, that there are lots of lightwood knots, and water "is powerful handy."

Grant also added: "[Yet] there does not exist - for their means and style of life - a more open-hearted or hospitable set of people in the world."

Hunter's surveyors entered Cowhouse Island and camped at the homestead of a "Mr. Short," apparently a composite character constructed by M.B. Grant. Grant wrote:

This gentleman was of the genus Cracker, and a rare specimen of a man not to be outwitted, standing six feet in his wide brogans, stockingless; and the homespun pants might seem to have clung to his lower limbs since boyhood.... All of the [Crackers] ordinarily wear cloth of their own weaving; in some parts of the country a brownish yellow is the prevailing color, as I was told they liked it "to favor the soil." When the young surveyors arrived, Mr. Short's three daughters, in their late 20s and 30s, changed into their "store clothes," yellow calico. Mr. Short's daughters were not impressed by the visitors or their saxehorn. The women stated that they preferred their neighbour, Stag Morris's, fiddle. One of the daughters reported: "I reckon he kills more bars, makes more bitters and drinks more whiskey, nor ere a man round here, unless it's the old man."



A TRAVELLING PARTY.

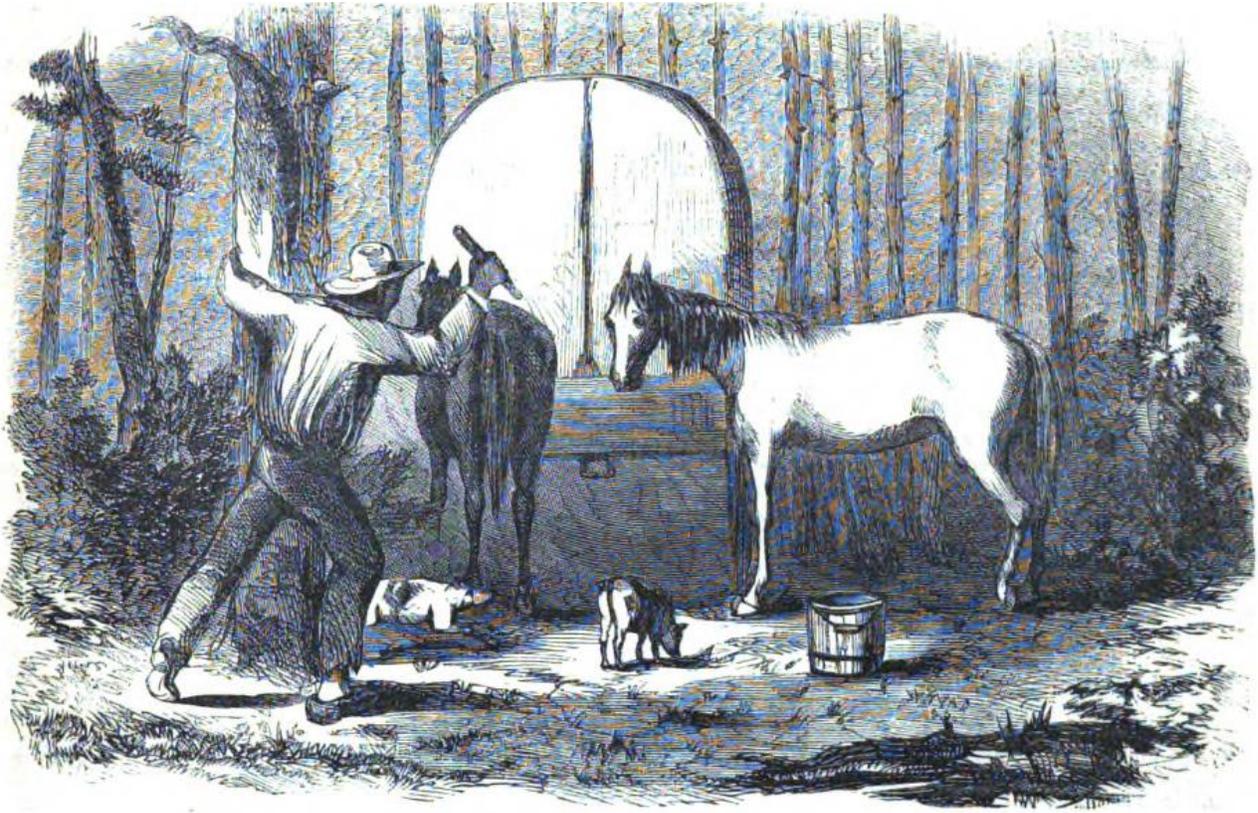
The surveyors attended a Christmas dance or "hop" at the log cabin home of a "Mr. Brown" on the edge of the swamp northwest of Trader's Hill. The dance was managed by a "first fiddle of the company." According to Grant, he was: "the arbiter of good manners, as well as wit and jester. He kept up a sort of ding-dong tune, a ring-dong-diddle, a ring-dang-do, a ring-dong-diddle, a ring-dang-do." Grant noted that the tune "apparently inspired those in whose ears...it was sweet music." Grant was impressed again by the independence and power of the womenfolk. one mother, forcing Grant to dance with her daughter, bragged that her daughters could "roll as many logs, dig as many taters, and dance as long as ere a man in this country."



GRAND "CRACKER" BALL.



SUWANNEE RIVER.
Drawn by Miller B. Grant



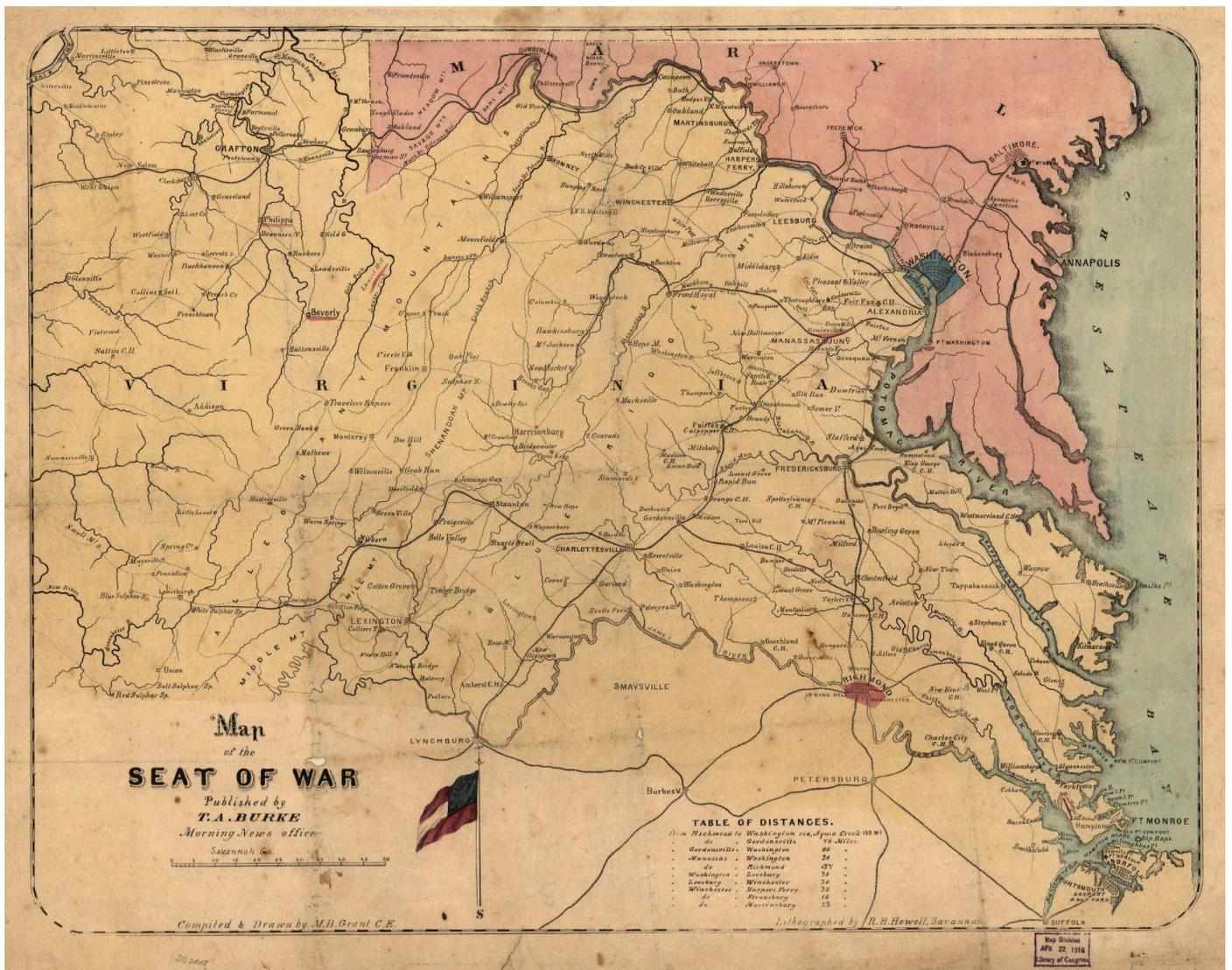
THE WAY WE GOT OUR PORK.
Drawn by Miller B. Grant

While working in the Georgia capitol of Milledgeville, Grant courted and married Susan Elizabeth White on November 16th, 1859. The paper lists Miller as living in Savannah at the time. Susan was the daughter of the former mayor of Milledgeville (1843), who was also the Surgeon General of Georgia (Benjamin A. White). So, it is likely that Miller's son Benjamin S. Grant was in part named after him. Milledgeville was the capitol of Georgia from 1804 – 1868. Miller's connection with Milledgeville may also have been visiting R.L. Hunter who lived there. During this time, the newspapers reported that Miller's father and brother, Charles Grant and Robert Grant (Esquire) were listed on June 9th of 1859, with a number of citizens of Chatham County who planned to meet to pursue repealing all laws prohibiting the importation of slaves by meeting with Judge L.W. Spratt.

1860, Miller B. Grant was listed in the 1860 city directory for Savannah as an Assistant Engineer for the Atlanta & Gulf Railroad, Stoddards Building. Miller had an Irish servant living in the house named Eliza Garrety, age 19 and Miller B. Grant was listed in the 1860 city directory for Savannah as an Assistant Engineer for the Atlanta & Gulf Railroad, Stoddards Building.

War was declared on April 12th, 1861. Miller's daughter Evelyn was born on May 24 in Milledgeville. During 1861, as the war drew nearer to Georgia, Elizafield plantation was abandoned by Hugh Frazer Grant and his family moved inland to Tebeauville to be further from the war.

In 1861, T. A. Burke of the Savannah Morning News Office published a map titled "Map of the Seat of War, which was compiled and drawn by Miller Bond Grant, CE. The original was 43 x 55 cm and includes parts of Maryland and Virginia.



Compiled and drawn by Miller Bond Grant, CE

Grant joined a local company of sappers and miners (a civilian engineering corp) June 8, 1861 and was elected first lieutenant. He resigned July 31st to provide engineering services for the CSA as a contractor. He worked on the fortification of the Georgia coast for a short time as a civilian before relocating to Augusta to assist Rains and Shaler Smith at the Powder Works. As a Civil Engineer enlisted in the CSA - Miller provided engineering and drafting on the Powder Works in Augusta, GA. He also supervised the construction of the main buildings.

Savannah July 31st 1861

To The Officers & Privates
 Georgia Sappers & Miners
 Gentlemen

I herewith
 tender to you, this my resignation as 1st Lieutenant
 of your company. Having been called to another
 field of duty I am obliged to resign my
 membership. With best wishes for your future welfare
 and prosperity

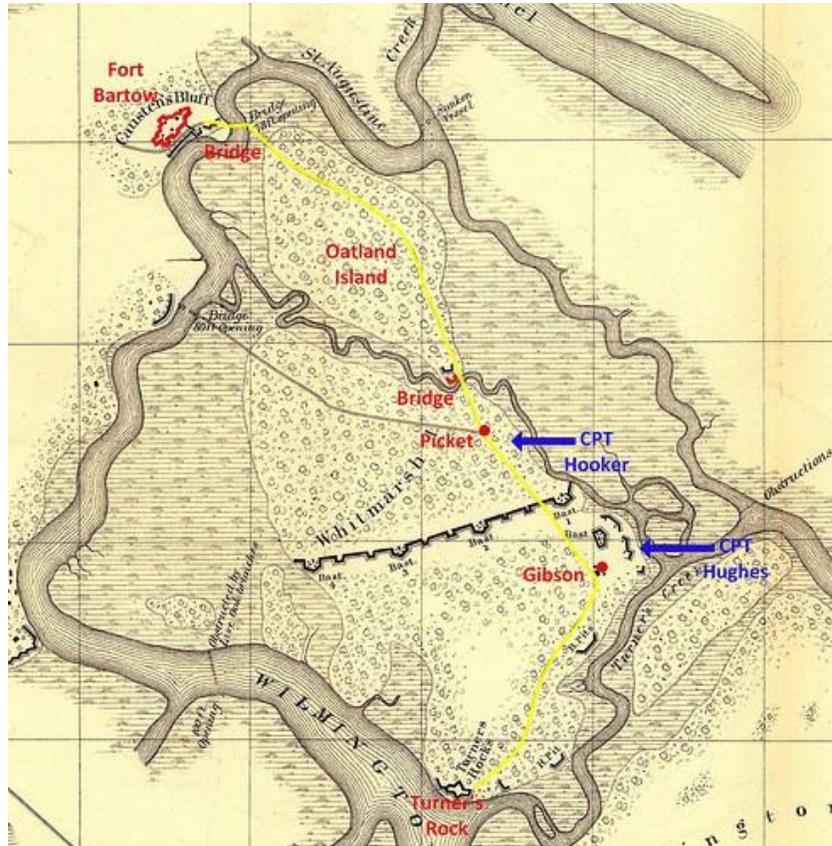
I remain
 Very Respectfully
 M. B. Grant

Letter of resignation from Sappers and Miners

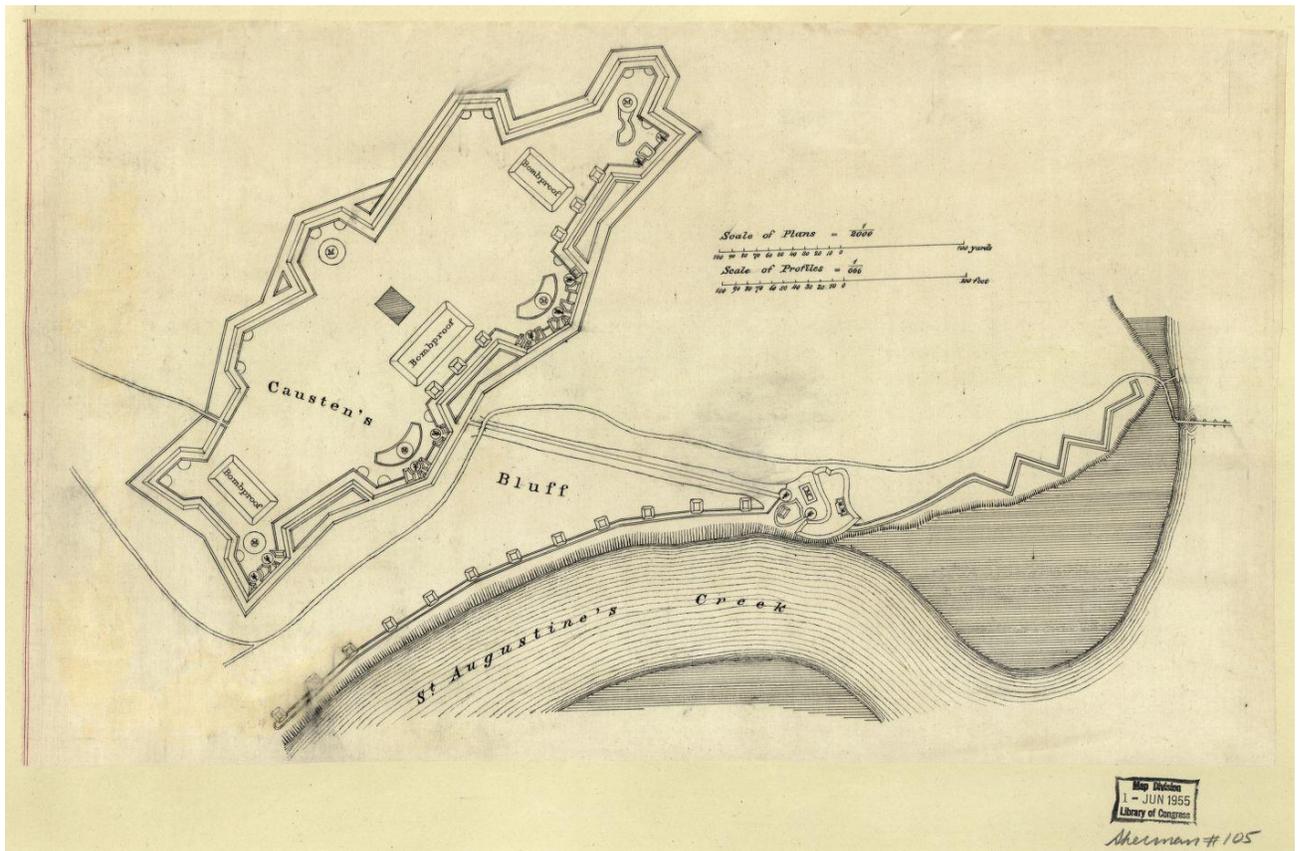
The same day Grant resigned from the sappers and miners, he began work on the defense of the city of Macon, GA. In August, as first lieutenant, Grant was located in Macon and was in charge of its defenses. Miller also constructed the fortification at Causten's Bluff on the Savannah River at Savannah, GA also known as Fort Bartow. This was the largest and most complete work on the entire coast. Grant had immediate charge of a considerable portion of the work around the city.

According to the book "History of Savannah" by Charles Colcock Jones in 1890 (page 364), Miller Bond Grant constructed Fort Bartow in the summer of 1861, a defense work at Caustens' Bluff. It was the largest and most complete work on the entire coast, and was said to be the largest earthwork fort in the confederacy. Miller also had immediate charge of a considerable portion of the work around the city of Savannah. Fort Bartow was said to be the key to the defense of the city of Savannah. It was a bastioned work inclosing an area of seventeen acres with glacis (sloping banks), moat, underground surgeon-rooms, advanced batteries and rifle pits in front near the waterline. Fort Bartow was considered by all to be a splendid work and to be the most important defense to the city of Savannah. Author Charles Colcock applied the title of Captain to Miller. Fort Bartow was bombarded by the federal fleet February 7, 1862. Grant worked on the defenses of Savannah for nearly a year according to chief engineer Captain McCrady.

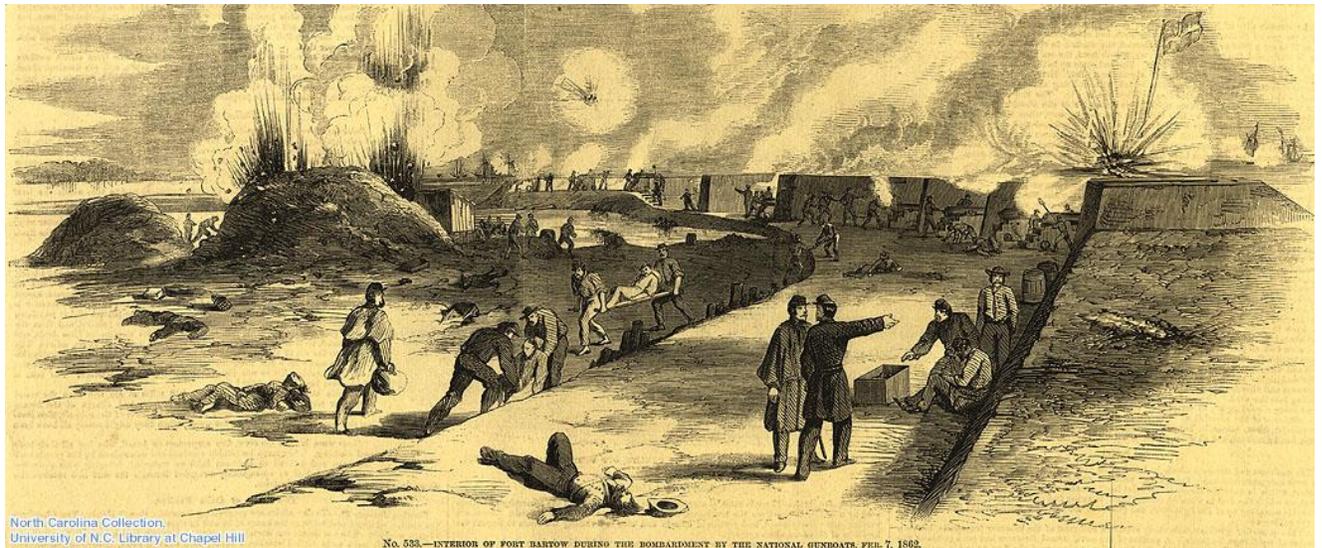
Hugh F. Grant's Journal of Elizafield has a letter stating that his son Hugh F. Grant Jr. informed his father in March (probably 1862) that his cousin Miller B. Grant representing the confederate government was interested in hiring some of the Elizafield slaves, around 15-16 men and also possibly some women to help as well on the fortifications about Savannah. Since Fort Bartow had just been bombarded in February, the slaves may have helped repair damage to the Fort. The letter goes on to mention that Elizafield slaves had also been hired at some point before this occasion and apparently for fortifications around Savannah (possibly to construct Fort Bartow).



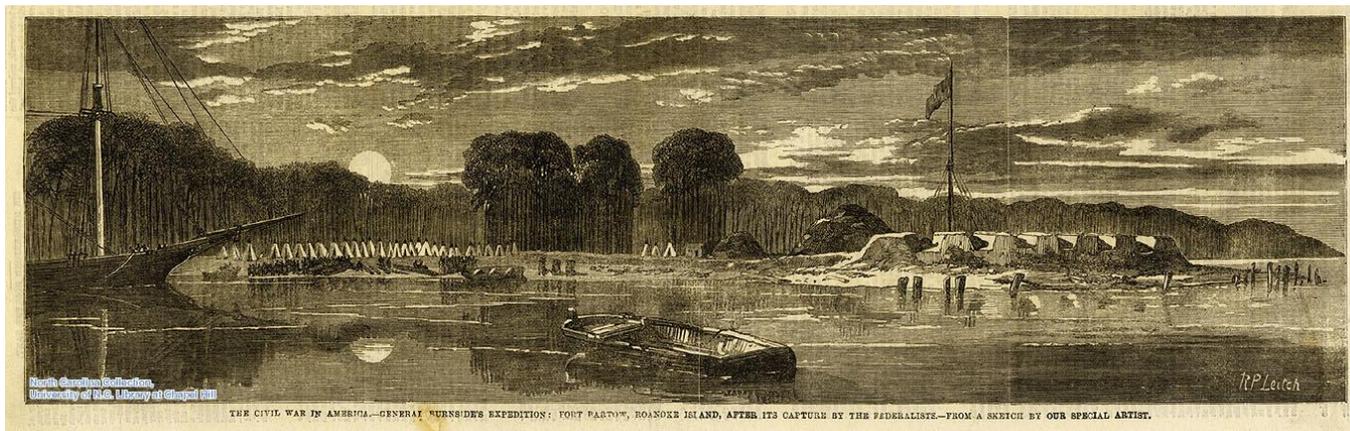
Location of Fort Bartow



Causten's Bluff (aka Fort Bartow)



Interior of Fort Bartow



Fort Bartow

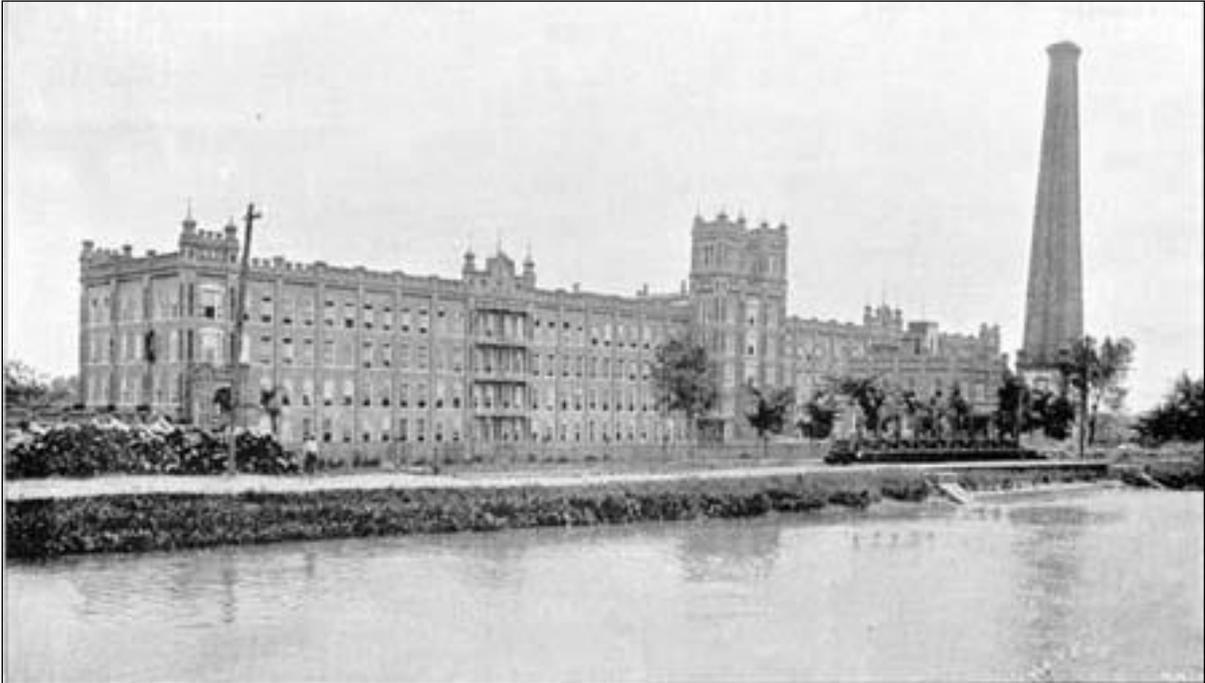
Grant worked on the fortifications as a civilian before relocating to Augusta to assist George Rains and Shaler Smith at the new Augusta Powder Works as assistant Civil Engineer and supervised construction of the main buildings starting on September 13, 1861 which required more than five million bricks. The plant had 28 buildings. Today, the 153 foot tall brick chimney of the Confederate Powder Works complex in Augusta is the last standing permanent structure built by the Confederate government. George Rains spoke of Miller Bond Grant in his 1882 history of the powder works, as a young civil engineer. Miller reported to C. Shaler Smith who was an architect and civil engineer.

The book “Never for want of Powder” (about the Confederate Powder Works in Augusta) written by Dr. Chip Bragg, is cited herein for some of Miller Bond Grant’s Civil War activities.

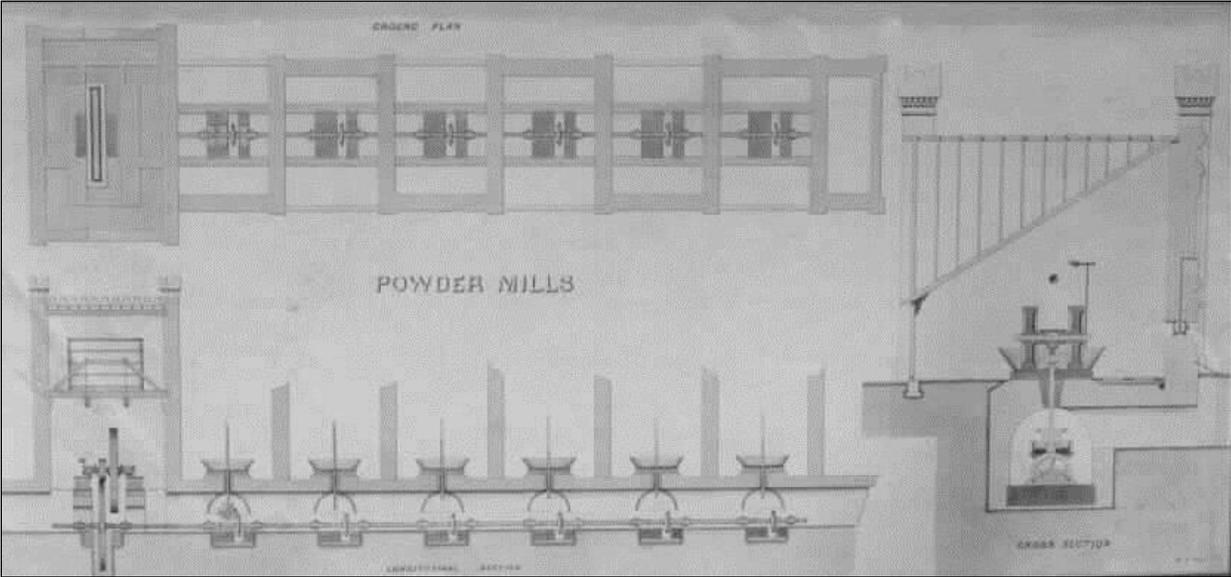


Augusta Georgia – Confederate Powder works

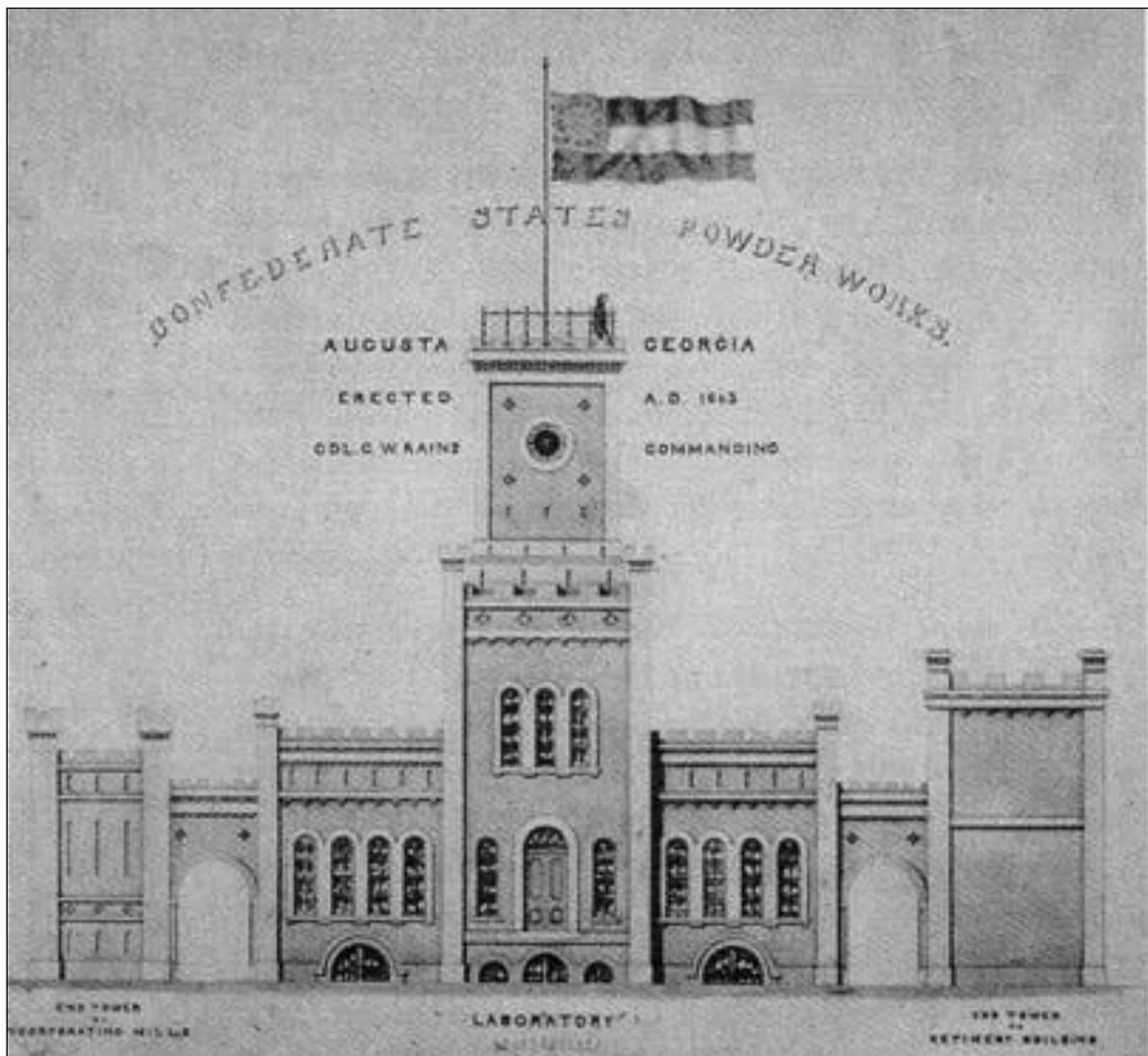
C. Shaler Smith is regarded as the engineering and architectural genius of the Powder Works, but the size and complexity of the project was too large for one man to bear alone. In fact, the daily report of Superintendent Pendleton generally indicates that other engineers were on hand. Two of the civil engineers known to have worked at the Powder Works were Miller B. Grant and Albert L. West.



C. Shaler Smith's records reveal that Grant served the Augusta Powder Works as assistant engineer. Although Rains credited Grant with the immediate supervision of the construction of the main buildings of the Powder Works which began on September 13, 1861, it is clear that Grant took a subordinate role to Smith who closely followed Grant's progress during Rains's absence.

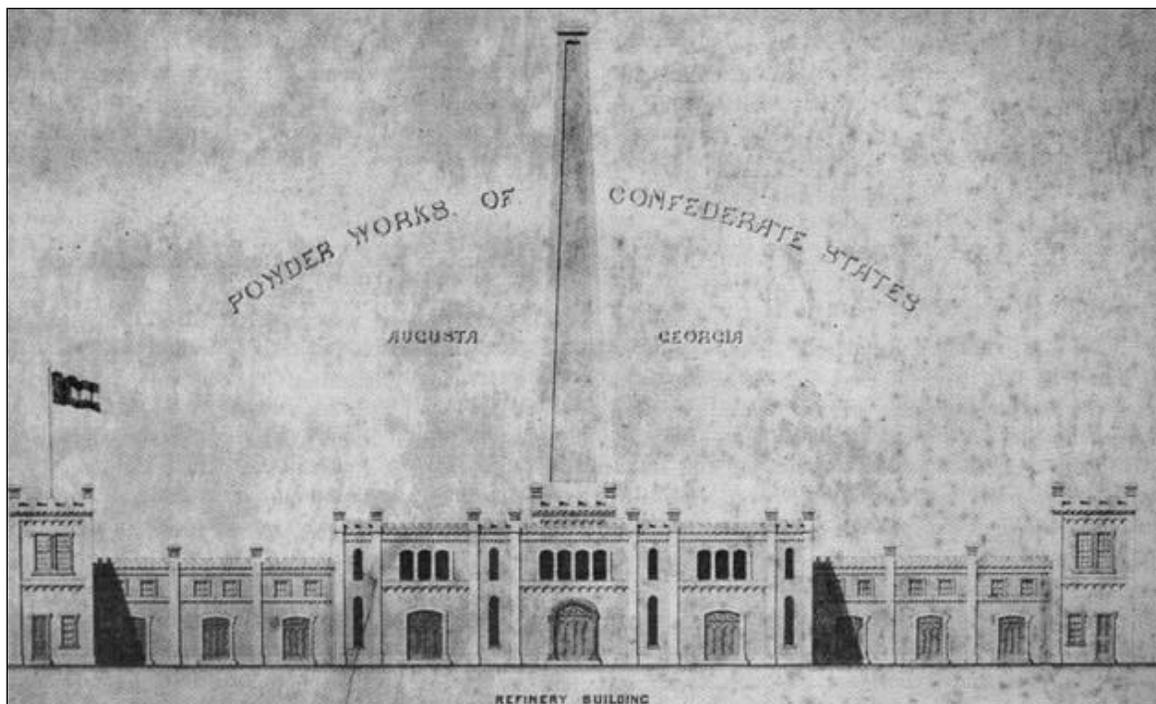


Augusta Powder Works



Augusta Powder Works

Grant's name appears at the bottom of some of the architectural drawings of the Works, under Smith's supervision as Smith's name also appears on most of Grant's drawings. He remained at work in Augusta until August 1862. Acting on Rains's behalf on one occasion, Grant revealed a glimpse of patriotism while writing to a nitre supplier: "It is important that no time should be lost in making or delivering Saltpetre, at this time so necessary to our successful carrying on of the War and to the maintenance of our independence."



In February 1862, Rains corresponded with General Robert E. Lee who at the time commanded the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Concerned about Augusta's vulnerability to attack by Federal gunboats traveling up the Savannah River, Rains proposed placing obstructions in the river and sent Grant to Savannah to secure a small steamboat for the job. While en route, Grant delivered Rains's letter to Lee who fully concurred with Rains's plan to fortify and obstruct Shell Bluff, some forty-five miles down river from Augusta. After his work on the Powder Works was completed in August 1862, Grant designed and supervised installation of obstacles in the Augusta River and defensive works at Shell Bluff to defend Augusta, GA.

On October 13, 1862, Grant was commissioned second lieutenant and ordered to report to the C. S. Engineer's office in Savannah. He became assistant engineer of the District of Georgia and served in that capacity through 1864. Muster roll and duty pay records show Miller stationed in Savannah through December of 1863. In September 1863, Grant sought promotion to captain, a rank more consistent with his duties and expertise. His efforts were heartily endorsed by his superiors, including General Beauregard in Charleston, but the CSA records do not verify an increase in rank except in official record Vol 44, page 1012.

According to his obituary published in the Milledgeville Union Recorder, Grant participated in the memorable siege of Charleston which was in late summer 1863. Miller's son Charles Venables Grant was born December 31st 1863.

1864 The Battle of Olustee Florida - On February 15, 1864, Lieutenant Grant departed Savannah under orders to report to Brigadier General Joseph Finegan near Olustee, Florida to serve as Finegan's engineering officer. Using 35 impressed Negroes, tools collected from nearby plantations, and detailed soldiers, Grant strengthened Finegan's defensive lines. The Battle of Olustee (Ocean Pond) was fought just over two miles in front of these lines on February 22, and though Grant was on the field for only the last hour of

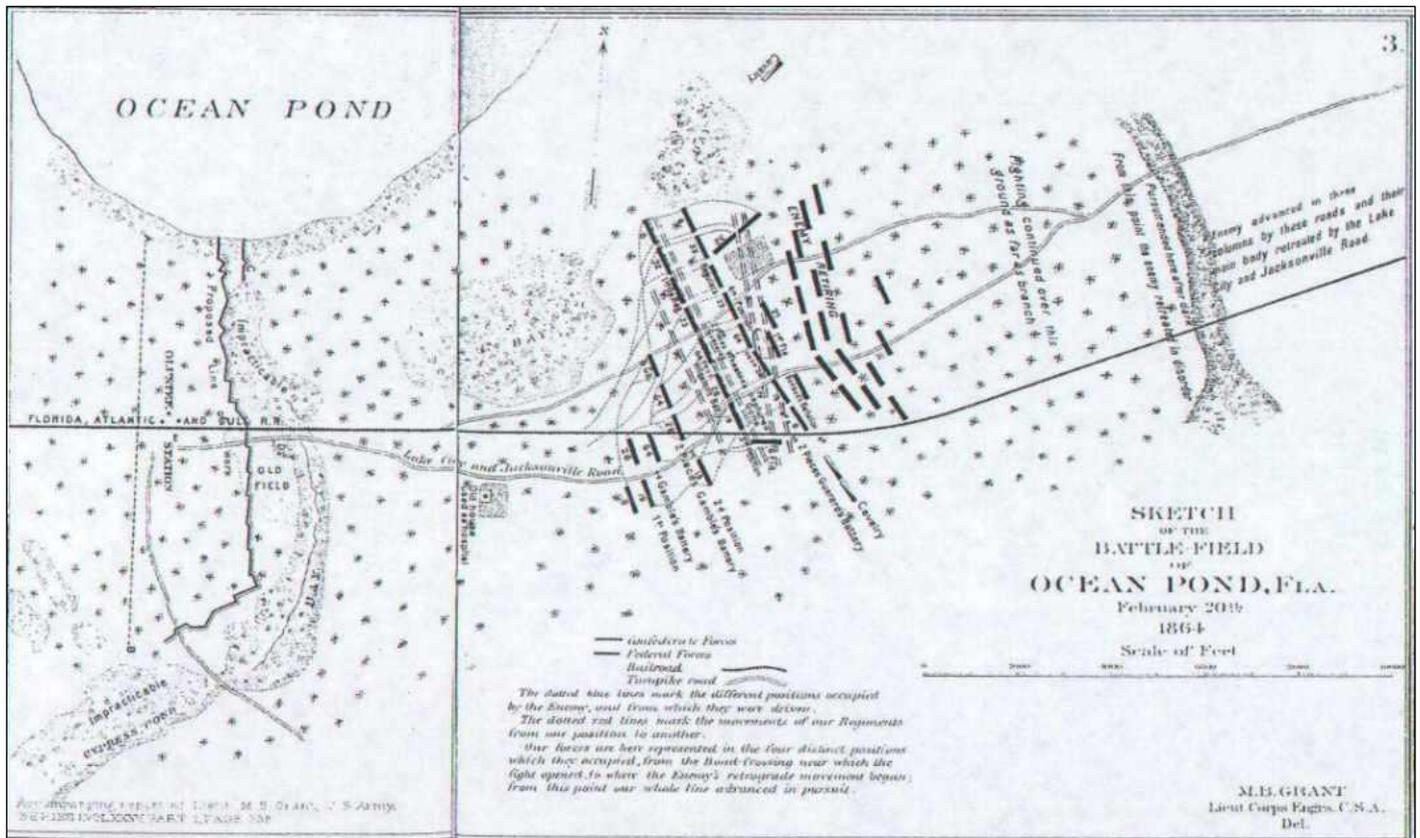
the fight, he submitted a detailed report and map of the battle. Commenting on the contest Grant noted, "This victory, like many others, was mainly due to the superior fighting qualities of our troops, their determination and unflinching valor."

Miller Bond Grant drew the Battlefield map and made the official report for the Battle of Ocean Pond (or Olustee, FL). BRIG. GEN. Finegan said of him, "The brigadier general commanding thanks the officers and men of this command for their bravery and admirable conduct in the engagement with the enemy at Ocean pond on the 20th inst. The signal victory which their valor achieved, will be of great service to their country. To the courage of the men of ----- *For the accompanying excellent sketch of the battle field of Ocean pond, I am indebted to Lieut. Miller B. Grant, of the Confederate States Engineer Corps, whose name, and skill, and indefatigable labors will always be honourably associated with the proud memories of the Florida campaign.* Georgia and Florida is this victory due, and to their states will its results more especially endure."¹⁷

Grant was put in charge of constructing a defensive position. At the Battle of Olustee, it was reported by Lieut. M. B. Grant, of the Confederate Engineers "Their force was, at the lowest estimate, twice that of ours. As usual with the enemy, they posted their negro regiments on their left and in front, where they were slain by hundreds, and upon retiring left their dead and wounded negroes uncared for, carrying off only the whites, which accounts for the fact that upon the first part of the battle-field nearly all the dead found were negroes."

In the largest battle fought in Florida, approximately 5,500 Union troops clashed with a roughly equal number of Confederates at a point east of Lake City. For several hours in the afternoon of February 20, 1864, fighting raged in the pine woods near Olustee Station and Ocean Pond. Both commanders committed their forces only a few units at a time; however, the Confederates established a more effective position. As a result, the federal units directly engaged in the battle faced a relatively larger number of southern troops. Three regiments of African American troops fought in the battle and suffered heavy casualties. The Confederates held their ground and inflicted a stinging defeat on the Union forces. As darkness approached, the Union troops began their retreat to Jacksonville.

For its size (approximately 11,000 soldiers altogether), the battle was one of the bloodiest clashes of the war, with 1,861 Union casualties and 946 Confederate casualties. The Confederate victory helped keep the interior of the state of Florida under the South's control.



Battlemap of Ocean Ponds (Olustee, FL)

Grant was listed as 2nd Lt. and Assistant Engineer to Chief Engineer General Mercer from May 1863 to March 1864. Following the Battle of Olustee, Grant finally received a well-deserved promotion to first lieutenant (promoted March 17th, 1864) as he continued to work on the Savannah defenses. In July 1864, he was sent to central Georgia to construct field works and fortifications for the protection of Macon (book, "Civil War Macon: The history of a confederate city", page 216). Miller worked with Powder works engineer and architect Augustus Schwaab to locate proposed defenses around Macon). Note: In this book, Miller is referred to as a Captain. By August 11, Captain M.B. Grant as Assistant Engineer had almost 500 slaves utilized in the effort of fortifications around Macon (page 328). Grant had a medical officer reporting to him to provide care for the laborers. Grant was provided with the necessary tools to construct earthworks around Macon which went on through August. An additional 500 slaves were impressed and was considered so urgent that when slaves were needed to dig graves for burial of soldiers, none could be spared. It is not known how long Miller worked in Macon, but fortifications continued into October, so perhaps at least until October. In November of 1864, Sherman was well on his "March to the Sea" when Georgia Governor Joseph E. Brown decided to move the capital from Milledgeville to Macon, to keep the state's records safe. A legislature was seated in the old city hall from February 15 until March 11, 1865. Sherman's men failed to capture Macon and ultimately Sherman bypassed Macon.

December 1864, according to official record, Grant, described as Captain Grant, examined railroad track and bridge conditions from Augusta to Atlanta and provided a written report to Major General and Chief of Bureau J.F Gilmer. He reported December 16th, 1864 that forty six miles of track had been destroyed and 1200 feet of bridges. Twenty three miles of track

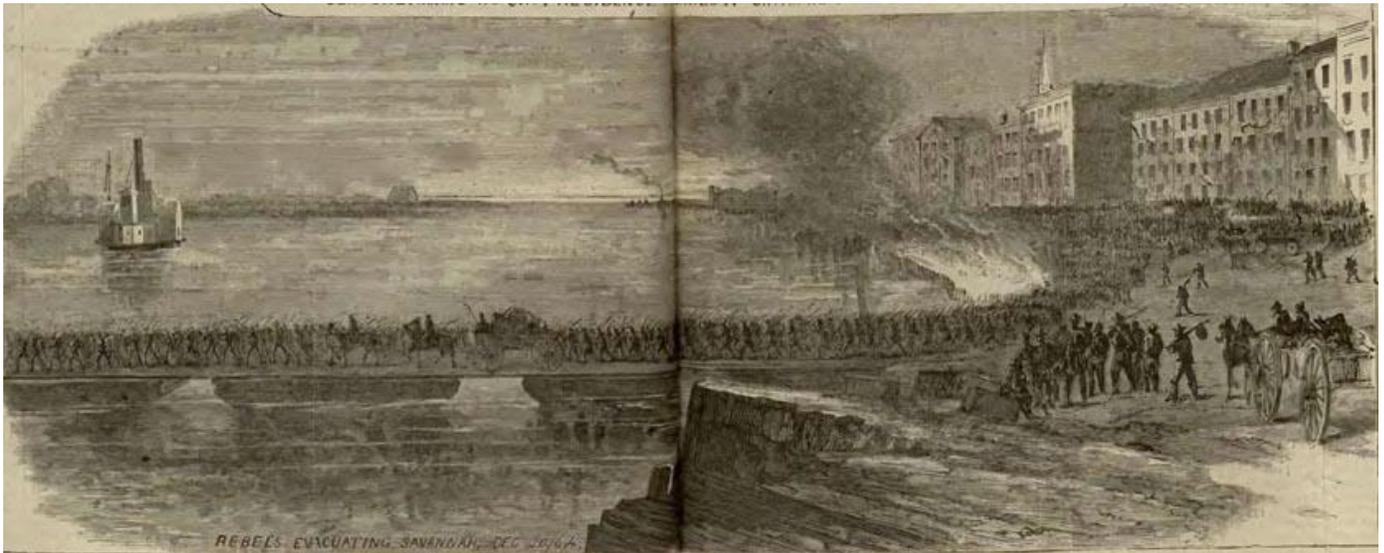
had been bent and would require straightening. Tracks from Macon to Augusta had 100 miles of serious damage. The Central road from Gordon to Millen was very seriously destroyed. The conclusion was that it can hardly be expected that a rail line will be repaired before the middle of February, 1865.

On his return to Savannah, Grant assisted in the establishment of the Confederate lines in anticipation of Sherman's arrival at the conclusion of the Federal march through Georgia to the sea. He played an important role in the construction of a pontoon bridge (the chief engineer was Colonel John G. Clarke) across the Savannah River which served as the all-important escape route from the city to the South Carolina side of the river during the night time Confederate evacuation of Savannah on December 19–20, 1864. Miller must have escaped that night alongside Hardees men. To accomplish constructing a bridge, rice flats from the plantations had been gathered and fastened end to end. These flats after being properly secured were covered with planks taken from nearby wharves and wooden buildings and formed a safe pontoon bridge over the rivers. The flats which had formed the pontoon bridge were set on fire after the southern army had crossed the river.

In May 1864, General William T. Sherman began his famous March to the Sea bringing the war to Savannah's very doorstep. Following the tracks of the railroad running from Chattanooga to Atlanta to Macon and Savannah, Sherman and his 62,000 soldiers left a wake of destruction, 30 miles wide and 300 miles long. By December, the Union army reached the outskirts of Savannah.

General Hardee, who had but 15,000 mixed regulars and militia with which to fend off General Sherman's 60,000, had wired Richmond and requested reinforcements. General Lee was asked if he could spare anyone, but he could not, or at least would not. The reply from the rebel War Department was to advise Hardee to take action consistent with preserving his command. That was authority for an evacuation and the abandonment of Savannah.

There was no convenient bridge in place for crossing the Savannah River into South Carolina, so Hardee's engineers improvised one made from rice paddy flats lashed together end to end and planked over. After dark on the 19th, the army began to cross, a slow process due to the fragility of the bridge. To cover the rest of the retreat when it became daylight on the 20th, Hardee had his artillery open an ongoing bombardment of the Union positions which had the added advantage of reducing the amount of artillery ammunition which had to be hauled or destroyed. Finally the field pieces themselves were rolled across and the bridge destroyed. Hardee had forfeited Savannah, but at least was now out of Sherman's immediate grasp.



Savannah Pontoon Bridge (Harper's Weekly)
 General Hardee's Army Crosses The Savannah River On The Rice Flat Bridge..Newspaper Engraving



General Sherman entering Savannah December 21, 1864
"...I beg to present to you as a Christmas Gift, the City of Savannah with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition and also about 25,000 bails of cotton..."

So read Union General William T. Sherman's telegram to President Lincoln written from on Dec. 22, 1864 from the home now known as the Green-Meldrim House.

Grant's whereabouts from the fall of Savannah until the end of the war are uncertain. Dr. Chip Bragg is doubtful that Grant ever received his desired promotion to captain¹. Confusion exists because of references in the Official Records which refer to a Captain L.

P. Grant of the C.S. Engineer's Bureau who was posted in Atlanta and later in Augusta. In military correspondence signed by Miller B. Grant as late as September 1864, he signed as 1st Lieutenant. General Gilmer, CSA Engineering corps chief engineer under which Miller served mentioned him as Captain Grant in referring to Grant's railroad injuries report of December 16th, 1864 (official record Vol 44, page 1012-1013). So, if correct, a promotion to Captain would have been between September – December 1864. Charles Colcock Jones who was mayor of Savannah and wrote a history of Savannah referred to Grant as Captain.

Regarding Miller Bond Grant's promotion to Captain, there are additional historical records documenting his Captaincy found on pages 23 and 50 of the book: *The Siege of Savannah in December, 1864, and the Confederate Operations in Georgia and the Third Military District of South Carolina during General Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Sea*: Charles Colcock Jones, 1831-1893, copyright 1874. He is twice mentioned by the title of Captain. On Grant's return from Augusta, GA, the Savannah Republican newspaper on August 18, 1865, just four months after the wars end referred to him as Captain M.B. Grant. However, in October 24, 1865, the Savannah Daily Herald referred to him as Lieutenant. The Savannah Morning news on June 21, 1871, and on October 30, 1875, and 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 referred to him as Captain. The Savannah Daily news and Herald referred to him as Captain on December 18, 1867. *Civil War Macon: The History of a Confederate City* also referred to Miller as Captain.

In any event, Miller Grant may have attended to the defense of Charleston prior to that city's fall to Federal forces, or perhaps he engaged in one of the principle duties of many of the Confederate engineers at that point of the war—the repair of damaged railroads in north Georgia and the Carolinas. Grant must have possessed enormous natural talent and engineering ability considering the varied task that he performed as a Confederate engineer—coastal defense and field fortification, drafting and construction, and railroad repair¹.

In 1864, the tax record for Miller B. Grant shows that he owned 2 slaves (with a note that said, “ for B.A. White of Milledgeville” – his father in-law) The Civil War ended April 9th, 1865. In 1865, after the war, Grant resided in Milledgeville before moving to Thomasville, Georgia in 1868, then back to Savannah prior to 1871. Miller's brother Robert Grant died on the night of August 14/15, 1865 at his home in Savannah. The Savannah Morning News of 15 August indicated that he died of apoplexy (a stroke) in his sleep sometime during the night. Samuel Miller Bond, Miller's maternal grandfather and namesake died in September 1865. August 18th, Miller is listed on a steamer returning to Savannah from Augusta. Son Benjamin Samuel (Benjamin was Susan Grant's father's name and Samuel was Miller's grandfather's name) was born December 13th. December 29th a funeral was held for Miller's brother, Lt. William D. Grant at Charles Grant's house on South Broad Street.

Miller Bond Grant co-owned a company - Miller B. Grant & Co. located in Ware County, GA. (I will nickname it MBG) with several partners, Mr. Miller B. Grant, Mr. Eli M. Bruce, Mr. Thomas S. Morgan, Mr. Eli Metcalfe. The company existed for the purpose of sawing out and selling lumber at Reppard in the county of Ware, and was dissolved December 15th, 1866 by the death of Eli Bruce. In 1866, MBG's Steam Saw Mill Company was advertised for sale in May of 1866, but it did not sell, the company closed in December.

STEAM SAW MILL AT AUCTION.
By Bell, Wyllie & Christian.
 Will be sold in front of the Court House, on the first **TUESDAY** in June, at 11 o'clock:

One Steam Saw Mill, at No. 3 1/2 Central Railroad, consisting of one of the WASHINGTON IRON WORKS MANUFACTURING CIRCULAR SAW MILL, 80 horse power, new and in perfect order every particular; together with all out-buildings, stables, &c. Situated on a good timber place, about 2,700 acres. \$800 paid in advance.
 Sold for account of all concerned, to close company.

ALSO,
 6 Timber Carriages
 15 Mules
 2 Horses
 15 sets Harness
 Terms cash

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
By Bell, Wyllie & Christian.
 Will be sold on the first **TUESDAY** in June, at 11 o'clock, in front of the Court House:

Two Lots at Walthourville, Liberty county, on Station No. 4. Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, consisting of one, 40 acres of Land, with five dwelling houses, six rooms, with all necessary out-buildings; the other Lot is well improved, with a good dwelling and all necessary out houses.

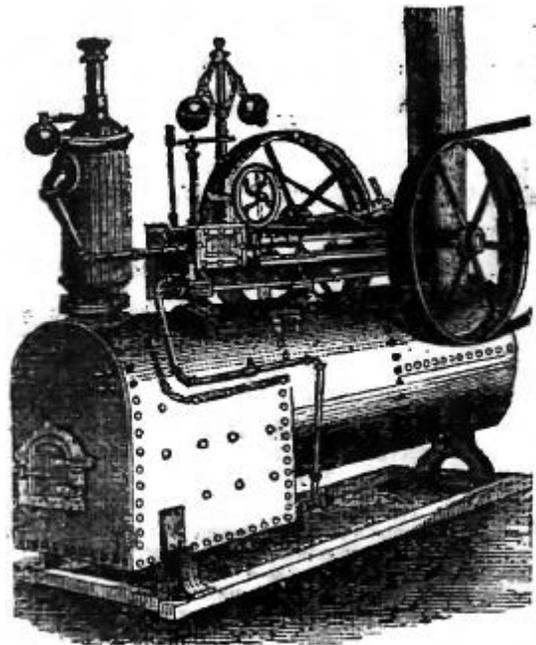
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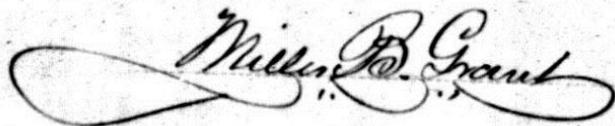
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In 1866, Charles Grant (Miller's father) was living in Savannah. His brother's Claude and Ernest lived with his parents and worked as clerks. Charles Grant's wife ran a boarding house out of their home on South Broad Street, 3rd house east of Abercorn Street, north side. May 17th, Charles is listed in the newspaper with unpaid taxes for land in Chatham County. The 1866 City directory of Savannah lists Hugh F. Grant (Senior) as living at the corner of Taylor and Bull Streets opposite Monterrey Square. He was later known to be a Special Agent for the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Co. with an office at 94 Bryan and 90 1/2 Jones. December 7th, Charles Grant is listed in the newspaper as a Vestrymen of St.

Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Savannah, having been recently reorganized and meeting at the Firemen's hall at South Broad and Abercorn. It appears that Hugh F. Grant was listed on the board of Vestry.

In 1867, Miller's brother 1st Lt. James B. Grant, a resident of Leon County, FL died in March. His death resulted from the rupture of his neck while exercising too violently. Nov. 12th. Hugh Frazer Grant Jr. moved to Savannah and attempted to make a living as a bookkeeper, a commission merchant and eventually was elected president of the Savannah Board of trade. In 1867, on March 13th Miller dissolved his partnership business in the Saw Mill at Reppard.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Miller B. Grant". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored, slightly textured background.

Miller's brother's info -

William Drummond (or Durham) Grant - Born Shell Bank on 08/20/1844, Killed at the Battle of Sailors Creek, Virginia 1865 (last fight of Lee's Army), Died: 11 April 1865, Appomattox Court House, Virginia, buried at Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah...Lots 1528 & 1529, aisle 14. See also burial lots 46 and 726 where the Savannah Guards are buried. 2nd GA calvary regiment, the Savannah Volunteer Guards Battalion (known as the 18th GA Battalion company B) saw very little fighting until May 1864 when he went to reinforce General Lee's troops in Virginia. They served around Savannah and around Charleston, participating in the defence of Battery Wagner. W.D Grant was a Sergeant until December 1863 when he was elected to Lieutenant after another Lieutenant had resigned³¹. The battalion officer was Major W.S. Basinger. Major-General G.W.C. Lee commanding Lees div. Ewells Corps., endured the hard winter of 1864-1865 with 1 pound corn meal and 1/3 pound bacon per day. Ragged tents, starving, part of Crutchfields Brigade, Lieutenant W.D. Grant was mortally wounded after carrying the regimental flag and handing it to Major (commander of the 18th Battalion) Wm. S. Basinger. Later, as Grant lay dying, the Major surrendered by holding out his handkerchief. As he did so, the enemy rushed out from behind trees and shot the wounded who lay in the gully by the road. Lt. W.D. Grant died 5 days later. The enemy troops were Hamblins Brigade of the 6th Corp, all 3 regiments. The battle had 3 names - Saylers creek, Sailors Creek, Battle of Hillmans Farm. On 4/6/1865, 61% of the 18th Battalion died that day.



Robert Grant - Born at Evelyn, Glynn County 04/12/1836, Died August 15, 1865, Thomasville, GA, before the war he was a Lawyer in Savannah. For a time he was clerk of the state Senate and was the Milledgeville correspondent for the Savannah Morning news. He never married. Was in the Georgia Army in the Civil War and began as a Private in Company B, 8th Georgia – Oglethorpe Light Infantry. He started as a private May 21, 1861 and most likely was in the first battle of Manassas. Appointed Color Bearer in 1861; and became Acting Assistant Adjutant General in 1861; 2d Lieutenant of Infantry, C. S. A., September 18, 1861, and assigned to duty with Read's Battery Ga. Light Artillery July 25, 1862. Appointed Captain and Assistant Adjutant General August 15, 1863. Surrendered at Greensboro, N.C. on April 26, 1865. Grant died on the night of August 14/15, 1865 at his home in Savannah. The Savannah Morning News of 15 August indicated that he died in his sleep from a stroke (apoplexy) sometime during the night. His mother found him dead in his bed. Two years later she wrote, "I have lived over with fresh anguish and remorse all my soul's unfathomed miseries at the death of my firstborn and dearest."²⁶ He is buried at Laurel Grove Cemetery, Savannah, lots 1528 & 1529, aisle 14.

James Bond Grant - Born 1843, Glynn County, Georgia, Married: 29 November 1864; Tallahassee FLORIDA, resident of Leon County, Died: 8 March 1867, Leon County. James was an artist, (see 3 sketches done by him in Savannah in 1860). Company "B", 8th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Chatham County, Georgia, "Oglethorpe Light Infantry" - Private - May 21, 1861. Appointed 1st Lieutenant and A. D. C. and ordered to report to General Gardner June 16, 1863. Serving as A. D. C. January 19, 1864. He saw battle in the 1st and 2nd battle of Manassas. The details are noted in the book "A Scythe of Fire". The book has specific narratives of James (or Jim) Grant and his heroism under fire. These accounts were preserved when James wrote letters home to his mother about the war. His mother later sent them to a magazine where they were published.



Artwork of James Bond Grant - probably done at Evelyn Plantation



Artwork of James Bond Grant - probably done at Evelyn Plantation



Artwork of James Bond Grant - probably done at Evelyn Plantation

He was a Private, Company B, 8th Georgia Infantry, C.S.A., 1st Lieutenant, Aide de Camp, General William Gardner, C.S.A. Started as a private May 21, 1861. Two months later James was in the first battle of Manassas on the 21st of July. His regiment had never been in battle before. Afterwards, he wrote a letter to his mother who submitted the letter to the newspaper for publishing. His account of the battle is found in a 1876 article remembering back 15 years to that great battle. He was originally a private in the Oglethorpe Light Infantry of Savannah which was a part of the Eight Georgia regiment. In the battle Colonel Bartow was killed, of the 559 men in James' regiment who fought, only 16 escaped being struck by some missile. At one point, their 559 men went up against 8,000 of the enemy firing at them. They stood the fire for thirty minutes before retreat was ordered. Grant himself was taken prisoner. He stayed behind enemy lines to help Colonel Gardner and surrendered to avoid being killed. He was later released when the union army retreated and Grant was able to rejoin the 8th regiment with Colonel Gardner.

Appointed 1st Lieutenant and A. D. C. and ordered to report to General Gardner June 16, 1863. Serving as A. D. C. til January 19, 1864, James was placed on temporary duty away from his Company, the whole company (except James) was captured at Fort Pulaski when it fell, and sent to prison in the North. James produced the drawings for the book "The monumental remains of Georgia, (By Charles Colcock Jones, Jr. 1861)".²⁶ His death resulted from the rupture of his neck while exercising too violently in 1867.

Charles Allen Grant - Born Carteret Point, 12/22/1840, Died November 1870. His health was not very good, nearly dying twice of illnesses in his youth. He was assistant librarian for the Savannah Historical Society one year. In 1860, he began studies for the Episcopal priesthood becoming a priest in 1865. He was assistant rector in Athens GA 1863-1865. He served various positions such as Missionary to Northwest GA, and rector for various churches. He married Jane L. Glover in 1866. He had one son. He developed a lung disease in 1868 and had to resign from his church position in 1869. He was a church Vicar

in Thomasville GA at the time. He founded the first Episcopal church in Thomasville. This may explain his not showing up in civil war records.

Ernest Grant – Born 1848-1849, died 26 March 1886, 37-38 years old. In 1869, he was a life insurance salesman in Savannah. The 1880 Federal Census has Earnest Grant, single, age 32, living in the household of Fred Myers, Savannah GA (it appears that several clerks roomed at this household), and Ernest worked as a clerk in the Railroad (C.R.R.) office. Sholes' 1882 Directory of the City of Savannah lists Ernest in the same job, living at 92 Harris Street. In October 1882, June 1885, and in January 14th, 1886, he was a Jurist in three Savannah trials.

Claude Grant – Born _____, was listed as a clerk in 1866, living with his parents.

Postscript:

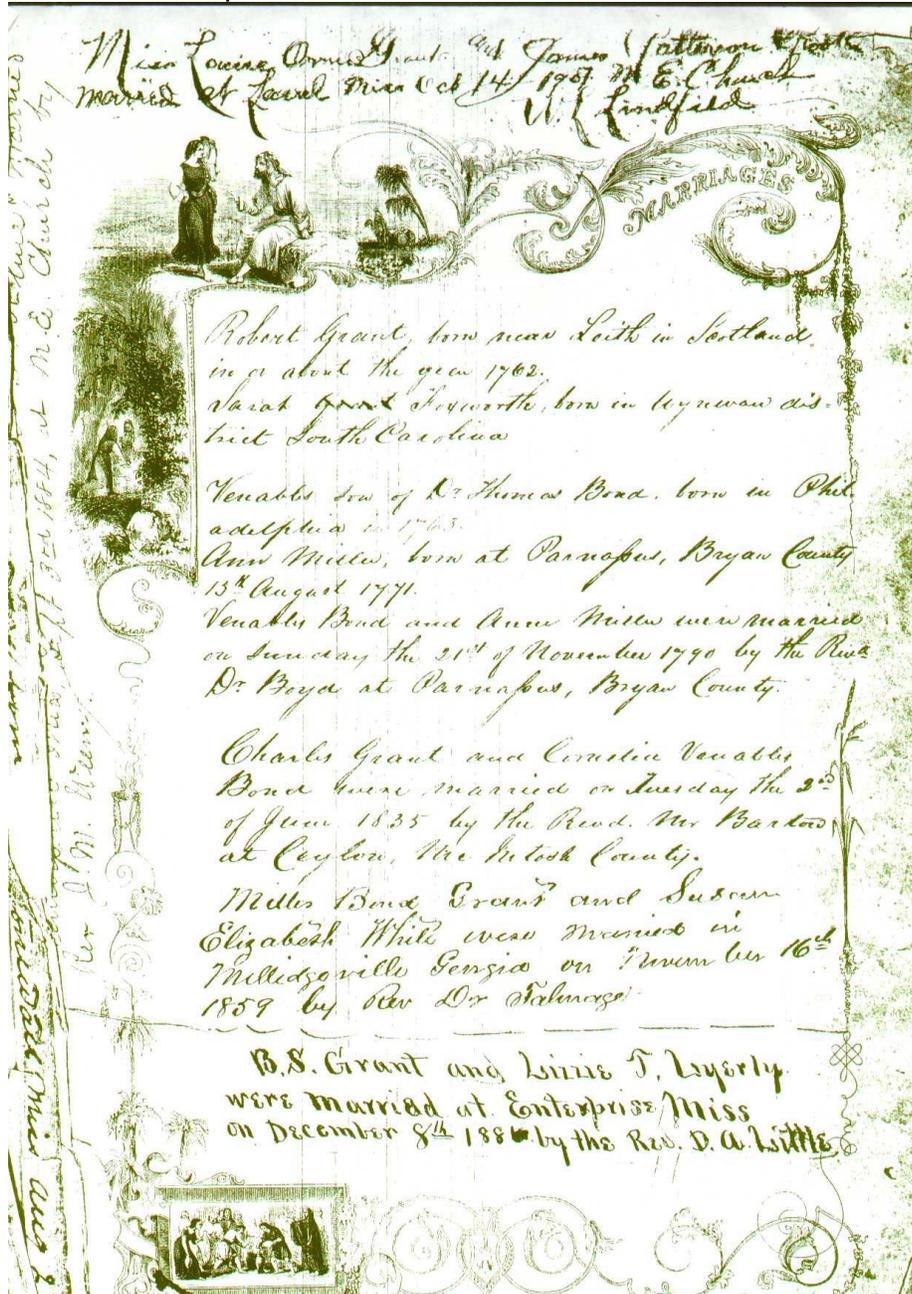
In the ongoing effort to discover prior generations of Grants, the line has snagged at Robert Grant Sr. born 1720. If approximately two more generations can be determined, it will ultimately lead us into the Grant Clan Chief's bloodline which is well documented back to the 13th century.



*Ben, Margriet, Mark, Rachel Grant
2016 Virginia Beach*

Research and Credits:

I started my research with the Grant Family Bible (Ben Ray Grant's bible) and family pictures, then most of the genealogy details pictures and history came from numerous sources found on the internet, genealogy message boards, Civil War records, Obits, census data, cemetery records, Nobles family Bible, and the family history research of other genealogist such as that of James B. Johnson, Monroe Houston, and Ted Nobles, distant cousins of mine and to Edwin R. MacKethan III for Deed records. Gleaning valuable help and information from their prior research has greatly improved this Grant family history. Special recognition goes to James Johnson who has thoroughly researched the Grants and offered much help.



Grant Family Bible record - Marriages

DEATHS

Venables Bond, died in Savannah
19th October 1819 aged 55.

Anne Bond, died in Savannah 28th of July 1828.
Aged 57.

Robert Grant, died at Oatlands, St. Simons, 18th Sept.
1843, aged 51.

Anna Venables Grant, died at Evelyn 6th Decr 1837
aged 29 days.

Henry Hogan Grant, died at Ceylon, New South Co.
2^d Novr 1844. Aged 14 months.

Cornelia Bond Grant, died at Thornhill, ^{Allyson Co.} 18th Septemr
1848. aged 3 months.

Sarah Cornelia Grant - Lived but 48
hours, died at Redwood, ^{Allyson Co.}

Cornelia Venables Grant (Bond) died in Thomasville
Georgia July 10th 1870

Charles Grant died in Savannah November
13th 1872.

William Durham Grant, killed at the Battle
of Seabrook Creek Virginia (last fight of Sec army)
1865

Robert Grant died August 1865

James Edmund Grant died in Tallahassee Fla
1867

Charles Allen Grant died in Thomasville Ga
November 1870

Miller Bond Grant died in Thomasville Georgia
November 16th 1868 aged 7 months and 16 days

Here is a partial list of some of the internet sites used to create this Grant family history.

1. <http://www.familysearch.org/>
2. <http://boards.ancestry.com/mbexec?htx=board&r=an&p=Surnames.Grant>
3. <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi>
4. <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2676007&id=I544980252>
5. <http://www.census-online.com/links/index.html>
6. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/>
7. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~msjones/>
8. <http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/dtog/grant2.html>
9. <http://www.petersnn.org/petersnn/glynnco.html>
10. <http://www.sciway.net/hist/periods/antebellum.html>
11. <http://www.tc.umn.edu/~mboucher/mikebouchweb/choctaw/chocpage.htm>
12. <http://www.glynnngen.com/>
13. <http://www.glynnngen.com/plantations/elizafield.htm>
14. http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Edmond_Nobles/
15. http://groups.yahoo.com/group/james_gems/
16. <http://sailor.gutenberg.org/etext97/jjmar10.txt>
17. <http://www.libs.uga.edu/hargrett/rarebooksonline.html>
18. <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lon=-81.4542&lat=31.3236>
19. Virtual Savannah
20. www.kristinekstevens.com/2012/01/yellow-fever-epidemic-savannah-1876.
21. <https://finding-aids.lib.unc.edu/03213/>
22. https://finding-aids.lib.unc.edu/03213/#folder_1#1

Books and other resources:

1. Plantation management and Capitalism in Antebellum Georgia - The Journal of Hugh Fraser Grant, Rice grower, Columbia University Press, 1954
2. Patriarchal Plantations of St. Simons Island, by Bessie Lewis, 1974
3. Historical Report on Evelyn Plantation, by Norman J. Cobb and Don McWaters. Georgia Historical Society.
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7. Grant Family Bible, from Ben Ray Grant
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9. Grant family history, by James B. Johnson – James is a descendant of James Bond Grant, brother of Miller Bond Grant.
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Sons of the American Revolutionary War:

Robert Grant: SAR Patriot #: P-169166

Sources:

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Before the Elizafield land became home to Boys' Estate, and subsequently Youth Estate and Morningstar Youth Estate, it had been the site of the Elizafield Plantation, where cotton, rice and sugar cane was grown. The property was eventually acquired by the state and developed into Santo Domingo State Park in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.). It was only a few years later that Nation purchased the land.

The last owner of Elizafield was Col. Cater Woolford, who also owned Altama Plantation where he resided. It was upon his death that the deed passed to the state.

"He (Woolford) donated the 350 original acres," said Peacock, of the land that became a state park. "The Jones' family (Sea Island Co.), who owned Altama after Woolford's death, donated an additional 13 acres to Boys' Estate because the land adjoined."

https://thebrunswicknews.com/life/former-boys-estate-residents-return-to-help-children/article_8fcff9d3-8686-5e6a-8e99-5c32cf385c0e.html

Appendix A – Deeds and Wills

Robert Grant Land Deeds (Glynn County Deed Records)

The following research was graciously provided by and is the work of Edwin R. MacKethan III.

Note: This record of the documents below was made to determine how to describe Robert Grant's ownership of Elizafield plantation and is not presented as definitive transcriptions of the terms and conditions of the various deeds, mortgages and bonds.

Purchase of first part of "Oatlands"

Deed Book ABEF, pages 524-527 (525 blank)

4 May 1808. Purchase by Robert Grant on St. Simons Island at Sheriff's auction of 50 acres on St. Simons Island, for \$800. Bounded east by marsh and west by the main road. Recorded 18 Jun 1808.

Book ABEF, pages 527-528

6 May 1808. Note from Robert Grant to John Bolton for \$1,000. Recorded 18 Jun 1808.

Book ABEF, pages 528-530

6 May 1808. Mortgage by Robert Grant of the above 50 acres for the above note. Recorded 18 Jun 1808.

[Per Book H, page 344 below, Oatlands grew to 240 acres.]

Memo: Part of "Retreat"

Book G, pages 62-63

17 Feb 1810. Purchase by Robert Grant from Henry Myrover of 250 acres granted to Jacob Whitter on the south side of St. Simons Island, for \$1,165. Recorded 5 Jul 1810.

Book G, pages 63-65

7 Jun 1810. Sale by Robert Grant to William Page of the 250 acres [originally] granted to Jacob Whitter on the south side of St. Simons Island, for \$3,000. Recorded 5 Jul 1810. [Became part of Retreat Plantation]

Purchase of land for "Elizafield"

Book H, page 495

Oct 1817. State of Georgia grant to Robert Grant of 500 acres in Glynn County. Recorded March 1837. [Location unstated, but per 1833 deeds became part of "Elizafield"]

Book H, pages 152-155

29 Jan 1825. Purchase by Robert Grant from the descendants of Daniel DeGaussure of approximately 1,600 acres on the south side of the Altamaha River originally owned by John Deas, for \$7,000. Recorded 20 Aug 1828.

Book H, page 155-158

20 May 1828. Sale by Robert Grant to James Hamilton and James Hamilton Couper of two tracts of "Elizafield" land consisting of 995 acres of the former Deas land on the Altamaha River and 4 acres of land purchased from Mien and MaKay [no record in Glynn County], for \$4,800. Recorded 20 Aug 1828.

Book H, pages 340-341

1 Mar 1832. Mortgage from John Couper, Jr. to Robert Grant of 8 slaves and two parcels of land in Glynn County for \$4,947 -- 300 acres being half of tract purchased from Daniel Gibson and 400 acres purchased from Alexander Stupleton [?], both parts of the plantation occupied by him (Couper). The sale to be void if John Couper, Jr. repays the \$4,947 plus interest by 1 Mar 1839 [?]. Recorded 19 Apr 1834. [No record of repayment entered, but this land is not mentioned in subsequent documents on Elizafield.]

Transfer of Property by Robert and Sarah Grant to their sons, Charles Grant and Hugh Fraser Grant -- documents dated 21 Dec 1833 and recorded 19/21 Apr 1834

Book H, page 341-344

Sale by Robert Grant and his wife Sarah Grant to **Charles Grant** of a parcel of land on the south branch of the Altamaha River being that **part of Elizafield Plantation** which lies east of six mile branch or creek and two tide swamp fields known as eleven and seventeen acre fields on the west side of six mile creek, with the right to use six mile creek in common with the proprietor of that part of Elizafield west of six mile creek. And an undivided ____ of all the highland pine land of Elizafield which lies back of the said six mile creek belonging to a tract of land purchased by Robert of William Mien and Robert MacKay 5 Jun 18__ [1809] ...land originally granted John Deas and sold to Robert Grant by DeGaussure, et al 29th day 1825. Also of 500 acres originally granted Robert Grant 9 Oct 1817 and bounded on the east by the Mien/MacKay tract and on the north by the Deas tract. Also of a tract of 300 acres granted to John Harris, Jr. 23 Nov 1818, described in the grant as bounded on the east by six mile branch and west by Robert Grant..... reference to deed of even date to Hugh F. Grant. Also 113 slaves. -- For the sum of \$12,500 plus a lifetime annuity to Robert Grant of \$500 per year, a lifetime annuity to Sarah Grant of \$500 per year, and a lifetime annuity of £35 to Helen Grant, sister of Robert Grant.

Book H, page 344-346

Sale by Robert Grant and his wife Sarah Grant to **Charles Grant and Hugh F. Grant** as joint tenants of **"Oatlands" plantation** on St. Simons Island, composed of several smaller tracts and containing 240 acres and bounded north by land of John Couper and all other sides by the estate of P. Butler, provided Robert and Sarah Grant shall have exclusive use during their lives, for \$5,000.

Book H, page 346-353 -- Mortgages and bonds on the above from Charles Grant to Robert Grant.

Book H, pages 346-348 -- Mortgage of Elizafield share for \$12,500 payment owed.

Book H, pages 348-349 -- Bond on same.

--Mortgage and bond "Satisfied in full by Sarah Grant and Hugh Fraser Grant, Executors of Robert Grant," recorded 12 Mar 1844. [Robert Grant died in 1843. Also see H 537 below.]

Book H, pages 349-350 -- Mortgage of part of slaves for annuity to Robert Grant.

Book H, pages 350-351 -- Bond on same.

Book H, pages 351-352 -- Mortgage of other slaves for annuity to Sarah Grant.

--"Satisfied Sarah Grant" [probably on recorded 12 Mar 1844].

[Bond for this mortgage apparently missed in recording.]

Book H, page 353-356

Sale by Robert Grant and his wife Sarah Grant to **Hugh F. Grant** of a parcel of swamp land on the south branch of the Altamaha River being that **part of Elizafield Plantation** which lies north of the highland and west of six mile creek, except two fields known as eleven & seventeen acre fields, which includes all the swamp land purchased by Robert Grant from William Mien and Robert MacKay 5 Jun 1809 and the tide swamp originally granted to John Deas and conveyed by Henry DeGaussure & others 29 Jan 1825 and the highland which lies west of six mile creek and is enclosed by a fence with the dwelling house and other buildings, with the right to use six mile creek in common the proprietor of that part of Elizafield which lies east of six mile creek. Also the undivided ____ of all the other highland and pine land belonging to Elizafield and conveyed by William Mien and Robert MacKay which lies west of six mile creek, except the tide swamp land, and the highland enclosed by a fence. Also an undivided ____ of the tract granted John Deas except the tide swamp land. Also an undivided ____ of a tract granted Robert Grant for 500 acres 9 Oct 1817 which is bounded east by the tract purchased from William Mien and Robert MacKay and north by the land originally granted to John Deas. Also the undivided ____ of a tract granted to one John Harris, Jr. 23 Nov 1818 for 300 acres described in the grant as bounded east by six mile swamp west by Robert Grants land north by J Deas land..... Also 105 slaves. -- For the sum of \$12,500 plus a lifetime annuity to Robert Grant of \$500 per year, a lifetime annuity to Sarah Grant of \$500 per year, and a lifetime annuity of £35 to Helen Grant of Scotland.

Book H, page 356-362 -- Mortgages and bonds on the above from Hugh F. Grant to Robert Grant.

Book H, pages 356-358 -- Mortgage of Elizafield share for \$12,500 payment.
--Mortgage "Satisfied 1 Mar 1841 Robert Grant," recorded 25 Aug 1843.
Book H, pages 358-359 -- Bond on same.
--Bond apparently sold by Robert Grant to Dr. Harry Allen Grant (a son) 1 Jan 1841, who received on 1 Mar 1841 \$5,000 in full payment. Recorded 25 Aug 1843. [not understood]
Book H, pages 359-360 -- Mortgage of part of slaves for annuity to Robert Grant.
Book H, pages 360-361 -- Bond on same.
-- Mortgage and bond "Satisfied 1 Mar 1841 Robert Grant," recorded 25 Aug 1843.
Book H, pages 394-395 -- Mortgage of other slaves for annuity to Sarah Grant. [Recorded 16 Jul 1834 -- apparently missed in 21 Apr recordings.]
Book H, pages 361-362 -- Bond on same.

From the above, total acreage of Robert Grant's Elizafield appears to have been somewhat more than 1,400 acres (see further below):

--unknown acreage purchased from Mien & MacKay in 1809
--500 acres granted Robert Grant in 1817
--300 acres originally granted John Harris in 1818
--1,600 of land originally granted John Deas and purchased in 1825
--less 994 acres sold to James Hamilton and James Hamilton Couper in 1828

Book H, pages 488-489

1 Dec 1836. Transfer from Hugh Fraser Grant to Doctor Robert Grant of burying ground at Elizafield of 1,225 square yards (1/4 acre), part of which is enclosed by a tabby wall 35' x 33' x 34' x 33'. Recorded 20 Feb 1837.

Settlements with Charles Grant

Book H, pages 515-516

12 Jul 1834. Sale by Charles Grant to Hugh F. Grant of 27 acres bounded east by six mile creek [must be the "eleven and seventeen acre fields on the west side of six mile creek" conveyed by deed in Book H, page 341 above], for \$2,500. Recorded 17 Apr 1837.

Book H, pages 537-544

24 Apr 1837. Agreement between Charles Grant and Robert Grant.

States that Hugh Fraser Grant had sold his interest in Oatlands to Charles Grant 12 Jul 1834 for \$2,500. [Not recorded in Glynn County] [Apparently a swap with brother Hugh for Charles' 27 acres of Elizafield on Hugh's side of six mile creek (see H 515 above).]

By this agreement:

--Charles conveys his rights to his share of Elizafield and to Oatlands to Robert Grant.
--Charles is permitted to sell 60 slaves to William Bowen; Robert Grant retains the others.
--Robert Grant pays \$10,000 to Charles Grant.
--Charles is released from the various bonds and mortgages to Robert Grant for purchase of his part of Elizafield, slaves, and Oatlands.
--Robert Grant assumes the annuities to Sarah Grant and Helen Grant.

Recorded 30 Apr 1837.

[No record was found of any subsequent deed transactions, e. g. to Hugh Fraser Grant. Robert Grant died in 1843; and his wife, Sarah, in March 1859. Note: Glynn County deed records from Dec 1837 to Feb 1859 are lost.]

Subsequent records of Hugh Fraser Grant and Elizafield, etc.

[Note: Hugh Fraser Grant died in 1873; and his wife Mary, in 1881.]

Sale of Evelyn (Charles Grant's part of Robert Grant's Elizafield)

Advertisement in *The Georgian* 23 Dec 1844 for sale of Evelyn Plantation on the Altamaha River, consisting of 600 acres of prime tide swamp and 400 acres of pine land. Posted by Hugh Fraser Grant at Elizafield. [Note: no Glynn County deed records for this period.]

Book X, pages 388-389

5 Nov 1884. Sale by H. Fraser Grant [HFG, Jr.] to James R. Sheldon of his undivided fifth part interest in that rice plantation known as Grantly (subject to the claim of George J. Mills, creditor) and his individual one-fourth interest in that rice plantation known as Elizafield (subject to the claim of George J. Mills, creditor) and his interests under the wills of his father, Hugh F. Grant, and his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Grant, for \$400. Recorded 24 Jul 1885.

Book EE, pages 64-66 (sale of Hugh Fraser Grant's part of Robert Grant's Elizafield)

18 Mar 1889. Sale -- at public auction on 5 Mar 1889 as required by the Court of Ordinary of Chatham County -- by Mallory P. King, administrator of the estate of Hugh F. Grant, to George J. Mills the rice plantation known as Elizafield, consisting of 700 acres of upland and 250 acres of swamp or rice land, for \$100. Text of notice apparently used in newspapers included. Recorded 31 May 1889. [Apparently the claims of George J. Mills as creditor made the auction value minimal. Also see book on HFG's journal by A. V. House.]

Transactions on adjacent Grantly Plantation

Book N, pages 265-268 (deed, bond, and mortgage)

28 Mar 1861. Sale by Hugh Fraser Grant to Hugh Frazer Grant, Jr. of 337-acre Grantly Plantation and 41 slaves, for \$30,000. Formerly known as Grubby Neck, originally known as the middle third of the Broadface tract, and bounded north by the Altamaha River, east by lands of Robert Troup known as Broadfield, south by the Brunswick Canal, and west by lands of T. P Hager known as Evelyn. Recorded 8 Apr 1861.

Book N, pages 503-506

26 Aug 1867. Transfer from Hugh Frazer Grant, Jr. of 337-acre Grantly Plantation to a trust for his mother, Mary E. Grant. Formerly known as Grubby Neck, originally known as the middle third of the Broadface tract, and bounded north by the Altamaha River, east by lands of Robert Troup known as Broadfield, west by the Brunswick Canal, etc. Recorded 4 Oct 1867.

Total acreage of Robert Grant's Elizafield appears to have been about 2,000 acres (consistent with 1,400 of known acres plus unknown acreage purchased from Mien & MacKay -- see above):

--1,000 acres of Evelyn, Charles Grant's share of Robert Grant's Elizafield, per advertisement for sale in 1844.

--950 acres of Hugh Fraser Grant's Elizafield, per estate sale in 1889.

[Note: The separate 337 acres of Grantly appear to have been purchased by Hugh F. Grant after Robert Grant died in 1843, but Glynn County deed records for that period are lost.]

Edwin R. MacKethan III
April 1, 2005+

Text from an email by Edwin R. MacKethan [erm@mackethan.com] dated 04/06/2005

Thanks for the Historical Report on Evelyn.

It looks as if it is from The Georgia Historical Quarterly. True? and when?

It has a lot of interesting information, but holes as well. Cobb & McWaters seem to have accepted House's work wholesale, and expanded on it. Even though they went to the Glynn County Courthouse for some information (Cobb was a Brunswick College instructor), they too did not do the easy 1833 deed research that I did.

How do they know that ³he saw fit to sell to Hugh the apparently more prosperous of the two plantations²? Hugh got the Robert Grant house, but Evelyn (in 1844) had 600 acres of ³prime rice swamp² (150 ³under fine banks² and 450 uncleared) versus 250 acres of ³swamp or rice land² for Hugh's Elizafield (in 1889). And they both got 100 slaves. I think this history is muddy. The only thing that appears to be fact is that Hugh stayed on the land and in Glynn County and prospered

and Charles got into financial troubles or had other financial needs and didn't last at Evelyn. Charles¹ capability, or interest, in planting rice seems to be an unresolved question.

I note that Cobb and McWaters say that Charles¹ ³whereabouts from 1849 to 1872 is unknown,² but you report that he went to Savannah, etc. Is he buried there? (They might have looked harder.)

Incidentally, from the deed records, the combined tract was called Elizafield under Robert Grant, and the name Evelyn appears to have been used only after he split the plantation between the sons in 1833.

It is not entirely clear from the deed records what happened to the ownership of Evelyn among the Grants.

Robert Grant apparently took/bought it back in 1837-- minus 60 slaves, minus any obligation for a \$12,500 payment and annuities, and for a payout to Charles of \$10,000. Nice deal, and I suppose it was a form of inheritance for Charles. I should also guess that some deal was struck for Hugh too, but it is not apparent in the documents I found. (I think that the original 1833 deals with Charles and Hugh were effectively partly gifts too, the terms¹ being much below market value for 1,000 acres and 100 slaves.)

I don't know what Robert Grant's will and estate inventory were. We do know that in 1844 (after Robert Grant's death in 1843), Hugh Fraser Grant advertised Evelyn for sale -- for himself, or for his father's estate, or whatever. We also know that in the same year, Charles' 1833 mortgages and bonds were marked ³satisfied² (perhaps to clear the record after his father's death). Hugh's 1833 mortgages and bonds had been satisfied in 1841 -- by payment? or by a deal to balance the one given to Charles?

Also, I am attaching a copy of my notes on land deed research.

(You will note that it contradicts A. V. House's statement in his book on Hugh Fraser Grant's Journal that Robert Grant did not require mortgage and bond documents of Hugh as he did of Charles. The deeds, mortgages, and bonds for both sons are all together in the Glynn County deed book. I don't see how he could miss it.)

Will

Robert Grant

22 January 1842

Inventories & Appraisements Vol. E pg. 18

State of Georgia }
County of Glynn }

I **Robert Grant** of St. Simons Island County and State first named Do hereby make and declare this to be my last Will and Testament hereby also revoking all my other and former Wills. Imprimus I give and bequeath to my Daughter **Elizabeth Helen Hogan** at present the wife of **Robert Hogan** The sum of Three Thousand Dollars for her sole use and benefit and at her disposal without being subject to the control of her present or any future husband or husbands she may have.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my Wife **Sarah Grant** all my remaining Estate Real and Personal of every description whether consisting of Lands, Negroes House furniture plate jewels Trinkets Bedding Table Linen, Horses Cattle & Stock of every kind carriages Pictures[?] Bonds, debts or money for the sole use and benefit of my Wife and to be at entirely her disposal. Lastly I do hereby nominate and appoint my wife **Sarah Grant** and **H.F. Grant** Executrix with every power required to carry my foregoing will into due effect.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and seal this

Robt. Grant {LS}

The amount of three thousand dollars left to my daughter **Eliza Helen Hogan** has been paid therefore she has no claim upon the Estate for the amount named in the Coda of the Will.

Robert Grant

Witness **Hugh Fraser Grant**

Signed sealed and acknowledged before us by **Robert Grant** as his last will and testament. This 22d January 1842.

Robert Hogan
Charles Grant
Thos. S. Bond
Hugh Fraser Grant

Probated 15 April 1844

<http://www.glynngen.com/court/will/abstracts1.htm>