THE ORIGINS AND FAMILY CONNECTIONS OF BURWELL BREWER

A number of researchers have asserted that Burwell Brewer, who died in Oglethorpe (formerly Wilkes) County, Georgia, in about 1799, was a son of George Brewer of Brunswick County, Virginia, by his second wife, who according to George's will, was named Alice.[1] Based on the sum of the available evidence, I don't believe that is correct. The purpose of this paper is to explore the origins and family connections of Burwell Brewer based on the available record -- and to a lesser extent -- YDNA evidence. Much of the record evidence remains circumstantial, not direct.

(1) THE GEORGE BREWER THEORY:

For years, some researchers have claimed that Burwell was one of the younger, if not the youngest, son of George Brewer (1680?-1744?) of Brunswick County, Virginia, and that Burwell was born around 1730, a decade or so before George Brewer died. To the best of my knowledge, there is no proof of either proposition. Instead, as this paper will conclude, it seems almost certain that Burwell was not the son of George Brewer. Among other points, Burwell was not mentioned in George's will nor, to my knowledge, is there is any record of his presence as an adult in Brunswick County. In addition, Burwell had a brother named George who lived in North Carolina and later in Georgia in the 1780's and 1790's, whereas George Brewer Jr., the proven son of George Brewer of Brunswick County, lived out his adult life in Brunswick County and died there in about 1760. Burwell also had a brother named William who was not William Brewer, the son of George of Brunswick, and he also had brothers named Osborn, John, and Nathan Brewer, none of whom were sons of George Brewer. All that said, the weight of available record and YDNA evidence does suggest that Burwell and George were members of an extended group of closely related Brewers whose forebears immigrated to Virginia from England in the colonial era. So, how does he fit into the equation?

As far as I am aware, Burwell Brewer first appeared in a public record in a 1768 Johnston County, North Carolina deed, in which he was described as a resident of Halifax County, North Carolina. As will be seen, he was closely associated at that time with men named William and Nathan Brewer, as well as

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[1] https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B8P8SDh4F1WuUzdKNWw2dnhyUFU/edit

with Paul Patrick, the reputed father of his wife Elizabeth. I begin with a discussion of events that unfolded several decades before Burwell first appeared in a public record, with record evidence involving the ancestry of Burwell's wife, Elizabeth Patrick Brewer, and connections between her ancestors and Brewer and other associated families in Virginia and North Carolina.

(2) THE PATRICK, MILLIKEN, JOYNER, and BREWER CONNECTIONS:

Agnes Patrick, Burwell's mother-in-law, was the daughter of James Milliken (or Milligan) and Elizabeth Joyner. Elizabeth was the daughter of Joseph Joyner of Isle of Wight County, Virginia.[2] The Joyners and a closely associated family, the McKinnie's (or McKenny's), owned land near men named Thomas Brewer (III) and William Brewer in Isle of Wight County. Thomas Brewer (III) probably was a direct descendant of John Brewer (I), a prominent early settler of the Virginia Colony. In 1740, John Joyner of Isle of Wight County, sold to Thomas Brewer (III) of Nansemond County land on Black Creek in Isle of Wight County that Bridgman Joyner, John Joyner's father, bought from Barnaby McKenny out of a royal patent granted to McKenny in 1714.[3] McKenny and the Joyners also owned land in the vicinity of William Brewer's land on the Blackwater River.

Agnes Milliken Patrick was the wife of Paul Patrick, whose family probably haled from Bristol Parish in Prince George County, Virginia. The vestry book of Bristol Parish recorded the birth of Lewis Patrick to Lewis and Sarah Patrick in 1724.[4] Well-informed Patrick researchers believe that Lewis and Sarah

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[2] Joseph Joyner (1687-1762) mentioned his daughter Elizabeth in his will, which was admitted to probate in Southampton County, Virginia in 1762. Southampton Co., VA, Will Book 1, 1749-1762, pp. 450-52; images online at The Brantley Family Association Southampton Project: http://www.brantleyassociation.com/southampton_project/southampton_project_list.htm

[3] Isle of Wight Deed Book 5: 525; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9P6-3WRM?i=582&cat=372417.

[4] Lewis and Sarah Patrick had another son, Littleberry, who was baptized in Bristol Parish in 1728. *The Vestry Book and Register of Bristol Parish, Virginia, 1720-1789* p 351; https://books.google.com/books?id=EDETAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA361&lpg=RA1-PA361&dq=%22Patrick%22+%2B+%22Bristol+Parish%22&source=bl&ots=hRO3EggHUB&sig=ACfU3U2TGYlkfAWELL8faM3rBso0ybELJg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjl

Patrick had five sons: Lewis, Luke, Littleberry, Paul, and John, all born between the early 1720's and about 1732, with Paul being born around 1730.[5] According to those sources, Lewis and Luke eventually moved to Orangeburg District, South Carolina, John moved to Warren County, North Carolina, after marrying a woman named "Wilmouth" in Albemarle Parish, Surry/Sussex, Virginia in 1761, and Littleberry has not been fully traced. All this seems right to me, at least based on family naming conventions. Paul Patrick seems to have named children for Luke and John, and Paul's son Alexander named a son Littleberry. In turn, Lewis Patrick of South Carolina had a son named Paul. To date, I have found no Virginia records connecting the Patricks with any of the Brewer families south of the James River. Interestingly, though, John Patrick and his wife Wilmouth appeared in late 18th Century tax records in Warren County, often in the same district with descendants of a man, discussed below, named John Brewer of Southampton County, Virginia, as well as members of the Paschal and Hammond families, who later were associated with Brewer families in the Savannah River region of Georgia and South Carolina.[6]

It appears that Paul was the only Patrick brother who moved to Edgecombe County, North Carolina, where he interacted closely with Barnaby McKinnie and James Milliken, Indian traders who apparently worked with other associates throughout the southeast.[7] There were a number of North Carolina transactions connecting the Millikens, McKinnies, Joyners, and ultimately the Patricks.

2M3A9rHpAhXaFjQIHTgSDtkQ6AEwA3oECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Patrick%22%20%2B%20%22Bristol%20Parish%22&f=false.

5 https://www.ancestry.com/community/ViewUserContent.aspx?uid=0093817e-0001-0000-0000-000000000000&type=story&page=7.

6 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4R-136B-R?i=162&cat=263584;
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4R-136Y-1?i=169&cat=263584;
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4R-13N2-Q?i=184&cat=263584

7 https://pioneersalongsoutherntrails.blogspot.com/2019/06/john-vann-trader-among-cherokee-section_23.html.

On August 5, 1723, Barnabe McKinnie and his wife Mary conveyed to Joseph Joyner 150 acres that had been conveyed by “deed of gift made by William Brown late deceased.... by his last will did give unto his daughter Martha....which is to say Martha Brown which land was laps[ed] before the aforesaid Brown’s death and is now come due to me by virtue of relapsed patent bearing date Nov. 22, 1723. and is now being exchanged by William Strickland, the husband of said Martha Brown with Joseph Joyner wee does for this reason .... bargain and confirm to Joseph Joyner... On SS Moratuck River, Part of a survey called 'Walnut Fork Gutt.' Wit: Isaac Ricks, William Murphrey."[8]

On March 3, 1728, James Millikin and Henry Gustin conveyed to Barnabe Mackinnie for "15 pounds * * * 150 acres, part of 640 acres patent to William Brown 1 April 1713. This 150 acres sold by Gideon Gibson and wife, Mary, to Millikin & Gustin. Commonly called Walnut Forte Survey: adj. Joseph Joyner, William Brown. wit: Thomas Craghill, William Dewitt (?)."[9] Relatedly, on March 5, 1728, James Millikin and Henry Gustin gave John McKinnie a "power of atty. to ack. deed of sale for 150 Acres on south side of Morrattuck River to Barnabe Mackinnie. Wit: Thomas Craghill, jurat, William Duett."[10]

On June 19, 1730, Joseph Joyner Jr. conveyed to James Milliken merchant "230 acres on SS Roanoke River where Joseph Joyner did live." By two deeds of grant (1) 5 Aug 1723, signed by Maj. Barnabe McKinnie for 150 acres of land; and (2) dated 25 October 1723, signed by John Brown and Mary Brown for 80 acres of land. Wit: John Green, Edmond Simmons, James Wilkeson, and Mary Simmons.[11]

These transactions all involved land on the south side of the Roanoke (then Morratock) River, at a location described as Walnut Fork Gutt. I haven't been able to find that feature on a modern map, but I suspect that it was near another tributary on the south side of the Roanoke River known as Quankey Creek, where

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[8] Bertie County Deed Book B: 8, August Court 1725.

[9] Bertie County Deed Book C: 91, May Court 1729. Robert Forster C/C.

[10] Bertie County Deed Book C: 91, May 13, 1729. Robert Forster C/C.

[11] Bertie County Deed Book C: 245, 11 Aug. 1730. Thomas Hansford D. C/C.

James Milliken acquired land in 1732, and where members of the McKinnie family also owned land around the same time.[12]

A man named Joseph Brewer was present in the same part of Edgecombe County, North Carolina in 1732, and later in neighboring (to the west) counties Granville and Warren, just south of Brunswick County, Virginia. In a 1732 deed, Thomas Mathews (Mathis or Mattis) conveyed 200 acres on the south side of the Morratock River to Joseph Brewer.[13] The deed stated that the land was south of Great Quankey Creek in Edgecombe County. Joseph was described as a resident of the "Northwest Parish of Edgecombe Precinct." The tract was bounded by land owned by Matthews, Peter Jones, and a tract formerly owned by Robert Wood. The witnesses were Joseph Simms, James Logan, and James Moore.

Joseph Brewer previously might have lived in Bristol Parish in Prince George County. A child of a Joseph and "Margarit" Brewer was born there in 1725.[14] As mentioned, Lewis Patrick, possibly a close relative of Paul Patrick, was a resident of the same parish, Bristol, around the same time,[15] so there is some reason to suspect that the Lewis Patrick and Joseph Brewer families might have been acquainted there. However, I have found no direct evidence of such a connection.

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[12] On October 15, 1732, William Sims conveyed to James Millikin land on the south side of Quankey Creek in Edgecombe County. Edgecombe County Deed Book 1:20.

[13] https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-8983-NG7C?i=57&cat=306915.

[14] According to the Bristol Parish vestry book, the child, Mary was born in 1725 and baptized in 1726. https://archive.org/stream/vestrybookandre01chamgoog/vestrybookandre01chamgoog_djvu.txt

[15] https://books.google.com.mm/books?id=izl2XCLszNUC&pg=PA368&lpg=PA368&dq=%22Bristol+Parish%22+%2B+%22vestry%22+%2B+%22Patrick%22&source=bl&ots=VzcKoyOD28&sig=ACfU3U3azC0fTZjpjK-QLMxZUZrFww4pvQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi6t_CtyeHnAhWRzDgGHU9VDesQ6AEwAXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Patrick&f=false

To continue chronologically, on October 28, 1736, John McKinnie conveyed to Barnaby McKinnie, his father, a tract on the south side of Morratock River "formerly granted to William Brown and by him lapsed ... due to my father and by him made over by deed of gift to me. Joining the mouth of Walnut Fort gut, James Millikin, Barnaby McKinnie Jar and the river." Wit: Benjamin McKinnie, Joseph [x] Lane.[16] James Milliken died in about 1737. Nathan Joyner was listed as one of his administrators. James's estate records can be found online in the North Carolina Archives.[17] The witness Joseph Lane -- the son of Joseph Lane Sr. of Isle of Wight County -- was the husband of Barnaby McKenney's daughter Patience.[18] He also was the grandfather of Joel Lane, who in the 1760's was associated with a man named William Brewer in Johnston County.[19] There is circumstantial evidence that James Milliken emigrated directly from Scotland to North Carolina in an estate record whereby he directed that money be paid to his mother in Scotland.[20]

As did the Joyners, Joseph Brewer interacted with the McKenney family. On August 11, 1747, Joseph Brewer, now a "planter" of Granville County, North Carolina (which included extensive territory west of Edgecombe County, including what later became Warren County), conveyed to John McKenney of Granville County, 200 acres on the south side of Quankey Creek, the plantation whereon the said McKenney now lives, adjoining Peter Jones, Thomas Mattis (Matthews), and Robert Wood. The tract was part of a grant of 344 acres to William Williams on May 17, 1730. The witnesses were William R[e]eves and John Carperter.[21]

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16 Edgecombe Precinct/County Deed Book 1: 167.

17 http://mars.archives.ncdcr.gov/BasicSearch.aspx.

18 Annie Noble Sims, "Three Early Landowners of the County of Isle of Wight, Virginia: Jeremiah Exum, Michael Mackquinney and Williams Pope, with Notes on Some of Their Descendants.," *William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. XXVII*, 1920; online archive, Google Books.

19 https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/lane-joel.

20 https://andersonnc.com/2013/06/22/2-andersons-in-a-petition-1732-edgecombe/.

21 Edgecombe Precinct/County Deed Book 3: 150; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9DD-69KV?i=83&cat=328729.

Burwell Brewer's reputed father-in-law, Paul Patrick, was related by marriage to the Joseph Joyner (about 1686 - about 1730) family. In the earliest record I have found for Paul, on May 19, 1752, Paul and his wife Agnes of Edgecombe County conveyed to John Joyner "for the love and respect we bear unto our natural brother" and for 5 shillings proclamation money, 220 acres on the south side of the Roanoke River, joining William Hurst and Benjamin Sherrod. Joseph Joyner formerly lived on the land and Colonel James Milliken last lived there. Joyner had granted the land to Milliken on June 19, 1730.[22] As noted, Agnes Patrick was the daughter of James Milliken, who was married to Elizabeth Joyner, one of Joseph Joyner's daughters.[23] A number of online family trees assert that John Joyner (about 1730-1802), was a younger son of Joseph Joyner and, thus, if accurate, that he was Agnes Patrick's uncle, not her brother.[24] Alternatively, it is possible that John Joyner was a half-brother of Agnes, perhaps from an earlier relationship of Elizabeth Joyner. In any event, John Joyner, like

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[22] Halifax County Deed Book 4: 256; Wit: John Pope, Fras. Byll. Haynes Reg. Edg. Co. May Ct. 1752. B. Wynns C. Ct.

[23] Halifax Co. DB 1: 228, dated 22 Nov 1737: The deposition of Major James Thompson of Edge. prect. the said Thompson sayeth that in Nov. 1731 he heard a dispute between Col James Millikin and Edward Simmons over a deed made to the said Millikin *by Joseph Joyner his father-in-law*. Sworn this 22 Nov 1737 before me Barnaby McKinnie. Reg. (place not given) Feb. Ct. 1737. Thomas Kearney D. C. Ct. Halifax Co. DB 1: 229, dated 22 Nov 1737: The deposition of Nathan Joyner and Ann his wife: the said Nathan sayeth that at the time James Millikin late of Edge. Prect., esquire *was married to Elizabeth Joyner, daughter of Joseph Joyner*, he heard a dispute over a deed to be made to John the eldest son of the said Elizabeth and thought the deed had been made and Ann Joyner wife of the said Nathan sayeth she was present at the same time and hear the same words. Sworn this 22 Nov 1737 before me Barnaby MacKinnie Reg. (place not given) Feb. Ct. 1737. T. Kearney C. C. Ct. https://andersonnc.com/john-rogers-notes/.

[24] See, e.g., https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/160163916/person/242092979881/facts. John Joyner appeared in the 1790 federal census for Surry County, North Carolina. Year: 1790; Census Place: Surry, North Carolina; Series: M637; Roll: 7; Page: 514; Image: 299; Family History Library Film: 0568147.

Paul Patrick and Burwell Brewer, was in Surry County, North Carolina by 1778, when he acquired land there on the south side of the Yadkin River.[25]

Understanding where Burwell Brewer fits in generationally is aided by estimating the age of his wife, Agnes. Agnes's father, James Milliken, probably was born in Scotland in 1697.[26] Elizabeth Joyner Milliken probably was born about 1710,[27] which probably places Agnes's birth in the late 1720's or early 1730's, making her about the same age as estimates for Paul Patrick. If those estimates are reasonably accurate, it is difficult to conceive that Elizabeth Patrick Brewer, the wife of Burwell, was born much before 1750. Thus, if the lore that Burwell was born around 1730 were accurate, he must have been a generation older than Elizabeth and about the same age as her parents. Not impossible, but unlikely for a man who first appeared in a public record in 1768.

Continuing with the chronological narrative, on February 22, 1753, Paul Patrick and Agnes his wife of Edgecombe County conveyed to William Hurst of same for 20 pounds current money of Virginia, 220 acres in the fork of Conocanarah Swamp as by patent to Joseph Joyner February 1, 1725 and by the said Joyner conveyed to James Milliken late of Edgecombe, merchant, October 18, 1733. The witnesses were William Kinchin Jr. and William Richmond.[28] On November 10, 1756, William Hurst conveyed the same land to William Richmond. The deed recounted that the land descended after the decease of James Milliken the elder to James Milliken the younger and after the decease of James the

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[25] Surry County, NC Will Book 3: 50; will dated 1802, describing land holdings and family relationships of John Joyner, including a son named Joseph. https://books.google.com/books?id=UxAmLimPdVsC&pg=PA113&lpg=PA113&dq=%22John+Joyner%22+%2B+%22Surry+County%22+%2B+%22North+Carolina%22&source=bl&ots=vz8v0Dtkmq&sig=ACfU3U2d5gOKfC69_DaE7JDDCokay1vFcg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwithaDv_YT1AhVCFjQIHSL0DEkQ6AF6BAgDEAM#v=onepage&q=%22John%20Joyner%22%20%2B%20%22Surry%20County%22%20%2B%20%22North%20Carolina%22&f=false.

[26] https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/26710214:60143?ssrc=pt&tid=173813722&pid=202250005917.

[27] https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/173813722/person/202250005918/facts.

[28] Halifax County Deed Book 4: 415; Reg. Edg. Co. Feb Ct. 1753 B. Wynns C. Ct.

younger came unto Paul Patrick by right of his wife Agnes and Anna Milliken her sister, who conveyed the land to William Hurst.[29]

On December 29, 1756, William Richmond and his wife Ann conveyed to Joseph Montfort, for 200 pounds, a tract on the south side of Conocanarah Swamp containing 250 acres, being one half the land commonly called the "old courthouse land," beginning at the mouth of Barney's Branch then up the meanders of the said branch along the line of the land which said Joseph Montford purchased of Simon Wade, to three red oaks, then south 60 west along the head line of said line across the said Barney's Branch to the dividing line between the said Wm. Richmond and Paul Patrick, then along the dividing line to Conocanary Swamp, then down the various courses of the said swamp to the beginning.[30]

In August 1754, Isaac Anderson conveyed to Paul Patrick 50 acres on the south side of Conoconarah Swamp, purchased from Thompson in 1735 by Anna Anderson, mother of Isaac Anderson.[31]

In 1759, Paul Patrick was named executor in the will of Peter Jones, who (as noted above) was a neighbor of Joseph Brewer when Joseph sold his land on Quankey Creek in 1747.[32]

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[29] Halifax County Deed Book 6: 113.

[30] Edgecombe County Deed Book 6:140, deed recorded Feb Ct 1757. The transaction included a detailed history of the title to the property:

"[W]hich said land was formerly sold by Dr. James Thompson and Mary, his wife, to (Colo James Millikin), late of Edge. Co, deceased who died intestate and thereby said land amongst other lands descended to the said (James Millikin) the younger and after his decease to Paul Patrick and Agness his wife and Ann Milliken, sister and coheirs, unto the said James Millikin the younger and was by deed date 19 Nov 1754 among other lands to Paul Patrick and Agness his wife and Wm. Richmond who intermarried with the said Ann Millikin and Ann his wife copartners in the lands aforesaid James unto (Wm Kinchell) Jr. of Edge. Co, Esq and afterwards by deed bearing date 9 Dec 1754 was conveyed by the said Wm. Kinchell to the said Wm Richmond, signed Wm. Richmond, Ann Richmond (mark), wit George Gibson, John Cotton (mark). Abstracted 4-30-06, NCA film C.047.40002, CTC."

[31] Edgecombe County Deed Book 3: 89; http://files.usgwarchives.net/nc/bertie/bios/anderson3.txt.

[32] Halifax County Will Book 1: 4; http://www.ncgenweb.us/halifax/wills/wills-halifax.htm.

Sometime (apparently) in the early 1760's, Paul Patrick acquired a 422-acre tract in Edgecombe County, then sold the land to William Ferguson. In 1765, Jane Ferguson, the widow of William Ferguson, and Nimrod Ferguson, executors of the will of William Ferguson of Halifax County conveyed to Charles Daniel 422 acres, 200 of which was on the north side of Beech Swamp. The land was patented to John Hardy in 1742/3; 200 acres of which were sold by Colonel Joseph Ligon to John Hardy in April 1748; 22 acres of which were conveyed by Jacob Whitehead to John Hardy on Bear Marsh, joining Elk Swamp. All 422 acres had been conveyed by John Hardy to Samuel Hardy in December 1759. Paul Patrick had conveyed the tract to William Ferguson, obviously sometime between 1759 and 1765.[33] This is important information, in that it places Paul Patrick owning land on Elk Swamp in the early 1760's, around the same time – as explained below -- that a William Brewer, who I believe was the father of Burwell Brewer, owned land there. It is also important that Paul apparently bought the land from a member of the Hardy family with whom the same William Brewer later dealt in Johnston County, North Carolina.

Sometime before 1763, the Patricks left Edgecombe/Halifax County, apparently moving to neighboring Granville (which later became Bute) County. In 1761, Paul witnessed a deed to Granville County property on Fox Swamp and Rocky Branch in a transaction between Henry Ivey and Green Hill.[34] In 1763, Hezekiah Massey conveyed to Paul Patrick for 60 pounds, 218 acres on John Rackley's line on both sides of Sycamore Creek, part of a grant to John Bishop for 637 acres in October 1753.[35] In December 1764. Paul Patrick and Agatha his wife, of Bute County, conveyed to Kedar Best of Nansemond County, Virginia, 200

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[33] Halifax County Deed Book 9: 280; http://pamiller.net/genealogy/docs/danieledgehalifnashwilson/index.htm.

[34] Deed Book E: 171 (23-24) Nov. 9, 1761 – Henry Ivey and wife Mary to Green Hill for 160 pds. (Hill of Northampton Co., N.C.) 440 acres in Granville Co., N.C. on Fox Swamp, 190 acres of which was granted to Ivey for 300 acres Apr. 20, 1745 and 250 acres granted to Samuel Lanier for 500 acres June 20, 1749 at Ross' corner in Ivey's line to Rocky Branch. Wts: Thomas Sherrod, Paul Patrick, Henry Hill.

[35] The witnesses were Samuel Eley and James Denby. 1763, June 18 -Abstracts of Granville Co Deeds, 1746-1765 by Zae Hargett Gwynn p. 519. https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/g/a/r/Sharan-D-Gard/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0501.html.

acres in Bute County "where he now lives & part of a patten(sic) to Semore Somerset" in 1753.[36] In 1766, John Rackley, planter and Mary Rackley conveyed to John Bird (Byrd) Joyner, both of Bute County for 25 pounds Virginia money, 130 acres in Bute County on the south side of Sycamore Swamp, adjoining Paul Patrick and Passon Rackley. The witnesses were William Hunt, James Hunt, Mills Rackley, Thomas Sherrod, and Richard Reese.[37] Paul Patrick lived in Bute County for several years. He was listed on the rolls of a Masonic Lodge there in 1766 and 1767,[38] he served as a jury foreman in 1769,[39] and he engaged in real estate transactions in 1770.[40]

In 1768 Paul Patrick sold 160 acres of land adjoining Rackley to Sampson Mounger.[41] Mounger was still active in Bute County in 1772, when he was ordered to view a road from the Otter Branch to Richland.[42] Significantly, the

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[36] Wit: WADINGTON ABBETT, PATEWILLS MILNER, FRANCIS GASCOIGNE. Receipt to KEDAR BEST, for full payment, same date, from PAUL PATRICK & AGATHA PATRICK. Wit: PATEWELLS MILNER, FRANCIS GASCOIGNE. Ack: by PAUL PATRICK, Bute April Court 1766, BEN McCULLOCH, C.C. Reg: 6 Nov.1766, WILLM. JOHNSON,P.R. Bute County Deed Book 1: 92.

[37] C.C. Reg: 18 November 1766, by William Johnson, P.R. Proved by Thomas Sherrod, Bute July Court 1766, Ben McCulloch.

[38] https://www.sciway3.net/clark/gill/SafetyCom.html.

[39] http://www.geocities.ws/qatballou_laura/records_bute_county_court_minutes.htm.

[40] http://www.ncgenweb.us/ncstate/historical/Bute/deeds/deed5-ct.htm.

[41] Bute (Warren) County Deed Book 3: 235; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L96S-QHVX?i=610&cat=397388.

Paul Patrick to Sampson Mounger, both of Bute County 53 pds: 6 sh: 8d. procl. money for 160 a. adj. Bishop, Denby, Rackley & Edwards. wit: Thos. Bell. Proved by Thomas Bell, esq., Bute February court 1771, Ben McCulloch, c.c. reg: 22 may 1771, by William Johnson, p.r. marginal notation: 14th. Augst. 1771 deld. to Thos. Bell, esqr.

[42] Brent Howard Holcomb, Bute County Court Minutes (1767-1779), p 236. In September 1772. SAMPSON MOUNGER conveyed to MOSES HARRIS, both of Bute Co. 90 Pds. Va. Money, ll5 A. in Bute County on SS Little Fishing Creek, up Williams Spring Branch & down Old House Branch, adj. WILLIAM BOBBITT & DANIEL

Mounger family was associated with Brewer families in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. Sampson's ancestor John Mounger moved to Virginia in about 1650 and owned land on the Blackwater River in Isle of Wight County by 1671.[43] In 1724, his descendant Robert Mounger acquired a 180-acre tract just to the west of land of Barnaby McKinnie, part of which was a tract on Black Creek that Thomas Brewer (III) acquired in 1740.[44] When Robert Mounger died in 1752, Benjamin Joyner witnessed his will.[45] Henry Mounger apparently was a grandson of Robert Mounger; Henry received land on Round Hill Swamp in Southampton County, Virginia under Robert's will, and Henry sold that land in 1768.[46] Sampson Mounger witnessed the deed, suggesting a close relationship between Henry and Sampson. Sampson was first married to Sarah Harris, the daughter of Daniel and Jane Jordan Harris.[47]

Henry Mounger received a grant to 786 acres of land near Rattlesnake Creek in Brunswick County, Virginia in 1770; that land adjoined land of William

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HARRIS. Wit. JESSE PERSON, CHARLES JAMES(?), NATH. HARRIS. Proved by NATHANIEL HARRIS, Bute February Court 1773, BEN McCULLOCH, C.C. Warren County DB 4: 85.

[43] https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Munger-556. Richard Gross sold land in Isle of Wight County to John and Mary Munger that the Mungers reconveyed to Gross in 1670. https://books.google.com/books?id=Z2AAvycdC94C&pg=PA561&lpg=PA561&dq=%22John+Munger%22+%2B+%22Blackwater%22&source=bl&ots=zpbsq-FwPq&sig=ACfU3U0TB_joMFH9rnOtmol_9ff5nRq18A&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjFgLD95aHoAhWHJTQIHVx-BVoQ6AEwAXoECAcQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22John%20Munger%22%20%2B%20%22Blackwater%22&f=false

[44] The attached map shows the Mounger and McKinnie lands. file:///Users/davidvbrewer/Documents/Andersons%20of%20Colonial%20N.%20Carolina:%20Image.pdf

[45] https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/102484946/person/140017710983/media/0d3fc4a1-e72c-4a2f-9534-9e9c00fda277?_phsrc=yEh3&_phstart=successSource

[46] Southampton County Deed Book 4:78; https://www.brantleyassociation.com/southampton_project/gallery/deed_bk_4/index.html.

[47] The Five Thomas Harrises of Isle of Wight County, Virginia, p 41.

Brewer, the son of George Brewer of Brunswick County.[48] Henry also purchased 200 acres in Brunswick County from Walton Harris. Henry and his wife Elizabeth sold both tracts to Adam Fleming of Surry County in 1773.[49] After a later stint in Anson County, North Carolina, Henry Mounger moved to Wilkes County, Georgia in 1783.[50] And, as discussed in detail below, Sampson remained closely associated with Brewers and Patricks in Georgia and the Mississippi Territory until his death in 1809.

So, who were these Brewers who were present on the fringe of the North Carolina frontier in the early days? Joseph seems to have been the earliest Brewer migrant, but, as discussed, others also were present. In the 1750's, a William Brewer appeared in the record in Halifax County, a successor to part of Edgecombe County. On June 13, 1759, Charles and Judith Saxon sold William Brewer 180 acres of land in Halifax County joining Little Branch, Elk Marsh, Bear Marsh, and "Little SW." (Samuel Saxon had conveyed the land to Charles Saxon on Nov 14, 1757). The witnesses were William Tillman, Jecos. Yancey, and Peter (x) Daniel. No recording date was given.[51] William Brewer did not own that land for long. In May 1763, he sold his 180-acre tract on Elk Marsh to Joseph Montfort.[52] (Montfort later engaged in a real estate transaction with William Brewer in Johnston County). The tract began at the mouth of Little Branch on the west side of Elk Swamp between Bear Marsh and Little Swamp. The deed was witnessed by John Walker and Thomas Canham.

I believe that William Brewer sold his Halifax County land as part of a move to Johnston County. On January 25, 1763, Nathaniel Grimes of Johnston County sold to William Brewer of Halifax County 100 acres on the west side of Richland Creek, adjoining Richard Kemp, being ¼ of the land granted to Richard

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48 *Royal Land Patents and Commonwealth Land Grants of Brunswick County*, Sasser, map 36.

49 Brunswick County Deed Book 11: 159.

50 https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Munger-556.

51 Halifax County Deed Book 7:55; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9DD-6XH5?i=528&cat=328729

52 Halifax County Deed Book 8: 282, 285. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99DD-6D15?i=152&cat=328729

Kemp, then to Nathaniel Grimes and wife Mary Grimes.[53] The witnesses to the deed were John Kemp, Reuben Ross, and Benjamin Hardy. A few months later, on November 6, 1763, Benjamin Hardy conveyed to William Brewer -- still described as a resident of Halifax County -- 50 acres of land beginning at a road leading from Richland Creek to the Falls of the Neuse River, with calls to the lands of Nathaniel Grimes and John Kemp, plus a second 50-acre tract, with calls to Grimes and Richland Creek, for a total of 100 acres.[54] In September 1764, Joseph Masset, labourer, conveyed to Benjamin Hardy, planter, both of Johnston County 25 acres in Bute County on the Neuse River "& on road that leads to the falls of News River, part of tract granted to James Standland by Thomas Chiles, Special Agent for Earl Granville. (Bute County was formed from Granville County in 1764; it bordered Johnston County on the north side). The witnesses to the Masset/Hardy deed were William Brewer and Silas Monk. Monk proved the deed in the Bute County court in February 1775, suggesting, consistent with the analysis that follows, that William Brewer might have left the area by 1775.[55]

Ben Hardy appears to have moved from Halifax County to Johnston County in the early 1760's, a few years before William Brewer made the same move. In 1760, Hardy obtained a land grant in Halifax County, adjoining "Yancy."[56] As noted, a witness to William Brewer's 1759 acquisition of land in Halifax County was "Jeconias" Yancy. There also is the matter of Hardy's 1767 marriage to Mary Alston, a member of the Halifax branch of that family.[57] In 1762, Benjamin and

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53 Johnston County Deed Book D 1: 37; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G983-NDTC?i=337&cat=332396

54 Johnston County Deed Book D 1: 151; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G983-NDFR?i=394&cat=332396.

55 Warren County DB 5: 173.

56 https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/60621/images/44173_351314-00121?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=48f184539f2ec8f29d14acf1d7b3e3ab&usePUB=true&_phsrc=qNz7&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.18584761.1291588591.1608868009-556319644.1608446935&pId=19633.

57 https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7836&h=528809&tid=&

Mary Hardy of Johnston County conveyed to Hannah Yancey, the widow and administrator of Jeconias Yancey, deceased, of Halifax County 1/2 half [sic] of a tract (no acreage noted) that had been sold by Joseph John Alston to William Alston in 1737 and at William Alston's death devised to his heirs, on both sides of Beaverdam Swamp, joining Thomas Kearney, Ben Hardy, and Mary Hardy.[58] Beaverdam Swamp is just south of Marsh Swamp in Halifax County. All this strongly suggests to me that Ben Hardy and William Brewer were acquainted, if not neighbors in Halifax County, and that the William Brewer who was present in Johnston County in 1763 was the same man who bought land in Halifax in 1759.

In January 1765, William Brewer (now of Johnston County) bought 100 acres on Richland Creek from Henry Kemp, with calls to Richard Kemp's line and Manual's Branch.[59] In March 1767, William Brewer acquired an additional 100-acre tract adjoining Ryan, with calls to William Brewer's line, Ryan Spring Branch, and Richland Creek, from Archibald Hamilton of Nansemond County, Virginia.[60] In June 1767, Thomas Houghton conveyed two tracts to William Brewer, one containing 100 acres on the north side of Richland Creek, with calls to Richard Kemp and Isaac Bledsoe; also a 175-acre tract on Richland Creek, with calls to James Benton, William Ryan, and Bledsoe.[61] In July 1767, Joseph Montfort of Halifax County North Carolina conveyed to William Brewer 150 acres on the Neuse River, with calls to Daniel Higdon's line and Allen's land.[62]

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pid=&queryId=c38f24ebcfa41368e2dc6eac566a7675&usePUB=true&_phsrc=tBj5&_phstart=successSource.

58 Halifax County Deed Book 8: 65. John Daniel was one of the witnesses.

59 Benjamin Hardy and John Kemp witnessed the deed. Johnston County Deed Book E 1:10; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L983-ND4C?i=457&cat=332396.

60 James Martin and Wm. Mackleroy witnessed the deed. Johnston County Deed Book E 1: 172; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G983-NDSR?i=539&cat=332396.

61 Ben Hardy, Ann Spikes, and Thomas Huse witnessed the deed. Johnston County Deed Book E 1: 253; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-8983-NDXW?i=580&cat=332396.

62

The land was part of a Granville grant to Montfort in 1762. The deed also included another lot with a grist mill that Montfort acquired from Charles Simms. Benjamin Hardy and Joel Lane were the witnesses. On October 21, 1767, John Mays sold William Brewer 200 acres near the falls of the Neuse River in Johnston County, adjoining Joel Lane.[63] In June 1769, William sold that tract to William Martin of Bute County.[64] On November 28, 1767, William Brewer of Johnston County sold Benjamin Hardy 100 acres on Richland Creek, adjoining Kemp and Isaac Bledsoe (the 100-acre tract that William acquired from Houghton); also 225 acres adjoining William Ryan, William Brewer, Richland Creek, Samuel Benton, a large branch, and "Bledsoe," (consisting of the 175 acres William acquired from Houghton and another 50 acres that he apparently acquired from Houghton).[65] In February 1768, William Brewer transferred his interest in an unidentified note to Philip Jones; witnesses were Thomas Crawford and Phil Pritchard.[66]

In July 1768, Burwell Brewer appeared for the first time in any public record that I have found. In consideration of 110 pounds proclamation money, Joel Lane of Halifax County conveyed to "Burrell" Brewer of Halifax County 325 acres on both sides of the Falls of the Neuse River (patented to Daniel Higdon on

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Johnston County Deed Book E 1: 249; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L983-N8L5?i=578&cat=332396.

63

Johnston County Deed Book E 1: 248; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L983-N8K6?i=577&cat=332396. Benjamin Hardy, Jepthah Terrell, and James Mays witnessed the deed.

64

Johnston County Deed Book Transcript 1: 188; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G98Y-VL7?i=401&cat=332396. The deed was witnessed by John Bohannon, Charles Simms, James Mayes, Jacob Bledsoe, and James Terrell. What might be a duplicate entry for this transaction is recorded at Johnston County Deed Book Transcript 3: 375; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-9987-GJB5?i=720&cat=332396.

65

Johnston County Deed Book Transcript 1:249; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-998Y-VX4?i=433&cat=332396. The deed was witnessed by Francis Wilks and William Ward.

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Johnston County Deed Book E 1: 413; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-9987-G2DK?i=232&cat=332396.

Sept. 17, 1744), adjoining John Higdon.[67] On November 20, 1769, Burwell Brewer of Halifax County sold (presumably the same) 325 acres “on the back side of the falls of Nuce River" to William Brewer of Johnston County for an identical 110 pounds Proclamation Money.[68] One of the witnesses to that deed was Nathan Brewer; the others were Charles Simms and Richard Reese (probably the man who previously witnessed a Bute County deed for Paul Patrick). As will be seen, the Reese family previously had been associated with other Brewers in Virginia and North Carolina.

In their next transaction, the roles of Burwell and William were reversed. On May 21, 1770, William Brewer sold to Burwell Brewer, now of Johnston County, 390 acres at the Falls of Neuse River, adjoining John Kemp, Ryan, Grimes, a road, Joseph Jones, Suggs, Richland Creek, the old Richard Kemp line, and John Kemp’s Spring Branch.[69] One of the witnesses was Burwell's father-in-law Paul Patrick. In the immediately preceding recording of a deed dated March 1770, Paul Patrick acquired 225 acres from Benjamin Hardy, apparently the same tract that William Brewer sold to Hardy in 1767.[70] Burwell Brewer and John High (Jr.) witnessed the deed. As will be seen, in 1742 William Brewer bought land in Brunswick County from John High, Sr., the father of the Johnston County man.

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67 Johnston County Deed Book E 1: 381; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-8983-ND4J?i=643&cat=332396. Witnesses were John Kinchen and David Stokes.

68 Johnston County Deed Book Transcript 1: 255; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L98Y-VX2?i=436&cat=332396; see also Tr. 3: 467; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-9987-GJ69?i=770&cat=332396.

69 Johnston County Deed Book Transcript 1: 208; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G98Y-VXN?cat=332396. Again, this transaction appears to be duplicated at Johnston County Deed Book Transcript 3: 405; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-9987-GJPL?i=735&cat=332396.

70 Johnston County Deed Book Tr 1: 208; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-898Y-VK4?i=411&cat=332396.

John High (Jr.) (1718-1777) first bought land (330 acres) in Johnston County (also in part in Bute County) in 1764.[71] The seller was James Wilson, and the instrument described John as a resident of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, located just to the north of Brunswick County (where John High Sr. had settled in 1731). In 1748, John Jr. had patented 36 acres of land on the Licking Place Branch on the north side of the Nottoway River in Virginia, adjoining his father's land.[72] John Jr.'s North Carolina land was located on Richland Creek, with calls to Mobley's line and to Samuel Benton's line. Two years later, in 1766, John High Jr. purchased additional land (260 acres) on the branches of Richland Creek, this time all in Johnston County.[73] Edward Mobley was the seller, and John again was described as a resident of Dinwiddie County. The deed calls were to lines of Samuel Benton and James McNatt, "Pelford Branch," and John "Nasell's" corner. As these purchases show, once again we find a member of the High family owning land in the same neighborhood where William Brewer (MBP)) owned land (Sam Benton was a neighbor of both) and associated with each other in legal records; that is, they had similar migration patterns and ongoing business interactions, both signs of a possible family relationship.

In addition to the relationship between William (MBP) and the High family, it is possible that an acquaintance between William Brewer and Paul Patrick holds a key to understanding the ancestry of Burwell Brewer. Because we have no record of Burwell before 1768, we don't know where he first met Elizabeth Patrick. Although Paul Patrick had numerous interactions with mutual associates throughout the 1750's and 1760's, I have found no record evidence of direct interactions between Paul and Brewer families until Paul bought land in Johnston County in 1770. However, it seems plausible that Paul and William Brewer were

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71 Johnston County Deed Book Trs 1: 119. The witnesses were Daniel Jackson and Thomas Jackson.

72 Virginia Patent Book 26: 438; *see also* Grace Lawrence, *High Family Notes*; p 14 of 1788; https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/299761-high-family-notes-descendants-of-thomas-high-surry-county-virginia-12-plus-generations?viewer=1&offset=0#page=14&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=%22Susannah%20High%22. The Highs' neighbors included Gabriel Harrison, Richard Walls, and members of the Westmoreland family.

73 Johnston County Deed Book E 1: 64. The witnesses included Daniel Jackson, Samuel High, James Wilson, and John "Hale."

neighbors in the Elk Swamp area of Halifax County in the early 1760's and that Burwell and Elizabeth Patrick met there. Regardless, based on the transactions between them and their counties of residence, it is reasonable to infer that Burwell Brewer was a close relative of William Brewer of Halifax/Johnston County. So, who was that man?

(3) WILLIAM BREWER OF MARTIN'S BRANDON PARISH: BURWELL'S FATHER?

In 1742, a man described as William Brewer of Martins Brandon Parish in Prince George County, Virginia, (William (MBP)) acquired land in Brunswick County, Virginia:

"On 4 November 1742 at Brunswick Co., Virginia, John High of Parish of Bath, Prince George County, to William Brewer, of Martins Brandon Parish, Prince George County, for £15, 470 acres (granted to John High by patent 28 Sept. 1728) on south side Sturgeon Run in Brunswick Co.... Beginning at William Gents corner, to Charles Kings Line, to Henry Kings line, to Sturgeon Run, to Beginning. Witnesses: George Tillman, Roger Tillman, Mary, wife of John High relinquishes her dower right."[74]

William Brewer sold half of that land soon thereafter:

"On 2 February 1743/44 at Brunswick Co., Virginia, Deed: William Brewer of one part to Henry Williams of the other part, for £12, 235 acres in Brunswick Co., beginning on south side Sturgeon Creek, up creek to back line to

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Brunswick County Deed Book 2: 210. Recorded 6 Jan 1742/43. John (1686-1742) and Mary High resided in Bristol Parish in Prince George County at least from 1721 to 1731, when the births of their children were recorded in the vestry record there. https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/85802733/person/36528076039/media/0a2e1cdb-9dad-424e-921c-811c84083b3f?_phsrc=zll1&_phstart=successSource. In 1731, John acquired a grant to 300 acres on the Licking Place Branch of the Nottoway River in what was then Prince George County. Original data: Foley, Louise Pledge Heath. Early Virginia Families Along the James River: Their Deep and Tangled Branches. Volume II (Charles City County-Prince George County, Virginia). Baltimore, MD, USA: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2002.

beginning. Witnesses: Lewis Parham, John Jones. Susanna, the wife of William, relinquished her Right of Dower."[75]

I'll digress here, because we learn important information from the two deeds above. First, in the new style, the date of the second deed was February 2, 1744.[76] Thus, William Brewer sold half of his Sturgeon Run land 16 months after he acquired it. Second, William received 12 pounds for the sale of half of the land, essentially meaning that he had invested only a net of three pounds to acquire and retain the other half. Not a bad investment. Third, the witnesses to the High/William Brewer (MBP) deed were members of the same Tillman family that soon after was associated with William in Halifax County, North Carolina and, as shown below, was closely associated with men named Nicholas Brewer in Martin's Brandon Parish a generation earlier. Finally, we learn that, by 1744, William (MBP) was married to a woman named Susannah, which takes us to the deeper story of John High.

John High (1782?-1742?) was described in the 1742 deed as being from the Province of Bath in Prince George County, which corresponds to modern Dinwiddie County, just north of Brunswick County. In addition to the land that he sold to William. (MBP), John owned land at Licking Place Branch of Buckskin Creek on the north side of the Nottoway River, where he apparently operated a ferry.[77] At around the same time that John acquired his patent in 1728, George Brewer acquired a patent on Stony Creek, near the Rocky Run, a few miles northeast of the Nottoway. His patent was opposite the land of John Winningham, [78] who was the husband of Mary Malone,[79] the daughter of Daniel and Mary Busby

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[75] Brunswick County Deed Book 2: 395. Recorded 2 Feb 1743/44.

[76] Until 1751, in England and her colonies dates before March 25 in a given calendar year were deemed to have been in the previous year. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Style_and_New_Style_dates. Thus, in the 1740's, the date February 2, 1744 would have been deemed to transpire in 1743.

[77] "[A] table of waterways in Dinwiddie County 222 shows Great Branch as an alternate name for the Great Licking Place Branch of Buckskin Creek. This is also due south of the Dinwiddie Courthouse, and drains into the Nottoway River." https://docplayer.net/209217764-The-kidds-of-amelia-dinwiddie-nottoway-counties-virginia-march-2021.html

[78] Virginia Patent Book 13: 343-44; http://image.lva.virginia.gov/LONN/LO-1/012/012_0460.tif.

[79] https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/74050414/mary-winningham.

Malone. Mary Busby was the daughter of Thomas Busby and the sister of Elizabeth Busby, the possible wife of a man named Nicholas Brewer Jr, who I discuss in greater detail below. If, as I suspect, George Brewer was the son of Nicholas Brewer Sr., Mary Malone Sr. was the sister of his sister-in-law. In 1732, Theophilus Field, who later entered into a land exchange with William Brewer (MBP), also patented land on Stony Creek.[80]

Early in life, between at least 1699 and 1703, John, the son of Thomas High (1647-1687) (who participated in Bacon's Rebellion), lived in the household of his future father-in-law, John Clements, in Southwark Parish in Surry County, on the south side of the James River. The Highs and Clements lived on Crouch's (Tappahannock) Creek, just east of Gray's Creek in Southwark Parish, near the Ironmonger, Alsabrook, Hux, Mason, Marriott, and Petway families.[81] John High was the ward of Clements as a youth; in 1697, the Surry court ordered Clements to teach High to read and write or show cause to the court why he had not done so.[82] Appearing in the same area as Clements and High during that period were people whose descendants were associated with several Brewer families over the next 50 to 100 years, including, as pertinent to the extended Burwell Brewer line, Thomas Lane, James Jones, William Cockerham, Owen Myrick, Samuel Cooke, William Cocke (Cooke), and William Lyle. In addition, appearing in the same vicinity throughout that period was a man named John Brewer, who is discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this paper. Although John Brewer did not appear in now existing Surry County records after 1712, he might have moved to neighboring Prince George County after then, where a John Brewer appeared on Tanner's Run in the vicinity of the Blackwater River in records between 1718 and 1721.

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80 Virginia Patent Book 14: 397 (1732).

81 Grace Lawrence, *High Family Notes*, p 13 of 788; https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/299761-high-family-notes-descendants-of-thomas-high-surry-county-virginia-12-plus-generations?viewer=1&offset=0#page=13&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=%22Susannah%20High%22.

82 WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY HISTORICAL MAGAZINE VOL. V. APRIL, 1897 NO. 4., *EDUCATION IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA*, p 222; http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/schools/wmmary/quarterly/ed-orphans.txt.

I can't prove that John High was closely associated with John Brewer in Southwark Parish, and I will also caution that there is evidence that descendants of John Brewer of Surry, through a possible son named Thomas Brewer, have a distantly related but different YDNA profile than descendants of the extended Burwell Brewer line. That said, the above Surry County tax records show that John Brewer and John High probably knew each other as early as the turn of the 17th Century.

By the 1720's, John High and his wife Mary (Alsabrooke) lived in Bristol Parish in Prince George County; Bristol Parish included land to the south and east of Martin's Brandon Parish. Several children of John and Mary High: Joseph (1721), David (1725), Susannah (1727), Elizabeth (1729), and Thomas (1731), all appeared in the birth registry for Bristol Parish. Their oldest son John Jr. (1718-1777), did not appear in that register. As noted in the 1742 deed to William Brewer, John and Mary acquired their land on Sturgeon's Run in Brunswick County in 1728, and they acquired their land on Licking Place Branch of the Nottoway River in 1731.

Nearing the end of his life, in 1742 John High sold his Sturgeon's Run land to William Brewer at what appears to have been a discount to value. As noted, by 1744, William Brewer was married to a woman named Susannah. At that time, John and Mary High's daughter Susannah would have been almost seventeen years old. I will emphasize that I have no direct proof that William Brewer was married to a very young Susannah High in the 1742-1744 time frame, but as we have seen and will see, William (MBP) continued to be associated with John High's family for the next several decades in Brunswick County, Virginia and Johnston County, North Carolina. So, when added to some other collateral connections that I will discuss later, I suspect that the wife of William (MBP) was Susannah High, which would suggest that William also was relatively young in 1742, perhaps in his early 20's. If I'm right, this makes it more likely that both William and Susannah might have lived into the late 1790's, even the early 1800's. But, let's hold that thought for now to continue the chronological narrative for William Brewer (MBP).

William (MBP) sold the rest of the Sturgeon Run land in 1750, when he was described as a resident of Brunswick County:

"In a deed recorded 26 Jun 1750, William Brewer of Brunswick County, Planter, sold to Theophilus Field of Prince George County, Merchant, for £15, 235 acres in Brunswick Co., beginning on the south side of Sturgeon Creek or Run to a line that was once Charles King's then David King's, but now the said Theophilus

Field's, to line that divided land between William Brewer and Henry Williams to Beginning. William ("+") Brewer, his mark. Witnesses: Robert Jones, Jr., Henry Fitz, Thos. Collier."[83]

This was essentially a trade of land that re-located William (MBP) and Susannah to the Pigeon Roost Creek area of southern Brunswick County:

"On 23 June 1750 Theophilus Field of Prince George County, Merchant, to William Brewer of Brunswick County, Planter, for £15, 292 acres in Brunswick Co. on Pidgeon Roost Creek (patent Aug. 20, 1748 to Theophilus Field). Witnesses: James Rigsbye, Robt. Stobo, William Miller, James Stark."[84]

In 1759, William Brewer (MBP) and his wife Susannah sold the 292-acre parcel on Pigeon Roost Creek to Samuel White of Amelia County, Virginia for £260. (If the price was accurately reported, that is a significant difference from the stated purchase price).[85]

On August 15, 1760, William Brewer (probably MBP) received a patent for an additional 300 acres on the branches of Pigeon Roost Creek.[86] That land was on the North Carolina border, probably adjoining Bute, later Warren County.[87] In 1765, William, now described as a resident of Johnston County, North Carolina, conveyed most of the patented Pigeon Roost Creek land:

"I William Brewer of Johnson (*sic*) County in the Province of North Carolina for Divers Good Causes and Considerations but more Especially for £100 paid by William Shell of Brunswick Co., Virginia, part of 300 acres granted by patent to the aforesaid Brewer Aug. 15, 1760, in Brunswick containing 203 acres beginning near the Middle Run of the Pigeon Roost Creek to the County line to

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83 Brunswick County Deed Book 4: 100.

84 Brunswick County Deed Book 4: 83.

85 Brunswick County Deed Book 6: 388.

86 "18th Century Land Patents" from the Virginia State Library, *Index to Virginia Land Patents*. Richmond, Va.: 3x5 card file.

87 William Shell was in this area by 1765, when Warren County was known as Bute County, and in ensuing years he acquired land on both sides of the state line.

Pigeon Roost Creek to William Whites line to Samuel Whites line to Beginning. Signed William "+" Brewer. Wit.: William Huff, Mark High, Frederick Cook."[88]

Two things stand out about this transaction. The first is the reference to Samuel White, the purchaser of William Brewer's first tract on Pigeon Roost in 1759. This suggests that the land William patented in 1760 adjoined the land that he sold to White in 1759. Second, is the name of the witness Mark High (1742-1803), a son of John High, Jr.,[89] Susannah High's oldest brother, and therefore the grandson of the John High from whom William (MBP) purchased land on Sturgeon's Run in 1742. Now we have moved forward 18 years in time, and William (MBP) remains associated with the family of John High. Let's discuss Mark High for a moment.

Mark High moved to Johnston (later Wake County) North Carolina, where he appeared in the 1790 federal census. Years earlier, Mark settled near the Falls of the Neuse River in Johnston County, where members of the Samuel Holding family lived. Samuel Holding Sr., and several of his sons appeared on the same census page as Mark High in the 1790 census. In 1821, Mark High Jr. married a Nancy Holding. To close the loop, as will be discussed in detail below, a William Brewer (born about 1750) whom I strongly suspect was the son of William (MBP), was present in Clarke County, Georgia in 1805, when he stated in a recorded

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[88] Brunswick County Deed Book 8: 173. Recorded July 22, 1765. Samuel White was the father of William White:

"87-(144) Samuel White of Brunswick Co to his son William White of same. 22 Jun 1765. Deed of gift. 146 acres where he now lives, joining William Shell, Pidgeon Roost Creek. Wit: Allen Love, William Price, John Williams. Proved 24 Jun 1765. N. Edwards Jr. DCC."

Samuel White died before March 25, 1771, naming sons John, George, and William, and a daughter Sarah Mitchell in his Brunswick County will.

http://www.bmgen.com/document/scans/Will_VA_Brunswick_Vol_2_Books_4-5_1761-1780_Scans.pdf
http://www.bmgen.com/document/pdf/Deed_VA_Brunswick_Abs_Books_Vol_4_1765-1770.pdf.

[89] John High Jr. identified Mark as his son in a 1777 will that was probated in Johnston County.
https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/73086848/person/46273914713/media/1a9b27ad-cee5-44b7-ae83-b03b13cd575d

document that his late wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Samuel Holding. But, again, we are getting a bit ahead of the story.

I believe that William Brewer (MBP) probably was William Brewer of Johnston County, North Carolina when he sold the Pigeon Roost Creek land to William Shell in July 1765. Moreover, I believe that the same man was described as a resident of Halifax County, North Carolina in 1763. Here's my reasoning.

The main, middle and upper runs of Pigeon Roost Creek rise in Brunswick County and cross the state line into Warren County, North Carolina. The latter two (known today as Songbird and Mill Creeks) flow into the main run, which empties into the Roanoke River. An early map of North Carolina, called the Moseley map, shows how the area appeared in the 1730's. I've attached a link to that map here.[90] As you can see, the Roanoke River provided a natural route of travel directly from the area where William (MBP) owned land on Pigeon Roost Creek in Brunswick County toward the southeast, to what were then Bertie and Edgecombe Precincts, with the area south of the Roanoke River at "Quankey" Creek later becoming Halifax County. Allowing for the meandering of waterways, the distance would have been only between 30 and 40 miles.

A William Brewer held land in Halifax County as early as 1756. That land was in the same area as the land of a man named Thomas Brewer. On May 15, 1756, John Earl Granville conveyed to Alexander McCulloch, Esquire, of Edgecombe County, for three shillings, a tract beginning at Thomas Brewer's corner hickory on the north side of Jenoto Branch, then up the said branch first north 56 poles then north 25 east 60 poles then north 10 east 50 poles to a red oak in *William Brewer's* line then along the line east 154 poles to the corner red oak then north 60 poles to a red oak in the said line then east 240 poles to a red oak then south 214 poles to a pine in Lodrick Alford's line then to the first station, containing 488 acres. Signed Granville; wit Jno Haywood (proved), (Richd Vigers). Chain carriers for the survey were Joseph Edmondson and *Thomas Brewer*.[91]

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90 https://digital.lib.ecu.edu/1028#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=0&xywh=4138%2C310%2C999%2C1026.

91 Edgecombe County (Halifax) Deed Book 6: 50. (Recorded August Ct 1756, Abstracted 4-22-06, NCA film C.047.40002, CTC); see also Patent Book 11 p. 229, Margaret M. Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina 1748-1763*; Abstracts of Land Grants Volume One (Weldon, NC: The Roanoke News Company, 1998) [NC125].

Because of his proximity to this Thomas Brewer, whose descendants have a different YDNA signature from the probable descendants of William MBP, I am skeptical whether the William Brewer with land on Jenoto Branch was William MBP. However, I strongly suspect that William (MBP) was the purchaser in the 1759 Halifax County land transaction described earlier. The Tillman and Daniel surnames provide clues as to the identity of the grantee. On July 28, 1760, Peter Daniel of *Halifax County*, North Carolina, conveyed to Robert Gee, Jr., for 20 pounds, 150 acres of land in Brunswick County adjoining lands of Brewer and King (who owned land on Sturgeon Run), which was granted to Peter Daniel on August 10, 1759. The witnesses were John Tillman, William Smith, and William Browder. Peter Daniel acknowledged the deed on July 28, 1760.[92] That land probably was located in northern Brunswick County, near the land that William (MBP) first acquired in 1742. (William Smith was a close neighbor of William (MBP) on Sturgeon Run). Peter Daniel had acquired land in that area in about 1745.[93]

Roger Tillman, a relative of William Tillman, was a neighbor of William Brewer on Pigeon Roost Creek in Brunswick County. As will be discussed below, a generation earlier, Robert Tillman, a relative of the Brunswick County Tillmans, was an associate with men named Nicholas Brewer in Prince George County. In 1744, William Tillman, William Brewer and John King witnessed a Brunswick County deed from George Tillman to John Avery.[94] In 1755, "John Wall, 4090 [4019?] acs. Brunswick Co. on the Brs. of the Poplar & *Pigeon Roost Creeks* & on the County line [West] adj. *Roger Tillman*, Walker, White, William Moseley & *William Brewer*; 10 Sep 1755. £20. * * * Land Patent Book 31, Magazine of Virginia Genealogy, Vol. 31, No. 3, Aug 1993, p. 245."

What is more, Charles King and the Tillmans were neighbors of a "Brewer" in Brunswick County. A deed was made on March 18, 1750 between Charles King of St. Andrews Parish, Brunswick County, and John Browder Jr. of Bristol Parish, Prince George County, for £30, 200 acres on both sides of the Main Road near the Smoak Ordinary, which land was granted to Charles King by a patent dated June 1, 1750 which "joynes Brewer's Land." The witnesses were Roger Tillman, George Tillman (his mark), and Lewis Parham.[95] The "Smokey

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92 Brunswick County Virginia Deed Book 6: 548.

93 *See* Ray Sasser, Map 22.

94 Brunswick County Deed Book 2: 515.

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Ordinary" line was in the vicinity of the Lands owned by Peter Daniel and Robert Gee in northern Brunswick County, near the lands of William (MBP) and later Sackville, the son of Peter Brewer.[96]

As can be seen in the following grant map prepared by Ray Sasser,[97] Charles King owned land to the south of the land that William Brewer acquired from
John High in 1742 (and that High had acquired in 1728). Witnesses George and Roger Tillman owned land just to the east, and Peter Daniel's land was just southwest of George Tillman's land.

In sum, I am satisfied that William (MBP), William Brewer of Halifax County, and William Brewer of Johnston County, the man who was a close associate of Burwell Brewer, were the same person.[98] William (MBP) seems to

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Brunswick County Deed Book 5: 57-59. In another transaction naming Peter Daniel and a Browder:

In 1759, an indenture was made between Randle Daniel and William House, for 50 pounds, conveying 538 acres, adjoining lands of Peter Daniel, Crablouse Creek, Francis Lett, and Kimble. Wit.: William Browder, Joseph Cannon, and Hugh Edwards (his mark). Acknowledged in Court on March 24, 1760, by Randle Daniel. [Brunswick County Deed Book 6: 439.]

Peter Daniel owned land near the Tillmans in Brunswick County as early as 1746. Indenture made 8 December 1746 between Peter Daniel of St. Andrews Parish, Brunswick County, and Isaac Howze of same, £6 10 Shillings, 532a, near Crablouse Run, Beginning at a pine where Howzes now line touch mine North twenty six degrees East four hundred poles to Howzes old line Which Includes by the surveyors account two hundred sixty acres. Signed Peter Daniel (bhm). Witnesses: Lewis Parham, Roger Tillman, Richard Lanier. Court February 5, 1746, indenture acknowledged by Peter Daniel. Deed Book 3: 257.

[96] *See* Ray Sasser, Map 22.

[97] *Royal Land Patents and Commonwealth Land Grants of Brunswick County, Virginia*, Edited and Mapped by Ray R. Sasser, Emporia, Virginia (2009) (margin notes by Diane Brewer Daniel.

[98] I suppose it is possible that William of Halifax/Johnston was the son of William (MBP), but, as will be seen, William (MBP's) probable son William lived into the 19th Century, perhaps until about 1818, and I suspect that he probably wasn't old enough to have acquired 300 acres of land in Brunswick County in 1760.

have been a generation older than Burwell, and for a number of reasons, I suspect that they were father and son. So, what can we tell about the lineage of William (MBP) from the contemporaneous record and genetic evidence? As will be seen, several record possibilities exist, but some can be ruled out based on YDNA tests.

First, William Brewer (MBP) was not the only Brewer who held land in the Sturgeon Run area of Brunswick County in the middle-1700s. In 1743, James Butler of Bristol Parish in Prince George County sold 200 acres on the north side of Simon's Branch in Brunswick County to James Brewer of St. Paul Parish in Hanover County, Virginia. Roger Tillman, Thomas Addison, and George Tillman witnessed the deed.[99] Brewer researcher Diane Daniel has shown the location of the James Brewer tract on the map above. It was positioned several tracts to the east of William Brewer's land on Sturgeon Run. Notably, the two tracts were acquired by the Brewer grantees only a year apart.

James Brewer of Hanover County (1704-1759) was part of the "Sackfield" Brewer line. He is reputed to have been a son of Sackfield Brewer II, (the son of Edmond Brewer and grandson of Sackfield Brewer I), who was born about 1681 in James City County, and Eleanor Barrett Brewer, born about 1685 in James City County.[100] The will of Sackfield II was probated in Charles City County in 1737.[101] It is generally believed that James Brewer had a son named Edmond Brewer, born about 1737. James Brewer's estate was administered in Louisa County, Virginia (adjoining Hanover County to the west) in 1759. Edmond Brewer was a co-administrator of the estate, along with Sackville Brewer. I have found no record evidence that James Brewer actually lived in Brunswick County, nor have I found any record evidence that he interacted with William Brewer while he owned

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[99] Brunswick County Deed Book 2: 348; Marvin T. Broyhill III, Brewer Families of Colonial Virginia 1626-1776, Volume 2, page 12, and Volume 3, page 28.

[100] In 1725, Sackfield Brewer of Charles City County conveyed to William Atkinson 124 acres on the head of James Duke's Mill Creek, "bounded by the creek that divides said Brewer and his son James Brewer's land * * * being part of a tract given said Sackfield Brewer by his father Barrett[.]" Benjamin Weisiger, *Charles City County, Virginia Wills & Deeds 1725-1731* p. 33. This document appears to confirm that James Brewer was the son of Sackfield, although it creates a complication by appearing to identify Sackfield's father as "Barrett." I suspect that Barrett was the last name of Sackfield's maternal grandfather. Eleanor Barrett Brewer, Sackfield's wife, released her dower interest in the land in the same deed.

[101] Deaths and Burials in Charles City County, Virginia, Charles City County Historical Society.

land there. However, as explained below, Edmond Brewer and his probable close relative Barrett Brewer lived in the same general area as Burwell Brewer and his extended family in Wilkes and Oglethorpe Counties in the late 1700's and early 1800's.

There is further circumstantial record evidence of a possible connection between William Brewer (MBP) and the Sackfield Brewer line. Peter Brewer (1699?-1740), a reputed son of Edmond Brewer, the son of Sackfield Brewer I, lived and died in Brunswick County. Although they probably were close in age, Peter apparently was the uncle of James Brewer of Hanover County. Peter Brewer was married to Lettice Lanier, probably a daughter of Nicholas Lanier, who lived in the same area of northern Brunswick County as Peter.[102] Nicholas Lanier might have been the brother of Sarah Lanier, the wife of George Brewer. Peter Brewer was a constable in Brunswick County, working under Sheriff William Maclin, whose wife Katherine was a reputed sister of Peter's father and therefore his aunt.

In 1737, Lawrence Brown conveyed to Peter Brewer, then of Prince George County, 200 acres in a deed that called only to physical monuments, including the "river."[103] The precise location of Peter's land has not been pinpointed, but he had interactions with Charles King and the Tillmans, so I suspect it was in the area of Sturgeon's Run, south of the Nottoway River. In a 1740 survey order, the Executive Council of Virginia authorized a survey of 1,000 acres for Peter, with references to two prior surveys and the head of Three Creeks, which appears on the preceding map to the south of the land of Peter Daniel.[104]

Peter Brewer died in about 1740, leaving sons Edmond (1720?-1747), James (1733-1819, Wilkes County, Georgia), Silvanus (before 1737-1788), and Sackville (1732-1813, Orange County North Carolina). Sackville was apprenticed to William Tillman in 1746 to learn the blacksmith trade. Sackville apparently was living in Brunswick County as late as the 1760's, when he (creatively mistranscribed as "Sawpeald" Brewer), along with members of the Gee family,

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102 Varner, p 129.

103 Brunswick County Deed Book 1: 362.

104 http://www.ancestraltrackers.net/va/resources/executive-journals-council-colonial-virginia-v5.pdf.

witnessed a deed to land adjoining that of William Browder.[105] In 1762, William Lanier acquired land in Brunswick County that adjoined lands of Sackfield Brewer, Nicholas Lanier, and William Browder.[106] As shown in the map above, which identifies the lands of Nicholas Lanier and Robert Gee, Sackville's lands undoubtedly would have been near the land formerly owned by William MBP.

Sackville acquired land on the "Watery Branch" of Cain Creek in Orange County, North Carolina in 1760, while he still owned land in Brunswick County.[107] In 1778, he was shown as an adjoining owner in an Orange County land entry.[108] Sackville held large land holdings in Orange County, where he was shown in a 1790 tax list with 834 acres.[109]

James Brewer's birth was recorded in 1733 in the Bristol Parish, Prince George County vestry book.[110] James eventually moved to Wilkes County,

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105 Indenture made the 24th day of October, 1761, between Isham Luicy and John Gordon, for 50 pounds, conveying 200 acres adjoining lands of John Burrows and William Bowder. The witnesses were Robert Gee, Robert Gee, Jr., and "Sawpeald" Brewer. Brunswick County Deed Book 7: 27.

106 Brunswick County Deed Book 7: 66.

107 Margaret M. Hoffman, *The Granville District of NC 1748-1763 Abstracts of Land Grants, Volume 2*. On August 3, 1760, Lord Granville conveyed to Sackfield Brewer 570 acres in the Parish of St. Matthew in Orange County on both sides of the Watery Fork of Cain Creek. The witnesses were Jas. Watson, J.S. Cumming examined by: Richd Vigers and W. Churton. The grant was surveyed in August 1757. The chain carriers were Thos. Cate Jr. and John Dean. S.C. Hurton was the surveyor. Patent Book 14.

108 Orange NC Land Entry #194: Thomas Cates on Cain Creek, adjoining Sackfield Brewer; http://files.usgwarchives.net/nc/orange/bios/cai0003.txt. In August 1802, Sackfield conveyed to his son Thomas Brewer 96 acres on waters of Little Cane Creek, adjoining Sackfield Brewer and Frederick Lloyd (granted to Sackfield Brewer in November 1784). Orange County Deed Book 10:375.

109 https://docsouth.unc.edu/csr/index.php/document/csr26-0055.

110 https://books.google.com.mm/books?id=izl2XCLszNUC&pg=PA368&lpg=PA368&dq=%22Bristol+Parish%22+%2B+%22vestry%22+%2B+%22Patrick%22&source=bl&ots=VzcKoyOD28&sig=ACfU3U3azC0fTZjpjK-QLMxZUZrFww4pvQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi6t_CtyeHnAhWRzDgGHU9VDesQ6AEwAXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Brewer&f=false.

Georgia and died there. Silvanus might have married a daughter of Samuel Harwell, who, in 1756, acquired the land adjoining the east side of William Brewer's (by then former) land on Sturgeon Run. Two years later, in 1758, Harwell conveyed the Sturgeon Run land (including a call to High's land) to Silvanus Brewer "for love and affection."[111]

William (MBP) already had sold his Sturgeon Run land by 1758, and I've found no evidence so far of transactions between William and either Peter, James, Sackville, or Silvanus Brewer, or any of the Harwells. Perhaps it was a coincidence that Harwell bought land adjoining the Sturgeon Run land formerly owned by William. However, in trying to determine the identity of William (MBP), it is important to know that there was an age-appropriate candidate named William Brewer in the Sackfield Brewer line. Sackfield Brewer II (about 1681-1737), the son of Edmond Brewer, was the brother of Peter Brewer. Sackfield II was the father of James of Hanover, and he also had a son named William, apparently born before 1716, who was a co-executor of Sackfield II's estate in 1737. William Brewer appeared in Charles City County, Virginia records through at least 1771,[112] and there is nothing definite tying him either to Martin Brandon Parish or Brunswick County. What is most important, YDNA evidence indicates that descendants of the Sackfield Brewer line are positive for haplogroup R-M269, whereas descendants of William MBP are positive for haplogroup I-Y15300. Therefore, it would appear that any relationship between the two families was based on the female line, intermarriage with the same families, or coincidence.

A second candidate, George Brewer, along with his many sons, also lived in Brunswick County when William (MBP) bought land there in 1742. Probable descendants of George have tested in the same YDNA haplogroup as descendants of Burwell Brewer, but they have distinct genetic markers, indicating that their

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111 Brunswick County Deed Book 6: 297.

112 "Elinor" Brewer and William Brewer co-presented the will of Sackfield Brewer in 1737. Charles City County, Virginia Records 1737-1774, p 29. In 1743, William Brewer and his wife Frances executed a deed for Charles City County land to John Minge. *Id*., p 269. In 1755, William Brewer and Sackville Brewer appraised the estate of Malcolm Stuart in Charles City County. *Id*., p 133. In 1761, William Brewer presented the will of Robert Grant and appraised the estate of Daniel Boyce in Charles City County. *Id.* at 147-148. In 1762, William Brewer proved the will of William Armistead in Charles City County. *Id*. at 153.

most recent common ancestor probably lived before the birth of William (MBP). Like William (MBP), George Brewer earlier haled from Martins Brandon Parish in Prince George County, Virginia. Many careful researchers believe that George might have been a son of Nicholas Brewer, Sr., of Martins Brandon Parish, and, as discussed below, I agree that is one of the most plausible possibilities. I suspect that William (MBP) might have been part of that line, too, perhaps the son of Nicholas Brewer, Jr. and his wife Elizabeth.

Third, there is the line of Joseph Brewer, for whom we do not have a proven descendant under YDNA test. William (MBP) was an adult in 1742, and most researchers place Joseph's birth in the 1700 to 1710 timeframe, suggesting that Joseph might have been close in age to William (MBP), but perhaps 10-15 years or so older. Notably, sons named in Joseph's will were Joseph, James, and *William*.[113] Moreover, the lands of Joseph Brewer and William (MBP) were in the same broad area. Warren (formerly Bute) County, North Carolina, where Joseph lived after leaving Edgecombe County, lies directly south of the part of Brunswick County, Virginia where William (MBP's) land on Pigeon Roost Creek was located. Joseph's daughter Mary married Richard Aycock,[114] whose family name was well-known name in Brunswick County. Joseph's executor was Philip Alston, and Jesse and Ann Person, who also had Brunswick connections, witnessed Joseph's will.[115] As another clue, in a May 1772 Warren County record, William Jane was

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Joseph also was associated with a man named Hezekiah Brewer, for whom he appeared in a 1771 Warren County tax list. https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/m/y/e/Ron-C-Myers/GENE31-0011.html, and who later appeared in the 1790 Warren County census.

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Richard Acock left a will in Warren County in 1789, in which he named his wife Mary. In 1765, Joseph's wife Ann witnessed the will of Francis Aycock in Bute County. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9061/007640332_01594?pid=834570&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D9061%26h%3D834570%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DNtU2%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=NtU2&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.14093495.1250560382.1589599815-345377979.1589410712#?imageId=007640332_01597. Bute County Record Book 1:59; https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/m/y/e/Ron-C-Myers/GENE31-0019.html.

115 "There are some indirect clues that the man who died in North Carolina might have been the same man as the one in Brunswick County, VA in the 1750s and in Prince George County, VA in the 1720s. The man who died in North Carolina had a daughter

named overseer of the road from the fork of the roads leading to Brinkleys to the county line, and ordered to keep the same in repair with the taxables belonging to Philip Alston, Thomas Blanchett, John Wiggins, William Mathews, and Joseph Brewer.[116] The county line might have referred to the boundary with Brunswick County, suggesting that Joseph Brewer's land was nearby.

In 1756, Joseph Brewer initially sought a survey of land in Edgecombe County that adjoined Lodrick Alford and Joseph Edmondson and later was assigned to Edward Crossland. Because of the adjoining landowners, it appears that this tract was close to tracts owned by Thomas Brewer and a William Brewer.[117] As noted above, the latter man has not been identified. Thomas Brewer of Edgecombe County (formerly of Surry/Sussex County, Virginia), probably died in Halifax County, North Carolina in the 1780's, but it is possible that he (or a son of

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named Mary Acock. Volume 2, page 19, lists a 1736 Brunswick County court record in which William Acock was appointed surveyor of a highway, and the road crew included George Brewer of Brunswick County, his son Howell Brewer, and several of George's other sons. Volume 3, page 125, lists Moore County, NC deeds of the 1760's that show a Philip Alson (sic) owned land adjacent to George Brewer's son Howell. Volume 2, pages19 and 51, shows that in 1790 one of the children of William Brewer of Brunswick County was his daughter Nancy Person. Some of the Brunswick County family moved to Chatham County, NC. Volume 3, page 112, shows that one of them, Nathaniel Brewer, lived in Chatham County, and a road was to be built in 1784, starting at his land. One of the crew was George Person, presumably the same man who showed in later Chatham County records."

"Thus, it appears to me that there was a Joseph, born ca 1700, who moved from Virginia to North Carolina and died there in 1782."

Varner, p 160.

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Bute County, North Carolina Minutes of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1767-1779 (14 May 1772).

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Margaret M. Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina 1748-1763; Abstracts of Land Grants Volume One* (Weldon, NC: The Roanoke News Company, 1998). Patent Book 11, pg 150, Lord Granville to Edward Crossland, 4 March 1761: 658 acres in Edgecombe County in the Parish of St. Mary, joining Lod Alford, Thomas Smith, McCuller's line, Mary Edmonds, and Bryant Edmonson OR: /s/ Edward Crossland Wits: J. Montfort, Stephen Jett examined by J Montfort and Stephen Jett surveyed 13 April 1756 SCC: Robert Williams, Joseph Edmonson Jno Haywood Surveyor (?) Plat reads "**Surveyed. . . for Joseph Brewer**. . . (and) . . . assigned to Edward Crosland (Abstract 640 page 67).

his) owned land in Bute/Warren Counties in the early 1770's.[118] For now, the important point is that YDNA evidence suggests that Thomas Brewer of Edgecombe/Halifax Counties was not part of the immediate or close extended family of Burwell Brewer but, rather that his descendants probably are members of subclade I-Y21524 of the broader haplogroup I-Y15300, whereas -- as elaborated further below -- Burwell Brewer and his descendants and descendants of his close relatives were members of the same haplogroup, but not subclade I–Y21524. So, *if* Joseph and Thomas were closely related, Joseph probably was not part of the same extended family as Burwell – and by extension – William (MBP). In addition, there is circumstantial evidence that John Brewer of Surry County, Virginia, might have been closely related to Thomas Brewer; if so, because of YDNA variations in the profiles of probable descendants of Thomas and the extended Burwell Brewer line, William (MBP) almost certainly was not the son of John Brewer of Surry County.

There also are hints of ties between Joseph Brewer and yet another branch of Brewers from the part of Isle of Wight County, Virginia that became Southampton County. In 1746, Charles Binns acquired land in Brunswick County, near the North Carolina line, just a few miles west of Pigeon Roost Creek.[119] On February 27, 1753, John Hay and his wife Judith, executrix of the estate of Charles Binns, deceased, sued Joseph Brewer in Brunswick County. On March 27, 1753, the case was abated because Joseph Brewer was found to be an inhabitant of "Carolina."[120] Charles and Judith Binns earlier owned land near a man named John Brewer on Assamoosick Swamp in Virginia. On February 20, 1748, Charles Binns and wife Judith of Surry County conveyed to Joshua Hines of Surry County 150 acres adjoining the Nottoway River, John Brewer, and Assamoosick Swamp (purchased or patented by Charles Binns in February 1740). This John Brewer, who was deceased by 1748, owned land on Assamoosick Swamp as early as 1725.

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118 As explained in my book about the Brewers of Colonial Virginia, before moving to Edgecombe/Halifax County in about 1753, this Thomas Brewer (IV) lived in Surry (later Sussex) County, Virginia. Although most researchers tentatively have assigned Thomas Brewer IV as a grandson of Thomas Brewer (I, II) through the latter's son Thomas Brewer III of Nansemond County, Virginia, that is not proven, and it is quite possibly incorrect.

119 *See* Ray Sasser, Map 33.

120 Varner, p 159.

[121] He might have been closely related to a younger John Brewer, who owned land in Southampton County Virginia in the mid-1700's. Reace Brewer, the son of that John Brewer, was present in Warren County during the same period as Joseph Brewer. Reace appeared in numerous Bute and Warren County records, including a 1770 entry in court minutes involving road work[122] and a 1784-87 tax list.[123] Reace borrowed money from a man named Thomas Miller and, in 1787, Reace deeded a 320-acre tract on Lyons Creek on which Reace resided to Miller to secure the debt.[124] Lyons Creek is in the Lake Gaston area of northern Warren County, near the Brunswick County, Virginia line. Thus, there is at least some circumstantial evidence of a connection between Joseph Brewer and the Brewers of Southampton County.

A probable descendant of John Brewer of Southampton who has taken the BigY/700 test at FamilyTreeDNA shares the same haplogroup but not the same subgroup signature as members of the Burwell Brewer subgroup. Thus, if Joseph Brewer was part of the same extended family as John Brewer of Southampton County, he probably was not a close relative of Burwell Brewer and by extension, William (MBP). Regardless, I am confident that Joseph Brewer was *not the father* of Burwell Brewer, not only because Burwell was not mentioned in Joseph's will, but also because none of Burwell's five brothers' names (with the sole exception of the name William) were mentioned in Joseph's will.

Fourth, a plausible candidate for William MBP's paternity from a record standpoint is the John Brewer, discussed above, who lived in Prince George County in the early 1700's. As discussed, the available record evidence does not

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[121] In 1731, John Windom acquired 150 acres of land on Assamoosick Swamp in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, on the north side of the Nottoway River, bordered by John Brewer. Page 171, 15 Shill.

[122] https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/49039/FLHG_ButeCntyNCCourtPleas-0040/17469

[123] https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/3005/gpc_statecensusnc-0168/11877?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/153649128/person/102030495763/facts/citation/502254712105/edit/record

[124] Warren County Deed Book 10:83; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G98Q-7XWM?i=51&cat=397388.

clearly indicate whether John of Prince George was the same man who appeared in Surry County records between 1698 and about 1712. As noted, the record evidence shows that Peter Daniel was a neighbor of William (MBP) in Brunswick County and that he also was a witness for William Brewer in a Halifax County, North Carolina transaction after moving there himself. Earlier, Peter Daniel had served as surety for a debt to John Fitzgerald (whose executor was named Poythress) on which a John Brewer defaulted in 1738 in Prince George County.[125] Moreover, a William Brewer (possibly MBP) witnessed a will for William Cooke in Surry County, Virginia in 1740.[126] Cooke was the son-in-law of James Jones, who was associated with John Brewer of Prince George County.[127] James Jones was a devisee under the 1710 will of Robert Blight, which was witnessed by John Brewer.[128] So, there is some reason to suspect a connection between William (MBP) and John Brewer of Prince George County.

Fifth, there was an older William Brewer in Southside Virginia who might have been related to William (MBP). In 1690, a William Brewer appeared in the same entry with Thomas Lane on a list of tithables in Lawnes Creek District in

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125 Prince George County, Virginia Records, 1733-1792, p 22.

126 https://books.google.com/books?id=yruvKfanqvAC&pg=PA162&lpg=PA162&dq=%22William+Brewer%22+%2B+%22Michael+Hill%22+%2B+%22Cooke%22&source=bl&ots=NWQCd1V0ud&sig=ACfU3U08R5JFC4QBrIWhe7Gqn-Nmyu7llQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi-m8_rqefiAhWOFHwKHbAHCPIQ6AEwBnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22William%20Brewer%22%20%2B%20%22Michael%20Hill%22%20%2B%20%22Cooke%22&f=false

127 Boddie, Southside Virginia Families, p 162.

128 https://archive.org/stream/southsidevirgini111993/southsidevirgini111993_djvu.txt. Thomas Lanier (1707-1745), the probable nephew of Sarah Lanier Brewer, the wife of George Brewer of Brunswick County, also witnessed the Cooke will. An excerpt of Thomas Lanier's will can be found online. https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/118144/person/302185034/media/20d977e2-028e-4b3f-aa8f-c0b35ebc1aa1. Among other entries of interest, it shows that he owned property adjoining land of William Maclin. The will of William Maclin Sr. was probated in Brunswick County in 1751. In that will, Maclin confirmed that his daughter was Ann Lanier and her son was Thomas Lanier. https://www.jstor.org/stable/4243767?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents.

Surry County.[129] In 1715, a William Brewer witnessed a sale of land in Newport Parish, Isle of Wight County, by the heirs of John Surby to William Johnson.[130] William Daniel and Nicholas Berren also witnessed the deed. William Daniel was the father of Peter Daniel,[131] the neighbor and associate of William Brewer (MBP) in Brunswick County, Virginia, and Halifax County, North Carolina, who also was the surety for John Brewer in Prince George County in 1738. In 1733, Robert Ricks and Thomas Lanier witnessed the will of Thomas Lane in Surry County.[132] In 1740, Thomas Lanier and a William Brewer co-witnessed the will of William Cooke in Surry County.[133] I suspect that the William Brewer(s) who appeared in the 1690 and 1715 records was (were) too old to have been William (MBP), whereas the man who witnessed Cooke's will was not.

129

https://books.google.com/books?id=Tv7Df5v2xgcC&pg=PA100&lpg=PA100&dq=%22Brewer%22+%2B+%22Lawnes+Creek%22+%2B+%22Surry%22&source=bl&ots=mKuRbQQVl8&sig=dDhmgXkkUxCzuEeOWGdl1jPXZ9M&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi42YTH8IXcAhWIA3wKHXgHCMcQ6AEIXjAG#v=onepage&q=%22Brewer%22%20%2B%20%22Lawnes%20Creek%22%20%2B%20%22Surry%22&f=false.

130

Isle of Wight Great Book (1715-1724), p. 90.

131 William Daniel's will was signed in 1738 and admitted to probate in Isle of Wight County in 1750. The legatees included sons Peter, William, John, and James, daughters Mary "Rite," Sarah Barrett, Deberry Lucas, Ann, Garland, and his wife Deborah was named executor. Isle of Wight County Will Book 5: 315. Deborah Daniel was the daughter of Peter Garland the elder, who left a will in Isle of Wight County that was probated in 1699. "Isle of Wight County Records." *The William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 7, no. 4, 1899, pp. 205–315. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/1919740. Accessed 24 Jan. 2021. William Daniel was named as a son in law in Peter Garland's will.

The Daniel family was established in Isle of Wight at least a generation earlier than William, whose father John Daniel left a will proved in 1679 that named his wife Elizabeth and sons Thomas and William as his heirs. John's will was witnessed by Richard Reynolds and Philip Thomas. Isle of Wight County Will Book 2: 203; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9P6-97PH?i=97&cat=416816.

132

Surry County Will Book 8: 428.

133

Surry County Will Book 8: 428.

The older man might have been the William Brewer who left a will in Isle of Wight County in the late 1740's. That man mentioned a son named William in his will, but the son probably was not William (MBP). We know that because the son moved to Tyrrell County North Carolina and probably resided there between the 1750's and 1780's, while William (MBP) was in Halifax and Johnston Counties, North Carolina. The fact that William (MBP) probably was not the son of William Brewer of Isle of Wight does not, however, prove that William (MBP) was not related to the William Brewer who appeared in the 1690 and 1715 records. There is no definitive proof that the latter man was the man who left a will in Isle of Wight many years later. Moreover, the connections between the older William and members of the Lane and Daniel families are consistent with William (MBP's) interactions with members of those families decades later. So, it is at least possible that William (MBP) was the son of the older William Brewer who was present in Surry County in 1690.

The origins of William Brewer of Surry County are unknown. Ben Brewer cited records showing that one or more men named William Brewer were transported from England to Virginia in 1638, 1662, 1683, and/or 1695.[134] Perhaps

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134

Ben Brewer, *The Long Brewer Line*, p 34-35, citing William Filby and Mary K. Meyer, Editors, *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*, Vol. 1, p 56.

WILLIAM RAINSHAW, 300 acs. Low. Co. of New Norfolk, 5 May 1638, p. 565. About 6 mi. up. the Ewd. br. of Eliz. Riv. &c. Trans, of 6 pers: Cevell Gaskins, **William Brewer**, Henry Jones, Richard Sternall, Jon. Hackley, John Wells.

https://libsysdigi.library.illinois.edu/OCA/Books2012-02/cavalierspioneer00nuge/cavalierspioneer00nuge_djvu.txt

WM. MOSELEY & JOHN HULL, 5798 Acs. 2 rodds & 13 perches, Rappa. Co., Farnham Parish, 20 Feb. 1662, p. 229, (141). N. side of Rappahannock River, beg. at land of Mich. Hugill &c. to N.W. side of a branch of Totoskey &c. to lands of Tho. Robinson & Edward Lewis &c. Trans, of 116 pers: Jno. Hull 3 times, Eliz. Hull, Eliz. Hull Junr., Tim. Sorrell, Geo. Watson, Wm. Tuny, **Wm. Brewer**, Wm. Hodgkins, Geo. Andrews, Jno. Beard, Wm. Parker, Wm. Caple, Jno. Savage, James Bankes, Robt. Cleavor, Rich. Walton, Benj. Henshaw, Jno. Mason, Jno. Walton, Sam. Farmer, Eliz. Wilson, Jane Dennett, Marg. West, Jno. Neves, Jno.

https://libsysdigi.library.illinois.edu/OCA/Books2012-02/cavalierspioneer00nuge/cavalierspioneer00nuge_djvu.txt

most notably, a William Brewer might have been transported to or near Nansemond County around 1683. In that year, John Brinkley received a land patent for 250 acres on Mossy Swamp in the Upper Parish of Nansemond County for the transport of five people to Virginia, including a William Brewer.[135] I hasten to add that William might not have been transported in 1683, but rather, much earlier. In addition to William, the other four immigrants listed in the Brinkley patent were George Andrews, John Beard, William Parker and William Duffy. As noted below, Andrews, Beard, and Parker were listed near William Brewer in a transport list from 1662, some 20 years earlier, suggesting that the 1683 record might have been a duplicate, not uncommon in the day. And, of course, the William who appeared in Surry County in 1690 might not have been an immigrant himself; instead, he might have been the son of earlier immigrants to Virginia.

Finally, as noted, there is the intriguing possibility that William (MBP) was closely related to George Brewer of Brunswick County through a common line of descent from Nicholas Brewer Sr. of Martins Brandon Parish in Prince George County. Probable descendants of George Brewer have YDNA signatures that, while not identical to the profiles of descendants of the Burwell Brewer group, nevertheless fall into the same haplogroup and are sufficiently similar to warrant careful examination for a close relationship. That scenario will remain prominent as we explore the record evidence throughout this paper.

In sum, there were multiple Brewer family groups in the same general area of southern Virginia and northern North Carolina in the mid-1700's. One of those groups, the Sackfield Brewer line, is not closely related on the male side to William (MBP). Two others, the lines of Thomas Brewer of Surry/Sussex, Virginia (and later Edgecombe/Halifax County,[136] North Carolina) and John

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"Ralph Wormeley, Esqr., Secretary of Virginia, 13,500 acres, King and Queen County in Pamunkey Neck, 25 October 1695 . . .Importation of 270 persons: James Fleming, Patr. Fleming,...Tho: Greenwood, Moses Armitage, **Wm Brew**er, Jno Robert. . . .Wm Chevers..."

http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~palsgaard/genealogy/shivers/THOMAS%20CHEVERS%20.htm; Cavaliers and Pioneers, Patent Book No. 9; [Nell Marion Nugent]; Page 3

135

Virginia Patent Book 7:257; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37S-3S9C-6?i=261&cat=584564.

136

Brewer of Southampton County, Virginia, share the same haplogroup as the Burwell Brewer line (and by hypothesis William (MBP)), but their descendants' YDNA results show that they were not part of the same extended family subgroup in the colonial era. Four other potentially interrelated family groups, those of Nicholas Brewer of Martins Brandon Parish in Prince George County, John Brewer of Prince George County, William Brewer of Surry County, and Joseph Brewer of Prince George, Edgecombe and Bute/Warren counties, cannot either be confirmed or ruled out as closely related to William (MBP) unless and until proven descendants of those lines are identified through YDNA testing. So far, then, we must suspend judgment on the lineage of William (MBP) and, by hypothesis, the extended Burwell Brewer line. To learn more, let's continue to follow the trail of Burwell Brewer from Johnston County, North Carolina and beyond.

(4) THE MOVE TO SURRY AND WILKES COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA:

Burwell Brewer did not remain in Johnston County, North Carolina for long. Burwell, his Patrick in-laws and a number of other Brewer families moved west to Surry County, North Carolina in the early 1770's. Burwell appeared (as Burrel Bruer) with one poll in Captain Freeman's District in the 1774 Surry County tax list.[137] Paul, William, and John Patrick appeared nearby with a total of three polls. Also in the vicinity was Nathan Grimes, probably the man with whom William Brewer engaged in a land transaction in Johnston County in 1763.

In 1777, Paul Patrick and William Brewer appeared as nearby entries on sheet 1 in Jabez Jarvis's District in Surry County.[138] A "Bill Bruer" (seemingly

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As discussed in detail in my book about the origins of subclade I-Y21524 in Virginia, Thomas Brewer might well have been the son of a John Brewer who appeared in early Surry County records, and he might have been closely related to a Robert Brewer, who acquired land in Nansemond County in 1683. I can't categorically rule out that one of those men was closely related to William (MBP), but, if as I posit, they were ancestors of Thomas Brewer, because of their different YDNA signatures, I doubt that they were closely related to William (MBP).

137

https://www.therainwatercollection.com/reference/ref1001.pdf.

138

https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/167567-surry-and-wilkes-cos-n-c-taxables-1771-1800-v-01?viewer=1&offset=0#page=43&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=Brewer. p 43.

with a different group of taxable assets) appeared on a separate sheet in the same tax list.[139] I suspect that one of the William Brewers was William (MBP), by then probably around sixty years old. Burrell Brewer, John Brewer, and Nathan Brewer appeared as nearby entries on a second sheet for Jarvis' District in 1777.[140] Other notable entries in Jarvis' District included Alex Hawkins, who later appeared near the Brewers in Wilkes/Oglethorpe Georgia records, and John Hardy, possibly from Halifax and Johnston Counties, North Carolina. Two years later, in 1779, Christopher Shaw obtained a grant to 100 acres of land on Naked Creek, between Paul Patrick's line * * * "including Rich Cove at one end Negro Mountain," where Burwell Brewer had been the original entrant.[141]

In 1782, Paul Patrick (100 acres), William Patrick (100 acres), Charles Brewer (a single man), John Brewer (330 acres), George Brewer (150 acres), William Brewer (no land), and Nathan Brewer (100 acres, Mc Afee Creek) appeared in a tax list for Surry County (Dyer's District). John and George Brewer were adjoining entries; appearing on the same page were Charles Waddle (later a neighbor of Burwell Brewer in Oglethorpe County, Georgia), John Patrick, and Alexander Hawkins. Nathan, Charles, and William Brewer also appeared as adjoining entries.[142] Burwell, another William Brewer, and George Brewer appeared in a 1782 tax list for adjoining Wilkes County.[143] George was listed in

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[139]130 Id., p 44.

[140] Id., p 46. Nathan, and John appeared again on the same page in the 1777 list. Id., at 45.

[141] Land Entry Book, Wilkes County, North Carolina (1778-1781), Entry No. 1059.

[142] https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G98Q-CV14?i=668&cat=348716. p 669 of 700.

[143] https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/49054/FLHG_NCTaxpayersVol2-0037/75163?backurl=&ssrc=&backlabel=Return&rc=529,226,657,258;685,227,891,259;945,315,1098,349;712,445,811,480;1598,491,1697,525;712,534,811,566;712,576,811,611;712,621,811,655;1598,666,1697,701;710,1188,808,1222;1596,1363,1695,1397;1596,1581,1694,1615;706,1971,805,2005;1592,2062,1692,2095;1592,2146,1691,2181;1594,2233,1692,2267;54,2270,208,2301;706,2274,804,2307;705,2317,804,2351;1592,2321,1691,2354;705,2446,804,2481;1592,2492,1690,2525;1592,2579,1691,2612;1590,2666,1690,2700;703,2881,802,2915;1590,2927,1690,2959;702,3011,802,3044;1590,3013,1689,3047;1590,3101,1688,3133#?imageId=FLHG_NCTaxpayersVol2-0029

(Keese's District), on the same page as William Brewer, Ann Risdon, and "Chesle Cocrum."[144] William Cocrum, who provided bond for William Brewer's 1781 marriage to Phanah Risdon, appeared in the same district.

Although Burwell Brewer appeared in the 1782 tax list for *Wilkes* County, "Volume 3, page 136 [of Marvin Broyhill's paper], lists a *Surry* County, NC deed of 24 Oct 1782, whereby William Scritchfield was granted 250 acres on the south side of the Yadkin River on Hogan's Creek near the Meeting House, and one of his property lines was an agreed line with Burrel (sic) Brewer."[145] John, Paul, William, and Samuel Patrick also appeared in the 1782 *Surry* County tax list, and Solomon Patrick appeared in the *Wilkes* County list that year. Despite the fact that they were listed in adjoining counties, these folks apparently owned land in close proximity to each other.

On 10 July 1782, 'John Cook of Charlotte County, Virginia' executed a power of attorney to 'my father William Cook' of Surry County to sell a 461-acre grant to John Brewer; witnesses were William N. Cook and Benjamin Burch.[146] However, the land was sold by William Cook in 1784, not to Brewer, but to Samuel Greenwood, and was described as being adjacent to Nathan Brewer. William Cook by authority given him by John Cook, conveyed to Samuel Greenwood 461 acres on the south side of the Yadkin River above Seven Islands; crossing York's Creek; agreed line with Nathan Brewer & Benjamin Keeling.[147] Remember that John Cooke previously had entered land formerly occupied by William Brewer. In 1787, Joshua Speer gave a man named Burck a power of attorney to sell to Benjamin Keeling 100 acres on McAfee's Creek (also known as

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144 Wilkes County Tax List (1782), p 3; https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/461346-1782-tax-list-wilkes-county-north-carolina?viewer=1&offset=0#page=3&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=Brewer; see also http://www.genfiles.com/cook-files/Surry-Tax-Lists.pdf. ("Names of persons in Dyers Dist. By William Cook", which includes a few dozen names on both the north and south sides of the Yadkin, and the Fall Creek area).

145 Varner, p 530.

146 *See* grant recorded 24 October 1782 in Deed Book B: 239.

147 The deed was recorded February 9, 1784 in Deed Book B: 288, via power of attorney dated July 10, 1782, recorded in Will Book 2: 8. http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/nc/surry/1778.htm.

Moore's Fork, a tributary of the Yadkin River) in Surry that had been entered by Nathan Brewer.

Focusing on Wilkes County, in 1778, George Brewer -- widely believed to have been the brother of Burwell Brewer – entered land in Wilkes County with a Chesley Cockram.[148] In 1780, George Brewer obtained a grant in Wilkes County for 49 acres on Big Sandy Creek, a tributary of Roaring River.[149] George had entered that land in 1779. As evidence of his connection to the Surry County cohort, the chain carriers were Charles Brewer and John Brewer. In 1780, George Brewer entered a second tract of land (which he subsequently "lost") on the Roaring River, near Stone Mountain in Wilkes County.[150] This land adjoined the land of William Brewer.[151] The ensuing grant – for 60 acres -- was issued in 1784; the chain carriers for the 1780 survey were Thomas Gambill and Ephraim "Baker" (Barker?).[152] As noted below, men of those or similar names later lived near members of the Brewer family in the Ogeechee River area of Wilkes County, Georgia. In fact, Thomas Gambill might have been a son-in-law of William Brewer (MBP) or, if not George Brewer. Gambill married "Sushey" (a nickname for Susannah) Brewer in Wilkes County in 1780.[153] As discussed above, there

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148

Land Entries of Wilkes county, North Carolina, 28 October 1778, entry 483.

149

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/60621/images/44173_355743-00914?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=8efb7159536d98bc1e9b203f88e69cab&usePUB=true&_phsrc=yDo8&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.92387416.479369593.1636753339-733558425.1636062473&pId=63852.

150

30 September 1788 - Between William NALL, Sheriff Wilkes Co. and EMANUEL ROSE (property lost by GEORGE BREWER in Court Action)..5 lbs...60 ac. Roaring River. Wit: Robert Nall. Signed: WILLIAM NALL, Sheriff. Pages 1 & 2.

151

In 1778, Cuthbert King entered land on the Roaring River that adjoined William Brewer. George Brewer later acquired King's land. Land Entry Book, Wilkes County, North Carolina (1778-1781), p 17, entry 264.

152

Grant 471; 60 acres, 3/7/1780; http://webjmd.com/blog/190714-emanuelrose.html. https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60621&h=63280&tid=&pid=&queryId=808b557728aac8ddba5b53dc63f9490e&usePUB=true&_phsrc=gNo2&_phstart=successSource.

153

were separate entries for George Brewer in Surry and Wilkes Counties in the 1782 tax lists. Neither had a Sr. or Jr. designation, and it isn't clear whether they involved the same or different men.

In 1784, John Brewer obtained a grant for 300 acres in the same area of Wilkes County as George and William Brewer (on the Brushy Fork of Roaring River) based on a 1782 entry.[154] The survey drawing had John Brewer's name interlineated over the name of George Brewer.

I will briefly digress about a connection between Ann Risdon and the William Brewer who was present in Wilkes County in 1782. Ann Goad Risdon (born in the 1730's) reputedly was the wife of William Risdon, who bought land in Wilkes County in 1768, having previously resided in Halifax County, Virginia.[155] In 1779, William Brewer obtained a survey warrant and a grant for 345 acres on Big Sandy Creek in Wilkes County.[156] John Brewer and James Childress were chain carriers for the survey. Big Sandy Creek, near Stone Mountain, is a tributary

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https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/2696067:8909?tid=&pid=&queryId=a90026259bb837bb320aedc6697634d6&_phsrc=dLu11&_phstart=successSource. The Thomas Gambill who married Sushey Brewer probably was the son of William Gambill, who executed his will in Wilkes County in 1779. The will left property to the younger Thomas, among other persons. https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/9061/images/007640438_00130?usePUB=true&_phsrc=Yye3&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=3066189.

154 https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/60621/images/44173_355744-01112?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=1f46fad930c76425934102978463fcea&usePUB=true&_phsrc=dLu5&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.141344631.479369593.1636753339-733558425.1636062473&pId=63325.

155 https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/risdon/37/.

156 Survey warrant: https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/60621/images/44173_355743-00438?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=1f46fad930c76425934102978463fcea&usePUB=true&_phsrc=dLu7&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.102961861.479369593.1636753339-733558425.1636062473&pId=63756.

Grant: Wilkes County, NC Deed Book A 1: 80; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-898Q-4KMV?i=46&cat=309529

of the Roaring River, and, as noted above, it is located near the land of George Brewer. In 1781, a William Brewer married "Phanah" Risdon in Wilkes County.[157] William Cocram was the bondsman. In 1782, William Brewer -- and his wife "Susannah" – conveyed their 345-acre tract to William McClairy.[158] In 1786, William Brewer and others in the Roaring River area – including Chesley Cockram – were appointed to lay out a road, and in June 1787, William served as a juror in Wilkes County.[159] In October 1786, George Brewer was a defendant in an action brought by Stephen Holiway.[160] In 1787, Robert "Rysedon," John Brown (who married Robert's sister Elizabeth Risdon in 1783), and William Bruer appeared in the same district in the Wilkes County tax list.[161] In 1788, a jury was selected in an action by Benjamin Adams against John Brewer.[162] Adams obtained a judgment against John Brewer and executed on Brewer's land; a sheriff's deed conveyed the land in 1791.[163] Finally, in 1793 a William Brewer appeared as a bondsman for the Wilkes County marriage of Absalom Brothers and Keziah Keene.[164]

157

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/60548/images/42091_343628-00553?usePUB=true&_phsrc=VuY9&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=3345886.

158

Wilkes County Deed Book 1 A: 439; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-898Q-4VBQ?cat=309529. Thomas Lawrence and John Harmon were witnesses.

159

Wilkes Co., NC Court Minutes, 27 Apr 1786, 27 June 1787; Absher, Mrs. W. O., Wilkes County Court Minutes, Vol. 2, (1785-1788) (Easley SC: Southern Historical Press, 1988.)

160

Wilkes County Court Minutes, 26 Oct 1786.

161

http://diyahnih2.pbworks.com/f/North%20Carolina%20tax%20lists%201784-1787.pdf.

162

Wilkes County Court Minutes, 30 April 1788.

163

Wilkes County Court Minutes, 26 July 1791.

164

https://books.google.com/books?id=Bk3aiB0INowC&pg=PA25&lpg=PA25&dq=%22William+Brewer%22+%2B+%22Surry+County%22+%2B+%221782%22&source=bl&ots=MDpqJq2NuP&sig=BQzr41bsvxzJSCpR4zDBb-PHIdg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0a

It is sometimes asserted that the William Brewer on Big Sandy Creek in Wilkes County might have moved to Washington County, Kentucky (or Tennessee), leaving a will (witnessed by John Brothers and George Brothers) in 1799, in which he mentioned a wife named "Susannah."[165] However, that is not proved, and I don't believe it is accurate.[166] Instead, I believe that the William Brewer on Big Sandy Creek was a member of the Burwell Brewer cohort. He lived near George Brewer, John Brewer served as a chain carrier when he acquired his land in 1779, and the William Brewer who married Phanah Risdon, like George Brewer, was associated with the Cocram (Cockerham) family (William Cocram was his marriage bondsman). I suspect one of two scenarios, either: (1) the William who married "Phanah" Risdon was the man who owned land on Big Sandy Creek, and she was thereafter known as "Susannah" Brewer ("*H*annah" is an historical nickname for "Susannah"); or (2) the William married to Phanah was the son, nephew, or grandson of the Sandy Creek man. In 1787, the household of the William Brewer who appeared in the Wilkes County tax list near Robert Risdon probably included two males under age 21, so it is possible that he was a relatively young man. In short, Phanah's spouse might have been the William Brewer who appeared without land in Surry County in 1782, adjoining Charles and Nathan Brewer on the tax list there.

Before leaving the discussion of the extended Burwell Brewer family's presence in North Carolina, it is important to mention their in-law Francis Calloway (II) (1759-1817). Either Francis (II) or his father Francis Calloway (1) bought land on Mitchell River in Surry County in 1778.[167] Francis Calloway II

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hUKEwj368H56eLaAhXmrFQKHaNJDq04ChDoAQg_MAQ#v=snippet&q=%22William%20Brewer%22&f=true.

165 https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/48553/images/EarlyKYWills-002473-232?pId=396992.

166 Washington County, Ky. Will Book A:148; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GP3F-9Z6W?i=329&cc=1875188&cat=134772. Broyhill and later Varner believed that this William Brewer was a resident of Tennessee, but his will was registered in Kentucky, not Tennessee. Other than the surname Brothers being associated with both the North Carolina and Kentucky men, I am not aware of any other evidence suggesting that they were the same man. Other researchers claim that the Kentucky man originally was from Maryland.

167 http://www.combs-families.org/combs/records/nc/surry/land.htm.

also owned land near the Roaring River in Wilkes County, where,[168] as noted above, George, John, and William Brewer held land. In fact, Calloway and John Brewer entered land there in 1778 that George Brewer later claimed.[169] In addition, Joseph Calloway – the brother of Francis Calloway II -- served with a Private William Brewer in the Wilkes County, North Carolina militia regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Cleveland during the Revolutionary War.[170] That unit saw action at Camden, Hanging Rock, the siege of Charleston, and numerous other battles in the South Carolina theatre between 1779 and 1781.

George Paschal, the grandson of Burwell Brewer, wrote in 1871 that "Frank" Calloway was the cousin of his mother Agnes Brewer, the daughter of Burwell Brewer, and that Frank's mother was a Brewer, indicating that Agnes's Aunt Calloway was the sister of Burwell Brewer.[171] That turns out to be true. A brief autobiography of Francis Calloway II's son, Francis Calloway (III) (1792-1864), written in 1862 when he was seventy years old, provides a treasure trove of genealogical information about both the Calloways and the Burwell Brewer family.[172] Because of its historical value, and because I have not seen a reference to it in other Brewer family accounts, I will quote it extensively here:

168

Land entry book Wilkes County, North Carolina 1778 – 1781, Absher, Ruby T. North Wilkesboro, N. C. : The genealogical Society of the "Original" Wilkes County, 1971; 485 30 October 1778 - Francis Calloway (Callaway) e. 300
ac Brushey fork near Roaring River; near spring where Morgans path turns out of New River Road, includes both sides of fork & the clearing .. (Francis Calloway marked out; John Poe written in).

169

In October 1778, Francis Calloway entered land on New River in Wilkes County, North Carolina, at Muddy Branch where it crosses Spicer's Path. The names of Calloway and John Brewer were crossed out in the entry record, and George Brewer's name was interlineated. Land Entries of Wilkes County, North Carolina, 30 Oct 1778, entry 486.

170

https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/nc_wilkes_county_regiment.html

171

Ninety-Four Years, p 162.

172

https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/2649847/person/-1404934636/media/989ab087-1000-4d3a-896b-bdbeef6b1a52.

"My grandfather, Francis Calloway, and his wife, my grandmother, were natives of Virginia. They raised three sons, viz., Samuel, Joseph, and Francis, the last of whom was my father, who was born in Virginia and when young was married to Sarah Brewer of North Carolina.

"My mother had six brothers, John, George, Osborn, William, Nathan, and Burwell Brewer * * * * *

"My father was baptized in 1759 by elder Thos. Gilmer in North Carolina. He served in the Revolutionary War, part of the time stationed at Charleston, South Carolina. At about the close of the War he removed to Wilkes County, Georgia, and united with the Hutton's Fork Church (now called Sardis) * * * * *

"About the year 1794, [my parents] removed to Pendleton District SC and settled on Cane Creek. Mother moved her membership to Shoal Creek Church, just across the line in Georgia, which was under the pastoral care of John Cleveland. They remained in the neighborhood about eleven years * * * * *

"About 1805 [my parents] moved to Franklin County, Georgia and settled about five miles from Carnesville. My mother died in 1807, after which my father married a Widow Russell * * * * * [My father] died in 1817 or 1818 * * * * *

"I was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, February 17, 1792."

The account also discusses in intimate detail the deep religious (Baptist) convictions of Frank Calloway's parents and his own spiritual journey to becoming a noted pastor of the era in Alabama. Of final note, perhaps a coincidence and perhaps not, Calloway wrote that, beginning around 1820, he served as a pastor at Van's Creek Baptist Church in Elbert County, Georgia, the same church that a man named Matthew Brewer (discussed below) had attended two decades earlier.

In his book, George Paschal stated that, in 1834, Frank Calloway (Francis Calloway III) left the "Broad River" in Wilkes County, Georgia for Northern Alabama.[173] According to records of the Rock Spring Baptist Church in Chambers County, Alabama, Francis Calloway (III) preached the first sermon there in 1839.[174] Again, all this is consistent with the account of Francis Calloway

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173 *Ninety-Four Years*, p 163.

174

(III). As will be seen shortly, it also is consistent with Wilkes County, Georgia records showing that Francis Calloway II had numerous dealings with the Brewers there from the late 1770's into the 1790's.

Based on the sum of the record evidence, I am confident that John, George, Nathan, and one of the William Brewers of Surry and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina were four of the five brothers of Burwell Brewer and that Francis Calloway II was their brother-in-law, the husband of their sister Sarah Brewer. It seems that the fifth brother, Osborn, who did not appear as an adult in North Carolina, might have been born as late as 1760 or so. (As will be seen, later Georgia records tend to confirm that). In the period between 1777 and 1782, two William Brewers lived in the border area between Surry and Wilkes counties. I suspect that the William Brewers listed in the 1777 Surry County tax list were an aging William (MBP) and a son of his and that the William who owned land on Big Sandy Creek in Wilkes County was William (MBP). I further believe that Charles Brewer, who (as seen below) was a generation younger than the six Brewer brothers, probably was the son of one of Burwell's brothers: either George, John, or William.

Finally, the record evidence convincingly shows that, at or near the same time in the mid-1780's, one or both of the William Brewers, along with George, John, Nathan, and Charles Brewer, moved in concert with Burwell and the extended Patrick family to what was then Wilkes County, Georgia.

(5) THE MOVE TO GEORGIA:

Some of the first Brewers to arrive in Georgia came to Wilkes County in the east central part of the state in the 1780's.[175] A remnant tax list for Wilkes County has been preserved for 1785. The following Brewers appeared in that list:

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https://archive.org/stream/alabamahistorica06mont/alabamahistorica06mont_djvu.txt.

175

Moses Brewer received a 250-acre bounty certificate for land in Wilkes County based on his support of the colonial cause in the Revolution. A Colonel Clark, the same man who, on the same date, issued bounty certificates for George Brewer and Erasmus Brewer (who each obtained 250 acres in Franklin County), signed his certificate. https://archive.org/stream/georgiasrosterrev00knigrich/georgiasrosterrev00knigrich_djvu.txt. I don't know whether Moses or Erasmus Brewer were connected with the Burwell Brewer line. However, men of those names appeared in North Carolina records in the late 1700's.

John Brewer, 1.5 polls, one slave, 27 acres;[176] Nathan Brewer, one poll, 150 acres; [177] William Brewer, one poll, 300 acres;[178] George Brewer, 2.5 polls, three slaves; [179] Charles Brewer, one poll, no land; and Burwell Brewer, one poll, 500 acres.[180] Dating back to the 1780's in Georgia, all men over 21 had to pay a poll tax or head tax, whether or not they owned property.[181] Basic arithmetic tells us that slaves were counted as one half poll each in Wilkes County in 1785, since, with three slaves, and counting himself at one poll, George Brewer was taxed at 2.5 polls and, with one slave, John Brewer was taxed at 1.5 polls. By inference, then, neither of those men, nor any of the other Brewers listed -- including Burwell -- had other white adult males over the age of 21 in their households in 1785.

Of note, among entries surrounding John Brewer in Bishop's district were Moses Darden, John Myrick, Matthew Hubbard, Solomon Barefield, John Kelly, James Cockerham, William Bishop, John Anglin, and Michael Whatley. Entries near Nathan Brewer included George Cooper, Septimus Weatherby, Owen Myrick, William Ramsey, Nathaniel Fulsom, John Fuller, Malachi Wilder, William Brewer, Joel King, and Thomas Kemp. Henry Parrish and Sampson Mounger also appeared near each other in the 1785 tax list, along with Richard Wortham, William Satterwhite, Nathan Fowler and Elijah Thompson.[182]

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176 p 117; https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/943/rec/70

177 p 119; https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/945/rec/70

178 p 119; https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/945/rec/70

179 p 58; https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/884/rec/70

180 http://www.hiddenancestors.com/wilkesga/tax_digest.htm; Early Records of Georgia Volume II, Wilkes County abstracted and compiled by Grace Gillam Davidson, published in 1933 at Macon, GA.

181 In 1826, men over the age of 60 were exempted from the poll tax. You can find adult males between 21 and 60 in the property tax digests paying polls in the county and militia district where they lived. Women did not pay poll tax. https://www.georgiaarchives.org/research/tax_records_faq

182

Let's begin a more detailed discussion of these Brewer families with Burwell Brewer. Burwell's land was near Lexington, Georgia, which now is located in Oglethorpe County. The stream on which he lived, Long Creek, is a tributary of the Broad River in what was then northern Wilkes County. After first appearing in 1785, Burwell next appeared in 1786 with 350 acres of land in Captain Lane's District.[183] A year later, Burwell appeared in the 1787 Wilkes County tax list with 350 acres in Lane's District.[184] In 1788, a 500-acre grant in Wilkes County was registered to Burwell.[185] Then, in February 1790, Burwell and his wife Elizabeth conveyed to Charles Waddle 105 acres on Saffold's Fork of Long Creek, being part of a tract granted to Burwell in 1788.[186] In 1790, Burwell appeared with 332 acres in Captain Lane's District, (Hudson, Vol I, p 214) and in 1791 he appeared there with 172 acres of second quality land and 173 acres of third quality land.[187] In 1792, Burwell appeared in the Wilkes County tax list with 347 acres on Long Creek, adjoining McCree and William Patrick, Burwell's brother in law and probably the same man who lived near him in Surry County, North Carolina.[188] (William Patrick, then a resident of Newton County, Georgia,

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p 127; https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/953/rec/70,

183 Frank Parker Hudson, Wilkes County, Georgia Tax Records 1785-1805, Vol I, p 96.

184 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-532K-5?i=103&cat=307125. Hudson, Vol I, p 176.

185 Georgia Land Grants, Book QQQ: 605; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-KSKT-H?i=327&cat=46190. The grant stated that the tract was bounded by "unknown" and vacant land.

186 Wilkes County Deed Book GG: 461. Feb. 8, 1790. Wm. McCree, Wm. Patrick, test.

187 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/5664/rec/4.

188 https://www.ancestry.com.au/boards/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=2515&p=surnames.patrick

died in 1833 at the age of 77 (born in 1756)).[189] In 1792, a 200-acre head right of Burrell Brewer in Wilkes County was transferred to Edmund Graves, and a survey was ordered.[190] Burwell was listed in the 1793 tax list for Wilkes County with 173 acres of second quality land and 174 acres of third quality land (for a total 347 acres), with many Patricks nearby, including Paul Patrick Sr. and Jr.[191]

In 1794, Burwell, then of Oglethorpe County, conveyed to William Patrick of Greene County, 65 acres on Long Creek (part of the 500-acre grant to Brewer in 1788).[192] In 1795, Burwell appeared in the Oglethorpe County tax list (on page 1, the same page as Chatten Doggett, discussed below) with 375 acres of land.[193] In 1796, Burwell sold 40 acres of his 500-acre grant to William McCree and others.[194] The deed referred to Thomas Wellbourn's line. In that year, Burwell appeared again in the Oglethorpe County tax list, this time with 300 acres.[195] Chatten Doggett, members of the Hawkins family, and John King appeared on the same page. Also in 1796, "Burrell" Brewer appeared for the first time in a Hancock County tax list with 70 acres on Powell's Creek, a tributary of the Ogeechee River, on the same page (44) as George and Isaac Brewer, who appeared without land.[196]

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189 https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/lccn/sn82016415/1833-06-19/ed-1/seq-3/

190 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9T2T-B8K?wc=M617-R3N%3A200589301&cc=1914217 Head right and bounty documents, Brasdle, Benjamin - Briant, John, ca. 1783-1909

191 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5326-K?i=249&cat=307125.

192 Wilkes County Deed Book B: 91; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-P92J-4?cat=129095.

193 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/12733/rec/39.

194 Oglethorpe County Deed Book D: 48; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-9SHC-2?i=395&cat=129095.

195 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/12791/rec/39.

196

The above records show that Burwell bought and sold property throughout his tenure in Georgia and that later in life he owned a tract of land on the waters of the Ogeechee River, possibly near relatives in that area.

In 1797, Burwell appeared again in the Oglethorpe County tax list with 300 acres, on the same page as Oliver Higginbotham, Peachy Bledsoe, Samuel Bolling, William Bledsoe, Thomas Britain, and John Leggett.[197] In 1798, Burwell appeared for a final time in the Oglethorpe County tax list, again with 300 acres.[198]

Burwell died sometime in 1798 or 1799. In 1799, his estate held his 300-acre tract, and a William Brewer, appearing for the first time in an Oglethorpe tax list, adjoined the estate without land.[199] The administrators of Burwell's estate were his widow Elizabeth, William Brewer (probably his son), Samuel Bolling (a son-in-law), and William Bledsoe (probably a relative or close friend; one of Burwell's sons was named Burwell Bledsoe Brewer).[200]

Before turning to Burwell's children and their descendants, I'll discuss the early record evidence of the presence of Burwell Brewer's probable close relatives in Wilkes County. The earliest record of George Brewer's presence that I have

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https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/233/rec/13. George and Isaac Brewer have not been identified. Men of that name appeared without land on the same page in a tax list for Greene County in 1793 (near an Oliver Brewer). (https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/1898/rec/2).
197

https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/12910/rec/39.
198

https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/12957/rec/39.
199

https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/12989/rec/39.
200

https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/113522840/person/122058475614/media/5d0dadc3-c4e4-4076-bac5-fcefbd83698e.

William Bledsoe appeared in the 1800 Surry County, North Carolina census. Year: 1800; Census Place: Salisbury, Surry, North Carolina; Series: M32; Roll: 32; Page: 635; Image: 642; Family History Library Film: 337908. He reputedly was the grandson of Isaac Bledsoe who, as noted above, owned land adjoining Burwell Brewer in Johnston County, North Carolina. It seems that the Brewer and Bledsoe families were closely associated in Johnston and Surry Counties, North Carolina, and they remained in contact after Burwell moved to Georgia. William Bledsoe appeared near Burwell Brewer in several Oglethorpe County tax lists in the late 1790's.

found in Wilkes County dates to 1782, when he appraised the estates of Charles Williams and Darby Dunnifin.[201] In 1784, George Brewer received a survey warrant for 300 acres on Soap Creek in "lieu of an old warrant."[202] In the same year, George received a second survey warrant for 100 acres on a fork of Soap Creek "in lieu of an old warrant."[203] The two warrants, totaling 400 acres, correspond to two state land grants that George received in 1785.[204] The 300-acre tract bordered "Havard's land." The 100-acre tract bordered lands of Benjamin Mosely and James York.[205] Mosely and his probable father William Mosely, Sr. and brother William Mosely Jr. owned land near William Brewer (MBP) in Brunswick County, Virginia. William Mosely Sr. owned land adjoining William (MBP's) land on Pigeon Roost Creek.[206]

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201 https://books.google.com/books?id=xxdZK9jPRdwC&pg=RA1-PA57&lpg=RA1-PA57&dq=%22William+Brewer%22+%2B+%22Wilkes+County%22+%2B+%22Georgia%22&source=bl&ots=0I_DJXwh7X&sig=ACfU3U39xRx1kzOmEzmav28EUmTrt_9CFw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiDk6DKtpnjAhUMHzQIHV7rASkQ6AEwBXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22William%20Brewer%22%20%2B%20%22Wilkes%20County%22%20%2B%20%22Georgia%22&f=false

202 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/looseplats/id/25183/rec/1069.

203 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GT2T-BJ7?i=309&wc=M617-R3N%3A200589301&cc=1914217; FamilySearch Image 310; https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/looseplats/id/25183/rec/1069; https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/looseplats/id/25128/rec/1068. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9T2T-B5X?i=307&wc=M617-R3N%3A200589301&cc=1914217; FamilySearch Image 308.

204 Georgia Land Grants, Book HHH: 152, 156; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSVF-M3QN-2?i=180&cat=46190.

205 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/looseplats/id/25128/rec/1068. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9T2T-B5X?i=307&wc=M617-R3N%3A200589301&cc=1914217; FamilySearch Image 308.

206 Ray Sasser, page 88; Map 33.

Soap Creek lies about 50 miles northeast of the tributaries of the Ogeechee River where other Brewer families settled around the same time. Although initially part of Wilkes County, Soap Creek now is in Lincoln County, which adjoins South Carolina. In the early 1780's, Abbeville and Edgefield Counties, South Carolina, were located on the other side of the Savannah River from Wilkes County.

Consistent with the 1784 survey warrants, George Brewer appeared in Captain Davis's District (p 58) in the 1785 Wilkes County tax list (2.5 polls) near, among others, James York (p 56), Abel Tatom (p 57), and families named Highsmith and Kilgore (p 58).[207] William Kilgore was one of the earliest white settlers in Wilkes County (1755); his land was in what is now Lincoln County.[208] Abel Tatom, formerly of Brunswick County, Virginia, owned land on Soap Creek, near where George Brewer acquired land in 1784.[209] Sometime before 1788, George Brewer sold 300 acres of his Soap Creek land to Gibson Woolridge and Lucy his wife, who in turn sold that land to Thomas Murry in December 1787.[210] As early as 1775, Woolridge had appeared in a Surry County, North Carolina tax list.[211]

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[207] https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/884. (Copy A). The page containing George Brewer's listing appears to be missing from Copy B of the 1785 tax digest.

[208] Alex Hitz, The Earliest Settlements in Wilkes County, *The Georgia Historical Quarterly* Vol. 40, No. 3 (September, 1956), pp. 260-280. https://www.jstor.org/stable/40577691?read-now=1&seq=3#metadata_info_tab_contents

[209] On April 4, 1788, John Cunningham and wife Nancy conveyed to Abel Tatom 200 acres on Soap Creek agreeable to original grant annexed, adjoining Wm. and Benj. Mosely when surveyed. David Hudspeth, Thos. Murray, test. Wilkes County Deed Book GG: 184. http://www.hiddenancestors.com/wilkesga/deed_book_GG.htm. Thus it appears that the Tatoms, Benjamin Mosely, and George Brewer all were neighbors on Soap Creek.

[210] Wilkes County Deed Book DD: 125. The deed recited that the land was granted to George "Bruer" on August 5, 1785, recd. Book HHH, folio 73.

[211] https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/167567-surry-and-wil

I found no entry for George Brewer in the 1786 Wilkes County tax list. However, in 1787, a George Brewer was listed with 200 acres (p 68) in Wilkes County (Captain Hughes' District), adjoining Robert Jenkins and Peter Perkins.[212] As elaborated below, the land was in the part of Wilkes County that later became Warren County.[213] I do not believe that this man was the brother of Burwell Brewer, but he seems to have been the only man of that name who appeared in the 1787 Wilkes County tax list.

In 1787, a George Brewer acquired head rights to 174 acres of land in Greene County (listed in Wilkes County).[214] That land, on Hooppole Creek (bordered by Abner Atkinson, George Harper, and Jesse Sanford), became part of Hancock County when it was formed in late 1793.[215] The only documented references to Hooppole Creek that I've seen involved land transactions in Greene/Hancock Counties in the 1780's, '90s, and early 1800's. According to Dan Crumpton, Hooppole Creek is a branch of Fulsome Creek located west of the Ogeechee River in eastern Hancock County.[216] Fulsome Creek is a tributary of the Ogeechee River that is located in the eastern half of present-day Hancock County. It drains into the Ogeechee from the west a few miles to the north of its confluence with Long Creek.[217] Consistent with that placement, in September 1787, a

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kes-cos-n-c-taxables-1771-1800-v-01?viewer=1&offset=0#page=33&viewer=picture&o=&n=0&q=.

[212] https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-532L-2?i=72&cat=307125.

[213] Perkins had acquired 196 acres of land on Williams Creek in 1787. After his death, Perkins' executors sold that land in 1802. Warren County Deed Book B: 214-16. A John Jenkins appeared in Campbell's District, Warren County in 1794. Ancestry.com. *Georgia, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1790-1890* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 1999.

[214] *See* Mary Abbe, *Georgia Colonial and Headright Plat Index*, 1735-1866; https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/platindex/id/3297/rec/3424

[215] http://sjcjr.com/g0/p17.htm; https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/platindex/id/3297/.

[216] Daniel Crumpton, Wilkes County, Georgia Land Records, Volume One, page 176 (2014).

[217]

316-acre tract on Fulsome Creek was surveyed for Abner Atkinson in Greene (later Hancock) County.[218] Adjoining owners were Jesse Sanford, George Brewer, Josiah Carter, Abraham Reddick, and Benjamin Thompson. The land that George Brewer owned on Hooppole Creek was only a few miles west of a 200-acre tract that a William Brewer acquired in November 1784 (warrant date), immediately adjoining Sampson Mounger to the west, Jacob Bankston to the south, and William Maddox to the north.[219]

In October 1789, George Brewer acquired two adjoining state land grants in Wilkes County, totaling 419 acres.[220] One tract, consisting of 255 acres, was bounded by Few (NW), "said Brewer" (east), Kelly (south), and Wagnon (west). The other tract, 164 acres, was bounded by Jones (east), Widow Walls (south), the Ogeechee River (west), and Benj. Few (north). According to Crumpton's mapping, this land was located on the eastern side of the Ogeechee River, just south of its confluence with Long Creek in Warren County, with the 164-acre tract on the river and the 255-acre parcel adjoining to the east.[221] George Brewer did not own those tracts for long, though. In January 1791, George, now described as a resident of Washington County, Georgia (the northern part of Washington County was ceded to form Hancock County in 1793) conveyed to John Freeman of Wilkes County, 419 acres in Wilkes County, surveyed in two adjoining plats, granted to Brewer in October 1789, adjoining John Kelley, Wagner, Few's old line, Wm. Brewer's old line, on the Ogeechee River.[222] These deeds establish that

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https://www.google.com/maps/place/Fulsome+Creek/@33.3012507,-82.7840869,16z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x88f71bee441098ff:0x2d03a304d51e92f7!8m2!3d33.3415852!4d-82.8605259.

[218] SB K 27-1; https://sjcjr.com/g0/p67.htm. Georgia Colonial and Headright Plat Index; compiler: Mary A. Abbe 2009.

[219] Crumpton, Wilkes County, Georgia Land Records, Volume One, page 88.

[220] Georgia Land Grants, Book SSS: 548, 549; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-KPPP?i=507&cat=46190.

[221] Crumpton, Volume 1, p 304.

[222] Wilkes County Deed Book II: 281; /s/ George Brewer 2E Wit: Drury Cook, Harmon Runnels, J.P. Regd. 17 Oct. 1792. Delivered to Benj. Landeford. In September 1795, Eleazar Mobley of Warren County conveyed to Francis Beck land near Going's Mill, originally granted to George Brewer on October 29 1789. Eleazar

George Brewer's 1789 grant lands were located on the Ogeechee River, that they adjoined land formerly owned by a William Brewer and that, by 1791, George had sold both tracts and resided in Washington County. I have found no evidence that George Brewer owned any land in Washington County, but Washington County tax lists apparently do not exist for the relevant time frame. Crumpton's map confirms that a William Brewer occupied yet another tract located in Warren County, just east of the 255-acre tract that belonged to George Brewer.[223]

So, who was the George Brewer who owned the tracts totaling 419-acres? Although those tracts were just east of the Ogeechee, in the part of Wilkes County that became Warren County in 1794, clues may be found in the 1788 and 1789 Greene County tax lists. At that time, Greene County adjoined Wilkes (later Warren) County on the west and Washington County on the north. In 1793, the southern part of Greene County was ceded to Hancock County. Several Brewers and associated families appeared in the Greene County tax list for 1788.[224] In 1788, George Brewer appeared with one poll and no land listed in Cain's District in Greene County (p 6).[225] Appearing on the same page were Abraham Womack, John Rogers, and Francis Poythress. John[226] and James Wall, and William

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Mobley (EM Seal). Wit: Lewis Harvie, Samuel Fields. Rec. Dec. 8, 1796. Some Georgia County Records, Vol. 1 – Lucas, Pages 221-222.

223 Crumpton, Volume One, p 394.

224 A microfilm copy of that list can be found online in "Georgia's Virtual Vault." https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/1462. That list has been treated as a surrogate or reconstruction of the 1790 federal census for Greene County. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/48008/CensusGA1790-000939-120/158310?backurl=&ssrc=&backlabel=Return&rc=362,705,484,729;361,742,484,767;361,780,483,805#?imageId=CensusGA1790-000938-119.

225 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSHM-S9Q8-1?i=365&cat=124308.

226 In 1801, Micajah Wall, the son of Arthur Wall of Greene County, Georgia, moved with a passport to the Tombigbee River area in the Mississippi Territory, and he interacted with George Brewer Jr. there. https://lists.rootsweb.com/hyperkitty/list/gawilkes.rootsweb.com/thread/20820764/. In 1811, Micajah Wall co-signed a petition that also was subscribed by John Brewer Sr. and Jr.

Wiggins, like Poythress, all familiar names in Brunswick County, Virginia, appeared on page 7, along with several Reids: Adjonadab, Reuben, and John. Sterling Cato, Robert Harper, and Alexander Reid, all associated with probable descendants of George Brewer, Jr. of Brunswick County, appeared on page 8. Holland Middleton, Robert Middleton, Abraham Reddock (sp), and William Maddox appeared in Captain Gilbert's District (p 9). People in Cain's and Gilbert's District included Adjonadab Reid, Francis Poythress, Middleton, Cain, Reddock, Thomas Grimes, James Alford, and others who had appeared in Captain Benjamin Thompson's District in the 1785 Wilkes County tax list.[227] That district included the area west of the Ogeechee River drained by Powell, Beaverdam, and Fulsome Creeks. *Id*.

In 1789, George Brewer appeared in Cain's District with one poll and 100 acres of land (p 22).[228] Two Reids, Adjonadab and John, and James Alford, appeared nearby. Seth Tatum, Nathan Tatum, and Robert Harper were listed near Sterling Cato in Alexander's District (p 23). James Yarbrough, John Kelley, and Alexander Reid appeared on page 25. Jesse Coulter, Thomas Bankston, Ephraim Barker,[229] John Brewer (one poll, 100 acres), Thomas Crocker, Charles Brewer (one poll, no land shown), and John Mitchell appeared in Houghton's District at page 26.[230] Charles Brewer occupied land on the Fulsome Creek watershed, near Jacob Bankston, Jane Runnels, George Bagby, William Maddox, and William

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https://books.google.com/books?id=5RVPAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA232&dq=%22Micajah+Wall%22+%2B+%22Brewer%22&hl=en

227 Hudson, Vol I, pp 39-40.

228 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSHM-S9Q4-7?i=382&cat=124308.

229 Barker moved to the Mississippi Territory in 1791, settling in the same area where John and Charles Brewer lived. https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:1197663&id=I527192811. John Brewer and Hiram Mounger also moved there in 1791. Hiram was the son of Sampson Mounger. In a Mississippi Territory land claim, Sampson stated that Hiram was born in 1772. *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States ..., Volume 1*, p 601.

230 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSHM-S9Q4-6?i=386&cat=124308.

Bishop.[231] Robert and Holland Middleton appeared on page 32. Abraham Reddick, Theodocius Turk, Daniel Mitchell, George Bagby, and Benjamin Thompson appeared on page 34. Reddick and Thompson owned land just to the west of George Brewer of Hooppole Creek. William Bishop appeared on page 35. Again, Bishop and Bagby were neighbors of Charles Brewer. Robert Sanford, who owned land near George Brewer of Hooppole Creek, appeared on page 36. Lewis Wiggins appeared on page 37. John White, Joseph White, and John, James, and Joshua Patrick appeared on page 38. William Patrick, the supposed brother-in-law of Burwell Brewer, appeared on page 40.

As an aside, John Brewer did not appear in the Fulsome Creek area of Greene/Hancock County after 1789. A different John Brewer, the son of George Brewer Jr. of Brunswick County, Virginia acquired land on Shoulderbone Creek around the same time. However, he was not closely associated with Charles Brewer, nor did he move to the Mississippi Territory in the 1790's. Instead, the latter John Brewer died in Hancock County in the late 1790's. It is possible, though, that the John Brewer from the Ogeechee region briefly moved to the northern part of Wilkes County by 1790, when a man of that name appeared without land in Freeman's District, near Holman Freeman.[232]

There is a gap in the existing tax records for Greene County between 1789 and 1793.[233] On February 15, 1791, Adjonadab Reid was appointed as an arbitrator with Abraham Womack, John Rogers, and James Alford in a Greene County lawsuit brought by George Brewer against Thomas Grimes. On March 21, 1791, the arbitrators found for George Brewer, and Grimes was ordered to pay

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[231] On October 7, 1786, 1,093 acres on Fulsome Creek and Lick Creek were surveyed for William Maddox at Greene County, Georgia, (now Hancock Co). SB I 133-1 #276. Granted 6-25-1788; Charles Brewer (SB), Jacob Bankston (SB H 10-2), Jane Runnels (SB B 24-2), George Bagby (SB), William Bishop (SB N 172-1).

[232] Hudson, Wilkes County Tax Records, Volume I, page 209 (1790); page 305 (1791, near several Bankstons, Calloways, and Dardens); p 393 (1792, near several Millicans, Calloways, and Bankstons). According to the 1797 Wilkes County tax list, land owned by John Sappington on Kettle Creek originally was granted to John Brewer. Hudson, Volume 2, p 773.

[233] https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSHM-S93B-B?i=406&cat=124308.

damages.[234] Adjonadab Reid owned land on Powell's Creek[235] in what later became the northeast part of Hancock County. Fulsome and Powell's Creeks are nearby tributaries on the west side of the Ogeechee River. The 1791 litigant almost certainly was the George Brewer who appeared in Cain's District in 1791, because two of the arbitrators, Adjonadab Reid and James Alford appeared with him on the same tax list page, and Thomas Grimes was listed in the same district.[236] The third arbitrator in the 1791 dispute, John Rogers, owned land very near the land of George Brewer on Hooppole Creek.[237] Cain's District became Whitfield's District and, in 1794, it was transferred to Hancock County. Adjonadab Reid's home was in that district, and it was located on Powell's Creek, not far from Hooppole Creek. His neighbors included Abraham Womack and James Alford.[238]

In 1793, George, Isaac, and Oliver Brewer each appeared without land and one poll in Whitfield's District in Greene County. Members of the Cain family appeared in the same district, as did Adjonadab Reid (see below). Isaac Brewer appeared as a defaulter in Trant's District, Warren County in 1794.[239] In the same

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234 Greene County, GA, Inferior Court Minutes, February Term 1791, pages 31 and 40.

235 "In 1785, after not receiving head-rights, Adjonadab decided to purchase land in Greene County, GA. He received an indenture to rent and buy after one year 200 acres of land on Powell's Creek owned by Micajah and Sally Williamson. The land had been granted to Micajah Williamson on February 13, 1784, and was bounded on all sides by vacant land. The indenture was bound by payment of five Shillings specie and rent (if demanded) was one peppercorn. On a deed dated September 15, 1785, Adjonadab Reid bought 200 acres from Micajah Williamson for £100. It was the same land described by the indentures of lease described above. The deed was recorded on February 23, 1786."

http://www.bmgen.com/document/pdf/Family_Reid.pdf; p 14.

236 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSHM-S9Q7-8?i=381&cat=124308.

237 Crumpton, Vol 1, p 176.

238 Greene County, GA, Land Plat Book, 1784-1860, p. 170; http://www.bmgen.com/document/pdf/Family_Reid.pdf.

239 https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/496200-georgia-pione

year, Oliver Brewer (through Samuel Alexander, trustee) appeared in Bunkley's District, Warren County.[240] These three Brewer men have not been further traced, leaving open the question whether this George might have been the same man who appeared in 1788 and 1789 tax lists and whether the other two men were his sons or other younger relatives. I think not. Because Isaac Brewer, the son of Howell Brewer II, stated in his pension application that he lived in Hancock County during this time frame, I suspect instead that he might have been the man in Whitfield District in 1793 and that George and Oliver were his close relatives.

I am not certain whether the George Brewer in Cain's District was part of the extended Burwell Brewer family, but I suspect that he was. As noted earlier, Burwell Brewer appeared in the 1796 Hancock County tax list with 70 acres on Powell's Creek, thus suggesting a possible connection between Burwell and this George Brewer. In any event, for three reasons, I suspect that the George Brewer who registered his 419-acre grant in 1789 was Burwell's brother George, and that he, his son, or a nephew was the George Brewer who owned land on Hooppole Creek. First, in 1932, Alabama researcher Miriam Brewer Richardson wrote that George Brewer was Burwell's brother, that he moved to Georgia from North Carolina in 1784, that he first moved to the headwaters of Long Creek, that he later established head rights on the Ogeechee River, that he died in Greene County "in the last years of the 18th Century," and that he "is said to have had 11 sons."[241] Second, the Hooppole/Ogeechee River man owned land in close proximity to a man named William Brewer, discussed below, who I believe was the father or brother of Burwell Brewer. Third, George's 419-acre tracts adjoined William Brewer's "old line," further implying a close relationship between those men.

To confuse matters, another George Brewer owned land at different times in Wilkes (later Warren), Hancock, and Putnam counties between the late 1780's and about 1815. As noted earlier, in 1787, a George Brewer was listed with 200 acres in Wilkes County, adjoining Jenkins and Perkins. In 1790, that man appeared near Robert Jenkins in Callier's District in southern Wilkes County, east of the Ogeechee River.[242] In 1791, he appeared in the Wilkes County tax list (p 190)

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https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-2Q7T-N?i=16&cat=306985

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https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/gnf/id/16817.

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with 300 acres of land in Captain Alexander's Battalion, Pruet District.[243] Nearby entries included Peter Perkins, Sampson and Malachi Wilder, Joseph White, Joel and Royster Heath, and John Myrick. Enumerated on the next page were Richard Fletcher, Owen Myrick, and Nathaniel Fulsome.[244] George Brewer also appeared with 300 acres in the 1792 Wilkes County tax list, adjoining Robert Jenkins and others with lands on or near Williams Creek.[245] In July 1792, Shadrach Kenneybrew of Wilkes County conveyed to George Brewer 400 acres of land on Williams Creek, adjoining Jenkins and Wilder, in what soon thereafter became Warren County. Joseph White and John Shropshire, JP, witnessed the deed, which was recorded in Warren County in 1806.[246] Williams Creek, a tributary of the Little River, is located more than 30 miles southwest of Soap Creek, where Burwell's brother George Brewer initially had settled. Daniel Crumpton's maps show the lands of members of the Wilder, Perkins, and Jenkins families in the area of Rocky Comfort Creek in Warren County, several miles east of the Ogeechee River, and to the south of Williams Creek.[247]

Two years later, in 1794, George Brewer appeared in a Warren County tax list in Campbell's District. Joel Heath was listed in Robinson's District,[248] Joseph

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243 Hudson, Wilkes County Tax Records, Volume I, p 229.

search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=index1&h=1212&ti=0&in
div=try&gss=pt
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244 Interestingly, Nathaniel Fulsome (Folsom) may have moved to the Mississippi Territory, near the Brewer settlements on the Tombigbee River. His daughter Rhoda married a man named John Pitchlyn there. One of their sons was Peter Perkins Pitchlyn. http://www.mdah.ms.gov/new/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Waverly-Plantation.pdf. P 63.

245 Hudson, Wilkes County Tax Records, Volume I, p 417.

246 Warren County Deed Book B: 514; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4L-1SJX-N?i=639&cat=225589.

247 Crumpton, Wilkes County Land Records, Volume I, pages 101, 115.

248 Ancestry.com. *Georgia, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1790-1890* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 1999.

White also was listed in Campbell's District,[249] and Sampson and Malachi Wilder and Owen Myrick were listed in Slatter's District in Warren County.[250] In February 1795, George Brewer of Warren County conveyed a portion (acreage unstated) of the 400-acre tract on the waters of Williams Creek to Abraham Perkins.[251] The deed specifically stated that the tract was part of the 400-acre tract that George had acquired from Shadrach Kenneybrew in 1792 and that Benjamin Scott, its original owner, had willed the land to Kenneybrew. The reference to Scott's land also helps locate the tract. According to Crumpton's map, Scott's land adjoined lands of Robert Jenkins and Dred Wilder, south of Williams Creek and just north of Rocky Comfort Creek.[252] The deed called to a single physical place, Parham Springs (which I have not been able to locate, so far). Joseph White and Thomas Hill witnessed the deed. George Brewer executed the deed with a mark. In May 1797, George Brewer -- now of Hancock County -- sold 40 acres of land on the waters of Williams Creek in Warren County that was part of the Scott/Kenneybrew tract (adjoining Ignatius Few, Perkins, and Heath) to William

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GA 1792-1819 Tax Lists Index.

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Original data: Jackson, Ron V., Accelerated Indexing Systems, comp.. *Georgia Census, 1790-1890*. Compiled and digitized by Mr. Jackson and AIS from microfilmed schedules of the U.S. Federal Decennial Census, territorial/state censuses, and/or census substitutes.

251

Warren County Deed Book A: 340; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4L-1S2P-J?i=192&cat=225589.

252

Crumpton, Volume I, pages 101, 115.

White.[253] Joseph White and Rolen Brewer witnessed the deed, which was recorded in 1806.

In January 1798, George Brewer, described as a planter of Hancock County, Georgia, sold 160 acres of the 400-acre parcel on the Rocky Branch of Williams Creek to Joseph Hill.[254] Calls in the deed included the lines of Robert Jenkins, John Rudisell, Joseph Hill, Joseph White, and a survey for land sold to William White. There is an extensive reference in the deed to the original tract, created in 1784, and patented to Benjamin Scott. In June 1798, George Brewer, planter of Hancock County, sold an additional 100 acres of the 400-acre parcel on the waters of Williams Creek to Joseph White.[255] The land was the "northern corner" of the tract originally owned by Benjamin Scott. Calls in the deed were to the Rocky Branch of Williams Creek, and to land owned by Ignatius Few, John Chapman, Joseph Hill, Joseph White, and Burrel Perry. The witnesses to the deed were the grantor's probable sons Matthew and Rolen Brewer, making it virtually certain that

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Warren County Deed Book B: 511-12. https://www.yarbroughfamily.org/catalog/Vol4.pdf. I've looked for a connection between the Whites who were associated with George Brewer in Warren County, Georgia and the Whites who bought land from William Brewer (MBP) on Pigeon Roost Creek in Brunswick County, Virginia in the 1760's. So far I haven't found one. Joseph White of Warren County might have been the son of Joseph White, Sr. of Anson County, North Carolina.

"2 April 1785 Zachariah Wheeler of Wilkes Co yeoman to Joseph White Junior of Anson Co, NC, yeoman, for 5 pds sterling, 287 ½ acres on Rushy Fork of Richland Creek in district number 5 in Washington County and surveyed by warrant number 2232. Wit: John White, William Leverett, Joel Phillips. Recorded 20 Feb 1789 Greene Co Deed Book 1. (This deed was probably executed in Wilkes Co, since Zachariah Wheeler lived in Wilkes Co, and Greene County was not formed until 1786. Note that William Phillips who died in Putnam County in 1816 appointed John White, the son of Joseph White, as an executor of his will. William Phillips' wife in 1801 was Rhody White, the sister of John White.)"

https://encphillips.com/wiki/Phillips_in_Wilkes_County,_GA

254

Warren County Deed Book A: 319; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4L-1S2B-1?i=182&cat=225589.

255

Warren County Deed Book A: 581; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4L-1S23-J?i=323&cat=225589.

the grantor was the same man as the George Brewer who owned land on Sandy Run in Hancock County and later moved to Putnam County, dying there around 1815. Finally, in January 1806, George Brewer (now of Baldwin County, the predecessor of Putnam County), conveyed a straggling nine acres of the tract that he owned on the waters of Williams Creek to Joseph Hill.[256] Mark Heath and Wood Moreland witnessed the deed, to which George affixed his mark.

To summarize: the George Brewer who owned land on Williams Creek first appeared in a 1787 tax list for Wilkes County. He later owned land on Sandy Run in Hancock County, and by 1806, he resided in Baldwin (later Putnam) County. He had sons named Rolen and Matthew, and he was closely associated with members of the White family. He died in Putnam County around 1815. I am reasonably confident, that despite his proximity to members of the Burwell Brewer line between 1787 through the early to mid-1790's, this George Brewer was not the brother of Burwell, nor did he migrate from Wilkes/Surry counties North Carolina to Georgia with the Burwell clan in the mid-1780's. Instead, I suspect that he was closely related to, and perhaps was the son of, a man named George Brewer who lived in Northampton County, North Carolina between the late 1730's and 1757, when he died.[257]

As mentioned above, the George Brewer who owned land on the Ogeechee River was associated with a man named William Brewer, who first appeared in Wilkes County records in 1784. On November 20, 1784, William Brewer received a survey plat on the Ogeechee River.[258] In the same year, a tract on the south side of the Ogeechee River was surveyed for William Mattox, and it bordered land held by William Brewer.[259] As mentioned above, in the 1785 tax digest for Wilkes County, William Brewer was listed in Bishop's District with one poll and 350 acres

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256 Warren County Deed Book B: 475. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4L-1SJL-8?i=620&cat=225589.

257 I discuss this George Brewer, as well as the Putnam County resident, in detail in my companion paper on the early Georgia Brewers. I won't repeat the information that supports the above conclusions here.

258 Plat No. 2766D; recorded B/13; Crumpton Vol II, p 210.

259 Survey Book G 262.

of land.[260] John and Charles Brewer also appeared nearby, as did, among others, Sampson Mounger and John Kelley. Bishop's District was located just east of the Ogeechee in what is now Warren County, and it technically did not include the area west of the Ogeechee where William Brewer's 200-acre parcel on Fulsome Creek was located. As will be seen, though, William apparently also held land just east of the Ogeechee as early as 1785, which would explain his being listed in Bishop's District.

On May 5, 1786, a tract on the waters of the Ogeechee River in Wilkes County was surveyed for John Kelley.[261] Land owned by Thomas Whatley, William Brewer, John Jones, "Widow Hudson," Thomas Satterwhite, and Benjamin Few bordered the Kelley tract. Significant entries in the 1786 Wilkes County tax list include John Kelley (p 3), James and Stephen Bishop, John Fuller, and Nathaniel Fulsome (p 4), Peter Perkins, and John Myrick (p 5), Abraham Heath (p 6), William Nobles, Elizabeth Wilder, ***Nathan*** (150 acres), and ***William Brewer*** (920 acres), and Owen Myrick (p 7).[262]

The explanation for William Brewer's 1786 land holdings probably is found in two head right records. In the first, William obtained head rights to 740 acres of land on Long Creek.[263] According to Crumpton, that land was located *east* of the Ogeechee River in what became Warren County,[264] and it adjoined Michael Whatley, John Kelly, and William Barnett. According to the grant, the 740-acre tract was bounded by Robert Barnett and vacant land (northeast), Michael Whatley

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260 https://books.google.com/books?id=xxdZK9jPRdwC&pg=RA1-PA57&lpg=RA1-PA57&dq=%22Wilkes+County%22+%2B+%22William+Brewer%22+%2B+%221+poll%22+%2B+%22350+acres%22&source=bl&ots=0I_DJXyh3_&sig=ACfU3U1mnrMTFYcxfUzTWDBi31rouiTbkA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjK4JXyvZnjAhXUPn0KHaywBQUQ6AEwAHoECAMQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Wilkes%20County%22%20%2B%20%22William%20Brewer%22%20%2B%20%221%20poll%22%20%2B%20%22350%20acres%22&f=false.

261 SB H 91-2 #171.

262 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/1959/rec/2.

263 *See* Mary Abbe, *Georgia Colonial and Headright Plat Index*, 1735-1866; https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/platindex/id/3035/rec/3465.

264 Crumpton, Volume I, p 86, 101.

(southeast), Satterwhite and Adkins (southwest), and Jones and Parrish (northwest).[265]

The second grant was for 180 acres.[266] That land, also in Warren County, was a few miles southeast of the 740-acre tract, and it was a few miles northeast of the 200-acre tract on the west side of the Ogeechee that William Brewer acquired in 1784.[267] According to Crumpton, the survey warrant date for the 180-acre tract was July 12, 1784, and the tract was described as being on Long Creek of the Ogeechee River.[268] A second survey warrant for the same property apparently was issued on February 6, 1786, and the chain carriers were Nathan Brewer and Thomas Gambill.[269] The 180-acre tract was bounded by Bishop (north), Anderson (east), Brooks, Cooper (south), and Nobles (west). *Id*. The tract was just north of the land of Nathan Brewer.[270] John Myrick and Owen Myrick owned separate tracts of land just a few miles east.[271] The sum of the 740-acre and 180-acre parcels, 920 acres, is exactly the same total amount as the 1786 tax list entry for William Brewer. Both grants were registered in June 1789.[272]

Remember that Thomas Gambill married Sushey Brewer in Wilkes County, North Carolina in 1780. Gambill appeared in the 1785 Wilkes County, Georgia tax list within a few entries of John Brewer and in the same district as William Brewer.[273] In 1786, Thomas Gambill appeared in the Wilkes County tax list with

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265 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-K5PX?cat=46190.

266 *See* Mary Abbe, *Georgia Colonial and Headright Plat Index*, 1735-1866; https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/platindex/id/3036/rec/3466.

267 Crumpton, Volume I, p 102, 302, 88, 103.

268 Crumpton, Volume 2, p 213; Plat Number 2779D, recorded B/143.

269 Crumpton, Volume 2, p 233; Plat Number 2884B, Recorded B/248.

270 Crumpton, Volume I, pp 102-103.

271 Crumpton, Volume I, p 116.

272 Georgia Land Grants, Book SSS: 222-23; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-K5PX?i=343&cat=46190.

273 Crumpton, Volume I, p 59-60.

240 acres of land.[274] William Brewer and Nathan Brewer appeared on the next page. John Parrish appeared in the 1787 Wilkes County tax list with the Gambill's 240-acre tract, within a few entries of Nathan Brewer.[275] Slightly out of order in time, in January 1788, Thomas and Susannah Gambill (now of Greene County, Georgia) conveyed their 240-acre tract on Long Creek to John Parrish.[276] According to the deed, the land adjoined Benjamin Few, George Cooper, the widow Collar, John Edmondson, and Henry Parrish. Thomas Gambill apparently signed the deed, and Susannah used her mark.

In 1787, William Brewer, ***Jr.*** (180 acres, exactly the area of the smaller tract described above) (p 19), appeared in the Wilkes County tax list.[277] The suffix *Jr.* suggests (but does not prove) that this William's father also was named William Brewer. John Anglin, James Yarbrough, Abraham Heath, Robert Kamp, multiple Peaveys, Elijah Thompson, and William Nobles appeared on the same page of that list. Nobles was an adjoining entry. Nathan Brewer appeared on the next page with 150 acres.[278] Elijah Thompson died before 1798, when his widow Anna married Sampson Mounger in the Mississippi Territory. George Brewer Jr**.** and Francis Boykin attested in a Mississippi Territory record that Elijah Thompson had moved to the area in 1796.[279]

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274 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/1957/rec/2.

275 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-532Y-8?i=22&cc=4130006&cat=307125.

276 Wilkes County, Georgia Deed Book DD: 139.

277 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-532T-F?i=21&cat=307125.

278 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-532Y-8?i=22&cat=307125.

279 https://books.google.com/books?id=Um-xR-XdlyAC&pg=PA661&lpg=PA661&dq=%22Elijah+Thompson%22+%2B+%22Mounger%22&source=bl&ots=3Sfrf5CG6V&sig=ACfU3U0p7qjD2YULlD6jSWsnX3rpcqNVkw&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjjwoj0t7rlAhXSPH0KHdjPCs0Q6AEwAHoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Elijah%20Thompson%22%20%2B%20%22Mounger%22&f=false

I suspect, but cannot prove, that both 1786 grants originally were obtained by William Brewer, Sr., and that the older man transferred the smaller tract to his son, William Jr. As explained elsewhere, I further suspect that the older William might have sold his 740-acre tract in three separate transactions in 1790, in preparation for a move to the Mississippi Territory.

In a second entry in the 1787 tax list, a William Brewer appeared with 200 acres in an adjoining entry to James Brewer, Jr.[280] Nearby entries included several Ledbetters, Isaac Dennis, and others who owned land east of the Ogeechee in Warren County, near the 419-acre tract that George Brewer acquired a year or two later.[281] Those nearby entries suggest that this William Brewer's land might have been a tract (acreage unspecified) located, according to Crumpton, just east of George Brewer's 419-acre tract, a short distance to the southeast of William Brewer's land west of the Ogeechee. To confuse matters, though, Crumpton mapped land (again acreage unspecified) that a William Brewer held that was located a few miles south of the land of Nathan Brewer, a few miles southeast of William Brewer's 200-acre tract, just southeast of Martin Tabernacle Church in Warren County, and northeast of George Brewer's 419-acre tract.[282] Adjoining and nearby landowners were Samuel Camp, Nathan Fowler, Robert Barnett, Ignatius Few, William Kelly, Thomas Jones, and Stephen Mitchell. That tract was located on the northwest side of Long Creek, a short distance north of the lands of the Ledbetters and Isaac Dennis.[283]

The adjoining 1787 entry for James Brewer Jr. suggests a close relationship with William Brewer. Was James Jr. the son of the James Brewer who acquired 200 acres of land on Rocky Comfort Creek (see below) in 1786? According to Crumpton's mapping, James Brewer's 200-acre tract was east of the 180-acre tract listed in William Brewer Jr.'s name in 1787.[284] I have not found any other entries

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280 83:541; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-532L-W?i=82&cat=307125.

281 Daniel Crumpton, Wilkes County, GA Land Records, Volume I, pp 104, 304.

282 Daniel Crumpton, Wilkes County, GA Land Records, Volume I, p 103.

283 Crumpton, Volume I, p 104.

284 Crumpton, Vol I, p 116.

for a James Brewer Jr. in or near Wilkes County, leaving unanswered questions about his identity and relationships to other Brewers in the area.

Proceeding chronologically, in 1788, a William Brewer acquired 300 acres of land on Long Creek from George Darden. That land was located on the northern Long Creek in Wilkes County, and it adjoined land of Francis Calloway, formerly of Wilkes County, North Carolina, and the husband of Burwell Brewer's sister Sarah.[285] According to Crumpton's mapping, the Darden tract was located near the community of Rayle, Georgia, about 15 miles southeast of Lexington.[286] As explained below, I believe that that William Brewer was William Brewer, Jr., the owner of the 180-acre tract in 1787.

Also, in 1788, a 200-acre state grant was issued to William Brewer for land described as being in *Washington* County.[287] This tract was located in Hancock County by 1793/94. Notably, it was bounded on the east by "Mongers and Bankston's" lands. The other sides were vacant. Because of the references to (Sampson) Mounger and (John) Bankston, it seems clear that this land was the 200-acre tract first occupied by William Brewer in 1784.[288] This is consistent with a November 1788 deed whereby Sampson Mounger and Susannah, his wife, of *Washington County*, Georgia conveyed to Morice Kain 200 acres in Wilkes County, granted to said Sampson Mounger, 25 Sept 1784, adjoined on the west by Daniel Coleman, northeast by John Griffin, east by Michael Smally, all other sides vacant.[289] This land was miles to the north of Mounger's land on the Ogeechee, in an area that remained in Wilkes County after boundary reconfigurations of the late

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285 Daniel Crumpton, Wilkes County, GA Land Records, Volume I, pp 68, 69. John Clemmons and Israel Miller also were neighbors, and members of the Wheat family owned land a few tracts to the north. The land was east of Lexington, near where Burwell Brewer's land was located.

286 Crumpton, Volume I, p viii, ix; p 69.

287 Georgia Land Grants, Book QQQ: 41; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-KSKV-X?i=46&cat=46190.

288 Crumpton, Volume I, p 88; Crumpton, Volume 2, Plat No. 2766D, Warrant Date 11/20/1784, Recorded B/130, Ogeechee River.

289 Wilkes County Deed Book PP: 200; Ack.14 Aug. 1793 before Geo. Swain, J.P. Regd. 4 Nov. 1797.

1700's and early 1800's.[290] The witnesses were Geo. Brewer, Ozborn (Osborn) Brewer, and William (x) Brewer, probably all Burwell Brewer's brothers. By 1795, Mounger owned land in Oglethorpe County, adjoining William Walker.[291]

In 1790, William Brewer sold a total of 739 acres of land in three separate transactions. On January 25, he conveyed 200 acres to Frederick McMurrain.[292] That land was described as the middle 200 acres of the 740-acre tract that William Brewer acquired by grant in 1789 (recall that William acquired the head rights to that land earlier). In 1792, John McMurrain appeared with 200 acres in Medlock's District in the Wilkes County Tax Digest.[293] This land was just east of the Ogeechee, in the area that became Warren County in 1794. *Id.* at 436. It is tempting to believe that this was the 200-acre grant that William Brewer acquired in 1784, but that land was west of the Ogeechee River, and it did not seem to be contiguous to the 740-acre parcel that Crumpton mapped to the east of the Ogeechee.

Then on June 26 and 27, 1790, William Brewer separately sold tracts of 207 and 332 acres on the waters of Long Creek of the Ogeechee River to John Henley Sr.[294] William Brewer was not described either as Sr. or Jr. in any of those transactions. As noted above, when platted, the 740-acre parcel seemed to consist of wholly contiguous land.

In yet another transaction in 1790, William Brewer of Wilkes County conveyed a sixty-acre tract on the waters of the Ogeechee River to Daniel Runnals.[295] At the time, the land was in Wilkes County, but after Warren County

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290 Crumpton, Volume I, p 112.

291 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/12762/rec/39.

292 Grace Gillam Davidson, *The Early Records of Geo*rgia, Volume II p 82, Wilkes County, Genealogical Publishing Company (1991). Philip Henley and Thos. Wootten, J. P. witnessed the deed. Wilkes County Deed Book GG: 82.

293 Hudson, Vol I, p 431.

294 Davidson, *The Early Records of Geo*rgia, Volume II p 92-93. William Boren, J.P., witnessed the deed. Wilkes County Deed Book GG: 92, 93.

295 Warren County Deed Book A: 452; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4L-1S2D-3?i=259&cat=225589.

was formed, the deed was re-recorded there. The land was bounded "southwardly by Nathan Brewer's land," "northwardly by Nobles' land," with calls to tracts owned by "Bishop," Daniel Runnals, and Parks King. The witnesses to the deed were George Brewer and Parks King. The deed was recorded in 1798 based on King's oath, which stated that William Brewer "signed" the deed and that George Brewer "signed" as a witness. This is the only document that I've found that referred to William, Nathan, and George Brewer together. Based on evidence discussed below, I believe that this William Brewer was the same man who acquired land from Darden on the northern Long Creek in 1788. I further believe that this tract was part of the 180 acres taxed to William Brewer Jr. in 1787 and that was part of the 920-acre holding of William Brewer in 1786.

On August 24, 1790, Henry and Deborah Lile conveyed to William Brewer 200 acres on Long Creek, adjoining land of Elijah Clark.[296] According to Dan Crumpton, that land was near land belonging to Joseph Calloway, and it was about 25 miles or so east of Lexington, the area where Burwell Brewer's primary residence was located.[297] As noted above, Joseph Calloway – the brother of Francis Calloway II -- served with a Private William Brewer in the Wilkes County, North Carolina militia regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Cleveland during the Revolutionary War.[298] As discussed elsewhere, I would not be a bit surprised if this man inspired the legend of a Lt. William Brewer who was the reputed son of Burwell Brewer and served in the Revolution in South Carolina. The main point to be made is that this man was almost a generation older than Burwell's son William. I suspect that he was Burwell's brother.

On September 6, 1790, William Brewer received a grant of 150 acres in Wilkes County based on his family head rights.[299] Because a settler could receive 50 acres for a spouse and each child, this means that William sought land for three

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296 Grace Gillam Davidson, *The Early Records of Georgia,* Volume II p 98, Wilkes County, Genealogical Publishing Company (1991). The witnesses were Levi Lile, Thomas Brown, and Frederick Sims, J. P.

297 Crumpton, Volume I, p 96.

298 https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/nc_wilkes_county_regiment.html

299 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9T2T-B9V?i=388&wc=M617-R3N%3A200589301&cc=1914217; FamilySearch Image 389.

persons in addition to himself.[300] In September 1791, William Brewer obtained a survey for 98 of those 150 acres as a family head right. "By a warrant from John King, William Rogers, and Mosely" dated September 6, 1790, a 98-acre tract on the waters of Long Creek was surveyed for William Brewer.[301] According to the survey, adjoining landowners were John Clemmons (Clements?) and Jacob Miller, who owned land on Long Creek in Oglethorpe County. Chain carriers were William Brewer and Francis Calloway. Dan Crumpton listed the warrant date as September 6, 1790.[302] Crumpton showed John King's land a few parcels to the south of Francis Calloway, on the same map page as the George Darden land and a tract belonging to Isaac Milligan, a relative of Burwell Brewer.[303]

The same William Brewer probably witnessed a deed of gift in 1788 for Abner Leggett, who owned land on Fishing Creek in northern Wilkes County.[304] Other members of the Leggett family later appeared near the immediate family of Burwell Brewer in the 1799 Oglethorpe County tax list.[305]

In September 1791, William Brewer and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed to Francis Calloway, all of Wilkes County, 50 acres on Long Creek, adjoining a branch, part of 300 acres granted to George Darden, Junr., 2 Oct. 1788, deeded by Darden to Brewer.[306] In December 1791, William and Elizabeth Brewer conveyed 50 acres of the Darden tract to Jacob Woolbright; the deed made calls to

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300 Emmett Lucas, Index to the Head Rights and Bounty Grants of Georgia - 1756-1903, page v-vi.

301 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/looseplats/id/25092/rec/1073 .

302 Crumpton, Wilkes County Land Records, Volume 2, p 21. Plat Number 328; Recorded AB/184. See also p 349, Plat 3408D, recorded D/154.

303 Crumpton, Wilkes County Land Records, Volume I, p 69.

304 Davidson, *Early Records of Wilkes County*, Volume 1 p 275. See also *Early Records of Georgia* Vol I p. 32. Abner Leggett and wife Prudence to David Gunnells, 150 acres on Fishing Creek, orig. grant 1784 to said Leggett January 27, 1787.

305 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/805/rec/21

306 Wilkes County Deed Book II: 515; Wit: Jacob (x) Woolbright. Proved 29 Mar 1792, Wm. Samson, J.P. Regd. 22 Mar. 1793.

boundaries with Spencer Runnals and Polly Clements.[307] In July 1792, William Brewer and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed to Susannah Hopkins, all of Wilkes County, another 50 acres on Long Creek, adjoining Francis Calloway, up branch, said Brewer, part of 300 acres granted to George Darden, Junior, 2 Oct 1788, sold by deed from said Darden to said Brewer, same date.[308] The witnesses were William Hopkins and Matthew Brewer. The reference to Francis Calloway, who was married to Burwell Brewer's sister, suggests that this William Brewer probably was the brother of Burwell Brewer.

In March 1793, William Brewer (not joined by Elizabeth) conveyed another 50 acres of the Darden tract to Jacob Woolbright; the deed made calls to a branch of Long Creek and the land of Wollbright.[309] The fact that William had a wife named Elizabeth also (again) implies that he might have inspired the legend that Burwell had a son named William Brewer, born in the 1750's, with a wife named Elizabeth. In addition, the name Matthew Brewer is significant, because two men of that name, at least one of who probably was related to the Burwell Brewer line, later appeared in early 19th Century Alabama records. (As discussed below, Matthew H. Brewer probably was born in about 1773, making him old enough to have witnessed a deed in 1792). Finally, in August 1793, William Brewer conveyed to John Henderson, both of Wilkes County, 100 acres on a branch of Long Creek, adjoining Francis Callaway, the last remaining portion of the 300-acre tract originally granted to George Darden, Junr., 2 Oct. 1788.[310]

In 1790, a William Brewer was listed in the Wilkes County tax list with one poll and 100 acres[311] of second quality land and 100 acres of third quality land, all in Wilkes County (Dooley's Battalion, p 72).[312] Nearby entries for Elijah Fuller,

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307 Wilkes County Deed Book MMM: 489. Francis Calloway witnessed the deed.

308 Wilkes County Deed Book LL: 82; Proved before H. Mounger, J.P. Regd. 24 Mar. 1794.

309 Wilkes County Deed Book MMM: 462. Curiously, the deed was not recorded until 1736.

310 Wilkes County Deed Book OO: 106; Wit: A. Burroughs, J.P. Regd. 15 Nov. 1796.

311 The second quality land entry appears to be for 100 acres, with "200" corrected to "100."

312

Seth Thompson, Malachi Stallings, and Jeremiah Bentley, are not especially illuminating with respect to the location of this land. I haven't found any deed conveying all or part of it. I do suspect, though, that this William Brewer was part of the extended Sackfield Brewer line and not the man or men who appeared in the 1785-87 tax lists; the 1790 entry was near those for Edmund and Elisha Brewer, both members of the Sackfield line.[313] Hudson's work shows that this land was located in eastern Wilkes County, near what became Lincoln County. In 1791, the same William Brewer held identical acreage.[314]

A second 1791 Wilkes County tax list entry for a William Brewer listed 400 acres of 3rd quality land on the same page (p 157, Captain Hamer's Company) as entries for Abednego Moore, Israel and Jacob Miller, Francis Calloway, Priscilla Canaday (Kennedy), Hamilton and George Runnells, John Clement, Jr., and John Wheat.[315] I suspect that the 400 acres was located on the northerly Long Creek. As noted, Henry Lyle conveyed 200 acres on Long Creek (adjoining Elijah Clark) to William Brewer in August 1790. The remainder of the 400 acres might have consisted of a portion of the Darden tract and the 98 acres on Long Creek that William obtained in 1790. For all those reasons, I suspect that the second entry for William Brewer pertained to the brother of Burwell Brewer.

In the 1792 Wilkes County tax list, the same William Brewer probably was shown with a total of 660 acres on the waters of Hutton's Creek, adjoining George Runnals, Jacob Woolbright, and near Francis Calloway.[316] William appeared in a tax district in Wilkes County, near what would become the Oglethorpe County line in 1795.[317] This doesn't mean that all of his land was located in the same area. However, there is no obvious explanation for the discrepancy (260 acres) between his 1791 and 1792 holdings. Perhaps 120 acres of William's holdings consisted of the remainder of the 180-acre parcel that he acquired in 1786. In January 1793,

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https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/5592/rec/4

313 Frank Parker Hudson, Wilkes County Georgia Tax Records 1785-1805, Vol I, p 191.

314 Hudson, Vol I, p 263.

315 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/5662/rec/4; see also Hudson, Vol I, p 293.

316 Hudson, Vol I, p 385.

317 Hudson, Vol 1, p 436.

William and Elizabeth Brewer (husband and wife) of Wilkes County sold to Jesse Doles 120 acres of the 180-acre parcel in Warren County (by reference to the plat). Francis Calloway and Matthew Brewer witnessed the deed. Adjoining owners were Bishop, Anderson, Brooks, and Runnals.[318] The key figures in this deed: William Brewer, Elizabeth Brewer, Matthew Brewer, and Francis Calloway, all correspond with the people involved with the Darden property on the northern Long Creek in Wilkes County.

There were no entries in the Wilkes County tax list for a William Brewer in 1793 or 1794. However, in 1795 there was a clerk's list entry (no district specified) for a William Brewer with 200 acres adjoining Wilbourne and Widow Lyles. Because of the reference to "Lyles," this probably was the man who purchased land from Henry Liles in 1790.

The Wilkes County tax, deed and survey records strongly suggest that: (1) The William Brewer who owned the 180-acre parcel and the 300-acre Darden parcel was known in 1787 as William Brewer Jr., presumably to distinguish him from a living William Brewer Sr.; (2) Because the parcels were listed together as a 920-acre combined holding in the 1786 Wilkes County tax list, William Brewer Jr. either owned the additional 740 acres of land on the waters of the Ogeechee or it was owned by a different William Brewer, perhaps his father, who gave or sold the associated 180-acre tract to him; (3) William Brewer Jr. was closely related to Burwell and George Brewer, probably their brother, as shown by his regular association with Francis Calloway, their brother in law; (4) William Brewer Jr. was closely related to a Matthew Brewer, who witnessed deeds to his lands in 1792 and 1793. Since Elizabeth was his wife, there is reason to believe that William Brewer Jr. was the father of Matthew H., William, and Willis H. Brewer (see below).

So, what to make of the flurry of real estate activity by a man or men named William Brewer in different parts of Wilkes County in 1790, 1791 and 1793? As discussed in detail below, in about 1792, a man described as William Brewer ***Sr***. moved to the Mississippi Territory, near relatives of Burwell Brewer in

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The deed was recorded in 1797. Warren County Deed Book A: 264;https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4L-1SLM-V?i=153&cat=225589.

the Tombigbee River region.[319] That man died there in 1793 or 1794.[320] It is conceivable that the William Brewer (Jr.) who owned land in northern Wilkes County beginning in 1788 was the man who moved to the Mississippi Territory. Consistent with that possibility, John Wheat was listed near the William Brewer with land on the northerly Long Creek in the 1791 Wilkes County tax list. John Wheat's land was near the lands of Elijah Clark, Francis Calloway, and Daniel Coleman, close to Dry Fork Creek on the line between Wilkes and Oglethorpe Counties.[321] John Wheat and two of his brothers, Solomon and Hezekiah, settled on the Tombigbee River in the Mississippi Territory around the turn of the 19th century, interacting with the Brewers there.[322] James Denley, another Mississippi Territory immigrant who closely interacted with the Brewers there, as well as Daniel and Peter Bankston, whose family members moved to the Mississippi Territory, also owned land near the Wheats and the William Brewer in the northern Long Creek area.[323] Moreover, a Daniel Coleman who also owned land near the

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319 http://theusgenweb.org/al/washington/Pioneers.htm. *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress ...* p 601; https://www.google.com/books/edition/American_State_Papers/hJwzAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=%22George%20Brewer%22%20%2B%20%22William%20brewer%22.

320 *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress ...* p 601; 654https://www.google.com/books/edition/American_State_Papers/hJwzAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=%22George%20Brewer%22%20%2B%20%22William%20brewer%22.

321 Crumpton, Volume I, p 68, 81.

322 https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:1197663&id=I527192811. For example, John Brewer attested to details of the use and ownership of land belonging to Solomon and Hezekiah Wheat. *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States ..., Volume 1*, p 600. In 1798, the Wheats exchanged land with Sampson Mounger, and John Brewer and George Brewer Jr. gave testimony in support of Mounger's claim to the exchanged land. *Id*.

323 Crumpton, Volume I, p 81.

Wheats and Calloways, (or more likely a son of his) married a daughter of George Brewer in Washington County, Alabama.[324]

That evidence notwithstanding, in light of his proximity in 1791 to Burwell Brewer and several people who appeared in the 1800 Oglethorpe County census (including Alexander Hawkins and Alexander Hodge), I suspect that the William Brewer who appeared in Wilkes County tax lists in 1791, 1792, and 1795 probably was the William Brewer Jr. of 1787, and probably the William Brewer (age 45+) who, as discussed below, later appeared in the 1800 Oglethorpe County census. As discussed elsewhere, I suspect that the same man appeared in the 1796 Wilkes County tax lists in the eastern part of the county, near his probable son, Matthew. When he appeared in the 1787 Wilkes County tax list with 180 acres on the waters of the Ogeechee, I suspect that he was the younger of two adult William Brewers in the area and therefore was described as William Brewer Jr. For all those reasons, I believe that he was the brother of Burwell, George, John, Nathan, and Osborn Brewer of whom their brother-in-law Francis Calloway (III) wrote in 1862.

For similar reasons, I believe that the William Brewer who occupied land on the west side of the Ogeechee River in 1784 might have moved to the Mississippi Territory in about 1792 and that he was known there as William Brewer Sr. He also might have been the man who acquired 920 acres in Wilkes (Warren) County a few years later, giving or selling 180 acres of that land to his possible son, William Jr. The man who owned the 200-acre tract on the west side of the Ogeechee River might have disappeared from the Georgia record after 1791. The Brewers who migrated to the Mississippi Territory were closely associated with Sampson Mounger, the immediate neighbor of the William Brewer who owned the 200-acre tract. To speculate further, it is possible that this man was William (MBP), and that he was the man (still married to Susannah) who owned land on Big Sandy Creek in Wilkes County, North Carolina until 1782. If , as I suspect, William (MBP) was born in the 1720 timeframe (making him in his early 20's when he first acquired land in Brunswick County, Virginia), he would have been in his early sixties in 1782, and, if he was William Brewer Sr. in 1792, he would have been in his early to mid-seventies when he died in the Mississippi Territory

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[324] Daniel Coleman appeared in the 1830 Washington County, Alabama census. Year: *1830;* Census Place: *Washington, Alabama;* Series: *M19;* Roll: *3;* Page: *245;*Family History Library Film: *0002330.*

Turning to other relatives of Burwell Brewer who moved from North Carolina to Georgia, sometime before 1784, Charles Brewer obtained head rights to 100 acres of land on the waters of the Ogeechee River in what was then Wilkes County. In 1784, the Wilkes County surveyor was ordered to plat that tract for the transferee, Mathew Hubbard.[325] Hubbard owned land in the vicinity of John Brewer, William Brewer Jr., and Nathan Brewer.[326] On August 4, 1785, a 200-acre tract on Fulsome Creek was surveyed for Jacob Bankston.[327] The tract was bordered by Charles Brewer (SB ?), John Bankston (SB G 72-3), and Sampson Mounger (SB H 105-2). On October 7, 1786, 1,093 acres on Fulsome Creek & Lick Creek (bordering among others, Charles Brewer) were surveyed for William Maddox at Greene County, Georgia (now Hancock County).[328] Although Fulsome Creek is now in Hancock County, it flows into the Ogeechee River at the boundary with Warren County. This would have been very close to the 200-acre tract that William Brewer acquired in 1784. It's possible that Charles had rights in two or more parcels; regardless, they were in the same general area: near William Brewer, John Brewer, William Brewer, Jr., George Brewer, and Nathan Brewer.

William (no Sr. or Jr. designation) Brewer and Charles Brewer both were excommunicated from the Long Creek Baptist Church in Warren County, Georgia sometime after October 1788.[329] Sampson Mounger[330] attended the same church. The Long Creek church, located east of the Martin Tabernacle Church near Warrenton, is just a few miles east of the 200-acre tract that William Brewer

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326 Crumpton, Volume I, p 102.

327 SB H 10-2 #19. Duplicate of CC 313-3.

328 SB I 133-1 #276. Granted 6-25-1788, adjoining Charles Brewer, Jacob Bankston, Jane Runnels, George Bagby, and William Bishop. In 1787, James Ward received a survey warrant for land in recently formed Greene County that had been part of a family head right of Charles Brewer. I have not found the Ward tract thus far.

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https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Space:Long_Creek_Baptist_Church%2C_Warrenton%2C_Georgia

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As noted above, Sampson Mounger was associated with Burwell Brewer's father-in-law, Paul Patrick, in North Carolina in the 1760's. http://files.usgwarchives.net/ga/warren/churches/longcreek.txt. Book 3: 235 Paul Patrick to Samson Mounger (both of Bute County) 160a (1768).

acquired in 1784, as well as the lands of John Bankston and Sampson Mounger.[331] I can find no reason given for the excommunication in the church records that I've reviewed. However, in October 1788, Sampson Monger and William Brewer "cited" Charles Brewer for neglecting to regularly attend church meetings.[332] As noted above, the last record of Charles Brewer in Georgia appears to have been the 1789 Wilkes County tax list entry. Based on their association in Georgia, it is virtually certain that William Brewer Sr., Charles Brewer, and Sampson Mounger all moved somewhat in concert to the Mississippi Territory in the ensuing decade. Again, I suspect that William Sr. was Sampson Mounger's neighbor who acquired the 200-acre tract on the waters of the Ogeechee in 1784. Because Francis Calloway (III) did not list Charles as a brother of Burwell, and as shown below Charles was not Burwell's own son, it seems likely that he was the son of one of Burwell's brothers. As explained below, I think that he might have been the son of John Brewer.

As noted above, in 1785 and 1786 Nathan Brewer appeared in Wilkes County tax lists with 150 acres on the waters of the Ogeechee River.[333] That man probably witnessed a deed for Burwell Brewer in Johnston County, North Carolina some fifteen years earlier and then appeared near Burwell in Surry County, North Carolina records in the 1770's and early 1780's. Based on Francis Calloway's account and supporting circumstantial record evidence, Nathan most probably was the brother of Burwell Brewer. In 1792, Nathan was listed with 150 acres in the Wilkes County tax list (adjoining William Nobles), and "Ausburn" (Osborn) Brewer was listed just a few entries away.[334] Nathan also appeared in the same

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331 Crumpton, Volume I, p 88, 102; https://www.google.com/maps/place/Long+Creek+Baptist+Church/@33.3286833,-82.7384838,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0xe0eb11d3eb30f6bc!8m2!3d33.3310857!4d-82.7356514.

332 *Id*.

333 https://books.google.com/books?id=xxdZK9jPRdwC&pg=RA1-PA57&lpg=RA1-PA57&dq=%22William+Brewer%22+%2B+%22Wilkes+County%22+%2B+%22Georgia%22&source=bl&ots=0I_DJXwh7X&sig=ACfU3U39xRx1kzOmEzmav28EUmTrt_9CFw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiDk6DKtpnjAhUMHzQIHV7rASkQ6AEwBXoECAkQAQ#v=snippet&q=%20Nathan%20Brewer&f=false

334 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-532N-D?i=156&cat=307125.

area in the 1793 Wilkes County tax digest.[335] In 1801, he was listed with 150 acres of land "west [sic?] of the Ogeechee" in Hobson's District in Warren County.[336] Henry Brewer appeared without land in an adjoining entry. According to Crumpton, Nathan's land was east of the Ogeechee in Warren County, just southwest of the 180-acre tract belonging to William Brewer Jr.

In 1805, Nathan Brewer conveyed 50 acres of land on the waters of the Ogeechee River in Warren County to Thomas Bohannon.[337] The deed included calls to Warren Andrews's line and Brewer's line, indicating that Nathan was retaining a portion of his land. William Hardwick and Jesse Doles witnessed the deed, which was recorded in 1807 based on Nathan's own affirmation.

In 1805, Nathan and Henry[338] Brewer appeared in a tax list in Zachry's District, Warren County. Nathan was not shown with any land, and Henry was listed in an adjoining entry with 150 acres of land, probably the same land that Nathan owned in 1801.[339] Alexander Patrick was listed in the same district, which

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https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-532X-3?i=217&cat=307125.

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https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1729/40141_1220705227_0519-00015/47783900?backurl=&ssrc=&backlabel=Return. Ancestry.com. *Georgia, Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Georgia Tax Digests [1890]. 140 volumes.* Morrow, Georgia: Georgia Archives.

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Warren County Deed Book B: 577; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4L-1SJD-X?i=671&cat=225589.

338

Henry Brewer married Nancy Doles in Warren County in 1802 and died in Monroe County, Georgia in 1838. http://files.usgwarchives.net/ga/monroe/bibles/brewerhe260gbb.txt. Henry Brewer's will named his wife Nancy, James J; Elizabeth Holcomb; Mary; Smith, Septimus L.; Caroline, William T; and Lourany Brewer. A biography of Septimus is available online but, unfortunately, it does not give Henry's pedigree. http://files.usgwarchives.net/ga/taylor/bios/brewersept.txt. A Henry Brewer (26-44) appeared in the 1820 Baldwin County, Georgia census. He might have been the man who married Nancy Doles in 1802 and died in Monroe County in 1838 (Monroe County is two counties west of Baldwin).

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included land in Hancock County. Thus, it appears that Nathan and Henry Brewer lived near the Hancock County line.

In February 1807, Henry Brewer sold his 150-acre tract on the waters of the Ogeechee River to William Anderson.[340] The tract bordered the land of Thomas Bohannon, again suggesting a close relationship between Henry and Nathan Brewer. However, there was no reference to Nathan's land in the deed, implying that Henry already had obtained Nathan's land by that time. John Stephens and Ezekiel Miller witnessed the deed.

In 1810, a man named Nathan Brewer received a passport to go west from Baldwin County, Georgia into the Mississippi Territory.[341] That man probably settled in Wayne County, Mississippi, where a Nathan Brewer (45+) appeared in the 1820 census near Harris Mounger, Howell Brewer, William Brewer, John

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Ancestry.com. *Georgia, Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Georgia Tax Digests [1890]*. *140 volumes.* Morrow, Georgia: Georgia Archives; https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1729/40141_1020705384_0017-00029?pid=4752404&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc%3DSmf6%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource%26usePUBJs%3Dtrue%26indiv%3D1%26_phtarg%3DPgP18,Smf1,Smf2,Smf3%26dbid%3D1729%26gsln%3DBrewer%26gsfn_x%3DNP_NN%26gsln_x%3DNP_NN%26msydy%3D1800%26msydy_x%3D1%26msydp%3D10%26msypn__ftp%3Dgeorgia,%2520usa%26msypn%3D13%26new%3D1%26rank%3D1%26uidh%3Du88%26redir%3Dfalse%26msT%3D1%26gss%3Dangs-d%26pcat%3D36%26fh%3D17%26h%3D4752404%26recoff%3D%26ml_rpos%3D18&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Smf6&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.42775075.781120220.1571049132-601335792.1570102540#?imageId=40141_1020705384_0017-00030.

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Warren County Deed Book D: 97; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS45-T9MJ-G?i=424&cat=225589.

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According to Georgia Executive Proceedings, Nov. 1809 to Dec. 1810, page 199, Drawer 50, Roll 47, "Executive Dept., Tuesday 18 Sep 1810, on application, ordered that passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, viz.,* * * One for MR. NATHAN BREWER with his wife and three children from the county of Baldwin * * *." (Per Georgia Executive Proceedings, from Nov 5, 1800 to Nov 1, 1802, page 442, Drawer 50, Roll 44, Passports of Southeastern Pioneers.

Young, and members of the Stricklin family.[342] Although Nathan Brewer of Warren County probably would have been about 70 years old by 1820 (he first appeared in the Johnston County, North Carolina records in 1770), I suspect--as elaborated below-- that he was the Mississippi Territory migrant.

Finally, there is the matter of James Brewer. According to Crumpton, in 1787 a James Brewer acquired 200 acres on or near Rocky Comfort Creek, to the south of Fuller, and a few miles east of the 180-acre tract of William Brewer. The identity of this James Brewer is perplexing. The 200 acres listed for him probably involved a head-right grant that he obtained on Rocky Comfort Creek in 1786.[343] That grant, surrounded by vacant land, was registered in 1788. James was shown on the 1786 tax list near an entry for William Averitt. He also appeared in the 1787 Wilkes County tax digest.[344] Fifteen years later, in 1801, a Samuel Brewer appeared in a Warren County, Georgia tax list as an occupant of land on Deep Creek, near Rocky Comfort.[345] A descendant of Samuel Brewer has tested positive for haplogroup I-Y15300, subclade I –Y23708, the probable signature subclade for descendants of Howell Brewer, the son of George of Brunswick. In 1801, "Matthew English Sen," probably the brother-in-law of Samuel Brewer, and his wife Ginny sold 15 acres of land in Warren County to William Averitt, the same man who was listed near James Brewer in Wilkes County in 1786.[346] If Samuel was the son of James Brewer, that James might have been a son of Howell Brewer.

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342 1820 U S Census; Census Place: *Wayne, Mississippi*; Page: *116*; NARA Roll: *M33_57*; Image: *118*.

343 *See* Mary Abbe, *Georgia Colonial and Headright Plat Index*, 1735-1866; https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/platindex/id/2755/rec/3440

344 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-532B-L?i=11&cat=307125.

345 Ancestry.com. *Georgia, Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Georgia Tax Digests [1890]. 140 volumes.* Morrow, Georgia: Georgia Archives.

346 Warren County Deed Book C, p. 552-53.

There is no indication that James Brewer remained in the Rocky Comfort Creek area after he appeared as a defaulter in 1787.[347] However, there are records of the presence of a man or men named James Brewer in the general area over the next few years. In 1790, a James Brewer appeared without land in the area near Fishing Creek in Wilkes County, near where Edmund Brewer owned land; he also appeared in the area over the next two decades.[348] I suspect this was the James Brewer, a member of the Sackfield Brewer line, who left a will in Wilkes County in 1817. One of that man's sons, Hundley Brewer, lived in the same vicinity as James Brewer in the late 1790's.

In addition, a 1792 record shows that a James Brewer was present on or near Powell's Creek in what (a couple of years later) became Hancock County, just west of the Ogeechee River.[349] In 1794, Howell Brewer II appeared without land in Captain Sanford's District in Hancock County, and a John Turk appeared only two entries away from Howell in that tax list.[350] He was the son of Theodocius Turk, the neighbor of James Brewer.[351] I suspect that the James Brewer in Hancock County might have been the son of Howell II and that he also might have been the father of Samuel Brewer and a man named Joel Brewer who later

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347 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-53LM-J?i=12&cat=307125.

348 Crumpton, Wilkes County Tax Records, Volume 1, p 203 (Young's District) 1791, p 276; 1792, p 341 (55 acres Rocky Creek, just south of Fishing Creek); 1793, p 461 (55 acres Upton's Creek (adjoining Triplett, Blackburn); 1794, p 582 (150 acres Rocky Creek, adjoining son Hundley Brewer); 1795, p 641 (120 acres Rocky Creek); 1796, p 683 (120 acres Rocky Creek, on same page as Hundley Brewer); 1797, Vol 2 p 748 (125 acres Rocky Creek); 1798, p 830 (125 acres Rocky Creek, near Hundley Brewer, 200 acres Wildcat Creek); 1799, p 867 (125 acres Rocky Creek); * * * * * 1805, p 1208 (125 acres Rocky Creek).

349 On September 4, 1792, 300 acres on Powell's Creek, bordering James Brewer's land, was surveyed for Theodocious Turk at Greene County (now Hancock County). SB T 65-3 #205. Same as G224-2 to Wm. Lamar. Bordered by James Brewer. Perhaps the same James Brewer participated in the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery as a resident of Hancock County. Four years later, in 1809, James Brewer was listed as a defaulter on a tax list for Hancock County in Captain Sledge's District.

350 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/150/rec/12.

351 http://thegagenweb.com/gahancock/bookc.htm.

appeared in Hancock County tax lists in Sanford's District.[352] Perhaps the Rocky Comfort entry was for the same man, but that is uncertain.

To sum up so far, a number of facts bear emphasis. First, two or more men named George Brewer owned land on the waters of the Ogeechee River between the late 1780's and into the 1790's. One, the man who received the 419-acre grant on the Ogeechee, probably was the brother of Burwell Brewer. A second George Brewer owned land on or near Williams Creek in Warren County, and he appears to have been from a different but possibly related Brewer line. Finally, a George Brewer held 174 acres of land on Hooppole Creek, near Fulsome Creek (on the waters of the Ogeechee River) in what was then Wilkes, later became Greene, and then Hancock County in 1794. That man might have been the brother of Burwell; if not, he probably was the son of Burwell's brother George.

Second, as early as 1784, a William Brewer owned 200 acres on the waters of the Ogeechee River near Charles Brewer, Sampson Mounger, and Jacob and John Bankston.[353] I suspect that that man either was William (MBP) or a son his and that he moved to the Mississippi Territory in 1792, appearing there as William Brewer Sr. He also probably was the William Brewer who acquired 920 acres in Wilkes County, Georgia in 1786, the man who owned land on Big Sandy Creek in Wilkes County, North Carolina until 1782, and, if so, that he was the father of the William Brewer Jr. who ultimately owned the 180-acre tract on Long Creek of the Ogeechee, as well as the father of Burwell, George, John, Nathan, Sarah Brewer Calloway, and Osborn Brewer.

Third, in 1785 John Brewer appeared near Charles, William, and Nathan Brewer in the Wilkes County tax list. John's land was close to the land of William

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352 Joel Brewer appeared in Sanford's District in Hancock County in 1812. Joel had 73.5 acres on Rocky Creek.
https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1729/40141_1220705227_0537-00145?pid=4714436&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc%3DGld11%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource%26usePUBJs%3Dtrue%26indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D1729%26gsln%3DBrewer%26gsfn_x%3DNN%26gsln_x%3DNP_NN%26msydy%3D1812%26msydy_x%3D1%26msydp%3D10%26new%3D1%26rank%3D1%26uidh%3Du88%26redir%3Dfalse%26msT%3D1%26gss%3Dangs-d%26pcat%3D36%26fh%3D3%26h%3D4714436%26recoff%3D%26ml_rpos%3D4&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Gld11&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.198831976.678145218.1561421271-711914305.1559744143#?imageId=40141_1220705227_0537-00145

353 On October 7, 1786, 1,093 acres on Fulsome Creek & Lick Creek were surveyed for William Maddox at Greene (now Hancock) County. SB I 133-1 #276. Granted 6-25-1788. Bordered by Charles Brewer (SB), Jacob Bankston (SB H 10-2), Jane Runnels (SB B 24-2), George Bagby (SB), William Bishop (SB N 172-1)

Brewer Jr. in Warren County. I suspect that John, born about 1745, was the son of William (MBP) and the brother of Burwell Brewer.

Fourth, there are early records connecting George, William, Nathan, John, Osborn and Charles Brewer in transactions involving land on the waters of the Ogeechee. Because it is unlikely that so many connections would be coincidental, it is highly probable that those men were William (MBP), his sons and his grandson Charles.

Fifth, I did not find a Georgia tax list entry for Charles Brewer after 1789, and I found no record of a George Brewer on the waters of the Ogeechee River or John Brewer after 1791.[354] I suspect that that void exists because, like William Brewer Sr., those men did not remain in Georgia for very long before continuing their migration, ultimately settling in the Mississippi Territory in the 1790's or, in the case of George, perhaps dying in Georgia in the 1790's.

(6) *THE CHILDREN OF BURWELL BREWER AND THEIR DESCENDANTS*

Much has been written about the children of Burwell and Elizabeth Patrick Brewer. As researcher Keith Moody has observed:

"[T]he information online regarding Burwell Brewer & Elizabeth Patrick's ages and that of their children varies wildly--lots of guesswork is posted on the internet as FACT. So I decided to do some research. I believe that the Brewer children were much younger than what many postings say and therefore, Elizabeth Patrick Brewer was much younger than these postings say."

I agree with those observations. The most reliable information about Burwell's family comes from his grandson, George Paschal, the son of Agnes Brewer Paschal. George Paschal, a fluent writer, was born in Georgia in 1812, so he undoubtedly knew many of his aunts and uncles and also obtained information about them from his mother, who died in 1869 at the age of 94. In 1871, George wrote a book about his mother's life, in which he passed on a good deal of

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A John Brewer did appear without land in the 1793/94 Wilkes County tax list. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-532X-S?i=254&cat=307125. He was listed near members of the Calloway, Darden and Milliken families, so I suspect he was Burwell's brother and that he moved to the Mississippi Territory soon thereafter.

information about her family.[355] Among other information, he stated that Burwell and Elizabeth had 13 children, 12 of whom survived to adulthood. He gave the following order of their births.

1) Patrick Brewer: Paschal stated that Patrick was the oldest child, that he married but his wife died, and that he was killed in a brawl before Burwell died (in 1798 or 1799).[356] I suspect that Patrick was born about 1770, probably in Johnston County, North Carolina. He married Milly Reeves in Wilkes County, Georgia in 1793.[357] Patrick appeared with 300 acres of land in the 1796 Oglethorpe County, Georgia tax list, within a page of William Walker, John Wheat, and Thomas Doggett.[358] In 1797, Patrick appeared without land on the Dry Fork, just east of Oglethorpe County, surrounded by his Reeves in-laws, including his probable father in law, Reverend Jeremiah Reeves Sr.[359] Present with land in the same district were Sampson Mounger (formerly Francis Calloway's land), and John Bankston, As discussed below, Patrick moved to what was then Spanish West Florida along the Tombigbee River around 1797. However, his estate was administered in Oglethorpe County, Georgia. William Brewer was the administrator and William Patrick (who probably was Patrick Brewer's uncle) was

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355 *Ninety-Four Years*, George W. Paschal, Gale, Sabin Americana, United States (2012).

356 *Ninety-Four Years*, p. 18.

357 https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/13198384/person/362082946544/media/1b235271-9bf8-4835-ab56-a33c4866dcc6.

358 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/12806/rec/39.

359 Hudson, Wilkes County, GA Tax Record, Vol 2, p 792. Jeremiah Reeves was a Baptist minister who left a will in Wilkes County dated 1806. He did not specifically name Milly as one of his six daughters, but family legend has it that they were father and daughter. Patrick Brewer was listed in the thick of members of the Jeremiah Reeves clan in the 1797 Wilkes County tax list.

William Brewer's surety. Various account and inventory papers for a very small estate were entered through 1805.[360] No heirs were listed.[361]

2) Sarah Brewer Sojourner -- born before 1776 -- because she was older than Agnes. It is sometimes asserted that Sarah was born in 1761 and married Francis Calloway.[362] However, as shown, that is not accurate. According to Paschal, Sarah was married to a "Mr. Sojourner." Consistent with the account of Paschal, and contrary to the legend that Burwell's daughter Sarah married Francis Calloway (II), one of the legatees of Burwell's estate was a Bridges Sojourner, whose share William Brewer paid in 1808.[363] Bridges Sojourner (26-44) appeared

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See William Brewer's annual accounting for 1804 (no returns). https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8635/007701043_00814?pid=772279&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc%3DHxr2%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource%26usePUBJs%3Dtrue%26indiv%3D1%26_phtarg%3DHxr1%26dbid%3D8635%26gsln%3DBrewer%26gsfn_x%3DNP_NN%26gsln_x%3DNP_NN%26_89004261__date%3D1813%26_8A004260%3D1212%26_8A004260__ftp%3Dgreene,%2520georgia,%2520usa%26new%3D1%26rank%3D1%26uidh%3Du88%26redir%3Dfalse%26msT%3D1%26gss%3Dangs-d%26pcat%3D36%26fh%3D27%26h%3D772279%26recoff%3D%26ml_rpos%3D28&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Hxr2&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.26532155.781120220.1571049132-601335792.1570102540#?imageId=007701043_00816

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https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8635/007701043_00800?pid=772272&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D8635%26h%3D772272%26ssrc%3Dpt%26tid%3D55697221%26pid%3D292098307418%26usePUB%3Dtrue&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.195166315.678145218.1561421271-711914305.1559744143#?imageId=007701043_00804.

362 *Descendants of Joseph and Peter Callaway* (n.p.: The Callaway Family Association, Inc., 2000.

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https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8635/007701043_00778?pid=772263&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc%3DHxr2%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource%26usePUBJs%3Dtrue%26indiv%3D1%26_phtarg%3DHxr1%26dbid%3D8635%26gsln%3DBrewer%26gsfn_x%3DNP_NN%26gsln_x%3DNP_NN%26_89004261__date%3D1813%26_8A004260%3D1212%26_8A004260__ftp%3Dgreene,%2520georgia,%2520usa%26new%3D1%26rank%3D1%26uidh%3Du88%26redir%3Dfalse%26gss%3Dangs-d%26pcat%3D36%26fh%3D56%26h%3D772263%26recoff%3D%26fsk%3DMDs0MDsyMA-61--61-%26bsk%3D%26pgoff%3D%26ml_rpos%3D57&treeid=&personid=&hin

with a presumed spouse (26-44) and four children under the age of 10 in the 1800 federal census in Orangeburg District, South Carolina.[364] As Paschal stated, it appears that Sarah Brewer, the daughter of Burwell, was the wife of "Mr. [Bridges] Sojourner." Francis Calloway II, in contrast, was married to a different and older Sarah Brewer, the sister of Burwell Brewer.

3) Adelia Brewer Boyd--born before 1776--because she was older than Agnes. Several online family trees claim that "Delilah" Brewer married John Till Boyd (or Bird) in Oglethorpe County in 1795 and that she was born between 1770 and 1774. Those sources also claim that she lived in Charleston, South Carolina late in life, appearing there in 1850 and 1860 censuses. That is consistent with the account of George Paschal, who stated that Adelia lived in Charleston, surviving to age 100.[365]

(4) Agnes Brewer Paschal (1776-1869). Agnes was the mother of George Paschal, who wrote that Agnes was born in 1776 and married his father, also George Paschal, in 1802. Agnes attended to her mother after Burwell's death. Elizabeth died in 1800. George described books in Burwell and Elizabeth's home, so despite little if any formal education, his mother probably could read.

(5) William Brewer (born about 1778--living in 1860). According to Paschal, William was younger than Patrick and born after the older daughters, Sarah, Adelia, and Agnes. By the time of Burwell's death in 1799, "William was married, as were several of the daughters."[366]

As elaborated below, two William Brewers were listed in the 1800 Oglethorpe County, Georgia census. I believe that Burwell's son was the William Brewer listed with 2m<10, 1m16-26, 2f 10-16, and 2f 16-26 and that most if not all of the other persons listed in his household were several of his adult and orphaned minor siblings. Circumstantial evidence supports that inference.

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tid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Hxr2&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.265646217.781120220.1571049132-601335792.1570102540#?imageId=007701043_00787

[364] Year: *1800*; Census Place: *Orange, Orangeburg District, South Carolina*; Series: *M32*; Roll: *49*; Page: *515*; Image: *124*; Family History Library Film: *181424.*

[365] *Ninety-Four Years*, p. 19. http://genealogytrails.com/geo/oglethorpe/marriages-2.htm.

[366] *Ninety-Four Years*, p. 29.

Among other evidence, William was enumerated next to his brother-in-law Samuel Bolling, who married William's sister Susan.

As discussed above, there was another William Brewer listed in the 1800 Oglethorpe County census, but both he and his wife were more than 45 years old. As noted elsewhere, the identity of the older man is unproven, but I suspect that he was Burwell's brother, the man who appeared as William Brewer Jr. in the 1787 Wilkes County tax list, and the man who acquired land on the northern Long Creek in 1788.

In 1807, a William Brewer, along with Burwell's sons Burwell Bledsoe and James Brewer, applied for the Georgia land lottery as residents of Captain Pope's District in Oglethorpe County.[367] In addition, the "orphans" of Burwell Brewer (from Pope's District, Oglethorpe County) were fortunate drawers of Wilkinson County land in the 1807 lottery. They perfected their grant in 1810.[368]

(6) Nancy Brewer (born 1779-living 1850). According to George Paschal, Nancy married George Britain[369] in Oglethorpe County in 1800.[370] Nancy gave her age as 71 in the 1850 Perry County, Alabama census, which would place her birth year as 1779. Nancy's relative Thomas Britain named a son Burrell.[371]

7) Susanna Brewer Bolling (born 1780-1782). Susanna married her first husband Samuel (Sandy) Bolling in 1797. After Sandy died, Susanna married his brother Henry.[372] In the 1830 Clarke County, Georgia census, her age was given as 40-50 (born 1780-1790). Susanna and Henry moved to Sumter County, Alabama after 1830. Susanna's daughter, Elizabeth, born in Clarke County, Georgia in

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367 https://sites.rootsweb.com/~gaogleth/1807lotto/a-c.htm.

368 Paul Graham, *1807 Georgia Land Lottery*, p 443. Incidentally, two other men named Burwell -- last names Acock and Britain, respectively -- also were present in Captain Pope's District and participated in the 1807 lottery.

369 *Ninety-Four Years*, p. 21.

370 http://www.genwed.com/GA/early-georgia-marriage-records-grBr.htm..

371 Year: 1860; Census Place: Newton, Texas; Roll: M653_1302; Page: 259; Image: 32; Family History Library Film: 805302.

372 *Ninety-Four Years*, p. 21.

1816, married Alfred Anderson in Sumter County, Alabama in 1837.[373] Elizabeth and Alfred appeared in the 1840 Sumter County census, on the same census page as Samuel and Matthias Hammond, as well as Peter Patrick.[374] Susanna and Samuel's son, William Ransom Bolling, born in Georgia in 1800, appeared in the 1850 Livingston, Sumter County census.[375]

8) John Brewer (born 1783-1785). In June 1800, a guardian (William Stone) was appointed for John Brewer, a minor orphan of Burwell.[376] In 1804, John Brewer, Rebecca Brewer, James Brewer and Burwell Bledsoe Brewer, minor orphans of Burwell Brewer of Oglethorpe County, Georgia signed up for the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery. In 1806, James Brewer and Burwell Brewer, minor orphans of Burwell Brewer, registered for the 1807 lottery. John probably had turned 21 by 1806 and no longer was eligible.

In 1932, Miriam Richardson wrote that John Brewer lived for a time in South Carolina and then returned to Monroe County, Georgia to raise a large family.[377] 50 years earlier, George Paschal similarly stated that John lived in South Carolina for 25 years, raised a large family, and then moved to Monroe County Georgia.[378] According to Paschal, John was a fierce fighter, described as "the best man in Georgia or South Carolina."

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373 https://www.alabamapioneers.com/alfred-anderson-10471/

374 *1840*; Census Place: *Sumter, Alabama*; Roll: *15*; Page: *119*; Family History Library Film: *0002335*

375 *1850*; Census Place: *Livingston, Sumter, Alabama*; Roll: *M432_15*; Page: *332A*; Image: *154*

376 Georgia Intestate Records, Jeannette Holland, p. 44.

377 https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61266/41904_539957-00583?pid=90005676&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D61266%26h%3D90005676%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DDWh1%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=DWh1&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.27485947.678145218.1561421271-711914305.1559744143.

378 *Ninety-Four Years*, p. 20.

A BigY/700 member of the Brewer Project at FamilyTreeDNA is a probable descendant of John Brewer through his reputed son William and grandson James Madison Brewer (1836-1916). That member has provided a family history that James Madison Brewer gave in 1911:

["JAMES MADISON BREWER
Arkansas History Commission - 1911 Confederate Veterans Questionnaires: Completed by James Madison Brewer.

"JM Brewer states that he was born September 1, 1836 at Chambers, Alabama. Irish Descent; Methodist

"His father was William Brewer born in South Carolina and he lived at Troup County, Georgia. His mother was Martha Bonner the daughter of William and Nancy Bonner who lived at Troup County, Georgia. His grandparents were John and Sallie Brewer who lived at South Carolina.

"States that his children were:

- Josie Reese, wife of Dave Reese; De Queen Arkansas
- Minnie Lee Reese wife of John F Reese; Nashville Arkansas
- Jennie Trott wife of FS Trott; Center Point Arkansas
- Mary Hedrick wife of JW Hedrick; Center Point Arkansas
- William T Brewer, Honey Grove Texas
- Clara B Wells wife of Thomas Wells, Oklahoma.

"It appears that the additional children listed in the 1880 census:Martha, Laura, George R, and James L were deceased in 1911. The document also stated that James Madison Brewer was the son of William and Martha Bonner Brewer and grandson of John and Sallie (LNU) Brewer of South Carolina."

Another Brewer Project BigY/700 testee descends from Benjamin Brewer (1806-1855). That man appeared in the 1840 Chambers County, Alabama census.[379] Chambers County adjoins Troup County, Georgia where James Brewer indicated that his father William lived.[380] A John Brewer (60-69) appeared in the

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[379] *1840*; Census Place: *Chambers, Alabama*; Roll: *2*; Page: *218*; Family History Library Film: *0002332*.

[380] Van, William of Troup County Brewer, William R. of Monroe County, GA 04 Troup $385 163 08/16/1833 06/21/1834 202 1/2 acres -0- Joseph Van, William Bonner on 03/29/1834 D 040 Wm. Bonner appears before Rufus Stillwell, JP.

1840 Troup County census.[381] I believe that man was William's father. A James Brewer (20-29) appeared on the same census page, as did a Sarah Brewer (60-69).

Benjamin Brewer later moved to Saline County, Arkansas where, in 1860 he lived near Burrell P. (Patrick) Brewer (born in South Carolina in 1810), his likely brother, who, like William, probably was a son of John.[382] Since William Brewer was listed as a resident of Monroe County, Georgia in the 1834 land transaction, consistent with the information from Miriam Richardson, my hunch is that John and some of his children moved from Monroe County to Troup County, then some pushed farther west into Chambers County, Alabama, then on to Saline County, Arkansas.

9) Elizabeth Brewer Paschal (b 1780-1789). Elizabeth married John Paschal in 1804. John Paschal was the nephew of George Paschal, the husband of Agnes.[383] In the 1830 Clarke County, Georgia census, her stated age was 40-50 (born 1780-1790).

10) Rebecca Brewer Lewis (born1789--living 1850). Rebecca Lewis gave her age as 61 in the 1850 Burke County, Georgia census. Rebecca raised a large family in Burke County.[384]

11) James Brewer (born about 1790). In 1806, James Brewer and Burwell Brewer, minor orphans of Burwell Brewer of Oglethorpe County registered for the 1807 Georgia Land Lottery--so they were born after 1785. In the Oglethorpe County deed books there is a record from 1813 regarding James Brewer "age 23" and an injury that he suffered during his military service.[385] As noted, Burwell

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381 *1840*; Census Place: *District 699, Troup, Georgia*; Roll: *51*; Page: *324*; Family History Library Film: *0007047*.

382 *1850*; Census Place: *Saline District, Saline, Arkansas*; Roll: *M432_30*; Page: *93B*; Image: *189* (Burrell is family 134 in Saline District; Benjamin, born in South Carolina about 1800, is family 282). *1850; Census Place: Saline District, Saline, Arkansas; Roll: M432_30; Page: 103A; Image: 208.*

383 *Ninety-Four Years*, p. 21.

384 *Ninety-Four Years*, p. 21.

385 Oglethorpe County Deed Book H: 172; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4N-8SGW-9?i=102&cat=129095.

owned property on Long Creek in what is now Oglethorpe County. James sold 32 and 2/3 acres of that land to Isaac Collier in 1812.[386] The deed referred to a partition of Burwell's land that was made in 1803, resulting in the distribution of acreage to James and other heirs as well.

According to Paschal, unlike the rest of the Brewer and Patrick men, James "was of mild disposition."[387] He "died early, leaving only two or three children." James Brewer apparently moved, at least for a time, to Cherokee County in northeast Alabama, where some of his descendants remained. According to a 1937 newspaper article, James was born in Oglethorpe County in 1789, served in the War of 1812, was severely injured by a falling tree while in the service, and had descendants – including a Burwell P. Brewer -- who served in the Civil War.[388]

12) Burwell Bledsoe Brewer (born early 1790's). According to Paschal:

"Burrell, the youngest, was left an orphan at an early age. He was put to learn the carpenter's trade. But he soon thrashed his employer and 'grew up on his own hook,' getting a tolerable education. He entered upon active life as a soldier in the War of 1812, where he fought bravely, as he afterwards did under Jackson against the Creeks. He roved to Catawba, in Alabama, where he became a merchant, filled some offices, and was a leading man in the neighborhood. He afterwards removed to the Bay of St. Louis, in Louisiana. He lost his life in one of those desperate duels of that country, leaving behind him the reputation of being one of the most elegant gentlemen of the South, and as courageous a knight as ever came up to a chalked line.

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386 Oglethorpe County Deed Book H: 148-149, July 18, 1812; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4N-8SG7-B?i=89&cat=129095. James Brewer to Isaac Collier $15 for 32 2/3 acres on waters of Long Creek, part of tract granted to Burwell Brewer. Wit: James Freeman, Jr. James Brewer {Seal} Howard Beal Robert Allison.

387 *Ninety-Four Years,* p. 20.

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https://www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping_id=38559059&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVlLXZpZXctaWQiOjQxNDE2NTQxMywiaWF0IjoxNTg0MTkyNTk3LCJleHAiOjE1ODQyNzg5OTd9.4fRt6D7-AaCL8C0OpKB8t3eylg-W1HexspmBjTLB4n0

"In thus sketching the males of the Brewer family the author is obliged to admit that that, like Major Beadles, they were 'either a little quick of temper, or just a little quarrelsome.' At any rate, they seem not always to have been at peace with their neighbors. To be fighting men, however, was no disparagement of that day."[389]

In June 1803, Burwell Bledsoe Burwell, sometimes described as Bledsoe Brewer, was apprenticed to a master named Woody Jackson to learn the profession of "mustery."[390] Jackson's bond is included in Burwell's estate records.[391] In 1805, George Paschal and William Brewer, Burwell Bledsoe's "next friend," sought to remove him from Jackson's care for mistreatment.[392] Burwell Bledsoe sold his

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Ninety-Four Years, p. 21.

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https://books.google.com/books?id=6qxScD2qq04C&pg=PA44&lpg=PA44&dq=%22William+Brewer%22+%2B+%22Mary%22+%2B+%22Georgia%22&source=bl&ots=1zJ3S8LR6H&sig=ACfU3U1UaaacfLtCOQbZvT3B5hdgsje6Jg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjApIrQmIbjAhURO30KHWQpA584ChDoATAFegQICRAB#v=onepage&q=%22William%20Brewer%22%20%2B%20%22Mary%22%20%2B%20%22Georgia%22&f=falsein

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https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8635/007701043_00778?pid=772263&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc%3DHxr2%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource%26usePUBJs%3Dtrue%26indiv%3D1%26_phtarg%3DHxr1%26dbid%3D8635%26gsln%3DBrewer%26gsfn_x%3DNP_NN%26gsln_x%3DNP_NN%26_89004261__date%3D1813%26_8A004260%3D1212%26_8A004260__ftp%3Dgreene,%2520georgia,%2520usa%26new%3D1%26rank%3D1%26uidh%3Du88%26redir%3Dfalse%26gss%3Dangsd%26pcat%3D36%26fh%3D56%26h%3D772263%26recoff%3D%26fsk%3DMDs0MDsyMA-61--61-%26bsk%3D%26pgoff%3D%26ml_rpos%3D57&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Hxr2&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.265646217.781120220.1571049132-601335792.1570102540#?imageId=007701043_00789

392

https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8635/007701043_00778?pid=772263&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc%3DHxr2%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource%26usePUBJs%3Dtrue%26indiv%3D1%26_phtarg%3DHxr1%26dbid%3D8635%26gsln%3DBrewer%26gsfn_x%3DNP_NN%26gsln_x%3DNP_NN%26_89004261__date%3D1813%26_8A004260%3D1212%26_8A004260__ftp%3Dgreene,%2520georgia,%2520usa%26new%3D1%26rank%3D1%26uidh%3Du88%26redir%3Dfalse%26gss%3Dangsd%26pcat%3D36%26fh%3D56%26h%3D772263%26recoff%3D%26fsk%3DMDs0MDsyMA-61--61-%26bsk%3D%26pgoff%3D%26ml_rpos%3D57&treeid=&personid=&hin

interest in his father's land (32 2/3 acres) after he reached legal age in 1814.[393] In the deed, he was described as a resident of Clarke County, and the land was described as Lot N 1 based on a writ partitioning the lands of his father. Burwell B. Brewer was listed in the 1830 Hancock Co Mississippi census: 1m 5-10, 1m 30-40, and 1f 30-40. Bay of St Louis, formerly Shieldsboro, is in Hancock County, Mississippi (on the Louisiana border).

As Keith Moody summed up the record evidence pertaining to Burwell and Elizabeth Brewer's surviving children:

"Based on these dates [of children's birth], it is probable that Burwell Brewer & Elizabeth Patrick married about 1768; and Elizabeth was born between 1748 & 1753. If she were born before 1748, she would be too old to have had Burwell Bledsoe Brewer in abt 1792."[394]

Give or take a few years in either direction, I agree with those observations. Although it is possible that Burwell was considerably older than Elizabeth, I doubt it. Based on his first appearance in a public record in 1768 and the ages of his children, the first probably having been born around 1770, I suspect that Burwell Brewer was born in the mid-to-late 1740's, several years after the death of George Brewer of Brunswick County, Virginia. Based on the evidence adduced so far, the most plausible inference appears to be that Burwell was the son of William Brewer (MBP). But, there is more evidence to weigh in the analysis.

(7) *THE WILLIAM BREWERS OF OGLETHORPE COUNTY, GEORGIA*

In a 1799 tax list for Oglethorpe County, William Doggett, Oliver Higginbotham, Peachy and William Bledsoe, and John Paschal (the son-in-law of Burwell Brewer), all appeared on the same page.[395] Henry and Samuel Bolling, Chatten and Thomas Doggett, George Brittain Sr. and Jr., John Leggett, and

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tid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Hxr2&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.265646217.781120220.1571049132-601335792.1570102540#?imageId=007701043_00798

393 Oglethorpe County Deed Book H: 494; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4N-8SLZ-C?i=266&cat=129095.

394 https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/patrick/3207/

395 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/800/rec/21.

Alexander Hawkins all appeared on the succeeding page.[396] The original owner of Sam Bolling's land was Burwell Brewer, who was listed as an adjoining owner.

The most significant entries for 1799 appeared on the next page. Burrell Brewer, deceased, was listed as the owner of 300 acres of land. Adjoining him was William Brewer (no land and taxed as a single poll) and appearing on the same page were John Bolling, Moses Milligan, and George Paschal, the husband of Burwell's daughter Agnes.[397] As explained below, I suspect that the William Brewer adjoining Burwell's land was his son, who would have turned 21 in approximately that year.

I searched in vain for a second entry for a William Brewer in the 1799 Oglethorpe County tax digest. In fact, no William Brewer appeared in an Oglethorpe County tax digest between 1795 and 1798. However, as mentioned elsewhere, I suspect that the older William Brewer appeared in the 1796 Wilkes County tax lists in the eastern part of the county, near his son Matthew Brewer.

In 1800 two men named William Brewer were present in Captain Thomas's District in the tax list for Oglethorpe County, the successor of Wilkes County.[398] In a supplemental tax list for Thomas's District, I found William Brewer Sr. (represented by Thomas Colley) and William Brewer, Jr., both without land, as adjoining entries to Burwell Brewer, deceased (320 acres, adjoining David Criswell), and Patrick Brewer (no land).[399] William Brewer Jr. was listed as the representative for Burwell. Sam Bolling, Burwell's son in law, was listed in the 1800 Oglethorpe County tax list (Thomas's District), on land originally granted to Burwell and adjoining William Brewer (no Jr. or Sr. designation).[400]

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396 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/805/rec/21

397 264:564; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-JF4Q?i=263&cat=170269.

398 http://files.usgwarchives.net/ga/oglethorpe/census/1800/thomas.txt.

399 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-JF7M?i=329&cat=170269330:564.

400 314:564; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-JFWD?i=313&cat=170269.

In the separate 1800 census, one of the William Brewers had two males under 10 in his household, and his age range was given as 16-25. There also were two females under 10 and two females 16-25 in the household.[401] Samuel Bolling was an adjoining entry. As previously mentioned, I suspect that this man was Burwell's son and that the other people living in his household in 1800 might have been some of his adult and orphaned minor siblings. In 1800, John, Rebecca, Elizabeth, James, and Burwell Brewer all were minors and most presumably were living in a relative's household after their mother died. One of the other females in the household probably was George Paschal's mother Agnes, who, as noted, did not marry until after her mother died. If she was not his wife, the fourth female could have been one of William's other adult sisters, perhaps Nancy, who was married in July 1800.

The second William Brewer, 45+, had a household consisting of a presumed spouse in the same age range, one male under 10, one male (10-15), and five females under 25 (including two females under age 10).[402] As discussed earlier, I believe that he was the man who owned property on the northern Long Creek in the late 1780's and who appeared as William Brewer Jr. in the 1787 Wilkes County tax list. As he was in the right age range (born before 1755), I also believe that he was the bother of Burwell Brewer

There is a record of a marriage in Oglethorpe County in April 1800 between a William Brewer and Sarah Doggett.[403] Chatten Doggett, Sarah's father, was listed in close proximity to Burwell Brewer on Long Creek in Oglethorpe County tax lists throughout the late 1790's.[404] Crumpton's map shows Doggett's

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401 91: 155; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-L8PC?i=90&cat=132689.

402 90:155; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-L8PB?i=89&cat=132689.

403 Ancestry.com. *Georgia, Marriage Records From Select Counties, 1828-1978* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013.

404 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/441.

land located just north and east of Burwell Brewer's land.[405] Doggett was listed in Captain Thomas' District in Oglethorpe County in 1800, where both William Brewers were present, so it plausible to think that he was the father-in-law of one of them.[406]

In 1801, present in Thomas's District were George Britain (180 acres), John Leggett (223 acres), George Paschal (no land), William Doggett (no land), William Brewer (no land), the same William Brewer for Burwell Brewer heirs (300 acres), John (100 acres), William, James, and Pechey Bledsoe, William Manley, Henry Boling, and Alexander Hodge.[407] 376-77:564. Alexander Hawkins, Sam Bolling, Chatten and Thomas Doggett, and William Brewer (Sr.?) (one poll, no land) appeared on the next page. 378:564.

In 1802, Henry Bolling (100 acres), Samuel Bolling (107 acres), George Paschal (no land), Pechey Bledsoe (no land), Alexander Hodge (300 acres), William Brewer (no land and one poll), the same William Brewer for Burwell Brewer (320 acres, adjoining Jonathan Lane), Chatten Doggett (120 acres, adjoining Thomas Colley, the man who represented William Brewer Sr. in 1800), and Thomas Doggett (no land) all appeared on the same page of the Oglethorpe County tax list in Tillery's District. 416:564. Oliver Higginbotham (no land), Woody Jackson (200 acres), and William Bledsoe (200 acres) also appeared in Tillery's District. 417:564.

In 1803, James (no land) and William Bledsoe (200 acres), John Leggett (298 acres), and Henry Bolling (238 acres) appeared on the same page in the Oglethorpe County tax list. 430:564. Chatten Doggett Sr. (120 acres, adjoining Colley) and Chatten Doggett Jr. (no land), George Brittain Sr. (132 acres), Woody Jackson (222 acres), William Brewer (no land), the same William Brewer "for Burwell Brewer decedent" (320 acres, adjoining William Manley) also appeared. 432:564. Alexander Hodge (300 acres), and Pechy Bledsoe (no land) appeared on the next page. 433:564.

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405 Crumpton, Volume I, p 31.

406 http://files.usgwarchives.net/ga/oglethorpe/census/1800/index.txt.

407 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/13259/rec/40.

There is a record of an 1804 marriage in Oglethorpe County between a William Brewer and "Genny" (Jenny or Janey) Tanner.[408] On the same day, Burwell's daughter Rebecca married John Paschal in Oglethorpe County. It seems likely that the two weddings were performed on the same occasion, perhaps a dual event involving siblings. If George Paschal was correct in stating that Burwell's son William was married before Burwell's death, I think that Jenny Tanner was the second spouse of Burwell's son. Jenny was listed as a daughter ("Jenny Brewer") in the 1811 Oglethorpe County will of her father, John Tanner.[409] John Tanner owned land adjoining William Patrick and Henry Mounger, only a short distance southeast of the land of Burwell Brewer.[410] John Tanner was born around 1755,[411] so Jenny probably was close in age to Burwell's son William. Again, this reinforces the inference that the representative of Burwell's estate was his son William, not Burwell's brother of the same name.

The next existing Oglethorpe County tax list was for 1805. In what was by then Hatchett's District, Alexander Hodge, George Britain Sr., William Brewer (63 acres, adjoining William Lumpkin), (the same) William Brewer for the Burwell Brewer estate (142 acres), George Paschal, John Leggett, and James Wells (who later bought some of Burwell's land from William Brewer) all appeared on the same page. 474:564. Thomas Doggett, John Bledsoe, Woody Jackson, John Paschal, and Pechy Bledsoe, deceased, also appeared in Hatchett's District. 477:564.

In 1805, two men named William Brewer participated in the Georgia Land Lottery from Oglethorpe County (one with two draws, both blank, and the other with one draw, one blank), as did the orphans of Burwell Brewer: Rebecca, James, John, and Burwell Bledsoe Brewer.[412] Every free white male who had been a

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408 *Georgia, Marriage Records From Select Counties, 1828-1978* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013. Original data: County Marriage Records, 1828–1978. The Georgia Archives, Morrow, Georgia.

409 Will Book B: 54; https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8635/images/007701148_00339?pId=897365.

410 Crumpton, Volume I, p23.

411 John Tanner's second oldest son Archibald was born in 1776. Year: 1850; Census Place: Division 88, Walton, Georgia; Roll: 86; Page: 6b.

412 Virginia Wood, *1805 Georgia Land Lottery* p 39 (1964).

resident of Georgia for at least one year was eligible to participate in the 1805 lottery. Men who were married or had at least one child under 21 were entitled to two draws, and single men were entitled to one draw.[413] If accurate, the lottery data for these two men indicates that only one was married or had minor children. This raises the possibility that one of the men was a third William Brewer, perhaps the son of the older man, appearing for the first time. Also in June 1805, there is an odd record of the inferior court for Oglethorpe County, where Charles Stewart (who was present with the two William Brewers in Thomas's District in the 1800 census), as "admin" or "assign" of William Brewer, secured a jury verdict for money on his behalf against William Strong.[414] Pechy Bledsoe also was a named defendant, but the minutes did not refer to him, possibly because he was deceased. This record does not state that William Brewer was deceased, and the word "admin" or "assign" is hardly legible, so it is difficult to determine the capacity in which Charles Stewart appeared on behalf of William Brewer.

In 1806, Thomas Doggett and James Bledsoe appeared in Hatchett's District. 519:564. William Brewer appeared without land and for the estate of Burwell Brewer with 392 acres (adjoining Jonathan Lane. 520:564. George Farrar, Thomas Brittain, and Samuel Patrick appeared in Lee's District. 521:564. In the same year, William Brewer conveyed 150 acres of Burwell Brewer's "355-acre" tract on the waters of Long Creek to John Sneed.[415] Adjoining landowners were William Manley, Jonathan Lane, and "the old tract." The deed also referred to Manley's Branch and Brewer's Creek. It was witnessed by Richard Bailey and William Strong. The deed was signed not only by William Brewer but also by "Janey" Brewer, who according to the deed book index, was William's wife. I suspect that "Janey" was the "Jenny" Tanner whom William Brewer married in 1804. The amount of acreage doesn't exactly match, but this probably was the same tract that William Brewer was holding for the estate of Burwell Brewer in 1805. If those inferences are correct, then, once again, it appears that Burwell's son, not his brother, administered Burwell's estate.

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413 Wood, 1805 Georgia Land Lottery p x.

414 Oglethorpe County Inferior Court Minutes (June term 1805); https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-KL4P?i=215&cat=132730.

415 Oglethorpe County Deed Book E: 90; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-23KZ-8?i=78&cat=129095.

In 1807, George Paschal appeared with 202 acres in Morton's District, adjoining and "for" William Brewer "Jr.," (taxed as a single poll). 65:578. William Brewer – no designation – appeared a few entries away with 147 acres originally granted to Burwell Brewer, adjoining John Leggett. That William was taxed at higher than the rate for a single poll, presumably based on the value of the land. William and John Bledsoe, as well as George Phillips, appeared on the next page. Several Brittains and Farrars were listed in Pope's District. 68:578. In the same year, William Brewer, along with James and Burwell Bledsoe Brewer, orphans of Burwell Brewer, entered the Georgia Lottery as residents of Pope's District in Oglethorpe County.[416] Also in the same year, William Brewer "Jr." witnessed a transfer of property by George Paschal of land as security for the payment of a debt to Nathaniel McClurg.[417] By, 1807, I suspect that the man described as William Brewer Jr. might have been "Holeeta Bill" Brewer, the now adult son of Burwell's brother William.

Also in 1807, William Brewer and "Jane his wife" sold 100 acres of land to John Tarpley.[418] The calls in the deed referred to the lines of Sneed and John Leggett, and the deed stated that the land was part of a grant to Burwell Brewer. Witnesses were Robert Freeman, John Walton, and John Smith. There was no indication in the deed to whether William was selling the land in a fiduciary capacity, but he probably was.

In 1808, George Paschal, Alex Leggett for John Leggett, James Wells, and John Bledsoe appeared in Morton's District. 117:578. William Brewer appeared with 147 acres (adjoining John Leggett), plus 202 acres for Burwell Brewer. 119:578. Henry Bolling appeared in Pope's District (300 acres), plus 404 acres for Sam Bolling. 122:578.

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416 https://sites.rootsweb.com/~gaogleth/1807lotto/a-c.htm

417 Oglethorpe County Deed Book E: 307-308.

418 Oglethorpe County Deed Book E: 274; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-23KH-B?i=174&cat=129095.

In January 1808, William Brewer sold "the final four lots" owned by Burwell Brewer -- comprising 130 acres -- to James Wells.[419] The land was on Saffold's Fork of Long Creek. The deed called to John Leggett's line and Phillips' line. The deed was witnessed by George Barnett and Richard Bailey. Again, the deed did not state that William was selling the land as a fiduciary for Burwell's estate, and this time Jane Brewer did not sign the deed. Notably, the 130-acre parcel size makes sense, given that 4 lots x 32 2/3 acres would yield that figure. Also in 1808, William Brewer, John Tanner (William's father-in-law), and George Paschal (William's brother-in-law) co-witnessed a deed to land on Big Creek from Alexander Reid to Nat McClurg.[420]

I glean from the foregoing that William Brewer was charged with selling lots collectively for Burwell's heirs where that was their preference, although at least James and Burwell Bledsoe separately sold their own interests. The math doesn't match the 355-acre tract that Burwell owned on Saffold's Fork (remember that the tax list showed he owned 300 acres at the time of his death; by 1802 it was shown as 320 acres; in 1806, 392 acres). Instead, the total acreage sold appears to have been: 65 1/3 acre (James (1812) and Burwell Bledsoe (1814)); 150 acres (William's 1806 sale); 100 acres (William's 1807 sale); and 130 acres (William's 1808 sale, comprising four lots) = 445 1/3 acre. Perhaps some of the acreage that William sold belonged to him free of estate obligation. Or perhaps the land sold by James and Burwell Bledsoe was part of the 130-acre sale. I have not found the 1803 partition order, which might clarify the seeming discrepancies.

In 1809, John Bledsoe and Woody Jackson appeared in Morton's District, and James Wells appeared with land formerly owned by Burwell Brewer. 175:578. John Paschal appeared on the next page. William Brewer Jr. appeared in Morton's District without land. 177:578. George Paschal appeared on the next page with a town lot in Washington. John Farrar appeared with 183 acres. 179:578. William Patrick, John Bolling, and Isaac Milligan adjoined in Pope's District. 186:578. James Brewer was listed as a defaulter in Smith's District and William Brewer Sr. was a defaulter in Pope's District.[421]

In 1810, George Paschal appeared in Landrum's District. 233:578. John Bledsoe and Wm. Ogilvie appeared on the next page. Alex Leggett and John

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419 Oglethorpe County Deed Book H; 229; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4N-8SLG-J?i=131&cat=129095.

420 Oglethorpe County Deed Book E: 407.

421 https://sites.rootsweb.com/~gaeggs/ogle1809.html

Paschal also appeared in Morton's District. 236:578. William Patrick and Isaac Milligan appeared in Blake's District. 240:578. William Brewer appeared without land in Townsend's District, near an entry for John Tanner. 247:578.

In 1811, William Patrick, John Bolling, and other familiar names appeared in Blake's District. 296:578. William Brewer appeared without land in Townsend's District, with a nearby entry for Hezekiah Tanner. 300:578

In 1812, George Britain and Woody Jackson appeared in Landrum's District. 348:578. John Bledsoe and Hiram Bankston appeared on the next page. Alex Leggett also appeared in Landrum's District. 352:578. Isaac Milligan and William Patrick appeared in Blake's District. 357:578. James Brewer appeared without land in Bailey's District. 379:578. William Brewer defaulted in Owens District.[422]

In 1813, John Bledsoe and George Britain appeared in Landrum's District. 402:578. William Brewer was listed as a defaulter without land in Blake's District. 412:578. In that year, a dispute arose as to the construction of the will of John Tanner, the father-in-law of William Brewer, in that there was not enough money after the payment of Tanner's debts to fully fund all the legacies in his will.[423] To resolve the problem, the heirs, including William Brewer on behalf of his wife "Jane," agreed to a pro rata distribution of the net assets.

In 1814, George Britain, John Bledsoe, and William Ogilvie again appeared in Landrum's District. 453:578. James Brewer appeared without land in Blake's District. 496: 578. William Brewer also appeared without land in Blake's District. 500: 578. In that year, William Brewer witnessed an assignment of debt from Christian Allison to her son James; the assignment also was witnessed by John Landrum.[424]

In 1815, William Brewer appeared again without land in Blake's District, as did James Brewer. 560: 578. In that year, William (along with the William Lumpkins, Sr. and Jr.) witnessed a deed whereby his brother-in-law Hezekiah

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https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-JRN9?cc=4130006&personaUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3A68KD-335N.

423

Oglethorpe County Deed Book H: 111.

424

Oglethorpe County Deed Book H: 438.

Tanner conveyed land on Falling Creek in Oglethorpe County that his father had deeded to him in 1810.[425]

In 1816, William Brewer (single poll, no land) was listed on the same Oglethorpe tax list page as James Brewer (202 acres).[426]

The Oglethorpe County tax records between 1801 and 1816 do not reflect a linear or consistent progression of entries for men named William Brewer. However, I am persuaded that the man described as William Brewer Sr. in the 1800, 1801, and 1809 tax lists was the older William Brewer: the man who appeared as William Brewer Jr. in the 1787 Wilkes County tax list. I also am persuaded that the William Brewer who consistently appeared in the 1800-1816 tax lists (occasioanally referred to as William Brewer Jr.), was the son of Burwell Brewer. To confuse matters, sometime around 1804, I believe that the son of the older William Brewer, another William Brewer born around 1782, sometimes referred to as William Brewer Jr. and later referred to as "Holeeta Bill," began to appear in Georgia tax records.

Records for the same period in neighboring Clarke County are helpful in sorting out the various men. Clarke County adjoins Oglethorpe County to the west, and many early Oglethorpe County residents, including Chatten Doggett, later appeared in Clarke County. A William Brewer Sr. appeared without land in Clarke County tax records in 1804, near William, Abner, and Levi Bankston, as well as George Brewer (without land). 101:646. In 1805, a William Brewer (two draws, both blanks) appeared in the land lottery as a resident of Clarke County.[427] Finally, in 1806, one William Brewer appeared in Clarke County without land, 240:646, while another William Brewer appeared with 150 acres on Nall's Creek in Cook's District. 244:646. I found no William Brewer in Clarke County tax records after 1806. However, as noted above, two William Brewers appeared in Oglethorpe County in 1807, one described as William Brewer Jr. and the other holding land that had belonged to Burwell, and two William Brewers, one described as Sr. and the other as Jr., also appeared in Oglethorpe County in 1809.

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425 Oglethorpe County Deed Book I: 513.

426 55:471; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-JXZ8?i=54&cat=170269.

427 https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bankston-2; Wood, *1805 Georgia Land Lottery*, p 38-39.

Sometime before January 1818, a William Brewer died in Clarke County, Georgia. On January 5, 1818, Thomas Doggett was appointed as guardian for the decedent's minor children, John and Sally. The surety was Oliver Higginbotham.[428] I believe that these men were the brother and brother-in-law of Sarah Doggett Brewer, who married William Brewer in 1800. In January 1821, another William Brewer was appointed along with Thomas Doggett as guardian of the decedent's son, John, suggesting that Sally was then an adult but John remained a minor.[429]

A number of online sources assert that Burwell Brewer's son William previously was married to a woman named Elizabeth Holman and that he was the 1818 decedent. Some of those researchers claim that William married Sarah Doggett after the death of Elizabeth and that, when they married in 1800, Sarah was only about 15.[430] Those sources might be relying in part on the above Clarke and Oglethorpe County records. I acknowledge that one of the William Brewers who appeared in the 1800 Oglethorpe County census might have been the man who died in 1818 and that he probably married Sarah Doggett in 1800. However, I do not believe that he was the son of Burwell Brewer. Instead, consistent with the narrative of George Paschal, who placed William as the fifth of Burwell and Elizabeth's children, younger than Agnes (who was born in 1776), I believe that Burwell's son was the younger William Brewer in the 1800 Oglethorpe County census. Here's why.

First, record evidence shows that the William Brewer who appeared in Clarke County records between 1804 and 1806 probably was the same man who appeared as William Brewer Jr. with 180 acres in the 1787 Wilkes County tax list, the same man who purchased 300 acres of land from Darden in the northern Long

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Austin, p 44-45. Ancestry.com. *Georgia, Wills and Probate Records, 1742-1992* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. Original data: Georgia County, District and Probate Courts. https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8635/images/005761596_00028?usePUB=true&_phsrc=YVl1&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=92713.

429

Georgia, Wills and Probate Records, 1742-1992; Georgia. Inferior Court (Clarke County); Probate Place: Clarke, Georgia. https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8635/images/005761594_00102?pId=67456.

430 *See*, *e.g.*, https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Brewer-2170.

Creek area in 1788, and the Wilkes (Warren) County man who was married to a woman named Elizabeth and who had a close relative named Matthew. In October 1805, a power of attorney was recorded in Clarke County whereby William Brewer Sr. authorized his son Matthew to represent him in securing the interest of William's deceased wife Elizabeth's share of the estate of her father, Samuel Holding, in Wake County, North Carolina.[431] This record probably connects William Brewer to the legend of Lt. William Brewer. The surname "Holding," while not identical, is phonetically close to the surname "Holman" that unattributed sources have ascribed to the first wife of the reputed son of Burwell Brewer. And the Wake County connection is almost certainly no coincidence, since that is the area (formerly Johnston County) where a young William Brewer probably would have come to adulthood as the son of William (MBP). It is distinctly possible that William (MBP) remained in Johnston County until at least 1774, when Burwell first appeared in Surry North Carolina records, or as late as 1777, when two William Brewers first appeared in tax lists there.

This record also coincides with estate records for Samuel Holding Sr., who appeared in the 1790 Wake County federal census,[432] and whose estate was administered in the early 1800's.[433] Although a daughter named Elizabeth does not appear in the estate records that I've found so far, in historical context that is unsurprising in that she probably had left home a quarter century earlier, moved out of state, and was an absent daughter, not a son. According to estate records, Samuel Holding had at least three sons, and other records suggest that those men were born in the 1750's and/or 1760's. This is in keeping with the notion that Elizabeth's husband William Brewer, probably about the same age as Elizabeth or a little older, was born sometime around 1750. My instinct is that William and Elizabeth probably were married in Johnston County in the early 1770's, then moved to Surry North Carolina, then to Wilkes/Oglethorpe County Georgia and that, after Elizabeth died, William appeared in Clarke County in the early 19th

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431 Clarke County Deed Book B: 356.

432 Year: *1790*; Census Place: *Wake, North Carolina*; Series: *M637*; Roll: *7*; Page: *250*; Image: *150*; Family History Library Film: *0568147*.

433 *Wills and Estate Papers (Wake County), 1663-1978*; Author: *North Carolina. Division of Archives and History (Raleigh, North Carolina)*; Probate Place: *Wake, North Carolina;*
https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/55162:9061?tid=&pid=&queryId=1fc652a4e153c40f71dd4177cfa372ba&_phsrc=Tun5&_phstart=successSource.

Century. Again, the Clarke man, William Brewer, Sr., (who to complicate matters probably also had a son named William, that is, "Holeeta Bill" Brewer).

Second, in the 1820 (26-44) and 1830 (50-59) censuses, as well as in earlier annual tax lists, Burwell Brewer's son William almost certainly appeared in Oglethorpe County records.[434] Listed near his entry in the 1830 Oglethorpe County census were members of the Bowling and Britain families. As noted, Burwell's daughter Susannah married Samuel Bowling, and his daughter Nancy is reputed to have married a Britain. Moreover, as late as 1835 and 1836, William Brewer served as administrator for the estate of John Tanner in Oglethorpe County.[435] In 1840, William Brewer (50-60) resided in Clarke County,[436] and in 1850, at age 72 he appeared again in the Clarke County census.[437] Listed just a few households away was a younger William Brewer (age 35) and his family, including sons Thomas (15), Burwell (12), James (10), Benjamin (6), and Charles (4). Finally, William Brewer -- born in North Carolina -- appeared in the 1860 Clarke County census at age 82.[438]

Consistent with the account of George Paschal, I believe that Burwell Brewer's son William was born in about 1778, (that he was the younger William Brewer in the 1800 Oglethorpe census) and that he raised a large family and lived out his life in Oglethorpe and Clarke counties, Georgia, dying there sometime after 1860. I suspect that the older William Brewer in the 1800 Oglethorpe census might have died in Clarke County around 1818, that he probably was the man who owned land in Wilkes County from the late 1780's through the early 1790's, and that he probably was the brother of Burwell, born around 1750. In short, I believe that the William Brewers who appeared in the 1800 Oglethorpe County census

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434 http://files.usgwarchives.net/ga/oglethorpe/census/1820/pg171; Census Place: *Walkers, Oglethorpe, Georgia;* Series: *M19;* Roll: *20;* Page: *94;*Family History Library Film: *0007040.*

435 Oglethorpe County Guardian and Administrator's Bonds (1794-1848), pages 122, 126.

436 *1840;* Census Place: *Davis, Clarke, Georgia;* Roll: *39;* Page: *209;* Family History Library Film: *0007042.*

437 *1850;* Census Place: *Georgia Factory, Clarke, Georgia;* Roll: *M432_65;* Page: *38B;*Image: *361.*

438 *1860*; Census Place: *Bucks Branch, Clarke, Georgia*; Roll: *M653_116*; Page: *1002*; Family History Library Film: *803116.*

were not father and son. Instead, I believe that the younger man was Burwell's son. I believe that the older William was Burwell's brother, the William Brewer Jr. listed with 180 acres in the 1787 Wilkes County tax list and that he later moved to Clarke County, possibly dying there around 1818. I suspect that his father William Brewer (MBP), might have been the William Brewer who in 1784 entered 200 acres adjoining Mounger and Bankston on the waters of the Ogeechee River waters, and/or the William Brewer (discussed below) who appeared in the 1790 Laurens County, South Carolina census. I don't believe that William (MBP) ever appeared in Oglethorpe County. Instead -- as discussed below -- I suspect that he moved to Spanish West Florida (the Mississippi Territory), specifically, the Tombigbee River region, sometime in the early 1790's and died there shortly thereafter.

(8) ***THE MOVE OF SOME OF BURWELL'S DESCENDANTS AND CLOSE RELATIVES TO THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY*****:**

Many of the members of the Burwell Brewer cohort did not remain in Georgia for long. Record evidence shows that George Jr., John, William Sr., Osborn, Patrick, Burwell B., Charles, Nathan, and possibly George Brewer (the brother of Burwell) and William Brewer Jr., (the brother of Burwell) all left Georgia for the Mississippi Territory between 1791 and 1812 or so. The obvious motive was to join family and friends in the quest for cheap and plentiful land, as the western territories were being opened to white U.S. settlement.

The United States and Spain disputed the lands east of the Mississippi River that presently comprise the southern halves of the states of Mississippi and Alabama, until Spain relinquished its claim in the Treaty of Madrid, signed in 1795. The Mississippi Territory was organized in 1798 from these lands, in an area extending from 31° N latitude to 32°28' North — or approximately the southern half of the present states of Alabama and Mississippi. In particular, the Mississippi Territory included the part of southwestern Alabama that now is Washington County and the neighboring part of southeastern Mississippi that presently includes Wayne and Greene Counties. Wayne County was formed from the western part of Washington County in 1809, when both still were part of the Mississippi Territory.[439] In 1811, Greene County, Mississippi was formed from the southern half of Wayne County. The Tombigbee River, which flows from its headwaters in the state of Mississippi in a slightly southeastern direction through

[439] https://www.mapofus.org/alabama/

southwestern Alabama to the Gulf of Mexico in Mobile Bay, borders Washington County on the east.

The Territory of Mississippi existed as an organized incorporated territory of the United States from April 7, 1798, until December 10, 1817, when the western half of the territory was admitted to the Union as the State of Mississippi, and the eastern half became the Alabama Territory until its admission on December 14, 1819.[440]

Roy C. Brewer of Arlington, Virginia, has provided an English translation of Spanish records held in Seville, Spain, that include the following entries for Brewer families who migrated to the part of the Mississippi Territory now comprising Washington County, Alabama, with their land entry dates: George Brewer, Jr. (1791), John Brewer (1791), William Brewer, Sr. (1792), Charles Brewer (1797), and Patrick Brewer (1797). In addition, two widows named Brewer were enumerated in an early census of inhabitants of the San Esteban (St. Stephen's) District that became part of Washington County: "Ana" and "Isabel" (Elizabeth in English).[441] The 1795/96 (taken for the year 1797) Spanish West Florida Census for the District of San Esteban De Tombeche lists the following Brewer households:

"Elizabeth Brewer, widow, age 94, birth year 1701/2
Anne Brewer, widow, age 62, birth year 1733/4
M/M John Brewer, both age 50, birth year 1745/6 (no children)
M/M Charles Brewer, ages 33 & 32; birth years 1763 & 1764 respectively (listed with four children)."[442]

In an effort to sort out this information, I'll begin with the two men whose names are most distinct and readily identifiable. The first, Patrick Brewer, almost certainly was the son of Burwell and Elizabeth Patrick Brewer. In 1803, Richard Brashear claimed 640 acres on the waters of the Tombigbee River as the assignee of Patrick Brewer.[443] Patrick had entered the land in 1797 and then transferred it to

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440 https://www.revolvy.com/page/Mississippi-Territory.

441 http://theusgenweb.org/al/washington/Pioneers.htm.

442 http://theusgenweb.org/al/washington/1797census.htm.

443 *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of …, Volume 1, p. 601*

Sampson Mounger in 1798. Mounger had moved to the area no later than 1797, when he received a pass to migrate through Creek Nation Territory, in the company of John Wheat and others.[444] Patrick Brewer did not appear in Mississippi Territory records after the late 1790's, consistent with the account of George Paschal, which placed his death before 1799.

The second, Charles Brewer, born in 1763, moved to Sunflower Creek on the waters of the Tombigbee River in or before 1797. According to Mississippi Territory land records, in 1797 Charles Brewer occupied 582 acres with his family, and he died in 1802.[445] Ephraim Barker, formerly of Greene County, Georgia acted on behalf of the heirs of Charles Brewer in making a claim for the land in 1804.[446] (In a different entry, George Brewer was referred to as the attorney for the heirs of Charles Brewer).[447] John Brewer and Hiram Mounger attested to Charles's occupancy and to the fact that his family had continued to cultivate the land though the hearing date in 1804. In the same year, John Brewer and Ephraim

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https://books.google.com/books?id=hJwzAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA601&lpg=PA601&dq=%22Richard+Brashear%22+%2B+%22Patrick+Brewer%22&source=bl&ots=vCp05bPQaa&sig=ACfU3U2tSEVo1KMm6_44eL6Pw0QtZbQ-HQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjK2MnU0trjAhWL11QKHb4sCccQ6AEwAHoECAYQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Richard%20Brashear%22%20%2B%20%22Patrick%20Brewer%22&f=false.

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https://archive.org/stream/lettersofbenjami00hawk/lettersofbenjami00hawk_djvu.txt.

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https://books.google.com/books?id=hJwzAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA601&lpg=PA601&dq=%22Brewer%22+%2B+%22+Mounger%22+%2B+%22Georgia%22&source=bl&ots=vCo31iWR86&sig=ACfU3U1wgWoFezbSSrFY5YDAltz3jhr53A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjpjbjSwoXiAhVCj54KHUEdAXgQ6AEwCXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Brewer&f=false.

446 *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States ..., Volume 1,* p 607.

447

https://books.google.com/books?id=Um-xR-XdlyAC&pg=PA726&lpg=PA726&dq=%22Emanuel+Cheney%22+%2B+%22brewer%22&source=bl&ots=3Sfye7EJ4P&sig=ACfU3U0vr1riPdGygIQFq7VZsqx1XrGNYQ&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjXq7mx84PnAhWFsZ4KHe7wApwQ6AEwAXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Brewer%22&f=false.

Barker both attested to the occupancy of land in 1797 by Ephraim's deceased son Daniel.[448] Fifteen years earlier, Ephraim Barker had appeared near Thomas Bankston, John Brewer (one poll, 100 acres), Thomas Crocker, John Mitchell, and Charles Brewer (one poll, no land shown), in the 1789 tax list for Captain Houghton's District, Greene County, Georgia.[449] Ephraim Barker also might have been the Ephraim "Baker" who carried the chain in a Wilkes County, North Carolina land survey for George Brewer.

Carter's American State Papers reveals that John Brewer was a Justice of the Peace who attested affidavits given under oath and presented as evidence at Mississippi Territory land claim hearings. Those papers show that John Brewer was closely associated with Charles Brewer. John made a claim for 640 acres (claim 21) on Johnson's Creek, adjoining the heirs of Charles Brewer.[450] Richard Brashear and Hiram Mounger testified that John Brewer began cultivating the land in 1797. A late 19th century source stated that "John Brewer claimed lands on Johnson's Creek under his 1797 squattership[.]"[451] In 1800, John Brewer acquired an additional large tract from C.M. Dumouy.[452]

In an early survey plat, John Brewer was shown as owning 776 acres of land on both sides of the Tombeche River in the St. Stephen's Meridian, just south of a 631-acre tract owned by George Brewer, Jr., which, in turn was just south of

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448 *Id.* at 603.

449 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/1462 P. 26.

450 *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of …, Volume 1,* p 604.

451 Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi: Embracing an Authentic and Comprehensive Account of the Chief Events in the History of the State and a Record of the Lives of Many of the Most Worthy and Illustrious Families and Individuals, Goodspeed publishing Company, 1891, p 85.

452 Peter Joseph Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile: An Historical Study, Largely from Original Sources, of the Alabama-Tombigbee Basin from the Discovery of Mobile Bay in 1519 Until the Demolition of Fort Charlotte in 1821*, Houghton Mifflin (1897) p 318.

Bassett's Creek.[453] Another survey map showed that John Brewer also owned a 300-acre tract northwest of Three River Island.[454]

In 1803, John Brewer sold his claim to 1,000 acres of land on Johnson Creek on the west side of the Tombigbee River and a "mill seat" improvement to Figures Lewis for the sum of $50.[455] Witnesses were James Denby and William Gilham.

In 1804, John Brewer sold 400 acres (half of an 800 acre Spanish land grant) to Patrick Denely (Danley) "fronting 10 acres on the Tombigby eastwardly bounding southwardly by a tract of land sold by John Joyce, executor for Daniel Ward[.]" The witnesses were Leonard D. Shaw and John Millikan.[456] In the same year, John Brewer sent a letter to the Territorial Governor resigning his position as justice of the peace based on what he called “irregularity and partiality” in the conduct of the court.[457] The letter, apparently written in John’s own hand, is

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https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2179/30656_100074-00057?pid=39015&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D2179%26h%3D39015%26ssrc%3Dpt%26tid%3D64601023%26pid%3D36128955535%26usePUB%3Dtrue&ssrc=pt&treeid=64601023&personid=36128955535&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.86193115.219122348.1575186232-128825994.1575186232#?imageId=30656_100074-00048

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https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2179/30656_100074-00057?pid=39015&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D2179%26h%3D39015%26ssrc%3Dpt%26tid%3D64601023%26pid%3D36128955535%26usePUB%3Dtrue&ssrc=pt&treeid=64601023&personid=36128955535&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.86193115.219122348.1575186232-128825994.1575186232#?imageId=30656_100074-00045

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Washington County Deed Book A: 38; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C957-V9GH-Y?i=552&cat=197195.

456

https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/609613-the-alabama-genealogical-register-v-7-1965?viewer=1&offset=8#page=59&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=Brewer. Washington County Deed Book A: 82-83.

457

https://da.mdah.ms.gov/series/territorial/s488/detail/8391.

legible and articulate, speaking to the corrupt practices in land claim adjudication that unfortunately were all too common in early frontier history.

In 1805, John Brewer was listed as a taxed landowner in Washington County, in the same area where Charles Brewer had owned land:

Brewer, John - Brewer, John - 640a of land 3d quality on the West side Tombigbee River on the waters of the Sunflower Creek with 3 "Cabbins" and 10 acres of improved land thereon, assessed to 75 cents per acre. $480, 2, 5, 18, $894, $1374.[458]

In 1809, John Brewer Jr. and Sr., along with George Brewer, endorsed a petition seeking settlement rights in the area as residents of Washington County.[459]

458

http://www.trackingyourroots.com/data/1805tax.htm

459

"To the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U. States in Congress assembled.

"The petition of the inhabitants of Washington County in the Miss Terr respectfully showeth, that Since the 3rd of March 1807 (to which time the right of Preemption to settlers on publick lands are limited by law) a large number of emigrants have come in expecting the sales would have been open so as they could have purchased lands to settle on, and many of them were ignorant of the restrictions of the law against settling the publick lands until their arrival in this Territory, in addition the immigration daily increasing its likely that in a very few months the majority of our population will be emigrants settled on the publick lands lately Ceded by the Choctaw Indians to the U. States, who have had no other alternative but to settle on these lands or abandon their Country, (for whoes laws and gov't they are ready to risque their lives & fortunes) and settle in Florida or beyond the Sebean.

"These emigrants which have and are daily arriving are almost indiscriminatily [sic] real American Citizens well attached to the present Govrnment [sic] and administration of the U. States and your petitioners are firmly persuaded that the settling and strengthening of this quarter by such citizens will prove highly adventageous both to the U. States and this Territory, wherefor your petitioners pray that a right of preemption may be allowed the settlers on publick lands, to be denied which previledge would be a hardship, bordering on Cruelty as the lands settled are not of greater value than the ordinary price unless where rendered so by the labour and indusry of the settlers—your

Sampson, Harris, John and Hiram Mounger, along with Luke Patrick,[460] also endorsed the petition.

Sampson Mounger executed his will in Washington County in 1809.[461] Reminiscent of the conveyance of land between Sampson and Paul Patrick in North Carolina in 1768, Luke Patrick witnessed Sampson's will.

By 1810, John Brewer was a resident of Wayne County, Mississippi, (which had been created from the western part of Washington County in 1809), when he wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Territory (delivered by John Denley), asking that a copy of the Territorial Statutes be sent to him.[462] In 1811, John Brewer Sr. and John Brewer Jr. as residents of Wayne County, signed a petition to Congress seeking renewed pre-emption rights as settlers of public lands that otherwise might be offered for sale; George Brewer (no Sr. or Jr. designation) and John Mounger also signed the petition.[463] In 1812, John Brewer Sr. and John Brewer Jr. each made claims to land on the Pascagoula River in what is now Jackson County, Mississippi, located just south of Wayne County in southeastern Mississippi.[464]

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petitioners also pray that the free navigation of mobeal may be secured as we have to pay to a foreign sovreign 12 PC import and same for exporting past that place from one to another american port, and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray."

460 In 1799, Luke Patrick married Sally Brewer in Warren County, Georgia. https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7839&h=21914&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=fpM4&_phstart=successSource.

461 Deed Book A: 217; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C957-V9LJ-S?i=643&cat=197195.

462 https://da.mdah.ms.gov/series/territorial/s488/detail/9142.

463 https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Territorial_Papers_of_the_United_Sta/glow8WYEDWgC?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=%22George%20Brewer%22. As noted, in 1809, Wayne County was formed from Washington County, then in the Mississippi Territory. Greene County was formed from Wayne County in 1811. Sumter County, Alabama was formed to the north of Washington County in 1832.

464 American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and ..., Volume 8; Volume 30, p 34; https://books.google.com/books?id=vRJFAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA34&lpg=PA34&dq=%22john+brewer%22+%2B+%22Burwell%22&source=bl&ots=sSNRDp9Gwi&sig=ACfU3U

They held adjoining parcels totaling 1,280 acres at a location later known as Brewer's Bluff.[465] In 1819, John Brewer Jr.'s claim was dated back to 1813 and was listed among settler claims to lands east of the Pearl River.[466] In 1817, John Brewer Jr. was selected as the second sheriff of Jackson County.[467]

In 1820, John Brewer, 45+, appeared in the Jackson County census.[468] In his household were a teenaged male (16-18), another younger male (16-25), and a somewhat older adult male (26-44). There was only one female (45+) in the household. Other familiar names that appeared nearby were William Mounger and Jeremiah Patrick.[469]

22EJGYj3ox9oFnKSjzsoXoppJVlQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjuj8axuKLkAhXSqp4KHR75Aq44FBDoATAQegQIBxAB#v=onepage&q=Brewer&f=false.

[465] Ancestry.com. *U.S., Indexed Early Land Ownership and Township Plats, 1785-1898*[database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: *Public Land Survey Township Plats, compiled 1789–1946, documenting the period 1785–1946*. NARA microfilm publication T1234, 67 rolls. Records of the Bureau of Land Management, 1685–2006, Record Group 49. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2179/30656_100111-00182?pid=64736&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D2179%26h%3D64736%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3Douu2%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=ouu2&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.144952882.724116581.1566897070-726483216.1563624471

[466] *Id*; https://books.google.com/books?id=vRJFAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA34&lpg=PA34&dq=%22john+brewer%22+%2B+%22Burwell%22&source=bl&ots=sSNRDp9Gwi&sig=ACfU3U22EJGYj3ox9oFnKSjzsoXoppJVlQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjuj8axuKLkAhXSqp4KHR75Aq44FBDoATAQegQIBxAB#v=onepage&q=Brewer&f=false

[467] https://www.gulflive.com/mississippi-press-news/2016/01/sampling_history_jackson_count.html.

[468] 1820 U S Census; Census Place: *Jackson, Mississippi*; Page: *46A*; NARA Roll: *M33_58*; Image: *67.*

[469] The Brewer and Mounger families both lived near Brewer's Bluff on the Pascagoula River. According to A.C. Ramsay's autobiography, p. 61, (discussed below) their children attended school together there:

A Henry Brewer, also 45+, appeared nearby in the same census. There were 13 white persons in Henry's household, including nine children under 16.[470] It is uncertain whether Henry Brewer was the same man who appeared nine years earlier (in 1811) in a Wayne County territorial census.[471] Neither John nor Henry appeared in any subsequent Jackson County census. I have a hunch that Henry moved to Hinds County, Mississippi in the ensuing decade. The Henry Brewer who appeared in Hinds County in 1830 had 10 white persons in his household although, unlike the Jackson County man, he had no slaves. Nevertheless, the demographic progression of the household over the interim decade was within the expected range. The Hinds County man reputedly had a total of 11 children.[472]

Another person who appeared near John and Henry Brewer in the 1820 Jackson County census was William Ramsay. His son, A.C. Ramsay, wrote an autobiography in the 1870's that included profiles of many early settlers on the Pascagoula River, including the Brewers:

"Father sent Bro. Andrew and me to Mr. Berry on the river, not far from Brewer's Bluff (now Dwire's) and boarded us with a James Bradley. Here we associated with the boys and girls of a thickly settled neighborhood, viz the Moungers, Carters, Brewers, Rodgers and others."

https://archive.org/stream/autobiographyofa00rams/autobiographyofa00rams_djvu.txt.

[470] 1820 U S Census; Census Place: *Jackson, Mississippi*; Page: *47*; NARA Roll: *M33_58*; Image: *68.*

[471] Original data: Jackson, Ron V., Accelerated Indexing Systems, comp.. *Mississippi Census, 1805-1890*. Compiled and digitized by Mr. Jackson and AIS from microfilmed schedules of the U.S. Federal Decennial Census, territorial/state censuses, and/or census substitutes;
https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3556&h=16092622&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=ouu6&_phstart=successSource

[472] https://books.google.com.mm/books?id=Eb05M6dr2pQC&pg=PA101&lpg=PA101&dq=%22Brewer%22+%2B+%22Hinds+County%22+%2B+%22Jackson+county%22&source=bl&ots=-toNhVlD4m&sig=ACfU3U0tQVLB5UStuC36dX-04W5W1uq9tQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiPgaeVi5bmAhVd6nMBHYoDBQsQ6AEwAXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Brewer%22%20%2B%20%22Hinds%20County%22%20%2B%20%22Jackson%20county%22&f=false

"Brewer's Bluff - John Brewer's land was in section 1, Township 5S, Range 7W. The location of Brewer's Bluff on the Pascagoula and the county seat of Jackson County at one time. John Brewer was earlier in Washington County, M.T. where he can be found buying and selling land. Susanna Brewer of Washington County, M.T. is probably his mother and George Brewer of that place, his brother."[473]

This is the only 19th Century source that I have found that identifies John Brewer and George Brewer of Washington County, Alabama, as brothers and as sons of Susannah Brewer. It is questionable, though, whether Susannah Brewer was the mother of John Brewer if, in fact, Susanna was the same person as the widow Ann Brewer. According to the 1796 Spanish census, Ann was born in about 1732, whereas John was born in about 1745. If, however, Susannah Brewer was the mother of both John Brewer and the George Brewer to whom she gave her power of attorney, I suspect that she was the widow of William Brewer Sr. and that he was William Brewer (MBP).

A survey of the Pascagoula River area near Brewer's Bluff was performed between 1828 and 1830, and it showed John Brewer Sr. and John Brewer Jr. with adjoining parcels across the river from each other.[474] However, I suspect that the survey map might have shown original ownership status, without regard to later transfers. I suspect that John Sr. died before 1820, since only one man of that name, probably John Brewer Jr., 45+, appeared in the 1820 Jackson County census. John Brewer Jr. did not appear in the 1830 Jackson County census. He probably remained in the area until at least 1827, when the Mississippi legislature authorized the reimbursement of prosecution costs to John – described as the former sheriff of Jackson County.[475]

473

The Autobiography of A.C. Ramsay, p 56;
https://archive.org/stream/autobiographyofa00rams/autobiographyofa00rams_djvu.txt

474

https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2179/30656_100111-00182?pid=64736&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D2179%26h%3D64736%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DQlO5%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=QlO5&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.175808618.974545408.1581560081-126377355.1581038816

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https://books.google.com/books?id=SipLAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA80&lpg=PA80&dq=%2

There is a clue in the Ramsay autobiography that supports a connection between the early Jackson County settlers and Hinds County, Mississippi. After discussing John Brewer and others, Ramsay had this to say:

"I must now in the same connection, refer to communities east and southeast of us. Near the mouth of Red and Black Creek and stretching down to the Pascagoula River to what was called Brewers Bluff, which place was for a while the county site of Jackson County. There lived a fine comm[un]ity, tolerably thickly settled up, with an enterprising people, so that good schools for that time and that day were not uncommon; and where finally some few churches and church houses were organized and built. Among the many composing these comm[un]ities, were a few of the following viz: Joseph Rodgers, Frederic Rodgers, Jesse Rodgers, James Bradley; James Daiuielly; Carter; *John Brewer; John Mounger*; the Wares; Henry Brown; the Johnsons and many others. And since then, John McDonald, Capt. Snell, Mr. Walker, John Havens, Mr. Dwire, Rev. Henry Fletcher, and others. The r[e]st if not all the first settlers in this community moved off at an early date to *Hinds Co[un]ty, MS*, but their places were filled by others."[476]

In fact, John Mounger did move to Hinds County before 1830, when he appeared in the federal census there.[477] As discussed below, I suspect that Henry Brewer also made that move and that he was a probable descendant of George Brewer Jr. of Brunswick County, Virginia. Whether John Brewer and Henry Brewer were closely related, though, is uncertain. What we do know is that, by 1840, John Mounger and John Brewer (aged 50-59) appeared as adjoining entries in the 1840 Yalobusha County, Mississippi census.[478] They also both previously

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2John+Brewer%22+%2B+%22Jackson+County%22+%2B+%22Mississippi%22&source=bl&ots=DkxmuulZ9f&sig=ACfU3U11abqII5NskS2xPHX1G4Kn1UwDuA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwitj7Pd9pH1AhXMlGoFHckuAEQQ6AF6BAgMEAM#v=onepage&q=%22John%20Brewer%22%20%2B%20%22Jackson%20County%22%20%2B%20%22Mississippi%22&f=false.

476 Ramsay, pp 53-54; https://archive.org/stream/autobiographyofa00rams/autobiographyofa00rams_djvu.txt.

477 Year: *1830;* Census Place: *Hinds, Mississippi;* Series: *M19;* Roll: *70;* Page: *227;* Family History Library Film: *0014838.*

478 Year: *1840;* Census Place: *Yalobusha, Mississippi;* Roll: *219;* Page: *287;* Family History Library Film: *0014842.*

appeared there in an 1845 state census; John had six males and five females in his household in 1845.[479]

The close relationship between John Mounger (1785?-1847) and John Brewer is further evidenced by the name of Mounger's son, John Brewer Mounger, who first appeared in the 1840 Yalobusha County census as "Brewer" Mounger.[480] Conventional wisdom holds that John Mounger the elder was married to a woman named Tabitha Brewer. We do know that the wife of John Mounger was named Tabitha, because in 1812 she released her dower rights to land that Sampson Mounger devised to John Mounger, who in turn sold it.[481] The tract conveyed by Mounger bordered the lands of George Brewer, who witnessed the deed.

I believe that Tabitha probably was the daughter of John Brewer, Sr., and the sister of John Brewer Jr. John Brewer did not appear in the 1850 Yalobusha County census. Like John Mounger, I suspect that John Brewer died before 1850. It would appear that his children dispersed over the next few years. I found no Brewers in the 1850 Yalobusha County (although a Brower family from New York was present there). By 1860, though, a large number of Brewer families were present in nearby Panola, Lafayette, and Calhoun Counties. I suspect that some of these folks descended from John Brewer Jr.

Moving on, Burwell Brewer's brother Osborn Brewer migrated from Georgia to the Mississippi Territory between 1801 and 1803. As noted above, in 1788, Osborn, along with George and William Brewer, co-witnessed a Georgia conveyance by Sampson Mounger. Osborn was listed near Nathan Brewer in the

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https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1125/images/v229_3-0373?usePUB=true&_phsrc=tQw12&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=86662.

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United States Census, 1840," database with images, FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHTX-51S : 8 December 2020), Brewer Monger, Yalobusha, Mississippi, United States; citing p. 287, NARA microfilm publication , (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll ; FHL microfilm .

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Washington County Deed Book A; 305; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C957-V9LW-X?i=690&cat=197195.

1792 Wilkes County tax list. In 1793, he was listed next to Stephen Nobles and others in the same area in the Wilkes County tax list.[482] In the same year, Osborn served as a private in the Wilkes County militia.[483] In 1794, Nathan and Osborn Brewer appeared (as adjoining entries) in a tax list for Hubbert's District in Warren County, Georgia. In the same year, "Ozburn" Brewer appeared with 95 acres on a tributary of the Oconee River in a tax list for Hancock County, Georgia.[484] In 1799, Osborn purchased personal property at an estate sale for George Vest in Hancock County.[485] In the same year, Osborn Brewer appeared with 200 acres of land in a Jackson County, Georgia tax list,[486] and he appeared again in Jackson County in 1801, with 200 acres on Middle River. Appearing on the same page of that tax list were Derby Henley, Elijah and Solomon Stricklin, and Thomas Bankston (also on Middle River).[487]

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https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-532X-4?i=213&cat=307125.

483

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2237/images/32321_b034558-02140?usePUB=true&_phsrc=MgJ1&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=10161.

484

https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/109.

485 Hancock County Wills and Estates, Book AA: 10-13.

486 https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/667

487

https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1729/40141_1020705384_0013-00067?pid=4748773&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc%3DSmf17%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource%26usePUBJs%3Dtrue%26indiv%3D1%26_phtarg%3DPgP18,Smf1,Smf2,Smf3,Smf6,Smf11,Smf12%26dbid%3D1729%26gsln%3DBrewer%26gsfn_x%3DNP_NN%26gsln_x%3DNP_NN%26msydy%3D1800%26msydy_x%3D1%26msydp%3D10%26msypn__ftp%3Dgeorgia,%2520usa%26msypn%3D13%26new%3D1%26rank%3D1%26uidh%3Du88%26redir%3Dfalse%26msT%3D1%26gss%3Dangs-d%26pcat%3D36%26fh%3D36%26h%3D4748773%26recoff%3D%26ml_rpos%3D37&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Smf17&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.76397075.781120220.1571049132-601335792.1570102540

Osborn Brewer and Thomas Bankston seemingly were co-tenants of property in Jackson County at that time, because in December 1801, the owner of the land gave notice of an ejectment action against them. Bankston was personally served with the notice, but Osborn was not found, possibly because he had moved to the Mississippi Territory by then.[488] That would be consistent with a deed dated October 1801, where Osborn and George Weatherby of Oglethorpe County conveyed 150 acres of land on the "Acadamy Line" in Jackson County to Richard and Elisha Winn.[489] This deed is significant for several reasons. First, it shows that Osborn was associated with George Weatherby, thought to have been a close relative (the father or brother) of Septimus Weatherby, who was a neighbor of William, Nathan, Charles, and John Brewer in Wilkes County in the 1780's.[490]

Second, the deed was witnessed by James Cockram. As discussed above, a William Brewer married Phanah Risdin in Wilkes County, North Carolina in 1781. The bondsman was William "Cocram."[491] Also as discussed, Wilkes County, North Carolina records dating back to 1778-79 show that George Brewer, probably the brother of Burwell, was associated with a Chesley Cockram.[492] I suspect that both "Cocram" and "Cockram" are misspellings of the surname "Cockerham."[493]

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488 Jackson County, Georgia Superior Court Records (1796-1803, p 196).

489 Jackson County, Georgia Deed Book D: 118.

490 1785 Wilkes County tax list pages 117, 121, 127. https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/tax/id/943.

491 https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/60548/42091_343628-00884?pid=3346115&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D60548%26h%3D3346115%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DEdO5%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=EdO5&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.72749520.213097406.1585365287-145587288.1585365287; North Carolina County Registers of Deeds. Microfilm. Record Group 048. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC.

492 Varner, p 245.

493 Chesley Cockerham apparently was the son of Daniel Cockerham, whose estate he administered in Halifax County, Virginia in 1772. Halifax County Virginia Pleas No. 7 Part 2 20 August 1772 page 452; https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/36967/person/192005186603/media/6073df85-e262-4caf-9747-f18e9e477a49?_phsrc=qRG3&_phstart=successSource. Chesley appeared in a Wilkes County, North Carolina census in 1784.

Because the dates for the entries were only 20 years apart, I suspect that the William Brewer who married Phanah Risdin was closely related to Osborn Brewer.

Third, consistent with Osborn's absence from Jackson County by December 1801, in 1803 Osborn appeared with George Brewer, George Brewer Jr., John Brewer, and a William Brewer in a petition in the Mississippi Territory, and he carried chain with George Brewer for a survey the next year. Osborn died in Washington County before March 1806, when the Orphan's court there issued an order to show cause why his estate accounts should not be settled.[494]

To my thinking, all that circumstantial evidence is consistent with Francis Calloway (III's) assertion that Osborn Brewer was the brother of George, Nathan, John, William, and Burwell Brewer. Because he first appeared in land and tax records so late (about 1788), and because he was young enough to serve as a militia private in Wilkes County, Georgia in 1793, I suspect that Osborn might have been the youngest of the six brothers, possibly born as late as 1760 or so. Finally, as discussed below, I suspect that Osborn or his brother Nathan had a son of the same name who settled in Greene County, Mississippi, not far from descendants of Nathan Brewer in Wayne County, Mississippi.

8.1 ***George Brewer of Washington County, Alabama***

With that background, let's turn to George Brewer, the most publicly visible among the Brewers in early Washington County, Alabama. A man described as George Brewer, Jr., arrived in the Mississippi Territory in 1791.[495] He was a literate man. Not only could he sign his name, he actually drafted land agreements for other people.[496] In 1795, George Brewer (no Sr. or Jr. designation) applied to

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https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/3005/images/gpc_statecensusnc-0178?pId=12685Online information suggests that William Cockerham moved to Surry County, North Carolina around 1771. http://www.moonzstuff.com/cockerham/moses1730.html. William's brother Moses named a son James in his 1816 will.

494 The Natchez Messenger, 20 May 1806, Page 3; https://www.newspapers.com/clip/75731132/osborn-brewer.

495 *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of …, Volume 1,* p 659.

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the Governor General of Spanish West Florida for a grant of two large tracts of land on both sides of the Tombigbee River at a distance of six miles from Fort St. Stephens.[497]

In 1803, George Brewer, George Brewer, Jr., William Brewer, and Osborn (Oz) Brewer, along with, among others, John, Harris, and Sampson Mounger, and Julian De Castro, signed a memorial seeking additional military protection for Mississippi Territory settlers.[498] The mention of a William Brewer in the 1803 memorial is notable. In a series of documents in 1802 and 1803, William Brewer witnessed an agreement and receipt between Pleasant Rose and John Baker pertaining to the use and improvement of land in the neighborhood of Julian De Castro's tract near Fort St. Stephens.[499] Another witness, Joseph Westmoreland, authenticated Rose's signature in 1804, stating that William Brewer "did not reside in the territory."[500] To state the obvious, this William Brewer was not the man who died in 1794, but there is every reason to believe that he was related to George Brewer and the other Brewers from Georgia. I have found no reference to this William Brewer in the Mississippi Territory before 1802 or after 1803. As explained below, I suspect that he was the brother of Burwell Brewer and that he was the father of men named Matthew, William (Holeeta Bill), and Willis H.

In connection with an early land claim, George attested that he had drafted papers for the parties in 1794. *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States ..., Volume 1*, p 654.

497 I have examined a digital copy the original petition and grant, which are available online in the Alabama State Archives. *Register of private land claims investigated by the Board of Commissioners at the St. Stephens land office of the Alabama Territory* (pp 126-27); http://digital.archives.alabama.gov/cdm/compoundobject/collection/voices/id/10131/rec/12.

498 Territorial Papers of the United States, Vol 5, p 282-83; https://books.google.com/books?id=PxZPAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA282&lpg=PA282&dq=%22Ozborn+Brewer%22&source=bl&ots=75LTQY-nAJ&sig=ACfU3U2TdKigFlDmiPD7RoSHFp3DERGwWA&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiOrJuphrblAhX1JTQIHf6ZB8YQ6AEwAXoECAIQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Ozborn%20Brewer%22&f=false

499 *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and ..., Part 8, Volume 1*, p 773, 803.

500 *Id*. at p 803.

Brewer, from whom several members of the Brewer YDNA Project probably descend.

In February 1804, "Osburn" Brewer and George Brewer carried chain for a survey of a land claim for Sampson Mounger.[501]

On February 23, 1804, Susanna Brewer gave a general power of attorney to her son George Brewer, authorizing George to transact all "lawful business of description both representing my real and personal estate."[502] Sampson Mounger witnessed the document, which is recorded in the official records of Washington County, Alabama.

Less than a month later, on March 15, 1804, George Brewer Jr. made a land claim on behalf of the heirs of William Brewer, (Sr.) deceased, for a donation of 594 acres.[503] The land was on Three Rivers Island (Sullivan's Landing) in the Tombigbee River. The claim described an agreement dated February 1, 1793, between George Brewer, Jr. for the heirs of William Brewer, deceased, and Owen Sullivan. According to the agreement, William occupied the land sometime between 1792 and 1794. He died before 1797, in fact in 1794, according to one witness. Sullivan occupied the land for William's heirs and, in return, was to receive half of it. For reasons unexplained in the record, the claim ultimately was denied.[504]

The power of attorney from Susanna Brewer to George Brewer did not mention William Brewer, nor did it describe George Brewer as a "Jr." Nevertheless, based on geographical and temporal proximity and the association

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501 *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of …, Volume 1,* p 600.

502 Washington County, Alabama Deed Book A: 59.

503 *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of …, Volume 1,* p 600 (Case 14).

504 https://books.google.com/books?id=Um-xR-XdlyAC&pg=PA726&lpg=PA726&dq=%22Emanuel+Cheney%22+%2B+%22brewer%22&source=bl&ots=3Sfye7EJ4P&sig=ACfU3U0vr1riPdGygIQFq7VZsqx1XrGNYQ&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjXq7mx84PnAhWFsZ4KHe7wApwQ6AEwAXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Brewer%22&f=false.

between George Brewer and Sampson Mounger, it seems clear that the recipient of the power of attorney was one of two men named George Brewer: either the son of William Brewer Sr. and Susannah Brewer or the son of an older George Brewer and his wife, also (coincidentally) named Susannah. If the power of attorney was used to pursue the claim that George Brewer Jr. made soon thereafter for the heirs of William Brewer,[505] it would mean that George Brewer "Jr." was the son of William Brewer, Sr. If, as I suspect, William Brewer Sr. was William (MBP), it would make little son for his and Susannah's son, who probably was born in the 1740's, to be referred as George Brewer *Jr.* in the 1790's.

But there is another, perhaps more plausible, inference. The man described as George Brewer Sr. in those documents might have been the brother of Burwell Brewer.[506]

Several land records, discussed below, could be read to suggest that two different men named George Brewer were present in the Mississippi Territory as early as 1795. As noted above, an 1803 memorial petition was endorsed by both George Brewer and George Brewer Jr. In fact, I have found three additional references to a George Brewer, Sr., in Mississippi Territory records just after the turn of the 19th Century: an 1803 personal property tax roll,[507] a claim of Richard S. Bryan and George Brewer Sr. -- made in February 1804 -- for 320 acres of land on Tawler's Creek, east of the Pearl River, based on improvements commenced by Bryan in

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505 In 1804, George Brewer, Jr., asserted a claim for 594 acres of land on Three River Island as attorney in fact for the unnamed heirs of William Brewer, deceased. https://books.google.com/books?id=hJwzAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA605&lpg=PA605&dq=%22Mississippi+Territory%22+%2B+%22George+Brewer%22&source=bl&ots=vCq-2gSR46&sig=ACfU3U0MFGg8oG3HZWkHzs7Vo4oUVRB1KQ&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiHvtqhstnlAhVRop4KHexEAcYQ6AEwBnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22George%20Brewer%22&f=false.

506 A man described as George Brewer Sr. endorsed a petition of inhabitants of St. Stephens, Washington County, Alabama in 1815. https://books.google.com/books?id=5RVPAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA580&lpg=PA580&dq=%22George+Brewer,+Sen%22+%2B+%22Mississippi+Territory%22&source=bl&ots=l7RNHeBTI_&sig=ACfU3U1X-G6uq17rPfRZLcE_8z42ZRS6qQ&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjEysj0kbflAhUQCTQIHVaNAQMQ6AEwDHoECAQQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22George%20Brewer%2C%20Sen%22%20%2B%20%22Mississippi%20Territory%22&f=false. By that time, the man formerly known as George Brewer Jr., who himself might have had a son named George, could have been referred to as George Brewer, Sr.

507 http://theusgenweb.org/al/washington/1803TaxRoll.htm

February 1803, and an 1806 statute allowing the claim.[508] The claim was granted for 320 acres on Fulsom's Creek, and the co-claimant again was referred to as George Brewer Sr.[509] Notably, those records were made in the same timeframe that the primary land claimant named George Brewer was being referred to as George Brewer Jr., so it would seem odd, to say the least, if all of the pertinent entries involved the same man. But, as will be seen as the chronology unfolds, the record as to which man was being described as George Brewer Sr. is less than clear.

1804 was a busy year for George Brewer *Jr.* in the public record. On March 6, George Brewer Jr, lodged a claim ("case no. 23 on the docket of the board and "no. 62 on the books of the Register.") for 620 acres on the waters of the

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https://books.google.com/books?id=hJwzAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA648&lpg=PA648&dq=%22Richard+S.+Bryan%22+%2B+%22George+Brewer%22+%2B+%22Tawler%22&source=bl&ots=vCr55fQXc9&sig=ACfU3U3LRsFOcmIM5ltUAW_laSXMuErkdg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjQi9iqurPpAhXPIDQIHbMJAEoQ6AEwAHoECAEQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Richard%20S.%20Bryan%22%20%2B%20%22George%20Brewer%22%20%2B%20%22Tawler%22&f=false;
https://books.google.com/books?id=mBk2AQAAIAAJ&pg=PA537&lpg=PA537&dq=%22Richard+S.+Bryan%22+%2B+%22George+Brewer%22&source=bl&ots=LoTEs037B9&sig=ACfU3U2YNgFuV_I25jU9-fN4M3lNICVERg&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiwm_b_orblAhWTrJ4KHQCyAnoQ6AEwA3oECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Richard%20S.%20Bryan%22%20%2B%20%22George%20Brewer%22&f=false.

Bryan sometimes was referred to in contemporary records as Richard Smith Bryan. He seems to have been related to another early settler named Jesse "Briant" or "Bryant." George Brewer testified in support of a claim for Jesse Bryant involving his occupancy of land as early as 1797. *American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States ..., Volume 1 (1834)*, p 598, 599. In 1800, Richard S. Bryan of Hancock County, Georgia bought a lot in the town of Sparta. Isaac Bryan witnessed the deed.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C95Y-29SS-F?i=401&cat=215305. Richard S. Bryan sold that land to Alexander Blair in 1801.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C95Y-299H-4?i=16&cat=215305;
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C95Y-29S3-T?i=417&cat=215305. (Hancock County Deed Book E: 172). Sparta is about eight miles from Fulsome Creek, near where George Brewer owned land in Greene/Hancock County.

509 *Id.*, p 718.

Tombigbee River as an indirect successor of James Watkins.[510] George Brewer Jr. bought the land from Julian Castro and, according to the declaration of Sampson Mounger, began occupying it in 1800-01. The land was located on Bassett's Creek in Washington County, adjoining land of Sampson Mounger. Its description called to the lower line of George Brewer's (no Sr. or Jr. designation) Spanish land claim. Sampson Mounger and John Hall were chain carriers for the survey of the tract. The board later awarded George a patent for a 410-acre parcel with calls to "Mrs. Lawrence's" tract, and James Callier's land.[511]

On March 16, 1804, George Brewer Jr. filed a second claim ("case no. 51 on the docket of the Board and "no. 75 on the books of the Register"), as assignee and representative of Valentine Dubroca, for 800 acres of land on the waters of the Tombigbee River. Dubroca stated in support of the claim that, in 1798, he had sold 20 acres of land to George Brewer "at a place called Sunflower," bounded by lands owned by Dominique De Olive and "Arban Durny."[512] At the same time, John Brewer made a similar 800-acre claim as legal representative of "Arbon Demoy." *Id.* The board granted George Brewer Jr.'s claim in full, calling to the upper corner of John Brewer's 800-acre tract.[513]

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American State Papers: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of …, Volume 1, p 605.

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https://books.google.com/books?id=hJwzAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA588&lpg=PA588&dq=%22George+Brewer%22+%2B+%22Ann+Lawrence%22%22&source=bl&ots=vCr45fTRc5&sig=ACfU3U3D_afXhFJm5puqWhwvOJxDJLTZTQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjrgaP8tZbpAhVbCjQIHU4UCCwQ6AEwAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Brewer&f=false

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https://books.google.com/books?id=hJwzAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA588&lpg=PA588&dq=%22George+Brewer%22+%2B+%22Ann+Lawrence%22%22&source=bl&ots=vCr45fTRc5&sig=ACfU3U3D_afXhFJm5puqWhwvOJxDJLTZTQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjrgaP8tZbpAhVbCjQIHU4UCCwQ6AEwAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Brewer&f=false

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https://books.google.com/books?id=hJwzAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA588&lpg=PA588&dq=%22George+Brewer%22+%2B+%22Ann+Lawrence%22%22&source=bl&ots=vCr45fTRc5&sig=ACfU3U3D_afXhFJm5puqWhwvOJxDJLTZTQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjrgaP8tZbpAhVbCjQIHU4UCCwQ6AEwAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Brewer&f=false

On March 28, 1804, George Brewer Jr. lodged a third claim, "case no. 115 on the docket of the Board" and no. 134 on "the books of the register." That claim was for 629 acres of land bounded by Ann Lawrence's land and along Thomas Malone's line. According to affidavits by Hiram Mounger, James Denley, and John Baker, George Brewer, Jr. had been engaged in uninterrupted cultivation of that land since 1794 and was the head of a family in 1797.[514] (George Brewer submitted a declaration in a land claim for John Baker that he had been acquainted with Baker since 1794).[515] The board granted George Jr.'s third claim in full.[516]

In more mundane news, in November 1804, George Brewer witnessed the sale of a mare by William Hamilton to Young Gaines.[517]

In 1805, the town of Wakefield was established about 20 miles south of St. Stephens, near McIntosh's Bluff.[518] The enabling legislation made John

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https://books.google.com/books?id=hJwzAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA578&lpg=PA578&dq=%22George+Brewer+Jr.%22+%2B+%22Alabama%22&source=bl&ots=vCr45dSW83&sig=ACfU3U3XQuvr8Xps6OxyatHZ0APCekvflg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiHhee46ZXpAhVyFzQIHe0wCPwQ6AEwCHoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22George%20Brewer%22&f=false

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https://books.google.com/books?id=Um-xR-XdlyAC&pg=PA726&lpg=PA726&dq=%22Emanuel+Cheney%22+%2B+%22brewer%22&source=bl&ots=3Sfye7EJ4P&sig=ACfU3U0vr1riPdGygIQFq7VZsqx1XrGNYQ&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjXq7mx84PnAhWFsZ4KHe7wApwQ6AEwAXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22George%20Brewer%22&f=false.

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https://books.google.com/books?id=hJwzAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA588&lpg=PA588&dq=%22George+Brewer%22+%2B+%22Ann+Lawrence%22%22&source=bl&ots=vCr45fTRc5&sig=ACfU3U3D_afXhFJm5puqWhwvOJxDJLTZTQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjrgaP8tZbpAhVbCjQIHU4UCCwQ6AEwAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Brewer&f=false

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https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/609613-the-alabama-genealogical-register-v-7-1965?viewer=1&offset=8#page=62&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=Brewer

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Armstrong, George Brewer, Jr., James Denby (Denley?) Sr., Edmund Craighton, and Thomas Bassett trustees of the town.[519]

By 1805, George Brewer was one of the largest landholders in Washington County. He held the following taxable tracts: (1) 800 acres of 1st quality land situated on the west side of the Tombigbee River, (presumably the Dubroca tract) a short distance below Bassett's Creek, no improvement thereon, assessed to 2 dollars and 25 cents per acre. - $1800; (2) 629 acres of 2nd quality land situated on the west side of the Tombigbee River, with 1 dwelling house 30 feet by 20 - 12 cabins and 60 acres of improved land thereon, assessed to 1 dollar and 50 cents per acre. -$943 (this appears to have been the land that George Brewer Jr. occupied beginning in 1794); and (3) 634 acres of 3rd quality land situated on the west side of the Tombigbee River, with three cabins and a mill thereon, assessed to 1 dollar and 50 cents per acre. - $951- $2694, 50, 4, 7, 60, $1890, $5584.50 (presumably the Catro tract).[520]

Those records should be read in context with early survey maps housed in the National Archives. According to those maps, two contiguous tracts (249 acres, George Brewer; 620 acres, George Brewer, Jr. (p 50 of 958)), adjoined land of Sampson Mounger and were located near land owned by Anna Mounger, the wife

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https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/29933-a-glance-into-the-great-south-east-or-clarke-county-alabama-and-its-surroundings-from-1540-to-1877?viewer=1&offset=27#page=79&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=Brewer.

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Pearson, "McIntosh Bluff," p. 254; Matte, Jacqueline Anderson (1982). *The History of Washington County, First County in Alabama*. Chatom, AL: Washington County Historical Society p 129.

"Francis Fontanilla, the royal storekeeper at Fort St. Stephens occupied a tract adjoining the fort; but his title was not perfected until 1798. He obtained before that a grant of twenty arpens (0.85 acres). Hoan Solivan gets ten arpens distant sixteen leagues from the fort, Adam Holinger twenty arpens somewhat nearer, Julian Castro ten, Tobias Rheams twenty, George Brewer twenty... These later grants are for grazing or agriculture, and some of the lands are on one side, some on the other of the Tombecbe. While many concessions are near the fort, several are as much as eighteen leagues south." Matte, Jacqueline Anderson (1982). *The History of Washington County, First County in Alabama*. Chatom, AL: Washington County Historical Society (p 13).

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http://www.trackingyourroots.com/data/1805tax.htm

of Sampson Mounger and widow of Elijah Thompson.[521] The 620-acre tract almost certainly was the tract that George Brewer Jr. acquired from Julian Castro in 1800. Although only 410 acres ultimately were granted, the survey map showed the parcel to be 620 acres – the amount of the claim – and the 1805 tax assessment indicated that the tract consisted of 634 acres, so George Brewer Jr. must have privately acquired the remainder of the original tract plus about 14 acres after the board granted his claim in part.

The survey of the Watkins/Castro tract described it as bounded by George Brewer's Spanish land claim and Sampson Mounger's line.[522] Those calls suggest that one of George Brewer's (no Sr. or Jr. designation) Spanish claim tracts was the 249-acre parcel that was contiguous to George Brewer Jr.'s 620-acre claim. According to another survey map, George Brewer (also no suffix) owned another 380-acre tract on the Tombigbee River, apparently adjoining the 249-acre parcel on one side, Ann Lawrence on a second side, and Thomas Malone on a third side (p. 57 of 958). The 380-acre tract probably was part of the land that he acquired in the Spanish grant in 1795.[523] Adding the acreage in that parcel to the 249-acre parcel yields the total of 629 acres that the Board granted in full in Case 115, with

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[521] 1891 Memoirs of Mississippi: Vol. I, Chapters 1 thru 5
edited by Magnolia Decouvrir, p 181;
https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2179/30656_100074-00057?pid=39015&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D2179%26h%3D39015%26ssrc%3Dpt%26tid%3D64601023%26pid%3D36128955535%26usePUB%3Dtrue&ssrc=pt&treeid=64601023&personid=36128955535&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.86193115.219122348.1575186232-128825994.1575186232#?imageId=30656_100074-00052

[522] https://books.google.com/books?id=hJwzAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA578&lpg=PA578&dq=%22George+Brewer+Jr.%22+%2B+%22Alabama%22&source=bl&ots=vCr45dSW83&sig=ACfU3U3XQuvr8Xps6OxyatHZ0APCekvflg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiHhee46ZXpAhVyFzQIHe0wCPwQ6AEwCHoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22George%20Brewer%22&f=false.

[523] https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2179/30656_100074-00057?pid=39015&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D2179%26h%3D39015%26ssrc%3Dpt%26tid%3D64601023%26pid%3D36128955535%26usePUB%3Dtrue&ssrc=pt&treeid=64601023&personid=36128955535&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.86193115.219122348.1575186232-128825994.1575186232#?imageId=30656_100074-00060

the two tracts adjoining the 620 (net 410)-acre parcel that George Brewer Jr. acquired from Castro/Watkins.

Those tracts were in addition to the 800-acre tract south of Bassett Creek that George Jr. owned, adjoining land of Young Gaines and John Brewer. In the survey map, that tract was described as consisting of 631 acres (p. 47 of 958). That land almost certainly was the remaining portion of the 800-acre claim that George Jr. had made as the legal representative of Valentine Dubroca after apparently having disposed of about 170 acres of the parcel, which must have occurred sometime after the 1805 tax assessment.

An unresolved question is whether George Brewer Jr. originally owned the 249-acre and 380-acre tracts or whether another George Brewer, presumably George Sr., owned them. In keeping with the question of whether George Jr. was the son of William Brewer or George Brewer Sr., is it possible that George Jr. used the 1804 power of attorney from his mother to consolidate the record ownership of George Sr.'s land into his own? Some circumstantial evidence arguably supports that theory. In particular, one of the last references to George Brewer *Jr*. that I have found in the territorial records was in the Wakefield incorporation papers in 1805. That timing might have roughly coincided with the grant of the power of attorney from Susanna Brewer to her son George in 1804, possibly following the death of George Sr. If it was George Brewer Sr. who acquired the two Spanish land grants totaling 629 acres in 1795, George Brewer Jr. might have obtained certificates of title to that land in 1804 in the wake of his father's recent death pursuant to the power of attorney that his mother gave him. However, I doubt it. The original land claim filed for the 629-acre tract in 1795 indicated that George Brewer (again no Sr. or Jr. designation) actually had resided on the tract for one year, that is since 1794. And, as further noted, declarations filed in support of George Brewer *Jr.'s* 1804 claim for that tract stated that George Jr. had resided on the tract since 1794. So, it would appear that George Jr. was the original occupant and claimant of the 629-acre tract, not an older man of the same name.

In 1809, George Brewer was appointed justice of the peace for Washington County,[524] and in 1810 he appeared in a Mississippi Territorial census for

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Register of Appointments, Mississippi Territory, 1805-1812; https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1898/32499_647680_0001-01831?pid=155255&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc%3Ddfv5%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource%26usePUBJs%3Dtrue%26indiv%3D1%26_phtarg%3Ddfv3%26dbid%3D1898%26gsln%3DBrewer%26gsfn_x%3DNN%26gsln_x%3D1%26new%3D1%26rank%3D1%26uidh%3Du88%26redir%3Dfalse%26gss%3Dangs-d%26pcat%3D34%26fh%3D51%

Washington District. Other notable names on the same census page were George's son-in-law Walter Woodyard, Julian De Castro, Bazel Gray from Abbeville County, South Carolina, Rawleigh Greene of Hancock County, Georgia, and Wyche Cato.[525] If I am reading George's entry correctly, there were three males in his household over 21 years of age (meaning born no later than 1789), one male under 21, one female over 21, and four females under 21. The entries for adult males are very interesting, suggesting that, in addition to himself, George had his son Micajah, possibly a son George, and one other male in his household. In contrast, the will he executed 11 years later mentioned only one son: Micajah.

George Brewer next appeared in an 1816 tax list for Washington County, along with Lewis, Sterling, and Wyche Cato.[526] Sterling Cato was married to Abigail Brewer, the daughter of George Brewer Jr. (the son of George Brewer of Brunswick, VA) and Abigail Wyche, and they moved to Washington County from Greene County, Georgia.

In 1817, George Brewer, Young Gaines, and George Gullett jointly bought 390 acres of land from the federal land office in St. Stephens.[527]

In 1821, George Brewer acquired two large parcels of land in Mobile County (Captain Tutle's Beat), just south of Washington County. One parcel consisted of 266 acres of second quality land, and the other contained 267 acres of third quality land.[528] I am not aware of any direct evidence that the man who

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26h%3D155255%26recoff%3D%26fsk%3DMDs0OTs1MA-61--61-%26bsk%3D%26pgoff%3D%26ml_rpos%3D52&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=dfv5&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.72184595.1498535853.1566219200-726483216.1563624471.

525 Mississippi, State and Territorial Census Collection, 1792-1866; https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1125/v229_3-0178/78850?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/119369876/person/340185164615/facts/citation/980392688835/edit/record

526 http://www.trackingyourroots.com/data/1816washington.htm.

527 http://digital.archives.alabama.gov/cdm/compoundobject/collection/voices/id/10599/rec/59

528 https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1898/32499_647680_0001-01817?pid=155241&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc%3Ddfv12%26_phstart%3Dsucc

acquired land in Mobile County was George Brewer of Washington County, but I am not aware of another man of that name living in the same area at that time.

George Brewer of Washington County was married to "Nancy." A number of researchers have asserted that Nancy's father was Richard Bird (1750-1819), who died in Bibb County, Alabama in 1819 and mentioned a daughter named "Nancy Brewer" in his will.[529] I am not so sure. Richard Bird apparently migrated from North Carolina to what is now Jasper (formerly Baldwin) County, Georgia

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essSource%26usePUBJs%3Dtrue%26indiv%3D1%26_phtarg%3Ddfv3,dfv5,dfv6,dfv7,dfv9,dfv10%26dbid%3D1898%26gsln%3DBrewer%26gsfn_x%3DNN%26gsln_x%3D1%26new%3D1%26rank%3D1%26uidh%3Du88%26redir%3Dfalse%26gss%3Dangs-d%26pcat%3D34%26fh%3D59%26h%3D155241%26recoff%3D%26fsk%3DMDs0MDsyMA-61--61-%26bsk%3D%26pgoff%3D%26ml_rpos%3D60&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=dfv12&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.82187158.1498535853.1566219200-726483216.1563624471

[529] http://files.usgwarchives.net/al/bibb/wills/birdwl.txt

sometime after 1800.[530] A Richard Bird appeared in Randolph County, North

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[530] "After the Revolution, anti-loyalist sentiment was high and the family left Randolph County, North Carolina for what is now Jasper County, Georgia; and then on to Bibb County, Alabama. They were there only a short time before Richard died in 1819."

https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/\-1646

"Our Richard Bird of 1808-1818 neighboring Jasper County, GA was from Randolph Co., NC prior to coming to GA. His land was almost on the Jones Co. GA line."
https://www.ancestry.com/boards/localities.northam.usa.states.georgia.counties.jones/179.573.570/mb.ashx

"Young Goodwin was born in Bute (now Franklin) County, North Carolina, on April 7, 1766. He married Martha Andrews, daughter of Grey Andrews, in 1786. According to the 1790 census of Franklin County, North Carolina, they had one male 16 or under (son, William W.), and three females (ca daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, and the wife Martha).

"In 1804-1806, Young and his family, along with his brother, David and his family, migrated to and settled on land in Georgia, Young in Hancock County and David in neighboring Warren County. Some of Young and Martha's children were born in Franklin County, North Carolina. They were: William, Elizabeth, Mary, Theophilus Y., twins John and Emily, born in 1801 and Nauphlet, born ca 1803. Their remaining children were born in Georgia. They were, Young Jr. (1805), Turner Myrick (1808), Martha (1810), Robert (1812), Ann (1814) and Rebecca South Hall (1816).

"Turner Myrick Goodwin was very likely named for the Myrick family of John and Amy Goodwin Myrick. John and Amy Myrick's daughter, Lucy Jackson, also named a son Turner Myrick born ca 1812. Amy was the half-sister of Young. In 1804-1806, the Myricks left Franklin County, with the Goodwins and settled in Baldwin County, Georgia, adjoining Hancock County. Young and Martha Goodwin had four children who married in Georgia. William W. Goodwin married Jane Sanders on January, 15, 1815; Elizabeth Goodwin married Lawrence Hill ca 1815 and she married her second husband, James Reid in Alabama. Theophilus Y. Goodwin married Eustacia Thompson in 1819 and later married Elizabeth Sims in Alabama; and Mary Goodwin married Richard Bird Jr., in 1814.

"The family of Young Goodwin migrated to the Alabama Territory in 1818. On August 8, 1819, Young and his son, Theophilus Y. Goodwin, witnessed the will of Richard Bird Sr. Richard Bird Jr., husband of Mary Goodwin Bird, was one of the executors. The families of Young Goodwin and Richard Bird Sr., along with the families of their married children, settled on land that became Cahaba County. This land would

Carolina censuses in 1790, 1800, and 1810.[531]

In contrast, Nancy's state of birth was given as Georgia in the 1850 Washington County, Alabama census, where she appeared at age 75. In the same census, Nancy's daughter Mary Woodyard reported her state of birth as Georgia and her inferred date of birth as 1790-91.[532] Another daughter of George and Nancy, Anna Gayle, listed her state of birth as Alabama and her inferred date of birth as 1800. The 1850 census data is thus consistent with the theory that George and Nancy Brewer lived in Georgia in 1790 and that they migrated from Georgia to the Mississippi Territory before 1800.

That evidence is not quite in synch with the premise that Nancy was the daughter of Richard Bird from Randolph County, North Carolina. Nevertheless, the Randolph County theory is intriguing. In 1785, Howell Brewer II signed a petition to move the Randolph County courthouse to a more central location.[533] Co-signers included Howell II's probable son Nimrod, who moved to Georgia in the early 1790's. Adjacent signers to Nimrod were Richard Bird and William Bird. Moreover, living near Howell Brewer II in Northern Moore County was a man named Micajah Brewer, who would have been about the same age as George and Nancy Bird Brewer and who bore the same first name as one of George and Nancy's sons.

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later be in Bibb County, and at the present is in Chilton County, in and around the town of Maplesville, Alabama."

[531] *1800*; Census Place: *Randolph, Randolph, North Carolina*; Series: *M32*; Roll: *32*; Page: *299*; Image: *305*; Family History Library Film: *337908*. As noted earlier, and perhaps coincidentally, a John Bird, along with a Bird Joyner, were neighbors of Paul Patrick in Bute County, North Carolina, in 1760. And, as early as the 1750's, John Bird was associated with Absalom Joyner, a son of John Joyner, in Southampton County, Virginia. Southampton County, Virginia Deed Book 2 - 1753 to 1760, page 62: John Bird and wife Susannah conveyed to Thomas Harris by deed dated 12 Mar 1755, 150 acres adj. Terraran Swamp and Blackhorn Swamp, S: John (signed) Bird and Susannah (mark) Bird, W: Absolom (signed) Joyner, Henry (signed) Dawson, and William (signed) Grard. Absalom Joyner was a son of John Joyner, who left a will in Isle of Wight County in 1748. Isle of Wight WB 1-163: John Joyner, dated 2 Sept 1748. R. 9 March 1748: …of Nottoway Parish. Leg. son Solomon; daughter Elizabeth Lott; daughter Martha Clark; daughter Ester Beal. Ex., son Absalom. Wit: Chaplain Williams, Henry Crafford, William Grizard.

[532] 1850; Census Place: , Washington, Alabama; Roll: M432_16; Page: 333A

[533] http://files.usgwarchives.net/nc/randolph/court/randpet.txt

I do not believe that George Brewer of Washington County was the son of Howell Brewer II. Howell II did have a son named George but, according to Howell II's son Isaac, that George Brewer moved to Wayne County, Tennessee. Instead, as discussed, I believe that George Brewer Jr. either was the son of George Brewer Sr., the brother of Burwell Brewer, or he was the son of the William Brewer Sr. who died in the Mississippi Territory about 1794. All this is quite confusing, *if* in fact the Nancy Brewer whose father was Richard Bird was the wife of George Brewer Jr. As I said, though, I'm not sure that's correct. As noted below, George's wife Nancy seems to have been an heir of Harris Mounger, the son of Sampson Mounger. If they had a family relationship, Nancy might have been the daughter of Sampson Mounger, not the daughter of Richard Bird.

Much has been written about the immediate family of George Brewer. George's will, executed in 1821 when he was in poor health, named his wife Nancy and his children Micajah Brewer, Mary Woodyard, Elizabeth Gilly Brewer, Anna Gayle, and Sally Coleman.[534] He devised land to Nancy (for her lifetime), Mary, and Micajah, as well as a tract of land to four grandsons: William Coleman, George Woodyard, George Brewer, and John Gayle.

In a 1930 newspaper article about the history of Washington County, Miriam Richardson wrote:

"Walter W. Woodyard, who was born in Prince William County, Virginia, in 1778, came to Washington County in 1803 as a surveyor. He kept a diary from 1803 until 1847, recording details of life on the frontier. He surveyed the lands of George Brewer, pioneer settler and large landowner of that district, and several years later married his employer's daughter, Mary Brewer. At the death of George Brewer in 1821, he came into possession of a large tract of land with a ten-mile waterfront on the Tombigbee River."

"The ancient diary (Walter Ward Woodyard) contains the names of many individuals and families prominent in that distant day, among whom are George S.

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Will Record, vol. B, 1827-1938; *Probate Record, vol. A, 1838-1850*. Washington County, Alabama: Probate Court. Will Book B: 55; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C957-NS99-7?i=234&cat=197149.

Gaines,[535] factor at St. Stephens, Ann Gaines, Sarah Gaines, presumably his daughters, George Brewer, rich land and slave owner; George Brewer, Jr., Micajah Brewer, a Beau Brummel of old St. Stephens; John Bates, Hiram Mounger and his wife, Ann Mounger, Levin Gayle, brother of John Gayle, afterwards seventh Governor of Alabama, who married beautiful Anna Brewer, daughter of George Brewer, Sr., Daniel Coleman, who married Sarah Brewer, Cornels, mixed-breed Indian who lived in the forks of the rivers, Francis S. Bassett, William Brewer, Cellia Brewer, John Brewer, B. B. [Burrell] Brewer, Robert Bowling and his wife, Barbara Bowling,[536] William Bowling, Eli Bowling, Sterling Boykin, Francis Lawson, William McConnell, R. P. Carney, Johon Phillips, John Harris, Isaac Barr, Cornelius Sullivan, John W. Pitman and Isaac Baker. All names which have played a part in the history of Washington County and the Southwest, many of whose descendants now reside in Alabama."[537]

In the quoted excerpt from her article, Ms. Richardson added a generational twist to the George Brewer saga.[538] Consistent with the evidence discussed above, she described the wealthy George Brewer as a pioneer who, as George Brewer, Sr., was the father of Anna Gayle. However, she stated that he had a son (not mentioned in his will), George Brewer Jr., who, she said in a different article, was one of the founders of Wakefield, Alabama in 1805.[539] I found that assertion to be

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535 In his late eighties, George Strother Gaines dictated a book of reminiscences about his time in the early days of the Mississippi Territory, including as an official at St. Stephens. He made a general reference to the "Brewers" who lived near Young Gaines, and a single reference in a footnote to "George Brewer" (no Jr. or Sr. designation), as the signer of an early petition of residents. *The Reminiscences of George Strother Gaines: Pioneer and Statesman of Early Alabama and Mississippi*, 1805-1843 (Library of Alabama Classics)
n 43, p 180.

536 This family apparently migrated to Washington County from Burke County, Georgia.
https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/71310819/person/48268457763/facts

537 Richardson, Miriam Brewer, "Proud Old St. Stephens." Matte, Jacquelin Anderson, *The History of Washington County, First County in Alabama*. Chatom, AL: The Washington County Historical Society (1982). p. 59-60.

538 https://www.newspapers.com/clip/19984928/the-montgomery-advertiser/

539 Richardson, Miriam Brewer, *Washington's Picturesque Personalities*, Montgomery Advertiser (August 14, 1936);

surprising. If the son of the wealthy pioneer George Brewer was an adult in 1805, who was the George Brewer *Jr.* who was acquiring vast quantities of land in the Mississippi Territory in the 1790's? Pretty clearly that man was the pioneer to whom Ms. Richardson referred, and he almost certainly was the man who executed a will in 1821, yet, as discussed, he also was frequently described as George Brewer Jr. Perhaps the answer is a simple one: The wealthy pioneer was the son of Burwell Brewer's brother George and, after the latter's death, the pioneer no longer was referred to as George Brewer, Jr. Instead, sometime after that, his son, yet a third George in the same line, had become an adult and inherited that moniker. Perhaps that's why the pioneer signed the 1815 petition as George Brewer Sr.

Could the youngest George have moved to neighboring Wayne County and died there? A George Brewer signed a federal petition in 1811 as a resident of Wayne County. In 1816, presumably the same George Brewer (again no Sr. or Jr. designation) appeared in a Wayne County census, with one male and two females over 21, and one male and one female under 21. He was listed next to John Young and on the same page as Nathan Brewer, Harris Mounger, Sary Patrick, Green Gordan, and Simeon Stricklin.[540] It is not clear from that data whether George Brewer was the 1821 decedent or a younger man, perhaps his son, but I suspect the latter. After all, George Brewer, presumably the older man who died in 1821, appeared in Washington County in the 1816 tax list. If the Wayne County man was the son of the 1821 decedent, it seems that he either died before his father executed his will in 1821, the two had a falling out, or the younger George was provided for outside his father's estate. Unfortunately, surviving records do not seem to resolve that issue.

Interestingly, Ms. Richardson's account cannot be squared with her father, Willis Brewer's, understanding of the identity of the George Brewer who co-incorporated Wakefield. As explained below, Willis Brewer claimed that that George Brewer (Jr.) was the *father* of Burwell Brewer. As doubtful as that statement was, it also is inconsistent with Miriam Richardson's assertion that the incorporator of Wakefield was a younger man, the son of the Alabama pioneer

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https://www.newspapers.com/image/415150240/?terms=%22Washington%27s%2BPicturesque%2BPersonalities%22.

[540] https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1125/images/v229_3-0191?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=56cd67708271bb9bca6b186e2b854549&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Hwj11&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.112441095.285537540.1634517908-265586934.1630857614&pId=79402.

George Brewer. At the very least, these ambiguities require caution in drawing any conclusions.

My opinion remains that the 1821 testator was the man described as George Brewer Jr. in land records from the 1790's through about 1805. What appears to have been a quiet title action to land belonging to the estate of George Brewer filed in 1912, about ninety years after his death, referred to land belonging to George Brewer, Jr. that adjoined Sampson Mounger, an obvious reference to one of the 1795 land grants.[541] Two additional deeds support that conclusion. In 1841, Nancy Brewer conveyed to George Woodyard 120 acres of land acquired by George Brewer on the west bank of the Tombigbee River that the deed described as the "Dubroca" tract. This is an obvious reference to the 800-acre tract that Nancy's husband George Brewer -- then expressly described as George Brewer Jr. -- acquired in about 1800. At least some of that land had been conveyed by George to Harris Mounger who, on his death, apparently devised the land to Nancy.[542] Two more deeds seem to confirm that George Brewer Jr. conveyed at least a portion of the Dubroca tract to Harris Mounger. In 1842, Hiram Mounger, a "legatee" (and probable brother) of Harris Mounger, conveyed 114 acres of "the middle third" of the Dubroca tract to George Woodyard, the grandson of George Brewer, Jr.[543] Finally, in 1843, George Brewer's grandson George M. Brewer (the son of George's daughter Gilly and Burwell B. Brewer) conveyed to Jeremiah Austill (not to his cousin George Woodyard) his one fourth interest in the northern division (a 304-acre portion) of the Dubroca tract that George Brewer acquired from Dubroca and owned at his death, bounded by land of the late Young Gaines on the north and on the south by lands conveyed by George Brewer to Harris Mounger, all bounded by the Tombigbee on the east.[544]

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541 https://www.wikitree.com/photo/jpg/Brewer-6813.

542 Washington County Deed Book I: 426; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSL6-H9J1-2?i=253&cat=197195.

543 Washington County Deed Book K: 51; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSL6-H9J5-N?i=347&cat=197195.

544 Washington County Deed Book K: 81; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSL6-H9JT-W?i=362&cat=197195.

The foregoing records support the conclusion that the George Brewer who executed his will in 1821 was the man known as George Brewer Jr. as late as 1804. In addition, the 1841 and 1843 deeds show further entanglement between the Brewer and Mounger families, this time suggesting a close relationship between Nancy Brewer and Harris Mounger, the son of Sampson Mounger. I haven't located Harris's will which, if found, might clarify things. But, why would Harris devise land that George Brewer had sold him to George's widow Nancy? Were Harris and Nancy brother and sister? This certainly is possible. Sampson's will, executed in 1809, returned to his wife Anna the land that he had received from her on their marriage and divided his remaining property among his unnamed children.[545] Perhaps Harris was carrying out a family plan in devising land to Nancy Brewer that Harris had acquired from Sampson's old friend and neighbor George Brewer. In other words, contrary to widespread belief, was Nancy the daughter of Sampson Mounger, rather than Richard Bird?

To further confound things, a Brewer family appeared in the 1830 Washington County census, with a male and female (60-69) and (50-59), respectively, a younger male (30-39), and 12 enslaved persons.[546] Walter Woodyard appeared on the preceding census page, and Hiram Mounger, Solomon Wheat, and Owen Sullivan appeared on the next census page. Those demographics match what we would have expected for George and Nancy Brewer in 1830, with Micajah perhaps living at home. To add to the mix, George Brewer's will apparently was not recorded in the Washington County probate record until 1840. Despite those anomalies, it is clear that George and Micajah Brewer both died before 1826. The sale of Micajah's property following his death occurred in 1825, based on a supplemental report made by Walter Woodyard to the Washington County probate court in 1826.[547] Receipts from George Brewer's devisees (Burrell Brewer on behalf of Gilly, Leven Gayle on behalf of Ann, Nancy

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545 Washington County Deed Book A: 217; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C957-V9LJ-S?i=643&cat=197195.

546 1830; Census Place: *Washington, Alabama*; Series: *M19*; Roll: *3*; Page: *255*; Family History Library Film: *0002330*.

547 Inventories and Appraisements Vol F (1825-1842), Washington County Court Minutes, p 60; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C95W-49KP-Q?i=48&cat=461879.

Brewer for herself, Daniel Coleman on behalf of Sally, and George Salle on behalf of Julia) were all signed in 1826, four years before the 1830 census entry.[548] Since no other Brewer family with a similar demographic profile (including numerous enslaved persons) has been identified as living in Washington County in 1830, I am willing to speculate that Nancy Brewer could not bring herself to omit her husband and son from the 1830 census, but did not list a head of household for her census entry in implicit recognition of their prior deaths.

Nancy Brewer appeared as a head of household in the 1840 Washington County census.[549] A decade later, things got interesting, all apparently triggered by the death of Nancy in 1850 or 1851 and the termination of her life estate in her husband's land. By the time of Nancy's death, both of George's designated executors, Micajah Brewer and Walter Woodyard, had died. On December 18, 1850, George Woodyard and Walter Woodyard, Jr., executors of the estate of Walter Woodyard Sr., renounced their right to serve as administrators of the effects of George Brewer and Micajah Brewer, and they swore on oath that they had not "meddled" with any of the property of the estate.[550] The next day, George F. Salle and Julia B. Salle received letters of administration to oversee both estates. *Id*.

Sometime later, in an undated petition, George and Julia represented:

"The petition of the undersigned, admn. and admx. with the will annexed of George Brewer deceased respectfully show that on the fifth day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty one the said George Brewer made his last will and testament in which, among other things, he devised to his wife Nancy Brewer, for her life, all that tract or parcel of land lying South of a line to be drawn, beginning on the mill creek above what is called daddy Peter's Old Field, running a straight line to the mouth of what is called Abram's Branch, thence on the same to the head, thence a straight line due West to the road, including all my lands lying on the East side of the road, including the place where I now live, &

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548 Inventories and Appraisements Vol F (1825-1842), Washington County Court Minutes, p 120; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C95W-49FX-G?i=78&cat=461879.

549 Year: *1840*; Census Place: *Washington, Alabama*; Roll: *16*; Page: *266*; Family History Library Film: *0002335.*

550 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C957-NSSQ-S?i=22&cat=197149.

including the saw and grist mill; they further show unto your honor, that the said George Brewer departed this life, leaving Polly [Mary] Woodyard, Gillia Brewer, Sally Coleman, Anne Gayle, Julia B. Salle and Micajah Brewer his heirs at law and that the said Nancy Brewer his widow departed this life on the eighth day of September last. *They further show that the said Micajah Brewer survived his father but a short time, leaving no issue*; that Gillia Brewer had since died a widow leaving an only child George, of the City of Mobile, who is an adult above twenty one years of age; that Sally Coleman has also departed this life, leaving William Harris Coleman of Sumpter County; Margarite, the wife of James Hawkins of Washington County, and Daniel Coleman Jr. of said county her heirs at law, all of whom are above twenty one years of age; that Polly Woodyard is a widow and the said Julia B. Salle is covert-baron [meaning married].

"Your petitioners further respectfully show, that the tract of land above set forth, cannot be equally, fairly, and beneficially divided among the seven heirs before named, for the following reasons, first the tract is small, and but a small portion of it suitable to agricultural purposes, and the greater part of that portion now worn out and exhausted, the remainder of the tract being a pine barren, full of hills and deep hollows, of little or no value except for the lumber on it. Secondly that if the tract aforesaid were divided into seven parts in point of quantity, those parts would be unequal in value, so that whoever of the heirs might draw the mill lot, would be obliged to pay the other heirs something for owelty of partition. *They further show that the said Micajah Brewer made his will on the thirtieth day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty three*, in which, among other things, he devised to his mother, for and during her natural life the land left him by his father's will, adjoining her own, which is described in the will of George Brewer, as all the land above the land which he gave to his daughter Mary Woodyard up to Thomas Malon's line, to which will they [illegible] to [illegible] if necessary; they further show that the said Micajah Brewer has directed his executor, after the decease of his mother, to sale the said tract of land, which your petitioners allege is very valuable, that if the mill tract were divided into seven parts as before mentioned, each part would be of so considerable both in quantity and value as to lay the several owners at the mercy of the purchaser of Micajah's tract. To the end therefore, that the said tract of land first above described, may be sold in or order to a more equal, fair, and beneficial division among the several heirs, your petitioners respectfully pray your honor to issue citations to the before mentioned surviving heirs, requiring them to appear, on a certain day therein to be named to show cause if any they can, why the prayer of your petitioners should not be granted,

And your petitioners will [illegible] pray to.

Geo. F. Salle
Julia B. Salle."[551]

Notably, the above document makes no reference to a son of the decedent named George or any children of his, reinforcing the suspicion that, if he existed, he predeceased his father and died without heirs.

In November 1852, the Salles, as estate administrators, published in the Sumter County Whig a notice of the sale of 1,200 acres of land lying on the west side of the Tombigbee River pursuant to the "will" of George Brewer and Micajah Brewer.[552] This almost certainly was a combination of the tract that George Brewer Jr. acquired from Castro/Watkins and the tract consisting of George Brewer's two Spanish land grants, both lying on the west side of the Tombigbee River, to which George Brewer Jr. obtained ownership in 1804.

The above documents do not explain who Julia Salle was and why she was an heir of George Brewer, since she was not mentioned in his will. However, as noted above, in 1826 George Salle signed a receipt for property that George Brewer devised to Julia Salle, so it would seem that George might have left assets to Julia in a codicil to his 1821 will that has not surfaced among existing records.

In 1850, George Brewer's daughter Anna Gayle, age 50, was head of her household in Washington County. Anna's mother, Nancy, age 75, also was in the household, suggesting -- in conjunction with the described estate records -- that Nancy must have died either after the census was taken in 1850 or in the next year.[553] Solomon Wheat, age 30, of the Georgia Wheats, appeared on the same census

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551 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C957-NSSQ-S?i=22&cat=197149. On November 12, 1851, the Washington County probate court granted the petition and ordered the sale of the property to the highest bidder for cash. Among other peculiarities, the estate of George and Micajah was treated as a single entity, despite the fact that they were father and son and had separate wills. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C957-NS39-L?cat=197149.

552 https://www.newspapers.com/clip/14684168/sumter_county_whig/. The land, consisting of two parcels of 100 and 1,100 acres, was described as located west of the Tombigbee River, about three miles below McGrew's Shoals in Washington County.

553 1850; Census Place: Washington, Alabama; Roll: M432_16; Page: 342A; Image: 404.

page. Julia Salle, born about 1808 in Alabama, appeared with her husband, lawyer George Salle, in the 1850 and 1860 Washington County censuses.[554] In 1850, the Salle's were listed next to Ann Gayle, two entries away from Nancy Brewer, and near several Richardsons, Bassetts, Boykins, and Sullivans. On the same and preceding Washington County census pages in 1860 were Ann Patrick, Hezekiah Wheat, Eli Bolling, all familiar names from Wilkes and Oglethorpe Counties, Georgia. Together with the estate records, these records imply, but do not prove, that Julia might have been another daughter of George and Nancy Brewer who, for some reason, was not named in her father's original will.

All this brings us back to the direct Burwell Brewer line. Burwell's youngest son, Burwell B. Brewer married Elizabeth Gilly Brewer, the daughter and heir of George Brewer. How the younger Burwell came to be in Washington County is of considerable interest. As noted in the account of George Paschal, Burwell B. Brewer served in the War of 1812 and then with Andrew Jackson in the Creek wars. I suspect that sometime after he sold his Oglethorpe County, Georgia land in 1814 after serving in the army, he ended up moving near relatives in the Mississippi Territory.

George Paschal's book provided a clue in stating that Burwell moved to "Catawba" Alabama. There is a Catawba Valley near Selma in Dallas County in south central Alabama, but Paschal probably meant to refer to "Cahaba," now a ghost town on the Alabama River, south of Selma.[555] In 1820, Burwell B. Brewer bought several lots in the town of Claiborne, near Cahaba, on the Alabama River in Monroe County, so it would appear that Paschal had his facts pretty close to right.[556] Burwell B. Brewer apparently moved to Washington County sometime

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554 Ancestry.com. *Alabama State Census, 1820-1866* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010; 1860; Census Place: Washington, Alabama; Roll: M653_26; Page: 1013; Family History Library Film: 803026

555 https://www.mapofus.org/alabama/

556 Register of Receipts, U.S. Land Office at Cahaba (1820-1833); https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1898/32499_647680_0001-01811?pid=155235&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc%3Ddfv12%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource%26usePUBJs%3Dtrue%26indiv%3D1%26_phtarg%3Ddfv3,dfv5,dfv6,dfv7,dfv9,dfv10%26dbid%3D1898%26gsln%3DBrewer%26gsfn_x%3DNN%26gsln_x%3D1%26new%3D1%26rank%3D1%26uidh%3Du88%26redir%3Dfalse%26gss%3Dangs-d%26pcat%3D34%26fh%3D63%26h%3D155235%26recoff%3D%26fsk%3DMDs0OTs1MA-61--61-%26bsk%3D%26pgoff%3D%26ml_rpos%3D64&treeid=&personid=&hintid=

around 1820. His only son, George M. Brewer, reputedly was born in St. Stephens in about 1820.[557] In 1829, Burwell acquired land in Hancock County, Mississippi.[558] He and Gilly appeared in the 1830 federal census in Hancock County, where Bay St. Louis (formerly Shieldsboro) is located.[559] Hancock County is located in the southwest corner of Mississippi, adjoining St. Tammany Parish Louisiana on the west, and Pearl River County, Mississippi to the north.

Burwell B. Brewer apparently was prone to intemperance. A report was made of a near brawl that he incited in 1820 at an event in Claiborne when he made insulting comments about the politician Henry Clay.[560] Of a piece with that reputation, it has been asserted that Burwell died in a duel in Shieldsboro,

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&usePUB=true&_phsrc=dfv12&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.23799 1808.1498535853.1566219200-726483216.1563624471

[557] George M. Brewer appeared as age 60 in the 1880 census in Mobile County, Alabama. 1880; Census Place: Mobile, Mobile, Alabama.

[558] *See* Indenture dated 3-2-29 between Julian Ladner and wife Ellen, and Sylvan Ladner, parties of first part, and Burrell B. Brewer, of 2nd part, for $400, for land identified in above deed. All parties signed with marks. Accepted as re-record by Folsom, clerk, on 4-1-54. http://www.hancockcountyhistoricalsociety.com/reference/deed-book-A.htm.

[559] 1830 US Census; Census Place: Hancock County, Mississippi; Page: 184; NARA Series: M19; Roll Number: 70; Family History Film: 0014838.

[560] https://archive.org/stream/woodwardsreminis00wood/woodwardsreminis00wood_djvu.txt

Mississippi around 1830.[561] Word of his death filtered home to Georgia, since George Paschal wrote in 1871 that Burwell was killed in a duel in Bay St. Louis.[562]

"Gilly" Brewer appeared as head of household in the 1840 Hancock County census.[563] In December 1840, "Gillia" and her son George M. Brewer sold the land Burwell acquired in 1829. The deed was executed on Christmas Day 1840 between Gillia Elizabeth Brewer, widow of Burrell Brewer, and George M. Brewer, her son, of the first part, and Dudley Richardson Walker of the second

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561 https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/83894142/george-m-brewer. Apparently, his death occurred closer to 1836. As it turns out, it might have been a bit flattering to Burwell to describe the incident as a duel:

"It is debatable whether I should have included this story. It is told in a letter written by John Joor about another of his sons. I have elected to do so because it is significant in being indicative of the times, and because it was written by a father to his son about another son, the facts cannot be in dispute.

"It is a sad story about an incident that happened on the shores of Bay St. Louis. It was dated March 14, 1836 at Woodville and was written by Gen. John [J]oor to his son Joseph, who at the time was a 16-year old student in Kentucky. After the usual opening introduction, the letter states, 'Your brother John had the misfortune to kill Mr. Brewer in self-defense.'

"It then narrates that three men, 'on the best of terms,' were trying to cross the Bay from somewhere near the Cedar Point area. These were Ioor, Brewer and Mead. It was reported that Brewer had been drinking heavily decided to walk to Shieldsboro in the company of a Mr. Cole. When Ioor and Mead caught up with them, an argument ensued and Brewer attacked both Ioor and Cole, who had tried to intervene. Ioor believed that Brewer had drawn a large knife and then drew his own 'dirk,' with which he killed Brewer.

"The letter concludes this story, saying, 'It is an unpleasant transaction but the whole community acquitted him.' General Joor himself was killed just two months after writing that painful letter."

http://www.hancockcountyhistoricalsociety.com/history/an-update-on-the-ioor-family.

562 *Ninety-Four Years*, p. 21.

563 Year: 1840; Census Place: Hancock, Mississippi; Roll: 214; Page: 236; Image: 484; Family History Library Film: 0014840.

part, for $2,000 paid by Walker, for part of sections 1 and 2, T8R14 [same land as in two deeds above]. In addition, the sale included a flat boat, blacksmith tools, and farming tools.[564] So ends the account of Burwell B. Brewer.

To sum up this web of relationships, I suspect that William Brewer Sr.--the 1794 decedent—was William Brewer (MBP), the father of Burwell Brewer, and that he (William Brewer Sr.) was the William Brewer who acquired land adjoining that of Sampson Mounger on the waters of the Ogeechee River in Wilkes County around 1784, and who seems to have disappeared from the Georgia record around 1790. I further suspect that the man described as William Brewer Jr. in the 1787 Wilkes County, Georgia tax list was the son of William Brewer Sr. My hunch is that the William Brewer who briefly appeared in the Mississippi Territory after 1800 was the same William Brewer, Jr. and that he was the father of Matthew H., Holeeta Bill, and Willis H. Brewer. My working hypothesis is that the older Burwell Brewer's brother George was present in the Mississippi Territory as a man in his fifties during the first few years of the 19th Century and that he (not his probable son George Brewer Jr.) might have been the recipient of the 1804 power of attorney from Susannah Brewer. John Brewer, born around 1745, almost certainly was the brother of Burwell Brewer and George Brewer Sr., and he might have been the father of Charles Brewer. I believe that John Brewer had at least one other son, John Brewer, Jr., that both men were present in Wayne County, Mississippi by 1810, that they moved south to Jackson County, Mississippi, before 1820, that John Sr. died there before 1830 and that John Jr. eventually moved with his probable brother-in-law John Mounger and their respective families to Yalobusha County, Mississippi.

There are a number of loose ends in this hypothesis and in the early Mississippi Territory record.

First, was the widow Ann Brewer, born in the 1730's, the same person as Susannah Brewer, the mother of George Brewer, who gave her son a power of attorney in 1804? If Susannah and Ann were the same person, if Ann's year of birth was accurately stated to be around 1733, and if Susannah was the widow of William Brewer, Sr., she was not the first wife of William (MBP), who was married to a Susannah in 1742, when the woman in Spanish West Florida would have been only nine years-old. If, instead, Ann and Susannah Brewer were the

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564 Signed by all three parties; witnessed by Adeline Mead and Susan Russ. Accepted as re-record by Folsom on 4-1-54. http://www.hancockcountyhistoricalsociety.com/reference/deed-book-A.htm.

same person and she was the widow of Burwell Brewer's brother George, assuming Ann's birth year was accurately stated, George Brewer probably would have been born in the 1720's or early 1730's, and he probably would have been a full generation or more older than his sister Sarah Brewer Calloway. My guess is that Ann and Susannah were the same person and that for any number of reasons, including misstatement or mistranslation, "Ann's" age might have been misstated by five or six years (remember that Susannah High was born in 1727).

If, on the other hand, Ann Brewer and Susannah Brewer were different women, Susannah still might have been the widow of William (MBP). If she was the former Susannah High, Susannah Brewer would have been about 77 years old when she executed the power of attorney in 1804. Not impossible. But that leaves the question of the identity of Ann Brewer. If I am right in my other assumptions, I cannot account for the identity of Ann, who could not have been the widow of William Brewer Sr. or George Brewer Sr. (the latter because he would have been alive in 1804, and Ann was a widow in 1797).

Second, and relatedly, why was the man who died in Washington County around 1821 referred to in earlier documents as George Brewer, Jr.? Undoubtedly, it was to distinguish him from an older man of the same name, but, as discussed above, it is not clear what the older man's relationship was to the younger George. My surmise is that George Brewer Jr. was the son of George Brewer, Sr., the brother of Burwell Brewer, that George Sr. was the son of William Brewer Sr., the 1794 decedent, that George Brewer Jr. therefore was the latter man's grandson and, thus, an appropriate person to represent the heirs of his grandfather in making the 1804 land claim. It might seem odd for Susannah to give power of attorney to her son George while her grandson George Jr. pursued a land claim for her deceased husband's heirs. But that is what I think happened, because it was George Brewer Jr. who 10 years earlier made the land division agreement with Owen Sullivan for the heirs of William Brewer. In contrast, Susannah's son, George Brewer Sr., might have been present in the Mississippi Territory in 1803 and 1804 and, if so, he would have been the logical choice to manage his mother's affairs at that time. Perhaps that is less surprising, in view of the fact that none of the claims that George Brewer filed in 1804 – neither the three claims that he filed on his own behalf, nor the claim that he filed for the heirs of William Brewer, Sr. – indicated that they involved property belonging to Susannah Brewer or that they were made on behalf of Susannah, which was the sole and express purpose of the power of attorney.

Third, why did Burwell B. Brewer move to Washington County, Alabama, where his deceased brother Patrick had lived 20 years earlier? Did he consciously

marry a cousin, Gilly, who might have been the granddaughter of Burwell B. Brewer's probable uncle, George Brewer Sr.? I think that the answer to that question is yes. Gilly and Burwell B. Brewer were born in the 1790's, after George Brewer Jr. moved to the Mississippi Territory, but their extended families undoubtedly remained in close contact over the ensuing years, as witnessed by Patrick's move to the Mississippi Territory in the late 1790's, William Brewer Jr.'s temporary move there just after 1800, and William Jr's sons' westward migration before 1820.

Fourth, and perhaps most puzzling, is the identity of Elizabeth Brewer, the widow born in the early 1700's. Could she have been the matriarch of the entire Brewer clan in the Mississippi Territory? The early records of William (MBP's) spouse -- dating back to the 1740's and 1750's -- indicate that her name was Susannah. Regardless, it would appear that Elizabeth Brewer was the mother or grandmother of at least some of the Mississippi Territory men.

There were several women in early to mid-18th Century Southside Colonial Virginia whose married names were Elizabeth Brewer. One of those women was Elizabeth Zell, formerly Brewer, the mother of Thomas Brewer (IV). She could not have been the Mississippi pioneer, though, because she died in Sussex County, Virginia in about 1755. I have surmised that Elizabeth Zell might have been the daughter named Elizabeth Brewer mentioned in the 1723 will of Thomas Busby of Surry County. However, that is not proved, and I don't think it is likely. There also was an older Elizabeth Brewer, *nee* Lewis, who married John Brewer of Surry County, Virginia in 1701. That woman was born no later than the early 1680's, and she could not have been alive in 1795. She, rather than Elizabeth Busby, might have been the same person as Elizabeth Zell. Another Elizabeth Brewer probably was the first wife of John Brewer of Southampton County, Virginia, who appeared in land records there in the 1740's and 1750's. She seems to have died by the 1750's, though, because John Brewer apparently remarried around then.

As I see it, that leaves only one plausible candidate for the elderly Elizabeth Brewer based on known records. In 1722, Nicholas Brewer "Sr." of Martins Brandon Parish conveyed to his son Nicholas Brewer "Jr." and "Eliza" his wife, also of Martins Brandon Parish, for love and affection, a "small" tract of 50 acres lying on the south side of "Harrys Run" in Prince George County in Martins Brandon Parish, extending from the old plantation of John Hobbs, deceased, toward James Jones' house, John Hardyman, and the land of Nicholas Brewer Sr.

The witnesses were Edward Prince,[565] James Moody,[566] and Robert Tillman.[567] As noted, Robert Tillman was a member of the same Tillman family whose members witnessed deeds for William (MB) in Brunswick County, Virginia and Halifax County, North Carolina. The 1722 deed recitals imply that Nicholas Sr. might have transferred half of his 100-acre parcel to his son Nicholas Brewer Jr. and the latter's wife Eliza (also described as Elizabeth), and that, if he hadn't already disposed of it, Nicholas Sr. retained the remainder. One of the Nicholas Brewers died in or before 1729, when his estate was settled in Surry County, but no heirs were mentioned in the inventory record.

A little more information about the Tillman family will help illustrate the intergenerational enmeshment of that family with the Brewers of Prince George and Brunswick County, Virginia, and Halifax County, North Carolina. Roger Tillman (I) (1650-1704?) was the father of George Tillman (1683-1756) and Robert Tillman, the witness to the 1722 deed between the Nicholas Brewers.[568] As

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Edward Prince was born in 1680. In 1719, when he was 39 years old, he witnessed the will of James Jones. Weisiger, Deeds etc. 1713-28, p 310, Prince George Co.VA. http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/princegeorge/wills/jones3.txt. In 1720, Prince was a "clerk" of Westopher Parish in Prince George County. In that year, Charles and Ann Williams of Weyanoke Parish conveyed to Prince 145 acres on the south side of the main Blackwater Swamp, bounded by Indian Robins Branch and William Williams. Hopkins, Surry County Deeds 1756-87, p 283. George Ivey was one of the witnesses. By 1747, Prince was present in Albemarle Parish (Surry, then Sussex County) where he bought land from John Tomlinson, adjoining other land owned by Prince, that formerly was granted to William Peebles in 1727. Hopkins, Surry County Deeds and Estates (1734-1755), p 142.

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In 1712, Prince and Moody co-witnessed a codicil to the will of William Harrison. Prince George County, Wills & Deeds 1710-1713: Ledger "B" p 201: Will of William Harrison , Sr. of Weyanoak Parish, Prince George County. The original will referred to land of Mr. Moody, Hardyman's mill, and a daughter of the testator named Sarah Hobbs. The will also referred to land of Thomas Busby, and it was co-witnessed by Mary and George Malone, who were in-laws of Busby. James Moody, born in 1686, appears to have been married to William Harrison's daughter Jean.
https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/L2ZM-YXY/jean-or-jane-harrison-1679.

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Acknowledged in open court by Nicholas Brewer Sr. on September 11, 1722. Prince George County Mixed Records (1719-1724) p: 556; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9PX-XSPG?i=231&cat=362985.

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early as 1683, Roger Tillman owned land south of the James River, adjoining the land of Edward Hill, James Binford, "Bycars," Francis Poythress, Robert Abernethy, and "Wallice."[569] Robert Tillman, who was born in about 1675, died in Prince George County in about 1738.[570] Not only did Robert witness the 1722 deed for the Nicholas Brewers, a few years later, he acquired land on Tanner's Run near the Blackwater River in Martins' Brandon Parish, where John Brewer of Prince George County, a possible relative of the Nicholas Brewer, had acquired land in 1718.[571] In the 1730's Robert Tillman's brother George owned land in the part of Bristol Parish that later became Dinwiddie County, near Sappony and Stony Creeks, also near where George Brewer had settled in the 1720's.[572] William Tillman, born in 1723, the man who interacted extensively with William (MBP), was the son of George Tillman who in 1746, for love and affection conveyed land in Brunswick County to William.[573]

I acknowledge that are no known descendants named Nicholas Brewer to be found in the extended Burwell Brewer line, and I have found no explicit reference to Nicholas Brewer Jr. or his wife Elizabeth apart from the 1722 deed, so their fates are unknown. However, there was a long history of association between the Busby, High, and Clements families in Southwark Parish in Surry County, with Thomas Busby, Sr., Thomas High (the father of John High Sr.,), and John Clements all involved to one degree or another in the insurrection known as Bacon's Rebellion in the 1670's.[574] So, if William Brewer (MBP) was the son of Nicholas Brewer, Jr. and Elizabeth Busby, and William (MBP's) wife Susannah

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http://www.seekingmyroots.com/members/files/G006623.pdf.

569 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3W-H9RF-S?i=1042&cat=271643.

570 http://www.seekingmyroots.com/members/files/G006623.pdf.

571 Prince George County Deeds (1713-1728), p 1051; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99PX-X46H?i=341&cat=362985/.

572 https://archive.org/stream/vestrybookandre01chamgoog/vestrybookandre01chamgoog_djvu.txt.

573 Brunswick County Deed Book 3:75.

574 John Bennett Boddie, *Colonial Surry*, pages 125, 138 (Genealogical Publishing Com, 1974).

was the daughter of John High Sr. and the granddaughter of John Clements, it would stand to reason that, if she was still living in 1795, a 94 year-old Elizabeth Brewer would appear in the Mississippi Territory record near or with the family of her deceased son, William Brewer (MBP).

So, the mystery of the elderly frontier woman remains, but the possibility that she was the wife of Nicholas Brewer Jr. is intriguing.

Because these dilemmas are fundamental, sorting them out is important to this analysis. My instinct is that William Brewer Sr. was an aging William (MBP) who, in his early 70's, only survived a year or two of frontier hardship when he migrated to the Mississippi Territory. As alluded earlier, I suspect that William (MBP's) wife was the former Susannah High, born in 1727. I further suspect that William might have been the son of Nicholas Brewer Jr. and the former Elizabeth Busby. In light of Susannah's age, my guess is that William (MBP) was born in about 1720. This logically would place their son George as born in the 1740's. As mentioned, I think that George might have been present in the Mississippi Territory in the first years of the 18th Century, along with his son George Brewer Jr., who was present as early as 1791. I believe that the man described as George Brewer Jr. was the son of George Brewer, Sr., and that he was born sometime in the 1760's. I further suspect that in 1804, William (MBP's) widow Susannah Brewer gave her son George power of attorney to represent her in handling her personal affairs. Because he was literate and previously had assisted the family in handling William Brewer Sr.'s land claim, I believe that the younger man, George Brewer Jr., represented the heirs of his grandfather William Brewer, Sr. (MBP) in the 1804 land proceedings. This scenario requires some leaps of faith, but other possibilities seem equally or more problematic.

Only two possibilities would seem to exist if Ann and Susannah were the same person: she was the widow of William Brewer Sr. or she was the widow of George Brewer, (Sr.), the brother of Burwell Brewer. If she was the widow of William Sr., and he was William (MBP), her son was George Brewer Sr., which is my belief. If she was the widow of William Brewer Sr., and he was not William (MBP), then contrary to the great weight of record evidence pointing in that direction, it would be inescapable that the Mississippi Territory Brewers were not descendants of William (MBP) at all, but rather were descendants of a different and unidentified Brewer ancestor who probably lived in upper North Carolina in the 1750's.

If Susannah/Ann was the widow of George Brewer, Sr., then the spouse of William Brewer Sr. must have died before 1797 (since she was not listed in that

year's census), and it must have been a mere coincidence that she bore the name Susannah, the same name as the wife of William (MBP), and that like William (MBP's wife), she also had a son named George, whom she did not refer to in the power of attorney as George Brewer, Jr. Moreover, if Ann/Susannah's age was given accurately as 63 in the 1795/96 census, she probably was eight to ten years older than her husband, George Brewer, Sr. None of these things necessarily seem improbable individually, but collectively they just don't seem very plausible.

If the widow Ann and Susannah (the grantor of the 1804 power of attorney) were not the same person, different challenges arise. First, who was the widow Ann Brewer? Again, only two possibilities seem readily apparent: that she was the wife of William Brewer Sr. or George Brewer, Sr., the probable son of William Sr. As to the first possibility, recall that, in 1781, a William Brewer married "Phanah" Risdon in Wilkes County, North Carolina. Suppose that "Phanah" actually was the widow "Ann" Goad Risdon, born in the early 1730's, and that she was the second wife of William (MBP), the probable patriarch of the Burwell Brewer line. Ann (Phanah) might have been described as "Susannah" in the 1782 deed from William Brewer to McClairy and as "Ann" in the Spanish census. Alternatively, was Ann the widow of George Brewer, Sr.? If so, he must have died before 1797, when she was described as a widow. That alternative also requires an explanation as to the identity of the George Brewer Sr. who appeared in early 18th Century Mississippi Territory records.

More problematically, where do those scenarios leave us with respect to the identity of Susannah Brewer, the grantor of the 1804 power of attorney? If Susannah was the widow of George Brewer Sr., and the recipient of the power of attorney was her son George Brewer Jr. (the 1821 decedent), she would have had no right to authorize George Brewer Jr. to represent the heirs of William Brewer Sr., she was not enumerated in the Spanish census in 1797, and there is no indication of how George Brewer Jr. used the power of attorney involving any property of hers. Conversely, if Susannah was the widow of William Brewer Sr., her son probably would have been George Brewer, Sr., not George Brewer Jr.; so if Susannah gave the power of attorney to George Sr. in 1804, Ann Brewer could not have been George Sr.'s widow in 1795/96. Neither alternative seems to make sense as an overall explanation.

Clues to sorting out some of the above dilemmas might be found in the early records of counties surrounding Washington County, Alabama. One of those is Wayne County, Mississippi, to which I now turn.

8.2 ***The Wayne County, Mississippi Brewers***

This section begins with a digression. In 2019, Brewer Project member Bobby Brewer found online the 1948 Social Security application of a man named Nathan Brewer (1877-1961), the ancestor of another member of the Brewer Project – let's call him BEB -- who has taken the Big Y/700 test. BEB's test results conform to the emerging YDNA profile of descendants of the extended Burwell Brewer family. In his application, Nathan Brewer stated that his father was a William Brewer and that the maiden name of his mother was Sara McCloud.[575] We knew that Nathan Brewer originally was from Wayne County or neighboring Greene County, Mississippi, which are both located just west of Washington County, Alabama. This led me to believe that BEB probably descends from the group of early Brewer immigrants to the Mississippi Territory that was part of the Burwell Brewer line.

As noted, in 1805, John Brewer Sr. was a taxed landowner in Washington County. Recall that in an early survey plat, John Brewer was shown as owning 776 acres of land on both sides of the Tombigbee River in the St. Stephen's Meridian and that another survey map showed that John Brewer also owned a 300-acre tract in the same general area, northwest of Three River Island. That area is perhaps 40 miles east of Clara, Mississippi, in Wayne County, where a man named Howell Brewer – discussed below – lived until about 1829. Also as noted, in 1809, John Brewer Jr. and Sr., along with George Brewer, endorsed a petition seeking settlement rights in the area that became Wayne County. Samson, Harris, John and Hiram Mounger, along with Luke Patrick, also endorsed the petition.

With that background in mind, recall that in 1810, a man named Nathan Brewer received a passport to go west from Baldwin County, Georgia into the Mississippi Territory.[576] In 1810 a Henry Brewer appeared on a tax list in Wayne County, Mississippi. In 1811, John Brewer Sr., John Brewer Jr., William Brewer, Henry Brewer, and a Howell Brewer all appeared on a tax list in Wayne County,

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According to Georgia Executive Proceedings, Nov. 1809 to Dec. 1810, page 199, Drawer 50, Roll 47, "Executive Dept., Tuesday 18 Sep 1810, on application, ordered that passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, viz.,* * * One for MR. NATHAN BREWER with his wife and three children from the county of Baldwin * * *." (Per Georgia Executive Proceedings, from Nov 5, 1800 to Nov 1, 1802, page 442, Drawer 50, Roll 44, Passports of Southeastern Pioneers.

along with Solomon Stricklin.[577] In 1794, David Stricklin, the reputed father of Solomon Stricklin and Patience Stricklin Brewer (who was the wife of Howell Brewer), lived in Brown's District in Hancock County, Georgia. David died in Jackson County, Georgia, in 1804. Solomon (born around 1790) and his brother Simeon moved to Wayne County, Mississippi, probably around the same time that Howell Brewer did.[578]

Henry Brewer did not appear in Wayne County records after 1811, although a younger man of that name, probably the son of Howell Brewer, appeared in later local records. It is possible that the older Henry later appeared in an 1815 census for what became Monroe County, Mississippi, bordered by Alabama to the east. In 1815-17, Henry Brewer and William Brewer appeared as adjoining entries in a territorial census for Monroe County.[579] Henry Brewer had twelve members in his household; William had eight. William Brewer (45+) appeared again in the 1820 Monroe County census.[580] As noted above, in 1820, a Henry Brewer was listed near John Brewer in the Jackson County, Mississippi census (a few counties to the south of Wayne County and Monroe County), with a similarly large family to the man who appeared in Monroe County a few years earlier.[581] As elaborated below,

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577 https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=3556&h=16092620&ssrc=pt&tid=82332455&pid=370148316624&usePUB=true.

578 http://www.theotherdisneys.com/stricklandsimeon.htm;

579 Mississippi, State and Territorial Census Collection, 1792-1866; Mississippi State and Territorial Censuses, 1792-1866. Microfilm V229. 3 rolls. Heritage Quest. Ancestry.com Operations Inc. Andrew Mitchell also was present. Recall that an Andrew Mitchell appeared on the 1794 Hancock County tax list. Seburn and Jesse Whaley (Whatley?) – familiar names in Wilkes County -- also were nearby entries. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1125/v229_2-0590?pid=56419&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D1125%26h%3D56419%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DdlD9%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=dlD9&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.258323850.1272679079.1588009443-1848137818.1586398632#?imageId=v229_2-0590.

580 1820 U S Census; Census Place: *Monroe, Mississippi*; NARA Roll: *M33_58*; Image: *100.*

581 1820 U S Census; Census Place: *Jackson, Mississippi*; Page: *47*; NARA Roll: *M33_58*; Image: *68.*

by 1830, the same Henry Brewer (50-59) may have resided in Hinds County, Mississippi, near George Brewer (70-79). The 1850 Census for Nacogdoches County, Texas indicated that Henry Brewer and his wife, Susannah, were natives of North Carolina.[582]

In 1816, Nathan Brewer (p 2, 2m 21+, 2f 21+, 1m 21-) and Harris Mounger appeared as neighbors in the Wayne County census.[583] (Harris Mounger, the son of Sampson, was present in the Mississippi Territory as early as 1803, signing various petitions also signed by the Brewers of Washington County, Alabama). The Nathan Brewer who appeared in 1816 primarily had adults in his household, so it may be that all but one of the children mentioned in the 1810 passport were adults or older teenagers.

Also present as heads of household in Wayne County in 1816 were John Brewer (p 4, 1m and 1f 21+, 1f 21-), George Brewer (p 2, 1m and 2f 21+, 1m and 1f 21-),[584] Howell Brewer (p 1, 1m and 1f 21+, 2m 21-), John and Solomon Stricklin, and Sary Patrick (p 2, near Nathan Brewer). I suspect that "Sary" was the widow of Luke Patrick and that she might have been the daughter of Nathan Brewer of Warren County, Georgia. Luke married Sarah Brewer in 1799,[585] and he

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582 White, Mrs. Perry L. "Brewer, Henry Family." *Nacogdoches County Families.* Dallas: Curtis Media Corp., 1985. P. 178; "Henry Brewer Family Papers." East Texas Research Center, Ralph W. Steen Library. Stephen F. Austin State University).

583 Original data: Mississippi State and Territorial Censuses, 1792-1866. Microfilm V229. 3 rolls. Heritage Quest; https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1125/images/v229_3-0191?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=56cd67708271bb9bca6b186e2b854549&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Hwj11&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.112441095.285537540.1634517908-265586934.1630857614&pId=79402.

584 These are the last appearances I've found for John and George Brewer in Wayne County. I believe that this was John Brewer Jr., formerly of Washington County, Alabama, and, as noted above, that it might have marked a brief appearance in Wayne County by his probable cousin George Brewer from Washington County or George's possible son of that name.

585 In 1799, Luke Patrick married Sally Brewer in Warren County, Georgia. https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7839&h=21914&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=fpM4&_phstart=successSource.

was listed as a resident of Warren County in 1804, when he registered for the 1805 Georgia land lottery.[586] Luke Patrick is believed to have died in Wayne County in 1815.[587]

In 1820, Howell Brewer and a William Brewer appeared in nearby entries in a Mississippi state census for Wayne County.[588] Howell had four males under 10 in his household, suggesting that two more sons were born between 1816 and 1820. Solomon Stricklin adjoined William Brewer. Like the man of the same name who appeared in Monroe County in 1815, William had a large family. Allowing for possible differences in the dates that the 1820 Monroe and Wayne County state censuses were taken, they might have been the same man.

Nathan Brewer appeared in the 1820 federal census for Wayne County.[589] He was 45+ and had no minor children, but two males 26-44 also were present in his household. (These two older males do not appear in later Wayne County records, unless one might have been a childless Elijah Brewer who appeared in 1830 and the other died before then, leaving a widow Mary (30-39) who appeared in 1830). John Strickland and Harris Mounger appeared on the same page, as did Howell Brewer (26-44), and John Young (45+, several younger males and females, a spouse (26-44), and another female (16-25).

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586 Keith Moody 2009; need cite.

587 Luke Patrick appeared in an 1811 Wayne County tax list. https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid=3556&h=16092533&indiv=try&o_vc=Record:OtherRecord&rhSource=60525.

588 https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/754297:61949?tid=&pid=&queryId=ca1bc2dd9c635ed6ef7afef51356a5ca&_phsrc=Hwj14&_phstart=successSource.

589 1820 U S Census; Census Place: *Wayne, Mississippi;* Page: *116;* NARA Roll: *M33_57;*Image: *118;* https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7734/images/4433380_00118?usePUB=true&_phsrc=Hwj15&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=605421.

Patience Brewer appeared as a single head of household in 1830.[590] She had one male under 5, two males 5-9, two males 10-14, and two males 15-19, for a total of seven minor males, as well as one female under 5. This is consistent with the 1816 and 1820 entries for Howell Brewer, with three males added in the 1820's. The 1830 census was alphabetized, so it has no utility in determining the proximity of neighbors and relatives. However, other pertinent entries were for Mary Brewer (30-39, plus one female 5-9), Elijah Brewer (30-39, no family), and Harris Mounger.

A man named John McLeod, 50-59, appeared in the 1840 Wayne County census, with a wife 40-49.[591] (p. 11 of 18). I suspect this was Ann McLeod, discussed below. There also was one male (10-14), who I suspect -- as mentioned below – was the John McLeod (22) living with Ann in 1850. There were three younger females in the home, including one (5-9), who might have been the Jane Vann living with Ann McLeod in 1850.

Henry Brewer (20-29), with a large family presumably consisting mainly of brothers (one 10-14), (two 15-19), (three 20-29, including himself), and one female 10-14, one 20-29, and perhaps his mother Patience (40-49)) was listed on the prior Wayne County census page, 9, in 1840. Henry probably lived in Greene County by 1850, when he appeared as born in Mississippi about 1813 near members of the Walley family.[592]

Patience Brewer (born in Georgia) was a head of household in Wayne County in 1850: Howell (born 1823 or 1824), Green (born 1819 or 1820), Simeon (born 1828), and John (probably Jack, born 1818) were living at home (p 24 of 37).

47-year-old Ann McLeod (born in Georgia) was listed on page 23 of the 1850 Wayne County census. Also in the household were John McLeod, age 22,

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1830; Census Place: *Wayne, Mississippi*; Series: *M19*; Roll: *71*; Page: *238*; Family History Library Film: *0014839*

591 Probably a different John McLeod Sr. lived in Greene County in 1830, with a son 30-39 (p 3 of 16). An Osborn Brewer was listed on the same page. Osborn, born in Alabama in about 1790, lived in Greene County for many years. He had a son named Daniel Webster Brewer, born in 1824, who in turn had a son named William Drew Brewer (1855-1887). I'll mention him again a little later.

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and Jane Vann, age 18. William Douglas appeared on the same page, with a son named Howell. William Douglas reputedly married Mary Ann Brewer (1826-1896), a daughter of Howell and Patience Brewer (and probably the female 10-14 in the Henry Brewer household in 1840).

A Vann family appeared at page 20 of the 1850 Wayne County census. In that household were A. (Anderson) Vann (1802, NC), Sarah (1800), Stephen (1827), and Elizabeth (1835). Alexander McLeod (NC 1817) also appeared on page 20, age 33. Ann McLeod was a head of household in Wayne County in 1853.

Nathan Brewer (born 1824) first appeared in the 1860 Wayne County census (p 21) within one page of Ann McLeod (p 22), born in 1796 in South Carolina. (Township 6, p 11 of 14). Nathan was 36, Jane 25, Sarah 9, William 7, Mary 6, John 4, and Howell 1. Green (1818), Drew (Drury), and Sim (1828) – probable sons of Howell "Athen" and Patience Stricklin Brewer -- appeared on the same page. John Strickland and Jacob Patrick also appeared on page 21.

I strongly suspect that Nathan Brewer (born 1824) was a son of Howell and Patience Brewer. He and Drury Brewer acquired 40-acre parcels in Wayne County in consecutive land office entries in 1859.[593] Drury appeared in the 1850 Perry County, Mississippi census, age 30, with his wife Arcadia and four daughters, one named Patience. (I think he actually was older than that, having appeared in state censuses in Perry County in 1841 and 1845, and being listed in later censuses as born in about 1814). Drury was back in Wayne County in 1860, appearing as one would expect as a neighbor of Nathan, and also of Green and Sim.

Nathan Brewer probably died between 1860 and 1865. In 1866, Jane Brewer and Ann McLeod were listed as neighbors in Wayne County.[594] I believe

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[593]http://www.angelfire.com/rpg2/dirk_robertson/ppl/b/5/b5a4605ded5046abd25.html

https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1246/RHUSA2007B_MS0820-00463/1441864?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/117448530/person/282035507197/facts/citation/862218246105/edit/record#?imageId=RHUSA2007B_MS0820-00464.

[594]

https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1125/v229_3-0224?pid=80598&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D1125%26h%3D80598%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DmHH6%26_ph

that Jane was a close relative of Ann McLeod.[595] Appearing on the same page were Drew (Drury), Jack, Howell, and Green Brewer, as well as Solomon Strickland, Jacob Patrick, and Bill Douglas.

In 1870, Jane Brewer's household (Twp 6, Wayne County, p 11 of 14) was different from in 1860. William was not in the household. Victoria (no age) was listed along with Mary 15, John 14, Howell 12, Patience 6, and **Burrell**. Howell (1824) and Green Brewer were listed on the same page, along with John Strickland, Lafayette Henderson, and James Douglass.[596] Jack Brewer (Jackson, born in 1814) appeared on the next page.

In 1870, Simeon Brewer, 41, was enumerated in Ann McLeod's household. (Twp 6, Wayne County, p 7 of 14). Again, Simeon was a probable son of Howell and Patience, so this further demonstrates a connection between Ann McLeod and the Nathan/Jane Brewer family. According to Simeon's entry (appearing as S. Brewer) in the 1880 Wayne County census, both of his parents were born in Georgia.[597] This is important, because it is inconsistent with other reports that Howell Brewer was born in North Carolina and that he was the son of a John Brewer who appeared in the Randolph County North Carolina census in 1790.

In 1880, the household of Jane Brewer (widow) included "SU" age 30 (probably Sara McLeod), W.N. 26, MJ 24, JL 22, HL 19, PA 15, and numerous "Vands" children, who were described as Jane's grandchildren.[598] Note that Ann McLeod had a Jane Vann age 18, in her home in 1850. I suspect this was the same person as Jane Brewer in 1860 -- that is, the widow of Nathan Brewer -- and

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start%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=mHH6&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.152468090.213097406.1585365287-145587288.1585365287

595 Confusion arises because there was another N. Brewer (born 1821) in Wayne County in 1860, also with a wife Jane. In 1860, they had children John 7, Alex 5, Ann 3, and Mary 1. I did not find them in 1870.

596 *1870*; Census Place: *Township 6, Wayne, Mississippi*; Roll: *M593_752*; Page: *190A*; Family History Library Film: *552251*.

597 Year: *1880*; Census Place: *Beat 1, Wayne, Mississippi*; Roll: *668*; Page: *309D*; Enumeration District: *128*. In 1880, Simeon appeared near two McLeod families that were described as mulatto.

598 *1880*; Census Place: *Beat 5, Wayne, Mississippi*; Roll: *668*; Page: *360C*; Enumeration District: *130.*

that Jane Brewer either was Ann McLeod's daughter or another close relative. Perhaps Jane had a brief first marriage to a man named Vann or Vaughn. William Douglass appeared on the preceding page to Jane Brewer in 1880. Drury Brewer (age 69), H. Brewer (age 50), and John Brewer (age 26), appeared on the succeeding page to Jane. John Stricklin (born in 1820) lived in the household of Drury Brewer.

Let's stop here and see if we can identify the probable sons of Howell and Patience Brewer. I see the following candidates:

Henry Brewer (born 1811 or 1812)
Drury Brewer (born before 1815)
John (Jack) Brewer (born around 1818)
Green Brewer (born by 1820)
Howell Brewer (born 1823 or so)
Nathan Brewer (born around 1824)
Simeon Brewer (born around 1828)

Interestingly, all these men seem to have survived to adulthood and most probably had a number of children. And, also importantly, with the exception of Henry, the rest seem to have remained in Wayne and neighboring Greene Counties.

Although I have no direct proof that Nathan Brewer (1824-1865) was a son of Howell and Patience Brewer, the circumstantial evidence, including their naming a son Howell, is strong enough, along with the math above, to convince me to a reasonable probability. I think that the immigrant Nathan Brewer's children were much older than Nathan (1824-1865). Although it is possible that Nathan (1824-1865) was a son of the William Brewer who briefly appeared in Wayne County or a grandson of the older Nathan through an unknown son, I don't see any record of Nathan's (1824-1865) presence in Wayne County between 1830 and 1860 except as a possible member of the Patience (or Henry) Brewer households. At age 26, he apparently had left Patience's household by 1850 and simply was not documented in that census. And, as for Howell, it seems likely that he was closely related to the men named Nathan and William Brewer and perhaps the John Brewers who appeared in Wayne County between 1809 and 1820. I suspect that all those men were from the Ogeechee River area in Georgia and that they all were related to Burwell Brewer.

Let's get back to the record. The 1890 federal census is missing, so we skip forward. In 1899, Sara Ann Hitchcock married W.G. Revette in Wayne County.[599] Sara Ann V. Revette appeared in Wayne County in 1900 (Beat 5, p 14 of 37, born 1850).[600] BEB's ancestors Nathan A. and Mary Levenia Brewer also appeared in Beat 5 in 1900 (p 14 of 37, born Feb 1879). In 1900, William N. Brewer also lived in Beat 5, Wayne County (p 13 of 37). He was 47 years old and 2 years younger than Sarah "Brewer," with whom he was raised and who appears to have been Sara McLeod/Revette. Simeon Douglas was his neighbor. So was Howell Lafayette Brewer, born in 1859. William Douglas appeared on page 12.

Nathan's older brother William Matthew Brewer lived in Beat 3 Greene County in 1910. W.G. and Sarah A. Revette lived next door. "Kaybatt" (Lafayette) Brewer, 50, and John C. Brewer, 24, were listed on the same page.

Sara, then widowed, was back in Wayne County in 1920, living in the home of C.Z. and Minnie Hawthorne Henderson, age 43 and 30, respectively. Minnie was Sara's youngest child. Sara died in 1929. Her gravestone identifies her as Sara Ann Brewer Revette.[601] Sara's oldest son, William Matthew Brewer, lived in Richton, Greene County Mississippi in 1920.[602] Howell Lafayette Brewer, the son of Nathan and Jane Brewer, appeared on the same page.

I considered the possibility that Nathan Alexander Brewer's father was a William Drew Brewer, born in 1856 and living in Greene County in 1870 with the Daniel Brewer family. However, I would be somewhat surprised, given that he was six years younger than Sara Revette and there is no apparent record connection between their families. In addition, a Sara McCloud in Greene County, Police District 1 in 1870 (where the Daniel Brewer family resided in 1870), who was reasonably close in age to William (age 18 in 1852),[603] married B.F. McLeod

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https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid=7842&h=276931&indiv=try&o_vc=Record:OtherRecord&rhSource=7602

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1900; Census Place: *Beat 5, Wayne, Mississippi*; Page: *7*; Enumeration District: *0115*; FHL microfilm: *1240833*

601 https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/24820391

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1920; Census Place: *Washington, Greene, Mississippi*; Roll: *T625_875*; Page: *17B*; Enumeration District: *28*

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in 1876 and was still married to him in 1900. Another Sara McLeod, age 13 in 1870, married S.R. McKay in 1893, and seems to have had no connection to the Brewers.[604] Finally, S.A. McCloud, age 24, appeared in the 1880 Greene County, census (Leaksville, p 5 of 11, widowed, daughter). This lady apparently was the daughter of Peter McCloud and was married to men named Williams and Baldwin. She almost certainly was not the mother of Nathan Alexander Brewer.[605]

Instead, assuming that Nathan Alexander Brewer got his parents' names right in his Social Security application, the best evidence seems to be that William N. Brewer, the son of Nathan and Jane Brewer, was Nathan's father and that Sara McLeod Revette was his mother. Although William and Sara were raised as siblings, they probably were at most half siblings and perhaps more distantly related, probably through Jane Brewer. They do not ever appear to have married, but they lived near each other and other descendants of Howell and Patience Brewer in 1900.

If Sara's maiden name was McLeod, her father probably was a son of the John McLeod who appeared in the 1840 Wayne County census, perhaps the John McLeod (22) living with Sara and Jane in 1850. (I could not find the younger John in records after 1850). Again, I suspect that Ann McLeod (about 54 when Sara was born) was Sara's grandmother. So, why would Sara have been raised as a Brewer? Several possibilities could explain that. First, there is the possibility that Jane was a McLeod by birth or marriage, either the daughter or daughter in law of Ann. In either of those events, assuming Sara was Jane's daughter, Sara and William N. Brewer would have been half-siblings. There also is the possibility that Jane was a daughter of Ann and that she and Nathan were raising the daughter of a sibling of Jane's as their own. In that event, William and Sarah would have been first cousins. That scenario doesn't seem out of the question.

There also is the possibility that Ann McLeod was a Brewer by birth, perhaps a sister of Howell "Athen" Brewer. In that event, Ann probably would have been Nathan's aunt and Sara might have been a child of Nathan from a prior marriage. However, I think that's unlikely for two reasons: First, it wouldn't

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Year: 1870; Census Place: Police District 1, Greene, Mississippi; Roll: M593_729; Page: 97A; Family History Library Film: 552228

[604] Year: *1900*; Census Place: *Leakesville, Greene, Mississippi*; Page: *1*; Enumeration District: *0018*; FHL microfilm: 1240807

[605] https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/111767703

explain why Nathan Alexander believed his mother's maiden name was McLeod; and second, Jane Brewer (then Vann) apparently was living with Ann in 1850, before Sara was born and even before Nathan and Jane were married. It thus seems more likely that Jane and Ann were related biologically or by marriage. In any event, any of the above scenarios would be consistent with some claims that Nathan and Jane weren't married until 1852, a year or so after Sara's birth. (I haven't seen the marriage record, though, so the date of their marriage is speculative).

There is also the puzzle of Jane possibly being a "Vann" in 1850, then marrying Nathan and yet, in 1880, having grandchildren named Vann. This could be partially explained by the theory that Jane had a first marriage to a man named Vann, perhaps a son of Anderson Vann who died in about 1850, leaving Jane a pregnant widow. Another possibility is that Jane was raised in the McLeod household but was born a Vann. But, if so, she probably had an older son named Vann in order to have grandchildren of that name. Since Sara was the oldest child in the household of Jane and Nathan in 1860, this remains a problem.

I suspect that the three "Vands" children might have been Sara's children and that they all might have died sometime between 1880 and 1900. The clue is in Sara Revette's 1900 census record. She indicated there that she had four living children at that time but that she had had a total of seven. This means that three children died. Because William, Nathan, and the two youngest daughters (both living with Sara at that time) all were living in 1900 and the two sons were listed in the Wayne County census near Sara, this seems to fit with the record of the three "Vands" children appearing in only the 1880 census. Remember that Jane was probably listed as Jane "Vann" while living with Sara McLeod in the 1850 census.

Regardless, there are too many coincidences here not to mesh with the 1948 Social Security application of Nathan Alexander Brewer. It's logical to think that Sara McLeod was the nine year-old in Nathan and Jane Brewer's household in 1860, that she was Nathan Alexander Brewer's mother, and that -- for want of a better candidate -- his father was the William Brewer in the same household. If all that is correct, it also seems probable that Nathan Brewer (1824-1865) was a son of Howell and Patience Brewer, meaning that, despite the name Howell, given BEB's YDNA profile, his paternal ancestors were members of the extended Burwell Brewer line.

Again, if this is correct, it would suggest one or more of several possible explanations for the name Howell: (1) coincidence; after all, the surname Howell

was not uncommon in the era; (2) a maternal connection to the Howell Brewer line; not improbable, since likely members of both the extended Burwell and Howell Brewer lines lived near each other in Greene/Hancock, Warren, and Clarke/Jackson Counties, GA in the latter 1700's and early 1800's; or (3) the two lines remained in close contact, perhaps after splitting off in the 1600's, and they continued to interact, thinking of each other as friends, associates, and cousins.

I want to close this discussion with the Osborn Brewer who lived in Greene County for many years. Remember that a John McLeod Sr. was present in Greene County in 1830, and an Osborn Brewer was listed on the same census page. The earliest record of Osborn that I've found is based on a pension application that his wife Isabel filed after his death for service in the War of 1812.[606] According to the application, Osborn was a private in Captain James Thompson's Mississippi militia (Colonel Nixon's Regiment). He served for about six months in 1814 and was mustered at Ft. Claiborne in Monroe County in southwest Alabama.[607] Remember that Burwell B. Brewer resided in the same area by or before 1820. In addition, Simeon Stricklin, who was part of the Stricklin family with whom the older Osborn Brewer was associated in Georgia, also served in Thompson's company, and Simeon settled in Wayne County.[608]

Osborn Brewer (30-39) first appeared in the Greene County census in 1830.[609] His wife's birth name reputedly was Isabel McInnis. According to later census

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https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1133/miusa1814_114113-00314?pid=104939&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid%3D1133%26h%3D104939%26indiv%3Dtry%26o_vc%3DRecord:OtherRecord%26rhSource%3D7667&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.133473102.1582090531.1588158332-1848137818.1586398632.

607

https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2126/32646_b036853-00573?pid=7671&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D2126%26h%3D7671%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3Dadh9%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=adh9&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.164086015.1582090531.1588158332-1848137818.1586398632#?imageId=32646_b036853-00574

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http://www.angelfire.com/rpg2/dirk_robertson/ppl/b/5/b57d96037b83a246afc.html

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records she was born in South Carolina about 1803. Appearing on the same census page as Osborn and Isabel in 1830 were Sarah Brewer (40-50), and Phillip (20-30) and John McInnis (30-40). Osborn and Isabel appeared again in 1840, 1853 (state census), 1860, 1870, and 1880 Greene County censuses.[610]

A James Brewer (30-39) also appeared in the 1840 Greene County census, within a couple of pages of Osborn.[611] In 1850, an older James Brewer (60) also appeared in Greene County, living in the household of Alex and Matilda McSain.[612] In 1860, James Brewer (born in Alabama, age 75) appeared in the household of Willis and Elizabeth Walley.[613] That man is interesting, because he might have been present in Greene County as early as 1812. A James Brewer appeared in territorial tax lists in Greene County in 1812 and 1816.[614] Appearing on the same page as James in 1816 were John McInnis and Thomas Walley Sr. and Jr. The presence of two men named James Brewer in Greene County adds a twist to the discussion. Henry Brewer, (born 1811), the reputed son of Howell and Patience Brewer, lived in Greene County and, according to Walley family records, was married to Caroline Walley.[615] As noted, the older James Brewer was living in a

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1830; Census Place: *Greene, Mississippi*; Series: *M19*; Roll: *70*; Page: *170*; Family History Library Film: *0014838*

610 *1840*; Census Place: *Greene, Mississippi*; Roll: *213*; Page: *152*; Family History Library Film: *0014840*; Ancestry.com. *Mississippi, State and Territorial Census Collection, 1792-1866* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2007; *1860*; Census Place: *Greene, Mississippi*; Page: *359*; Family History Library Film: *803581; 1870; Census Place: Police District 1, Greene, Mississippi; Roll: M593_729; Page: 97A; Family History Library Film: 552228 1880; Census Place: Washington, Greene, Mississippi; Roll: 647; Page: 118A; Enumeration District: 136.*

611 *1840*; Census Place: *Greene, Mississippi*; Roll: *213*; Page: *150*; Family History Library Film: *0014840*

612 *1850*; Census Place: *Division 7, Greene, Mississippi*; Roll: *372*; Page: *37A*

613 *1860*; Census Place: *Greene, Mississippi*; Page: *341*; Family History Library Film: *803581*

614 Ancestry.com. *Mississippi, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1805-1890* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 1999. Ancestry.com. *Mississippi, State and Territorial Census Collection, 1792-1866* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2007.

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Walley household in 1860. Perhaps James Brewer was part of the extended family of Nathan Brewer of Wayne County.

In 1860, John Brewer (29) was listed next to Osborn. John's youngest child was named Nathan. Also listed near Osborn were two Turner families. Appearing in the household of William Turner was Sarah Patrick, age 16.

In the end, Osborn's pedigree is uncertain, but, because Greene County adjoins Washington County, Alabama, the YDNA signature of a descendant of the Wayne County Brewers closely matches the Burwell Brewer group, the patriarch of the Wayne County Brewer cohort appears to have been Burwell Brewer's brother Nathan, and the Greene County man shared the same unusual first name with the early Washington County settler, there is good reason to believe that the younger Osborn either was the son of the older Osborn, his brother Nathan, or perhaps Charles Brewer. If, in fact, the younger Osborn was born in the Mississippi Territory in 1795, I suspect that he was the son of Charles, because Nathan and the older Osborn were still living in Georgia at the time. I doubt that he was the son of John Brewer, Sr., because the Spanish census indicated that John and his wife were in their mid-forties in 1796 and did not have children in their household.

(9) *WILLIAM BREWER OF LANCASTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA*

As with all else in untangling the complex web of Brewer heritage, there still is more mystery, and it surrounds the identity of a Revolutionary War veteran from South Carolina named William Brewer. For generations, there have been persistent yet undocumented claims by some researchers that Burwell Brewer had a son named William who was born in about 1758 and served in the Revolutionary War as an officer from South Carolina.[616] Ben Brewer, for example, claimed that a son of Burwell Brewer named William served as a lieutenant in General Sumter's Brigade in Camden District, South Carolina.[617] The website for a Texas branch of the DAR, the "Lt. William Brewer Chapter," makes similar assertions without

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http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ms/county/greene/walley.htm.

[616] *See*, *e.g.*, Ben Brewer, *The Long Brewer Line* p. 216; US Sons of the American Revolution Application of Benjamin Franklin Brewer dated 1960. https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/60842892/person/382036495338/facts.

[617] *Id.*

source citations.[618] I believe that those assertions confuse different, although related men, who were born a generation apart.

So, what is the relevant record evidence? Camden District, South Carolina, which included the territory that became Lancaster and Kershaw Districts, was abolished in 1800.[619] A man named William Brewer lived in Camden District in the last quarter of the 18th Century and served in the Revolution there under General Thomas Sumter. William Brewer appeared in a Camden District census substitute in 1778.[620] In 1779, the same man probably served on a Camden District jury for the area east of the Wateree River.[621] Other names on that jury list

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618 The website states:

"Lieutenant William Brewer was born in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, in 1758 to Elizabeth Patrick Brewer and Burrell (Burwell) Brewer. Elizabeth and Burrell were married in 1755 in Virginia. Burrell was born in 1730 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, and died in 1799. Elizabeth died in 1800. Lieutenant William Brewer married Elizabeth Holmon in 1780. Their children include Mattsen, William, Elizabeth, Ann, Clark Bates, Sarah Ann, and Mary S. Walpole. William Brewer died in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, in 1818.

"He served in General Thomas Sumter's Brigade in South Carolina. He was living in the Camden district of South Carolina at the time."

https://www.texasdar.org/chapters/LieutenantWilliamBrewer/index.htm. Accessed _____.

To my knowledge, the only facts asserted in the above claim that have been proved are that an officer named William Brewer served with General Sumter, and a man named William Brewer, probably the older man in the 1800 Oglethorpe County census, died there around 1818. I have reached out to the folks in charge of the chapter, but as of this writing have received no reply.

619 https://www.carolana.com/SC/Counties/camden_district_sc.html.

620 Ancestry.com. *South Carolina, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1790-1890* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 1999.

621 Document: Jury Lists, 1778, Acts #1078 [at SC Archives]; Page Number: 9; Family Number: 65; *Jury Lists, 1783, Acts #1172 [at SC Archives]*; Page Number: *5*; Family Number: *3*. https://genealogy.ztlcox.com/~xcc2all/scjurylists1778.htm. The Wateree River – a tributary of the Santee River -- enters South Carolina from North Carolina, where it is called the Catawba River. It flows through Kershaw County and the town of Camden. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wateree_River.

included Jacob Wesner, William Maddox, and William Horton. In 1784, William Brewer submitted a petition for pay for 65 days of service as a first lieutenant in General Sumter's Brigade.[622] He made his pay claim in Camden District, and Colonel Frederick Kimball certified it. In 1785, William Brewer, Mary Allen, Adam Thomas, and Daniel Horton posted a bond for the administration of the estate of John Allen. The bond was sworn before Frederick Kimball, J.P.[623] Daniel, born in Surry County, Virginia in 1740, and like William Brewer, raised in Brunswick County, was the son of Amos Horton Sr. and Sarah Peebles.[624]

In 1786, William Brewer sold to Thomas Sumter, presumably the general under whom he had served, 640 acres of land on the north fork of the Black River that William had acquired in a 1785 grant. Both men were described as residents of Camden District, and William Brewer signed his name to the deed.[625] Also in

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622 "No. 35 Book R. Mr. William Brewer his Account of 65 days Militia Duty in 1780 Amotg. [amounting] to £20,17.10 1⁄4 Stg. [Sterling]
Exd. J. Mc. A. G. [Executed by John McCall, Adjutant General]
[p 3]

State of South Carolina to William Brewer
1780 For services done in General Sumter's [Thomas Sumter's]
Dr. Curry [old SC currency] £146.5 or £20.17.10 1⁄4 Stg. [Sterling]
Brigade st To 65 Days man and horse 1
Lieutenant 45/ [45 Shillings]
I do hereby Certify the above account to be Just and true as it now stands Stated Certified by me S/ Fredk Kimball Col. [Frederick Kimball, Colonel]
South Carolina Camden District} this day came Lieutenant William Brewer and duly made oath that the above Account is Just and true as it now stands stated and that he never Received any Satisfaction for the same.

Sworn this 7th of June 1784."

http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/ArchivesImages/S108092/S108092001300252000/images/S108092001300252000.pdf.

623 https://sallysfamilyplace.com/edward-moore-margaret-bonner/.

624 Lon Outen, A History of Lynch's Fork and Extended Areas on Big and Little Lynch's Rivers South Carolina.

625 https://digital.tcl.sc.edu/digital/collection/amerrevsc/id/131. Also in 1785, Henry Cato acquired 640 acres of land on the Fork of Black River in Camden District.

1786, William Brewer made a claim for meals that he provided in 1779 to members of Kershaw's Militia in Lancaster County.[626] In addition, in his pension claim a man named William Nettles stated that, while serving under General Sumter's command, he assumed the rank of captain after his predecessor William Brewer was maimed in a battle at Fishing Creek.[627] What is interesting about that account is that it appears to involve the Camden District officer in Sumter's regiment, but it claims that he attained the rank of captain, whereas other sources describe him as a lieutenant.

In 1786, seemingly a different William Brewer made a claim for service performed as a South Carolina militia *private*, assigning his claim (indent) to Samuel Mathis.[628] In the same year, William Brewer, a former militia private, sought payment for service rendered before the fall of Charleston to the British in 1780.[629] That William Brewer swore his claim before Leroy Hammond, J.P. His indent was assigned to a James Martin, who redeemed it in 1786. In addition, in 1786 a South Carolina soldier named William Brewer -- not identified as an officer -- received 15 days' pay for service under a Lt. Jacob Buxton.[630] The identity of the enlisted soldier(s) named William Brewer is unclear, but as elaborated below, his (their) existence might help explain some of the confusion about the identity of the officer from Camden District.

Based primarily on credible circumstantial record evidence, I suspect that the officer William Brewer of Camden District was a son of George Brewer Jr. of Brunswick County, Virginia, not the son of Burwell Brewer. Here's the evidence that informs my thinking. First, at the time of his death in 1760, George Brewer

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Vol. 5, page 91? (See drawing);
http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~cato/genealogy/cato1/sca.html.

626
http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/ArchivesImages/S108092/S108092001300252000/images/S108092001300252000.pdf

627 http://revwarapps.org/r7599.pdf

628
http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/ArchivesImages/S108092/S108092001300252000/images/S108092001300252000.pdf

629 http://revwarapps.org/sc816.pdf.

630 https://revwarapps.org/sc817.pdf

Jr. had four minor children born after 1739: William, Henry, Elizabeth, and Abigail.[631] Unlike with the other three, no guardian was appointed for William. For that reason, I suspect that he was born around 1740-42, which would make him an age-appropriate candidate to be the officer.

Second, at least three families mirrored the migration paths of George Brewer Jr.'s children William, John, Abigail, and Henry in the decades after his death. One of those, the Peebles family, was closely associated with the family of George Brewer Jr. in Brunswick County, Virginia, William Brewer in Camden District (Lancaster County), and George Brewer Jr.'s sons John and possibly Henry, who ultimately lived in Greene and Hancock Counties, Georgia. David Peebles, the eldest son of Abraham Peebles, appeared in Brunswick County, Virginia records in the 1740's and 1750's, where he sold land on Fountain's Creek in 1753.[632] In 1771, William Brewer (probably the son of George Brewer, Jr.) and David Peebles witnessed a deed in Brunswick County from John Brewer to Henry Brewer, both sons of George Brewer, Jr.[633] Then, in December 1773, David's

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631 George Brewer will (August 16, 1760), Brunswick County, Virginia, Wills, etc. Vol. 3, p. 344: Digital image (PDF) online at https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B8P8SDh4F1WuaFZwYWlCSlVkQmc/…, Brunswick County Clerk of Courts Office, Lawrenceville, Virginia. Among other older children, he also had sons named John and Henry who were adults when George Jr. died and therefore were born before 1739.

632 Gloria Peoples-Elam, An American Heritage Story: Tracing the Ancestry of William Henry Peoples, p 112 (2013).

633 On December 6, 1771, George Brewer Jr.'s son John conveyed to Henry Brewer land in Brunswick County, Virginia formerly conveyed to George Brewer:

"John Brewer of Brunswick County to Henry Brewer of same, for 5 shillings and natural love and affection which beareth unto the said Henry Brewer, 270 acres on south side of the Falling Run and bounded by the most Ancient, and respected Bounds thereof which said Tract of Land was formerly granted to John Linch by Letters Patent and by said Linch conveyed to George Brewer. John Brewer. Wit.: David Peeples, William Brewer, Henry X Mitchell."

Brunswick County Deed Book 10: 378. Recorded April 27, 1772.

David Peebles also owned land on the Neuse River in Johnston County, North Carolina, between 1770 and 1775, about the same time that William and Burwell Brewer owned land near the Falls of the Neuse River. Gloria Peoples-Elam, An American Heritage Story: Tracing the Ancestry of William Henry Peoples, p 113 (2013).

father Abraham Peebles (of Craven County) and Kezia Peebles his wife conveyed to William Brewer 150 acres, part of a plantation of 250 acres on the south fork of Lynch's Creek in Lancaster County, South Carolina, adjoining James Brinkley, William Horton, Lewis Peebles, Abraham Peebles, and Kezia Peebles.[634] Amos Horton witnessed the deed. David Peebles eventually moved to Greene County, Georgia, where he died in the late 1790's. Henry Brewer witnessed his will[635] and also served as a surety for him in Greene County.[636]

The Horton family also was associated with the family of George Brewer Jr. In 1748, Amos Horton and George Brewer Jr. were listed near each other in Wall's District in a Brunswick County tax list.[637] Amos Horton was married to Sarah Peebles,[638] the daughter of William Peebles. William Horton (1750-1834), thought (by some without direct proof) to be the son of Amos and Sarah Horton and the husband of Elizabeth Brewer (born after 1742),[639] a daughter of George Brewer, Jr., was an apparent neighbor of William Brewer in South Carolina as early as 1773, and they served on a Camden District jury together in 1779.

The family of George Brewer Jr. also was closely associated with the Cato family, first in Brunswick County, Virginia, then in South Carolina and Georgia, and later in the Mississippi Territory. In 1760, Daniel Cato witnessed the will of George Brewer Jr. in Brunswick County. In February 1769, John Cato conveyed land in Brunswick County to his son Henry Cato (born ca 1740). The witnesses

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634 Lancaster County Deed Book F: 168; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-PQ4X-5?i=93&cat=472451.

635 http://files.usgwarchives.net/ga/greene/wills/dpeebles.txt.

636 http://www.planetmurphy.org/pagebuild.php?pagebody1=TatumJoseph1705.htm

637 http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/brunswick/census/tax1748.txt.

638 On March 13, 1740, Amos Horton and his wife Sarah Peebles Horton conveyed land to Hugh Ivey. Surry County, Virginia, Deed Book 9 (1739-1754), p 333.

639 Lon Outen, A History of Lynch's Fork and Extended Areas on Big and Little Lynch's Rivers South Carolina.

were Henry Wyche, Sterling Cato,[640] and William Brewer.[641] The William Brewer who witnessed that deed was born before 1748, which makes him an age-appropriate candidate to have been the son of George Brewer, Jr.[642] William Brewer was married to a woman named Ann. To my knowledge, there is no direct proof of her birth name, but based on the very close relationship between the family of George Brewer, Jr., and the Cato family, I am inclined to agree with many unsubstantiated family pedigrees asserting that Ann was a Cato, possibly the daughter of Daniel Cato, the man who witnessed the will of George Brewer, Jr. Daniel (born about 1733), was the son of John Cato, Sr., and the brother of Henry Cato.

By 1785, Henry Cato, the son of John Cato and brother of Daniel Cato, was present in Lancaster District.[643] In that year, William Brewer (along with Glass

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640 Sterling Cato is believed to have been a son of John Cato. In the 1780's and 1790's, John Cato was a Baptist minister in churches on the boundary between Anson County (NC) and Lancaster County (SC). William Brewer also participated in that ministry. https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~cato/genealogy/cato1/sca.html

"Under Rev. John Cato as minister the church continued its vigorous growth. The location of the branch of Flat Creek Church known as Lanes Creek involves confusing possibilities. The name was evidently taken from Lanes Creek in North Carolina, which comes close to the boundary between the two Carolinas where an early Baptist church was located just within the South Carolina line * * * Rev. John Cato is the only pastor of Lanes Creek mentioned through 1804."

641 Deed Book 9: 495. Edw. Fisher, D. Clerk.

642 In 1771, Henry and Tabitha Cato sold the land Henry received in 1769 from his father John Cato to Drury Cooke, the brother of Henry's mother Jane Cooke. Brunswick County Deed Book 10: 267.

643 Pursuant to a warrant from John Winn, Esq., Commissioner of Locations, dated the 29th of June, 1784, a surveyor laid out to Henry Cato a tract of land containing 640 acres, in Camden District and Parish of St. Marks, in the Fork of Black River, on Tare Coat Swamp, bounded South, Et. on Graham's land, No. Et. on James Tucker's land and Steward Dickey's lands. Northwestward on land laid out to *Starling Cato*, and southwestward on vacant land by John Dee's land, and hath such shape form and marks as the above plat represents. Certified for the 5th day of July, 1784. Vol. 5, page 91.

According to researcher Henry Brackin, Henry Cato's son Sterling eventually moved to Christian County, Kentucky, before moving farther west. Sterling Cato (45+) appeared in the 1810 Christian County census. *1810*; Census Place: *Hopkinsville, Christian, Kentucky*; Roll: *9*; Page: *62*; Image: *00069*; Family History Library Film: *0181354.* In

and Samuel Caston) witnessed a deed of 150 acres on Lynch's Creek (waters of Pee Dee) from John Swann to Henry Cato of Lancaster County.[644] In January 1787, in consideration of "a peppercorn," Henry Cato and his wife Tabitha (who reputedly was a Brewer) of Lancaster County, conveyed to William Brewer, also of Lancaster County, 200 acres on a branch of Lynch's Creek called Richardson Branch in Craven County, adjoining Oliver Massey, conveyed by Wade to Robertson, by Robertson to Bell, by Bell to Abraham Peebles, then to Henry Cato.[645] The witnesses were William Horton, William Johnston, and Glass Caston. Again, we see Abraham Peebles, William Horton, and now we have William Brewer involved in transactions with two Cato's: Sterling and Henry. Whether it was because Henry Cato was Ann Brewer's uncle, Tabitha Cato was a relative of William Brewer – or both – the lack of money consideration for the transfer suggests that the conveyance was between family members.

On May 3, 1785, a George Brewer received a survey plat for 320 acres on a branch of Little Lynch's Creek in Camden District, South Carolina.[646] Other persons mentioned in the survey record were William Brewer, Glass Caston, and Nicholas Robinson.[647] Those names strongly suggest that George Brewer was related in some way to William Brewer of Camden District. A George Brewer owned land in neighboring Anson County, North Carolina in the late 1700's. He made a deed of gift there in 1794 in which he named several daughters and a son, Benjamin. It was recorded in the January 1795 term of court.[648] However, I have

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1820, two men named Henry Brewer (both 45+) appeared in Christian County, 1820 U S Census; Census Place: *Hopkinsville, Christian, Kentucky*; Page: *32*; NARA Roll: *M33_20*; Image: *43,* as did Nathan and Henry Cato. 1820 U S Census; Census Place: *Hopkinsville, Christian, Kentucky*; Page: *44*; NARA Roll: *M33_20*; Image: *54*, reputed sons of the older Henry Cato.

644 Lancaster County Deed Book A: 199-200.

645 Lancaster County Deed Book A: 74; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS73-JP4D?i=18&cat=472451.

646 Archives ID: Series: S213190 Volume: 0016 Page: 00300 Item: 001; http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov.

647 http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov

648 Anson County, NC Will Book D and E, p 38. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9Z1-N7VS?cat=330384.

seen no record evidence that George Brewer of Anson County or his son Benjamin interacted with William Brewer or members of his family.

In 1787, William Brewer filed a plat on Little Lynch's Creek for 1,100 acres, adjacent to William Horton.[649] In December 1787, Eli Brinkley sold 100 acres on the south branch of Lynch's Creek to William Brewer; 50 acres of that land was part of a 250-acre grant made to Abraham Peebles in 1767, and it adjoined John Robinson's land.[650] The other 50 acres had been part of a grant to George Cole.

To briefly digress, three years later, in 1790, John Brewer (an older son of George Brewer Jr.) and a Sterling Cato appeared on the same protest memorial list in Greene County, Georgia.[651] That Sterling Cato was the reputed *brother* of Henry Cato.[652] According to Diane Daniel and Henry Brackin, he was married to Abigail Brewer, the daughter of George Brewer, Jr. and Abigail Wyche.[653] The Greene County man later moved to St. Stephens, in Washington County, Alabama.

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649 William Brewer plat. SC State Plats. Series S213212, Vol. 1, Page 191, Item 1, 1/25/1787. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. In 1798, William Horton filed a plat for 500 acres on Little Lynches Creek, adjacent to William Brewer. William Horton Plat. SC State Plats. Series S213192. Vol. 37, p 99, Item 1. Date 1798/08/28. South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

650 Lancaster County Deed Book A: 198-199; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS73-JGPL?i=78&cat=472451.

651 *Telamon Cuyler Collection, Manuscript #1170 [Hargrett Library, University of Georgia]*; Call Number: *Box 40A, Folder 43*; Page Number: *1*; Family Number: *124.*

652 https://books.google.com/books?id=D_ktpnNHcbIC&pg=PA134&lpg=PA134&dq=%22Brewer%22+%2B+%22Washington+County%22+%2B+%22Georgia%22+%2B+%22Hancock+County%22&source=bl&ots=j2RrtgapZa&sig=ACfU3U0nhNbRjJkHZQBE3n5f7F0vBrGToQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiNw7H41JTlAhUzGDQIHTFkCUgQ6AEwBXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Brewer&f=false.

653 Diane Daniel, "Brewer-Lanier Research," e-mail message from Diane Daniel to Chris Chester, December 12, 2014. Hereinafter cited as "Brewer-Lanier Research;" https://books.google.com/books?id=D_ktpnNHcbIC&pg=PA585&lpg=PA585&dq=%22brewer%22+%2B+%22Cato%22+%2B+%22jamestown%22&source=bl&ots=j2Rylhcq_g&sig=ACfU3U3OXvYvI2Pkjzl2iKu_9oYjsJDAcw&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjlsY3wusnmAhXHqp4KHTjACSsQ6AEwAHoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22brewer%22%20%2B%20%22Cato%22%20%2B%20%22jamestown%22&f=false

As it happens, Washington County also was a focal point for the westward migration of members of the South Carolina branch of the Cato family. The patriarch of that group was Burwell Cato (born in 1764), who might have been a son of Henry Cato.[654]

Burwell Cato was a Revolutionary War veteran.[655] In the 1840's, he filed a pension application in which he made several statements of genealogical significance. He stated that he was born in 1764 on the waters of Drowning Creek in North Carolina.[656] In 1781, "Burrell" moved with his father (who was not named in the application) from Black Creek, about 20 miles from Camden, South Carolina, to Lynch's Creek in Sumter District, a distance of about 40 miles. In 1816, he moved from South Carolina to St. Stephens, in Washington County, Mississippi Territory. After about a year, he moved to Wayne County, Mississippi, where he stayed for seven years. He then moved to Jefferson County, Mississippi, where he apparently lived the remainder of his life.

Assuming the foregoing is correct, Burrell Cato was the nephew of the Sterling Cato who lived in St. Stephens, and Burrell might have moved there on account of family ties. If, in fact, Burrell's mother (Henry's wife) was Tabitha *Brewer*, Burrell also probably would have been related to Abigail Brewer Cato by blood, not merely affinity. The name Burrell stands out, of course. However, it is likely that Burrell Cato was named for his father's brother, who died in Brunswick County, Virginia in 1769, not Burwell Brewer. The older Burwell Cato, like Henry, is reputed to have been a son of Reverend John Cato, who died in Lancaster County, South Carolina, in the early 1800's and was closely associated

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654 https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~cato/genealogy/cato1/sca.html. I recognize that there also is a view that Burwell Cato was the son of George Cato, Sr., but I think not. There probably were two men of that name in South Carolina around 1800. One was the son of George Cato, Sr., of Camden District, South Carolina, who left property to his son Burwell in his 1806 will. Index and Will, Vol 1, Books A, Aa, M, 1774-1849; https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9080/007649576_00485/649050?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/113522840/person/122057842608/facts/citation/542078101590/edit/record. However, that man appeared in a Sumter County, South Carolina census as late as 1850 and probably was as much as 20 years younger than the man who migrated to Mississippi. Year: 1850; Census Place: Sumter, Sumter, South Carolina; Roll: M432_859; Page: 387B; Image: 163.

655 https://revwarapps.org/r1813.pdf

656 https://revwarapps.org/r1813.pdf.

with William Brewer in Lancaster County. Regardless of whether the shared named Burwell was a coincidence, though, the foregoing evidence convincingly shows that -- dating before 1760 -- there was a close connection between the Cato and Brewer families in Brunswick County, Virginia, that continued in Lancaster County, South Carolina, and Greene County, Georgia, and that might have carried forward to the Mississippi Territory, at least through Abigail Brewer Cato.

Returning to the main narrative, William Brewer continued to appear in public records in Lancaster County throughout the 1790's. On September 19, 1793, he conveyed to William Horton land adjoining Henry Cato that had been granted to him (William Brewer) on April 2, 1787.[657] John Cato, Samuel Caston, and William Ellis witnessed the deed.

On March 6, 1797, Samuel Hammond of Kershaw County conveyed to William Ingram 100 acres adjoining David Tombs and John Love on the branches of Little Lynch's Creek, in particular the Schoolhouse Branch. The witnesses included William Brewer, Samuel Hilton, and John Love.[658]

In 1798 or 1799, William Denman conveyed to William Brewer 270 acres on Flat Creek adjoining John Baker, John Kennington, and Ferguson Hail, being the lower part of a grant to Jacob Wesner dated 1758.[659] Then, in 1800, William Brewer of Lancaster County conveyed to Richmond Terrell 100 acres of the property that he had acquired from Denman a year or so earlier.[660] In 1802, Ferguson Hale was a "messenger" of the same Baptist Church on the Upper Fork of Lynch's Creek at which William Brewer similarly served a decade earlier.[661]

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[657] Lancaster County Deed Book C & E: 94; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS73-JPWV?i=349&cat=472451.

[658] Lancaster County Deed Book F: 151. The witness might have been William Brewer Jr., who was the son in law of Rawleigh Hammond, and who later owned land adjoining members of the Ingram family.

[659] Lancaster County Deed Book F: 105; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-5ZL?i=60&cat=472451.

[660] Lancaster County Deed Book F: 70. Witnesses: Samuel Johnson, Edward Kennington. Proved September 29, 1800; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-5P3?i=43&cat=472451.

[661] https://books.google.com/books?id=x_oKCnKKwyoC&pg=PA100&lpg=PA100&dq=

I suspect that William Brewer might have made this conveyance shortly before his death, which occurred before October 1801. We know that because, on October 16, 1801, Ann Brewer and John Cato of Lancaster and Kershaw County, executors of the estate of William Brewer deceased, and pursuant to his will (which seemingly since has been lost) conveyed to a John Brewer 100 acres, part of 250 acres on *Little Lynches Creek*, granted to Abraham Peebles, Apr. 1, 1768, adj. Dinniss Qunley, Wm. Brewer, on Studstill's Branch. Signed Anne (X) Brewer and John Cato. Wit: James Ferguson, William Brewer.[662] James Ferguson was a member of the Baptist Church on Lynch's Creek.[663]

So, who was the John Brewer to whom Ann Brewer conveyed land in 1801? Tantalizing clues are found in an 1814 deed whereby John Brewer conveyed land to a man named Burrell Brewer:

"The tract of land that belongs to him the said John Brewer an heir of his father's land situate in Lancaster District beginning at the mouth of Wm. Brewer Sen'rs. Spring Branch up the said branch to the old spring thence a direct line to Wm. Horton's Spring to Studsill's branch then up said branch to Wm. Brewer's line thence with said line to Richardson's Branch thence down the said branch to the beginning, including all that tract between Studsill's Branch and Richardson's

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%22William+Brewer%22+%2B+%22South+Carolina%22+%2B+%22Baptist%22&source=bl&ots=kMHf0ZuyCm&sig=ACfU3U2caL7tXil7hEIsVpKRV3bCVAS6eg&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi13-6gz77nAhWWIDQIHZNqC2oQ6AEwDXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22William%20Brewer%22%20%2B%20%22South%20Carolina%22%20%2B%20%22Baptist%22&f=false

662 Lancaster County Deed Book F: 175; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-PQ4J-2?i=96&cat=472451. Proved by James Ferguson, Mar. 4, 1802, before R. Hunley.

663 https://books.google.com/books?id=x_oKCnKKwyoC&pg=PA100&lpg=PA100&dq=%22William+Brewer%22+%2B+%22South+Carolina%22+%2B+%22Baptist%22&source=bl&ots=kMHf0ZuyCm&sig=ACfU3U2caL7tXil7hEIsVpKRV3bCVAS6eg&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi13-6gz77nAhWWIDQIHZNqC2oQ6AEwDXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22William%20Brewer%22%20%2B%20%22South%20Carolina%22%20%2B%20%22Baptist%22&f=false

Branch the said parcel known by the name of Cato's Old Plantation, containing 150 acres more or less[.]"[664]

Judging from the description, this might have been the 150-acre tract on Lynch's Creek that Henry Cato bought from John Swann in 1785; alternatively, it might have been the lion's share of the 200-acre tract that Henry Cato conveyed to William Brewer in 1787; that tract, like the land John Brewer sold to Burrell Brewer in 1814, was located on Richardson's Branch. In either event, the 1814 deed apparently did not pertain to the 100-acre tract that Ann Brewer and John Cato conveyed to John Brewer in 1801. So far, the 1814 deed seems to show that John Brewer was related to William Brewer and that the latter was known as William Brewer Sr., suggesting that he had a son of the same name. If we were to rely solely on the 1801 deed, and the part of the 1814 deed quoted above, we also reasonably might infer that John Brewer was a son of William Brewer, Sr. But intriguingly, there is more. In addition, the conveyance included:

"[John Brewer's] lawful part of another tract of land belonging to George Brewer dec. beginning at the northwest corner of William Helton land ___ the corner of the said Helton land thence along to the Cook line thence down the said ___ to William Johnson's corner upon a prong of Cherry ___ branch thence running from said branch to the head of Johnson's Branch thence running a direct line from said branch to the head of Wm. Horton's Branch thence down said branch to where said Horton's line ___ thence running from the line of said survey to the said Horton's corner containing 380 acres more or less it being part of a tract of land first laid out to Wm. Brewer Senr. of eleven hundred acres the above said land was the property of George Brewer deceased and John Brewer one of the lawful heirs of the said George Brewer's lands I John Brewer bargain and sell my two fifths part of the land which my part with all its rights and privileges where my part is laid off * * * ."

The witnesses were Willy Horton and George Taylor. As will be seen below, Taylor was the father-in-law of Burrell Brewer of Chesterfield County.

Although the acreage doesn't precisely match, it would appear that the second tract might have been all or part of the tract surveyed for George Brewer in 1785. What we learn from this deed is that George Brewer had since died, that

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[664] Lancaster County Deed Book H: 194; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-PQ7J-R?i=437&cat=472451.

John Brewer was a 40% (2/5) heir of the estate of George Brewer and, finally, that the George Brewer land originally had belonged to William Brewer, "Sr.", almost certainly the 1801 decedent. Finally, the deed shows that John Brewer received the first parcel based on an inheritance from his "father," who goes unnamed. Although the reference is oblique, the 1814 deed casts a different light on the 1801 deed and, therefore on the nature of the relationship between William and John Brewer. Based on the entirety of the 1814 deed, it now seems plausible to infer either that (1) John Brewer was the son of George Brewer; or (2), if George Brewer died young and possibly without children of his own, George and John might have been brothers, both sons of William Brewer, Sr.

In 1810, Ann Brewer appeared in the Lancaster County census as a head of household, along with another female (16-25).[665] John Brewer also appeared in the 1810 Lancaster County census (age 26-44; p 4 of 18).[666] We learn from the census record that John was born between 1766 and 1784, so -- age-wise -- he could have been the son of William Brewer. Several members of the Horton family, including Michael, appeared nearby.

A younger William Brewer (26-44) – presumably the witness to Ann Brewer's deed to John Brewer -- appeared in the 1800 census for Lancaster County. The household included a male (10-15) and another male (16-25).[667] Three females under 25 also were living at home. Sterling Cato, the probable son of Henry Brewer, appeared on the same census page as that William Brewer,[668] who remained in the area for the rest of his life. In January 1814, the heirs of Alexander Ingram conveyed to William Brewer 88.5 acres of land on Beaver

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665 *1810*; Census Place: *Lancaster, South Carolina*; Roll: *61*; Page: *393*; Image: *00017*; Family History Library Film: *0181420.*

666 *1810; Census Place: Lancaster, South Carolina; Roll: 61; Page: 373; Image: 00011; Family History Library Film: 0181420.*

667 *1800*; Census Place: *Lancaster District, South Carolina*; Series: *M32*; Roll: *50*; Page: *18*; Image: *26*; Family History Library Film: *181425.*

668 A William Brewer appeared in the Laurens County South Carolina census in 1790. *1790;* Census Place: *Laurens, South Carolina;* Series: *M637;* Roll: *11;* Page: *444;*Image: *265;* Family History Library Film: *0568151.* That county is just to the northeast of Abbeville County, which adjoins Georgia. That William Brewer had four males over 16 in his household, including himself, and three females of unspecified ages, suggesting that, if he was the father of three sons over 16, he probably was born before 1750.

Creek in Kershaw County, adjoining the land of Rawleigh Hammond.[669] In 1815, Rawleigh Hammond conveyed to his daughter Mildred Brewer 150 acres of land adjoining Arthur Ingram's line in Kershaw County.[670] In 1820, William Brewer was listed as age 45+, meaning that he was born between 1766 and 1775.[671]

William acquired considerable land over the next decade. In 1824, William acquired 175 acres adjoining lands of Rawleigh Hammond from David Fletcher.[672] In 1829, William Brewer acquired from John Clinton 432 acres of land adjoining members of the Ingram family, and located on the main road between Camden and Salisbury, in Kershaw County.[673] The deed was witnessed by Sam Hammond. Then, in 1830 William acquired 360 acres of land on Beaver Creek in Kershaw County from John McRae.[674]

William Brewer of Kershaw County left a will in 1847 naming his wife Mildred and children William, Lewis, Matilda (Hammond), Burwell, Rawleigh,[675]

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669 Kershaw County Deed Book G: 135; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-48K4?i=94&cat=472399.

670 Kershaw County Deed Book G: 348; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-4XQ8?i=200&cat=472399.

671 1820 U S Census; Census Place: *Kershaw, South Carolina*; Page: *145*; NARA Roll: *M33_119*; Image: *298.*

672 Kershaw County Deed Book K: 331; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-4C9F?i=175&cat=472399.

673 Kershaw County Deed Book M: 87; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-44KC?i=561&cat=472399.

674 Kershaw County Deed Book M: 115; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-4HSH?i=575&cat=472399. An annexed plat map showed adjoining lands of William Brewer, Thompson Estate, and David Ballard.

675 Rawleigh Brewer (1812-1875) married Rebecca Horton in Greene County, Alabama in 1838. Alabama, County Marriage Records, 1805-1967. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61365/TH-1971-34745-11184-29/1890593?backurl=https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/118957286/person/340180261631/fac

Samuel, and Mary Hilliard.[676] According to a deed from father to daughter, Mildred Brewer was the daughter of Rawleigh Hammond (1756-1839), who was the son of Samuel Hammond (1722-1806).[677] "Rolla" Hammond and Sam Hammond II were neighbors of William Brewer in the 1810 Kershaw County census.[678]

In October 1814, Burrell Brewer conveyed 25 acres on Little Lynch's Creek adjoining Amos Horton and John Truesdell to Michael Horton.[679] William Horton and William R. Horton witnessed the deed. Michael Horton (1782-1855) was the son of William Horton and Elizabeth Brewer, the sister of William Brewer Sr.[680] In March 1816, "Nancy" Brewer of Lancaster County, conveyed to Michael Horton all her claim to land on Little Lynches Creek, adjoining William Horton, Richard Rutledge, and Amos Horton, that came to her from her son Lewis Brewer,

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ts/citation/980388943031/edit/record. Greene County lies just north of Sumter and Marengo counties, Alabama.

Rebecca Horton Brewer died before 1850. Raleigh, who had a son named Burrell, remarried and appeared in the 1860 and 1870 federal censuses in Pickens County, Alabama, which is just north of Greene County. Year: 1860; Census Place: Memphis, Pickens, Alabama; Roll: M653_20; Page: 866; Family History Library Film: 803020; Year: 1870; Census Place: Memphis, Pickens, Alabama; Roll: M593_36; Page: 180B; Family History Library Film: 545535.

676 Will of William Brewer (19 April 1847, recorded 14 May 1849)) of Kershaw District, South Carolina Will Book A, p 125; estate packet: Apt. 11, Pkg 319. Repository: #R179. One of the Brewer Project members who has taken the BigY/700 test is a descendant of William Brewer through his son Lewis.

677 Kershaw County Deed Book G: 348; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-4XQ8?i=200&cat=472399

Rawleigh and Samuel were adjoining entries in the 1800 Kershaw District census. 1800; Census Place: Kershaw District, South Carolina; Series: M32; Roll: 49; Page: 161; Image: 54; Family History Library Film: 181424.

678 https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Hammond-389. Rawleigh Hammond was the brother of Job Hammond, who died in Elbert County, Georgia in 1822.

679 Lancaster County Deed Record I: 91; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-5943?cat=472451.

680 Lon Outen, A History of Lynch's Fork and Extended Areas on Big and Little Lynch's Rivers South Carolina.

deceased.[681] "Nancy" might have been Ann Brewer, the widow of William Brewer. If so, these last two transactions would indicate that William and Ann Brewer had a son named Lewis and that Burrell, like Ann, had a sufficient relationship to Michael Horton to justify transferring part of the land that had belonged to William Brewer Sr. to Michael, his nephew.

If Nancy and Ann were not the same person, perhaps Nancy was the wife of George Brewer. I have not found any further record that resolves the question. In any event, it appears that both Burrell and Nancy had relationships with Michael Horton that justified the two transfers in 1814 and 1816. If his mother was Elizabeth Brewer, Michael was the nephew of William Brewer, Sr., so the transactions might have been at least partly on account of a family relationship.

Questions raised by this series of transactions are: (1) What was the relationship between William Brewer Sr. and George Brewer? William Brewer the son of George Brewer Jr. of Brunswick County had a brother named George, but that man generally is believed to have died by the early 1760's. (2) Could George have been the man of that name from Anson County? In a deed to his daughters and son Benjamin, George of Anson deeded Benjamin land formerly in the possession of a John Brewer, whose relationship to George was unstated in the deed.[682] (3) What was the relationship between Burrell Brewer and John, George, and William Brewer? An obvious partial answer to the last question is that Burrell might have been the son of William Brewer (Jr.) of that name mentioned in his will. To date, however, I have found no additional records that shed light on the relationship between William, George and John Brewer. It seems reasonably clear that John either was the son of George or William Brewer, but which one?

I will note that there have been claims that, before 1820, John Brewer of Lancaster County, married to "Pheby," moved to Franklin County, Tennessee,[683]

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681 The witnesses were William R. Horton and Ellison Ferguson. http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~horton1/genealogy/langen.html.

682 Anson County Deed Book D: 38; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9Z1-N7VS?i=300&cat=330384.

683 A John Brewer (50-59) appeared in the Franklin County census in 1830. Year: *1830*; Census Place: *Franklin, Tennessee*; Series: *M19*; Roll: *176*; Page: *119*; Family History Library Film: *0024534*. He was listed near his reputed son Zadock, who also was interested in the estate of the man who later died in St. Clair County.

perhaps ultimately living and dying in St. Clair County, Alabama, in the mid-1800's. It is true that John Brewer of Lancaster County probably was married to a woman named Pheby. In 1808, she co-witnessed with John the Lancaster County sale of a slave by William Narremore.[684] She waived her right of dower in an 1818 deed whereby her husband John sold a 120-acre tract of land on Cedar Creek, a branch of the Catawba River, to Richard Beckham.[685] Although by demographic progression from the 1810 Lancaster County census to the 1820 Franklin County census, it is possible that they were the same couple, I am not aware of any conclusive proof.

To sum up this section, the above records satisfy me to a reasonable probability that the William Brewer who first appeared in South Carolina in 1773 was the Revolutionary War officer from Camden District and that he was the William Brewer (Sr.) who died before 1801. Because of his likely age and the strong ties between William and the Cato, Peebles, and Horton families, I suspect that he was the son of George Brewer, Jr. of Brunswick County, Virginia. For the same reason, although William might have been collaterally related to Burwell Brewer of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, it is highly unlikely that he was Burwell's son. I further believe that the William Brewer (26-44) who appeared in the 1800 Lancaster County census was the son of William Brewer Sr., that he was the co-administrator of his father's estate, the witness to Ann Brewer's deed to John Brewer, and that he appeared in the 1800 Lancaster County federal census and again in Kershaw County in 1810 (again as 26-44) and thereafter through 1840.[686]

John first appeared (age 26-44) in Franklin County in 1820. 1820 U S Census; Census Place: *Franklin, Tennessee*; Page: *43*; NARA Roll: *M33_123*; Image: *33*. Note that if John of Lancaster and John of Franklin were the same man, based on a synthesis of the 1810-1830 censuses, he was born between 1776 and 1780, again, age-wise, a candidate either to be the son of William Brewer or (quite possibly) George Brewer.

684 Lancaster County Deed Book G: 301-02.

685 Lancaster County Deed Book K: 37; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSR8-F3XF-2?i=34&cat=472451

686 1810; Census Place: Kershaw, South Carolina; Roll: 62; Page: 437; Image: 00175; Family History Library Film: 0181421.

Another Brewer – Royal – lived in Kershaw District in the early 1800's. He had a son named Lanier, so some researchers have assumed that he was a descendant of one or both of the men named Lanier Brewer from Moore County, North Carolina. Although I

(10) *"BURRELL" BREWER OF CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA:*

Chesterfield County, South Carolina borders Kershaw and Lancaster Counties, South Carolina, where William Brewer Sr. and Jr., probable descendants of George Brewer Jr. of Brunswick County, Virginia lived between about 1773 and the late 1840's.

The first record I have found that pertains to Burrell Brewer (1794-1844) of Chesterfield County is a record of service in McWillie's 2nd South Carolina Militia

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have found no record evidence connecting him to either of the William Brewers, there is no conclusive evidence in either direction. Royal Brewer appeared (16-25) with two children under 10 and no spouse in the 1800 Kershaw District census, on the same page as two Scarborough families. *1800*; Census Place: *Kershaw District, South Carolina*; Series: *M32*; Roll: *49*; Page: *169*; Image: *58*; Family History Library Film: *181424* (p 18 of 19). Lewis Peebles and several Hortons appeared on the previous page. Royal and his wife (Martha) joined the Baptist Church in Camden, South Carolina in 1814 and remained members there for at least a decade. http://www.rrb3.com/PDF%20files/Camden%20Baptist%20Church%20minutes%201810%20to%201838.pdf. In 1814, Royal acquired 85 acres on Johnson's Branch in Kershaw County from Samuel Skinner. Kershaw County DB G: 145; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-486J?i=98&cat=472399.

Royal appeared as 45+ in the 1820 Kershaw census. 1820 U S Census; Census Place: Kershaw, South Carolina; Page: 145; NARA Roll: M33_119; Image: 298. By 1832, Royal had moved to Sumter County, South Carolina. In that year Royal and his wife Martha conveyed their 85-acre parcel, plus an additional 50 acres, to Nathan Arrant. Kershaw County Deed Book M: 453. In 1840, Royal and Martha (both 60-69) appeared in Sumter County. Year: 1840; Census Place: Sumter, South Carolina; Roll: 515; Page: 46; Image: 98; Family History Library Film: 0022511. They appeared on the same page with multiple Scarborough and Copeland families. Royal executed his will in 1847, naming Martha his wife and Walter his son; other unnamed children also were mentioned as heirs. Alfred Scarborough was named executor. South Carolina Will Transcripts, 1782-1868; Author: Brimelow, Judith M.; Probate Place: Sumter, South Carolina. Royal's son Lanier (born 1799), appeared in the 1860 Dale County, Alabama census. 1860; Census Place: , Dale, Alabama; Roll: M653_8; Page: 679; Image: 184.

Without explanation, several online sources claim that Royal Brewer's first name was John. I have seen no supporting evidence.

Regiment during the War of 1812.[687] Burrell Brewer was married to Margaret Taylor (1798-1859). As noted above, in 1814, Burrell engaged in transactions with John Brewer and Michael Horton that indicate that Burrell was part of the family of William Brewer Sr. In 1818, after the death of Margaret's father, George Taylor, Burrell co-owned other land with the Taylors in Kershaw County, South Carolina. In that year, Burrell, along with James "Scarbro", Molly, Brisbane, Hugh, and William Taylor -- all described as residents of Kershaw County -- conveyed land on the county line between Lancaster and Kershaw counties that formerly belonged to John Deason.[688]

Burrell Brewer is credited with the discovery of gold in Chesterfield County in 1828.[689] Burrell's mine was only three miles distant from the Flat Creek Baptist Church that William Brewer attended.[690] On March 28, 1828, Burrell Brewer received a plat for 220 acres of land on branches of Lynches Creek in Chesterfield District.[691] He appeared in 1830 (age 30-39) and 1840 (age 40-49) Chesterfield County censuses, as did a Joel Brewer (born in North Carolina in 1799).[692]

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687 https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=4281&h=269782&ssrc=pt&tid=1054338&pid=420064487557&usePUB=true.

688 Kershaw County Deed Book K: 128; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-4WTC?i=75&cat=472399.

689 https://www.newspapers.com/clip/5483169/burwell_brewer_jr/

690 https://www.mindat.org/feature-4578654.html. The marker for the church is in the Kershaw Post office district at the intersection of Jefferson Highway and Victory Road. https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=23911.

691 http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov.

692 Joel Brewer appeared in Chesterfield County censuses from 1830 through 1870. 1830; Census Place: Chesterfield, South Carolina; Series: M19; Roll: 172; Page: 234; Family History Library Film: 0022506; 1840; Census Place: Chesterfield, South Carolina; Roll: 510; Page: 338; Family History Library Film: 0022508; 1850; Census Place: Chesterfield, Chesterfield, South Carolina; Roll: M432_851; Page: 168A; Image: 340; 1860; Census Place: Chesterfield, South Carolina; Roll: M653_1217; Page: 135; Image: 273; Family History Library Film: 805217;
1870; Census Place: Mount Croghan, Chesterfield, South Carolina; Roll: M593_1491; Page: 324A; Family History Library Film: 552990. In 1850, a George Brewer (born in

Interestingly, at least through the Taylors, Burrell Brewer had connections with the same area of Alabama where other Brewers who were part of the extended Burwell Brewer line lived in the first half of the 19th Century. An 1830 Perry County, Alabama deed referred to "Burrel Brewer of Chesterfield District":

"The State of Alabama Know all men by these presents that we Burrel Taylor, James Scarborough, Burrel Brewer, Uriah Taylor, Thomas Welch and William Taylor all of Perry County in the State aforesaid *except Burrel Brewer of Chesterfield District in the State of South Carolina* in consideration of Five hundred and twenty (seventy?) Dollars to us paid by Brisband Taylor of Perry County in the State aforesaid have granted bargained sold and released and by these presents do grant bargain sell and release unto the said Brisband Taylor all the Fractional North West Quarter of Section Twenty five in Township nineteen of Range Eight in District of Cahaba containing eighty acres originally granted to Anna Taylor The seventeenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine and by consent of the Legatees has been sold to the aforesaid Brisbond Taylor together with all and singular the rights members hereditament and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in any wise incident or appertaining to have and to hold all and singular the premises before mentioned unto the same Brisbond Taylor his heirs and assigns forever And we do hereby bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators to warrant and forever defend all and singular the said premises unto the said Brisbond Taylor his heirs and assigns against ourselves and our heirs and against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof. Witness our hands and seals this 18th day of November 1830 in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and thirty and in the fifty fifth year of Independence of the United States of America. Burrel Taylor, Hughria Taylor, Burris Brewer, Thomas Welch, William Taylor, Jas. L. Scarborough. Executed in the presence of Pinckney Holley, Robert Brown."[693]

I suspect that Anna Taylor might have been the widow of George Taylor (George mentioned his wife in his will, but did not state her name). This suggests that Anna and her family moved from Chesterfield County, South Carolina to

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1820) appeared on the preceding census page. In 1860, Thomas Brewer (born in 1827, with a son named Joel), was the preceding census entry to Joel.

[693] Perry County Deed Book B: 90-91; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKN-1SNV-6?i=50&cat=369925.

Perry County, Alabama, sometime between 1818 and 1829. The witness Pinckney Holley was part of the Holley family from Chesterfield County, South Carolina.[694]

Burrell Brewer died in about 1844, and his estate reportedly was administered in South Carolina by a son, John Brewer.[695] Margaret Brewer (52) appeared as head of household in the 1850 Chesterfield County census on the same page as her brother William Taylor (age 50).[696] Burwell and Margaret's daughter Nancy Brewer Edgeworth (1829-1905) eventually lived and died in Lamar County, Alabama.[697] A younger Joel Brewer (born about 1820) appeared in the 1860 Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana census with a Daniel Holley (age 74, born in South Carolina) listed in his household.[698]

It is reasonably clear that Burrell and Joel Brewer were closely related, possibly brothers. They both were heirs of a John Lowry of Anson County, North Carolina, who died in 1800, and in 1831, they, along with the other legatees of Lowry, conveyed to Elizabeth Lowry their fractional interests in John Lowry's land on Thompson's Creek in Anson County.[699] Interestingly, John Lowry appeared on the same page of the 1790 Anson County census as a man named John Brewer, perhaps the man referred to by George Brewer in his 1794 deed of gift.[700] Was this the same John Brewer who received land from the estate of William Brewer and who was an heir of the George Brewer who owned a portion of William Brewer's 1,100-acre grant?

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694 https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/holley/608/.

695 Lon Outen, A History of Lynch's Fork and Extended Areas on Big and Little Lynch's Rivers South Carolina.

696 1850; Census Place: Chesterfield, Chesterfield, South Carolina; Roll: M432_851; Page: 138A; Image: 280.

697 https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/33306052.

698 https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/holley/608/;

699 Anson County Deed Book Y: 206; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9Z1-K9NG?i=446&cat=330384

700 Year: *1790*; Census Place: *Anson, North Carolina*; Series: *M637*; Roll: *7*; Page: *187*; Image: *449*; Family History Library Film: *0568147*.

Joel Brewer died in about 1878. At the time of his death he owned land on Stone House Creek in Chesterfield County. His will mentioned his wife Winney, a son George W. Brewer, and five grandchildren through a son Thomas, deceased.[701]

It seems likely that Burrell Brewer of Chesterfield County was a close relative of the William Brewers of Lancaster and Kershaw counties. The probable veteran William Brewer owned land on Lynches Creek, as did Burrell Brewer, albeit in Chesterfield County.[702] George Taylor, who was the father of Uriah and Burrell Taylor[703] -- the men who inherited land with Burrell Brewer in Perry County, Alabama -- and men named Welch and Scarborough appeared in the 1800 Lancaster District census on the page preceding the younger William Brewer. In addition, the older William Brewer was a "messenger" of the Lynch's Creek Baptist Church in Lancaster County in 1787 and 1790. Richard Holley was a succeeding messenger in the same church later in the 1790's.[704] More to the point, Burrell acquired the old Cato Plantation that had belonged to William Brewer Sr., as well as an interest in George Brewer's land. And, William Brewer Jr. of Kershaw County had a son named Burrell. It certainly is possible that Burrell

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701 *South Carolina. Department of Archives and History; Chesterfield, South Carolina, Estate Records, Cases 331-383, 1865-1927.* https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/9080/images/004753333_01185?pId=605657&backurl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ancestry.com%2Ffamily-tree%2Fperson%2Ftree%2F168621821%2Fperson%2F212189039825%2Ffacts%2Fcitation%2F722259678845%2Fedit%2Frecord.

702 Brewer, Burrell, Plat For 220 Acres On Branches Of Lynches Creek, Chesterfield District, Surveyed By M. H. Wadsworth. Date: 3/20/1828. http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov.

703 In his 1817 will, George, of Chesterfield County, also left assets to his son William (Billy), James Scarborough, and Burrell Brewer. Burrell Brewer was one of the witnesses. All this supports the thesis that Burrell Brewer was the son-in-law of George Taylor. https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/160572102/person/402098068696/media/40cd7bb2-3a82-4556-933a-19eff321cd4f.

704 https://books.google.com/books?id=x_oKCnKKwyoC&pg=PA100&lpg=PA100&dq=%22Chesterfield+County%22+%2B+%22William+Brewer%22+%2B+%22South+Carolina%22&source=bl&ots=kMHf0YywBh&sig=ACfU3U0svoVZTfK8k6F0EjhPWsgvkqxUag&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjSm5uNuL7nAhUVJzQIHYr-C7EQ6AEwAnoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Chesterfield%20County%22%20%2B%20%22William%20Brewer%22%20%2B%20%22South%20Carolina%22&f=false

Brewer was the son of the younger William, although, if Burrell and Joel were brothers, it makes little sense that their father would not mention Joel in his will.

As will be seen in the next section, early historians have suggested that Burrell Brewer of Chesterfield County was a member of the extended family of Burwell Brewer of Oglethorpe County, Georgia. Although I do not think that is correct, suffice it to say at present that, if it were true, this would show that Burwell Brewer of Oglethorpe County probably was a member of the extended family of George Brewer of Brunswick County, Virginia, the probable ancestor of William Brewer Sr. of Lancaster County. To address that and other possibilities, it is necessary to discuss in detail the Brewers of Southwest Alabama who those historians claim were descendants of William Brewer, Sr., the Revolutionary War officer.

(11) *REPUTED DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BREWER THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERAN IN ALABAMA*:

According to historians Willis Brewer and (his daughter) Miriam Richardson, the South Carolina officer William Brewer had a son, also named William, who in the 1830's and 1840's reputedly lived on Holeeta Creek in Sumter County in Southwest Alabama and was known there as "Holeeta Bill" Brewer. (Holeeta Bill was the grandfather of Willis Brewer). Holeeta Bill is believed to have married Ann Bates in Elbert County, Georgia in 1810.[705] Ann was the daughter of Fleming and Margaret McCarter Bates. The Bates family appeared near the John McCarter family in the 1790 and 1800 Abbeville County, South Carolina censuses.[706] Fleming Bates died in 1804. Among other children, Fleming's will mentioned a daughter Ann Clark Bates and a son John McCarter Bates.[707]

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[705] Marriage date: 22 Nov 1810 Marriage place: Elbert, Georgia; search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=eamga&h=17994&ti=0&in
div=try&gss=pt

[706] 1790; Census Place: Abbeville, South Carolina; Series: M637; Roll: 11; Page: 452; Image: 270; Family History Library Film: 0568151; 1800; Census Place: Abbeville, South Carolina; Series: M32; Roll: 47; Page: 39; Image: 83; Family History Library Film: 181422.

[707] https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/9080/007649553_00409?pid=716144&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D9080%26h%3D716144

According to a biography of his grandson Willis, Holeeta Bill Brewer moved to Alabama from Wilkes County, Georgia in 1818, and he was living in Perry County, Alabama in 1819, when his son Robert was born.[708] John McCarter died in Perry County in 1824, leaving his entire estate to John McCarter Bates. William Brewer (probably Holeeta Bill) witnessed his will.[709] Other records indicate that John McCarter was the brother of Margaret McCarter Bates, making John McCarter Bates his nephew.[710]

John McCarter Bates appeared in the 1830 Perry County, Alabama census (p 62 of 91).[711] Holeeta Bill Brewer also probably appeared in the same census (p 24 of 91) at age (40-49), with two males (5-9), one male (10-14), one female (5-9), one female (10-14), one female (15-19), and a spouse (30-39), together with five

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%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DeTO6%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=eTO6&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.153450424.1498535853.1566219200-726483216.1563624471#?imageId=007649553_00410

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https://books.google.com/books?id=IH0nJboHtDsC&pg=PA419&lpg=PA419&dq=%22Perry+County%22+%2B+%22Alabama%22+%2B+%22Brewer%22&source=bl&ots=ez0vTbhjjr&sig=ACfU3U0g62e1Ri9hy4o4Gk-vKUU07bIy5g&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwitrYmc85noAhXS854KHcoSAw0Q6AEwCXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Perry%20County%22%20%2B%20%22Alabama%22%20%2B%20%22Brewer%22&f=false

709 *Estate Papers, Ca. 1822-1914;* Author: *Alabama. Probate Court (Perry County);* probate Place: Perry, Alabama; Description: Estate Papers, Burford, John B - Chandler, Z M, 1822-1914; https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8799/004988771_02056?pid=3138489&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D8799%26h%3D3138489%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DHHR1%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&usePUB=true&_phsrc=HHR1&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.141442994.1498535853.1566219200-726483216.1563624471.

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https://www.familysearch.org/service/records/storage/das-mem/patron/v2/TH-904-79396-4180-81/dist.txt?ctx=ArtCtxPublic

711 1830; Census Place: *Perry, Alabama*; Series: *M19*; Roll: *3*; Page: *73*; Family History Library Film: *0002330*

enslaved persons.[712] Appearing on the same census page as Holeeta Bill was Matthew Brewer, his probable brother. Appearing on the preceding census page were Brisbane and Burrell Taylor, who, as discussed below, were associated with Burwell (Burrell) Brewer of Chesterfield County, South Carolina.

Holeeta Bill Brewer was present in Sumter County, Alabama by 1836, when a newspaper notice stated that the editor of the local newspaper died at William Brewer's home.[713] Holeeta Bill Brewer appeared in the 1840 census of Sumter County as age (50-59), with one male (15-19), two females (5-9), one female (10-14), and one female (40-49) in his household, together with seven enslaved persons.[714] From this record, he appears to have been born between 1780 and 1790. Willis Brewer stated that Holeeta Bill spent his later years in Macon County, Alabama. A William Brewer, born in Georgia in 1782, appeared in the 1850 federal census for Macon County[715] and in an 1855 Alabama state census for Macon County.[716] Holeeta Bill's son Thaddeus appeared in an adjoining entry in the 1850 census, so it is reasonably certain that this was the Sumter County man.

As to the pedigree of Holeeta Bill, Miriam Brewer Richardson wrote:

"THADDEUS E. LOCKARD. Mother, Amanda Brewer, was the daughter of William Brewer, soldier of the War of 1812, whose wife, Ann C. Bates, was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Capt. Fleming Bates, of Virginia and Abbeville District, S. C. Ann Bates Brewer is one of Alabama's heroines of the War Between the States. Her [Amanda's] grandfather, William Brewer, Sr., was a first lieutenant of Gen. Sumter's Brigade during the Revolution, and after the war,

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712 1830; Census Place: *Perry, Alabama*; Series: *M19*; Roll: *3*; Page: *54*; Family History Library Film: *0002330.*

713 https://www.magnoliasandpeaches.com/greenealgenweb/documents/obits/DeathNoticesAlabamaSentinel1836.asp.

714 *1840*; Census Place: *Sumter, Alabama*; Roll: *15*; Page: *146*; Family History Library Film: *0002335*.

715 1850; Census Place: District 21, Macon, Alabama; Roll: M432_9; Page: 192B; Image: 8.

716 Original data: Alabama State Census, 1820, 1850, 1855 and 1866. Montgomery, Alabama: Alabama Department of Archives & History. Rolls M2004.0008-M2004.0012, M2004.0036-M2004.0050, and M2008.0124.

being harried by the Tories of South Carolina for his bold defense of the cause of American independence, he entered Wilkes County, Va., (sic Georgia) in 1784, with his father, Burrell Brewer, and built Fort Brewer on Long Creek as a defense against the Indians. William Brewer, Jr., moved to Alabama in territorial days, entered Sumter County, and settled on Holita Creek. Amanda Brewer married Thomas Lockard, who died in 1856, when Thaddeus was ten years old."[717]

Robert D. Spratt related a similar narrative in 1928:

"About three miles from town [Livingston, Alabama], on this road, was where William Brewer settled about 1830. He lived here near Holihta Creek and was known in this time as 'Holeeta Bill' to distinguish him from another William Brewer who lived on Cedar Creek, who was called 'Cedar Creek Bill.'"[718]

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[717] https://archive.org/stream/confederateveter3819conf/confederateveter3819conf_djvu.txt

[718] A William Brewer appeared in an 1816 Mississippi Territorial census for Monroe County, Alabama. Ancestry.com. *Alabama, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1810-1890* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 1999. According to a biography of Cedar Creek Bill's son Leroy, he (Leroy) was born on Murder Creek in Conecuh County, Alabama (which adjoins Monroe County to the west) in 1818, and in 1832 the family moved within four miles of Livingston in Sumter County. (Leroy was a businessman and state legislator. He died in Mobile in 1893. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61266/41904_539957-00986?pid=5815&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-).

William "Cedar Creek Bill" Brewer probably appeared in the 1820 Census for Conecuh County, Alabama, (p. 28, (2-5-1-3)), as did men named George Brewer (p 30 (1-1-1-1) and James Brewer. (P 26, (1-1-0-1). Cedar Creek Bill was still in Conecuh County in 1830, when he appeared as age (50-59) in the federal census. 1830; Census Place: *Conecuh, Alabama*; Series: *M19*; Roll: *3*; Page: *95*; Family History Library Film: *0002330.* Cedar Creek Bill next appeared in Sumter County in 1840 as age (60-69). *1840*; Census Place: *Sumter, Alabama*; Roll: *15*; Page: *137*; Family History Library Film: *0002335.* Finally, he appeared in the 1850 Sumter County census as a 76-year-old North Carolina native, born about 1774. His wife Mary was born in Virginia about 1777. bin/sse.dll?dbid%3D61266%26h%3D5815%26indiv%3Dtry%26o_vc%3DRecord:OtherRecord%26rhSource%3D8054&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.174602082.1916690162.1572655766-871581756.1572655766#?imageId=41904_539957-00803.

I suspect that "Cedar Creek Bill" Brewer might have come to Alabama from Greene County, Georgia, where a William Brewer married "Polly" (a nickname for Mary)

“The wife of Holihta Bill Brewer was a Miss Bates, related, so it said, to Thomas Jefferson. The Brewers had a number of children amongst them Robert Brewer, Mrs. William Lockard, and Mrs. Thomas Lockard, Jr.

“Robert Brewer married a Miss Hadden, who was related to the noted Presbyterian preacher of that day, Isaac Hadden. Among the children of Robert and his wife were Lewis and Willis Brewer. Lewis served as a Confederate and Willis, in after years, served in Congress and wrote a history of Alabama.

“Mrs. Miriam Brewer Richardson of Montgomery, a daughter of the late Willis Brewer, informs me that 'Holihta Bill' and 'Cedar Creek Bill' were distantly related, and that Brewersville was named for 'Holihta Bill’s' brother Matthew Brewer, who lived there in 1832.”[719]

In a 1911 letter found in the Alabama state archives, historian Willis Brewer (the father of Miriam Richardson) wrote:

“Mr. S.L. Brewer
Tuskegee, Ala.

”Dear Sam:

".....You ask as to Burrell Brewer which necessitates giving you some statement of our people. If you will look in my 'Alabama' under Washington County you will see that Burrell Brewer’s father, George Brewer, was incorporator of the town of Wakefield, Washington County, in 1805. From this George Brewer, brother of our great grandfather, William Brewer, have descended the people whom you met in Greene County as well as the Colemans and Bassetts of Washington County. I think he married a sister of Governor Gayle whose daughter, the wife of General Gorgas, President of the State University, spoke to

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Harper in 1800. Cedar Creek Bill apparently was closely related to a man named Wyche Brewer (1798-1877), to whom he sold land in 1842. Sumter County, Alabama Deed Book G: 722, [December 23, 1842]. William Brewer's proximity to George and James Brewer in 1820 and his close connection to Wyche Brewer (George Brewer Jr.'s wife was Abigail Wyche) suggest that he might have been part of the Town Creek cohort in Greene County, Georgia that, I suspect, might have been related to George Brewer, Jr., of Brunswick County, Virginia.

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Spratt, Robert D., *The History of the Town of Livingston, Alabama* (1928, repr. 1974, Sumter Co., Hist. Society), p 146,

me about these matters many years ago, but I may not be quite correct concerning this.

"Wm. H. Coleman, grandson of George Brewer, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875.

"William Brewer, our direct ancestor, lived on one side of the Savannah River in the early part of the last century. With a rifle on his shoulder he walked alone through Georgia and Alabama, then occupied mostly by Indians, to Washington County. He left there to return home and was never heard from after. He had three sons, Matthew, Willis, and William [Holeeta Bill]. Willis, your grandfather, fought at the Battle of Autussee, as I suppose you already know. He left two [three?] sons, William, George, and Sam. Matthew Brewer had three sons, the name of one I have forgotten, but he went westward and I do not know what became of him. Thos. J. Brewer died in Sumter leaving children. The third son, George W. Brewer, lived in Brewersville, merchandized there and the place is name for him.

"My grandfather, W. Brewer, the third son, had two surviving sons, Robert W. Brewer (my father) and Capt T.C. Brewer. He had sisters, one of whom married the famous Sam Hale[720] of Sumter, brother of John P. Hale of New Hampshire and the Abolition candidate for President in 1852. You will find a notice of him in Baldwin's 'Flush Times of Alabama.'

"Yours as ever,
W. Brewer."[721]

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[720] Sam Hale, an abolitionist, played a role in Alabama's turbulent experience with reconstruction in the wake of the Civil War. Farish, H. D. (1935). AN OVERLOOKED PERSONALITY IN SOUTHERN LIFE. *The North Carolina Historical Review*, *12*(4), 341–353. http://www.jstor.org/stable/23514827. Hale was married twice. In 1860, he appeared in Sumter County with a 24-year-old spouse, M.A. Brewer. He married Ellen Belle Bolling, the widow of William Bolling, in 1861. Ellen reportedly was born to William and Susan Lee in Georgia in 1816. Perhaps Hale's first wife, who Farish claimed was Mary Bolling, was in fact a Brewer. Regardless, notably William Bolling, born in Georgia, was the son of Henry and Susannah Bolling. As noted above, Susannah was the daughter of Burwell and Elizabeth Patrick Brewer.

[721] This letter was posted by a researcher named Linnea Travis Miller. https://lists.rootsweb.com/hyperkitty/list/brewer@rootsweb.com/thread/22249702/. I have not seen a copy of the letter itself.

This letter is intriguing, as is the account of Miriam Richardson. In fact, they may have been unattributed sources for later accounts that the South Carolina officer in General Sumter's company was Burwell Brewer's son. However, as shown earlier, Sumter's officer probably was a full generation older than most of Burwell's children, including his son William. As stated by Burwell Brewer's grandson George W. Paschal, who would have had personal knowledge of the matter, Burwell Brewer's son William was "the next child in age" [after Patrick, Sarah, Adelia, and Agnes], who reared a large family and lived to an advanced age in Georgia.[722] Nor do I believe, contrary to the assertion of Willis Brewer, that George Brewer, the incorporator of Wakefield, Washington County, Alabama either was the father of Burwell Brewer Sr. or Burwell Bledsoe Brewer. It is highly doubtful that the father of Burwell Brewer Sr. was alive in 1805. Instead, the incorporator of the town of Wakefield was identified as George Brewer Jr.,[723] who most likely was born in the 1750's or 60's. Moreover, that George Brewer was not the father of Burwell B. Brewer. Rather, Burwell B. Brewer was his *son in law*.

In a 1929 article published in the Montgomery Advertiser,[724] Ms. Richardson made several illuminating statements. Referring to former inhabitants of the abandoned city of Cahaba, Alabama, she wrote that among them were:

"Burrell Brewer, from Chesterfield District, SC, soldier of 1812 and of its bloody Alabama subsidiary, the Creek War of 1813, who was a rich merchant prince of Cahaba until he removed to Southern Mississippi in the 1830's, where he was killed in a duel, and who, according to Judge Paschal in Ninety-Four Years, was the 'finest gentleman who ever stepped up to a chalked line.'"

Later in the same account, Ms. Richardson described her father, Willis Brewer, as the "great nephew of Burrell Brewer."

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722 *Ninety-Four Years*, p. 20.

723 https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_Digest_of_the_Laws_of_the_State_of_Ala/JvtKAAAAYAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22Wakefield%22+%2B+%22Washington+County%22+%2B+%22George+Brewer%22+%2B+%22Alabama%22&pg=PA773&printsec=frontcover.

724 https://www.newspapers.com/image/413690813/.

Clearly, there was confusion here. Ms. Richardson had access to George Paschal's book and relied on it for some of her assertions. However, Burrell Brewer of Chesterfield County, South Carolina was neither of the Burwell Brewers of whom George Paschal wrote. Among other distinguishing facts, the South Carolina man lived in Chesterfield County and probably died there in about 1844, and Burwell B. Brewer, the son of Burwell Brewer moved to Alabama and died in Mississippi in the 1830's. Moreover, Willis Brewer was the grandson of Holeeta Bill Brewer. If Willis was the great nephew of a man named Burrell Brewer, that man would have been the brother of Holeeta Bill. But Burwell Brewer, the father of Burwell B. Brewer, was not the brother of Holeeta Bill Brewer, nor was Burwell B. Brewer the brother of Holeeta Bill. Nor have I seen any evidence that Burrell Brewer of Chesterfield County, South Carolina was the brother of Holeeta Bill. So, pretty clearly Ms. Richardson was mixing people up.

That confusion notwithstanding, as discussed, William (Holeeta Bill) and Matthew H. Brewer were present in Perry County in 1830, appearing on the next succeeding census page to Brisbond and Burrell Taylor, probable in-laws of Burrell Brewer o Chesterfield, South Carolina. Against that backdrop, Willis Brewer's assertion that "Burrell" Brewer was the son of George Brewer, an incorporator of Wakefield, Alabama in 1805, invokes a different scenario.

What if the Burrell Brewer to whom Willis Brewer referred was the man from Chesterfield County? That man bought land in South Carolina from John Brewer, an heir of the George Brewer who held land near William Brewer in Camden District in 1785. Could that George Brewer have immigrated to the Mississippi Territory in the 1790's, after a brief stay in Georgia? The rub is that, although Burrell of Chesterfield County was an age-appropriate candidate for a son of George Brewer of Washington County, Alabama, who had several children born in the 1790's, he was not mentioned in George's estate records. Nor, as noted, is there any record of the Chesterfield County man's presence in Alabama apart from his mention in the 1830 Perry County deed involving the Taylors. And, remember that the George Brewer referred to in the 1814 transaction between Burrell Brewer and John Brewer was then deceased, whereas the man who died in Washington County in 1821 was alive at that time. Alternatively, it is theoretically possible that the man described as George Brewer Sr. in Mississippi Territory records in the early 1800's might have been the father of Burrell Brewer of Chesterfield County. But that man was not the incorporator of Wakefield. Moreover, if he was the father or uncle of George Brewer Jr. of Washington County, he probably was born in the 1730's, whereas Burrell Brewer of South

Carolina was born in the 1790's. Not impossible for a father-son relationship, but seemingly unlikely.

Those difficulties notwithstanding, parts of the accounts of Willis Brewer and Miriam Richardson ring true. In particular, Willis Brewer's assertion that William Brewer -- the father of Holeeta Bill, Matthew, and Willis -- was the brother of George Brewer of Washington County, suggests that both men might have been sons of the William Brewer Sr. who died in the Mississippi Territory in about 1794 or, if not, an older George Brewer. According to Willis Brewer, in 1818 Holeeta Bill Brewer moved from Wilkes County, Georgia to Alabama.[725] I am not aware of any man named William Brewer who lived in Wilkes County at that time, but, as discussed earlier, two (and perhaps later three) adult William Brewers appeared in Oglethorpe/Clarke County Georgia records between 1800 and 1818. The oldest of those men was born before 1755, and he might have died in Clarke County in about 1818. One of the two younger men, probably the younger man in the 1800 Oglethorpe County census, was the son of Burwell Brewer, and he apparently never left Georgia. The third might have been the son of the oldest of the three, and he probably was Holeeta Bill, the grandfather of Willis Brewer.

It is possible that the oldest of the three William Brewers was a Revolutionary War veteran, most likely the South Carolina private mentioned above or the Wilkes County, North Carolina soldier who served in South Carolina. But, I am dubious of the assertion that the father of Holeeta Bill Brewer was a son of Burwell Brewer. Based on the Paschal account and corroborating census records, I believe that Burwell's son William was born in about 1778 and that he lived his life out in Oglethorpe and Clarke Counties, Georgia, where he died sometime after 1860. Moreover, as stated by Francis Calloway (III) in 1862, Burwell Brewer had a brother named William, and they had a sister, Sarah, who (as was her husband Francis Calloway (II)) almost certainly was born in the late 1750's or 1760's. I am reasonably confident, based on the sum of the record, that the soldier being confused with Burwell's son was the William Brewer who served with Joseph Calloway at Charleston, South Carolina, that is, the brother of Burwell Brewer. If, as I believe, he was the older William Brewer in the 1800 Oglethorpe County census, that man was born before 1855, probably between

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[725] Owen, Thomas. History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography.(Chicago: S. J. Clarke, 1921,) pp. 211-214. Cited by Blackman, L. and Blackman E. Blackman-Farmer Roots. 8 Feb 2005.

1850 and 1855, and he was a perfect demographic match for Private William Brewer.

So, where did the Willis Brewer/Miriam Richardson stories come from? Of course, the central characters did exist. Willis H. Brewer served in Jenkins' Georgia Regiment in the War of 1812, Captain John Myrick's Company.[726] Myrick's company was from Greene County, Georgia, near where William Brewer Sr. and Jr. lived, at least until 1790 or so.[727] Willis Brewer appeared in Greene County, Georgia tax lists between 1813 and 1815. Willis H. Brewer married Mary Walpole in Madison County, Alabama in 1819.[728] Mary is reputed to have been the daughter of Richard Walpole, who appeared in the 1800 and 1810 Edgefield County, South Carolina censuses.[729] Willis and Mary appeared in the Limestone County, Alabama census in 1820.[730] Willis probably appeared as W.H. Brewer in

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[726] Direct Data Capture, comp. *U.S., War of 1812 Service Records, 1812-1815* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 1999.

The following statement was obtained by a granddaughter, Julia Brewer Bounds, from the War Department, Washington, D.C. on December 11, 1925:

"The records of this office show that Willis Brewer served in the War of 1812 as a private in Captain John Myrick's Company of Infantry 2nd Regiment Georgia Militia. His service commenced August 1813 and ended March 11, 1814." --Robert L. Davis, Adjutant 1840; Census Place: Monroe, Mississippi; Roll: 218; Page: 73; Family History Library Film: 0014842
t General.

https://www.fold3.com/image/247/642828784.

[727] http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ga/topic/military/militia.htm.

[728] Alabama Marriages, 1809-1920 (Selected Counties); https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/105596966/person/140047770721/facts?_phsrc=lYG2&_phstart=successSource.

[729] *1800*; Census Place: *Edgefield, South Carolina*; Series: *M32*; Roll: *47*; Page: *138*; Image: *265*; Family History Library Film: *181422 (p 14 of 115);*
1810; Census Place: *Edgefield, South Carolina*; Roll: *62*; Page: *116*; Image: *00093*; Family History Library Film: *0181421*.

[730] *Alabama State Census, 1820, 1850, 1855 and 1866*. Montgomery, Alabama: Alabama Department of Archives & History. Rolls M2004.0008-M2004.0012, M2004.0036-M2004.0050, and M2008.0124.

the 1830 Monroe County, Mississippi census.[731] Richard Walpole (50-60) appeared on the same census page, as did Henry Tyrone, Mary's brother in law. Willis Brewer next appeared in the 1840 Monroe County, Mississippi census. (Interestingly, Ransom Brewer (30-39), probably a son of Matthew Brewer of Marengo County, Alabama, also appeared in that census.[732]) Willis bought land in Monroe County in 1841,[733] and he appeared in the 1850 census for Monroe

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[731] 1830; Census Place: Monroe, Mississippi; Series: M19; Roll: 71; Page: 137; Family History Library Film: 0014839.

[732] 1840; Census Place: Monroe, Mississippi; Roll: *218*; Page: *73*; Family History Library Film: *0014842*.

[733]

Name:
Willis H Brewer
Issue Date:
27 Feb 1841
Place:
Monroe, Mississippi, USA
Land Office:
Columbus
Meridian:
Huntsville
Township:
14-S
Range:
17-W
Section:
31
Accession Number:
MS1420__.346
Document Number:
30810
Original URL:
http://glorecords.blm.gov/deta...

County.[734] Shown as age 60, he reportedly was born in Georgia in 1790. His wife Mary was 12 years younger.

Samuel Louis Brewer of Macon County, Alabama, was Willis H. Brewer's grandson. He also was the man to whom Willis Brewer addressed the letter quoted above in 1911. Samuel was a lawyer and judge, as was his brother George Brewer. Samuel was the subject of a biographical sketch[735] stating that Willis Hamlin Brewer was married to a "Miss Cheek,"[736] and that they lived in West

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[734] *1850*; Census Place: *Eastern Division, Monroe, Mississippi*; Roll: *M432_378*; Page: *22B*; Image: *49*. A James L. Brewer lived in the surrounding area around the same time. That man married Margaret Walker in Clarke County, Alabama in 1820. Ancestry.com. *Alabama, Select Marriage Indexes, 1816-1942* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014. He appeared in the 1830 Clarke County census. 1830; Census Place: *Clarke, Alabama*; Series: *M19*; Roll: *2*; Page: *245*; Family History Library Film: *0002329*. In 1840, he was a resident of Talladega County, Alabama. Year: *1840*; Census Place: *Talladega, Alabama*; Roll: *14*; Page: *292*; Family History Library Film: *0002335*. By 1850, he had moved west to Chickasaw County, Mississippi. Year: 1850; Census Place: Western Division, Chickasaw, Mississippi; Roll: M432_369; Page: 416A; Image: 450. According to the 1850 census, he was born in Georgia in 1795. According to a biography of his son, T.J. Brewer, James was born in Wilkes County, Georgia. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61266/41904_539957-00986?pid=5815&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid%3D61266%26h%3D5815%26indiv%3Dtry%26o_vc%3DRecord:OtherRecord%26rhSource%3D8054&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.177215461.1916690162.1572655766-871581756.1572655766. T.J. was born in Clarke County and lived there until 1831. *Id.* James served in the War of 1812 and lived in Mobile until 1819. The family then moved west to Mississippi. According to family history, James L. Brewer was the son of Lewis Brewer. *Id*.

[735] https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61266/41904_539957-00986?pid=5815&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid%3D61266%26h%3D5815%26indiv%3Dtry%26o_vc%3DRecord:OtherRecord%26rhSource%3D8054&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.177215461.1916690162.1572655766-871581756.1572655766#?imageId=41904_539957-00963

[736] Willis' wife's birth name was corrected to "Miss Walpole" in an obituary for Samuel in 1932. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61266/41904_539957-00986?pid=5815&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid%3D61266%26h%3D5815%26indiv%3Dtry%26o_vc%3DRecord:OtherRecord%26rhSource%3D8054&treeid=&personid=&hintid

Alabama and later moved near Aberdeen, Mississippi. Samuel's father was William George Brewer, who was born near Aberdeen, Mississippi and moved to Macon County, Alabama, in 1852. As to his deeper lineage, Samuel recounted:

"I have heard my father say that there were three brothers – Brewer – who came to this country from England – one settled in New England one in Tenn and one in Va. That the brother who settled in Va was his ancestor."

In 1932, soon after Samuel died, an article was written about him in an Alabama journal. The author stated that Samuel's earliest American ancestor was John Brewer, "who sat in the House of Burgesses, in Virginia, as early as 1629."[737] In an 1893 biographical sketch of Willis Brewer the grandson of Holeeta Bill, the author stated that Holeeta Bill "was the son of William Brewer, who, though of Welsh extraction, was born in America."[738] The source of these claims is unclear and possibly apocryphal, but it does seem likely that the father of Holeeta Bill was the brother of Burwell Brewer.

To sum up, I don't doubt that Holeeta Bill, Matthew H. Brewer, and Willis H. Brewer were sons of a man named William Brewer who briefly might have been present in the Mississippi Territory in the early 1800's, but I do not believe they were grandsons of Burwell Brewer through his son William. Nevertheless, I believe that Willis and his brothers were closely related to the Burwell Brewer line. A member of the Brewer Project at FTDNA who has a solid pedigree back to Willis H. Brewer has a very similar YDNA profile to members of the Burwell Brewer line. Based on the sum of the record and DNA evidence, I suspect that

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=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.177215461.1916690162.1572655766-871581756.1572655766#?imageId=41904_539957-00957

737

https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61266/41904_539957-00986?pid=5815&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid%3D61266%26h%3D5815%26indiv%3Dtry%26o_vc%3DRecord:OtherRecord%26rhSource%3D8054&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.177215461.1916690162.1572655766-871581756.1572655766#?imageId=41904_539957-00960

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https://books.google.com/books?id=IH0nJboHtDsC&pg=PA419&lpg=PA419&dq=%22Perry+County%22+%2B+%22Alabama%22+%2B+%22Brewer%22&source=bl&ots=ez0vTbhjjr&sig=ACfU3U0g62e1Ri9hy4o4Gk-vKUU07bIy5g&hl=en&ppis=_c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwitrYmc85noAhXS854KHcoSAw0Q6AEwCXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Perry%20County%22%20%2B%20%22Alabama%22%20%2B%20%22Brewer%22&f=false

Holeeta Bill, Matthew H. and Willis H. Brewer were nephews of Burwell through his brother William.

Again, we have every reason to believe that the father of these men was a man named William Brewer. It is possible that he was the William Brewer who appeared in the 1790 South Carolina census for Laurens County, to the east of Lancaster County.[739] That man had four males over 16, including himself, and three females in his household. At least one sliver of circumstantial evidence supports that theory. In a biography of one of their descendants, it was asserted that William and Anne Bates Brewer lived near Greenville, South Carolina before migrating to Alabama.[740] Greenville County adjoins Laurens County.

I have found no record of a William Brewer in Laurens County after 1790. However, in 1800 a William Brewer appeared in the census for Edgefield County, South Carolina, which adjoins Georgia.[741] He was in age range 26-44, and he had two males 16-25, one male 10-15, and one male under 10 in his household. That demographic profile squares with the profiles of Matthew H. Brewer (born in South Carolina about 1774, see below), Holeeta Bill (born in Georgia about 1782), and Willis Hamlin Brewer (born in Georgia about 1790), with perhaps another son or male relative wedged in as well. William also had one female 10-15, one female 16-25, and a third, presumably his spouse, 26-44, in his household. Appearing on the same and preceding census pages as William Brewer in the 1800 Edgefield County census were John and "Ruey" (Rawleigh?) Hammond, who might have been related to the reputed wife of William Brewer of Kershaw County, thus suggesting a possible relationship between the Brewers of Edgefield and Kershaw counties. Recall that a Private William Brewer swore to a Revolutionary War pay claim before Leroy Hammond.

In October 1806, William Brewer of Edgefield County -- together with his wife, Zilpha -- conveyed to William Forbes Taylor 148 acres formerly owned by

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739 *1790*; Census Place: *Laurens, South Carolina*; Series: *M637*; Roll: *11*; Page: *444*; Image: *265*; Family History Library Film: *0568151*

740 http://www.archive.org/stream/historyalabamaa02owengoog/historyalabamaa02owengoog_djvu.txt

741 *1800*; Census Place: *Edgefield, South Carolina*; Series: *M32*; Roll: *47*; Page: *187*; Image: *364*; Family History Library Film: *181422*.

Abraham Pearce on Stephens Creek of the Savannah River in Edgefield County.[742] The tract was described as formerly James "Peepels" land. (This might have been a member of the Peebles family associated with the Brunswick County Brewer family, but I haven't been able to make a connection). The deed also included 166 acres granted to William in 1793. In 1807, William Brewer was dismissed as a member of Stephens Creek Church along the Savannah River.[743] I have not been able to reliably trace him after then.

We know that the Edgefield County man was not the older William Brewer from Camden/Lancaster South Carolina (who died before 1801), nor was he that man's son William, who appeared in the 1800 Lancaster County census with a different household makeup. Moreover, although it is possible that the Edgefield County man was the Laurens County man, I suspect they were different people, with the Edgefield County man being somewhat younger. In 1790 the Laurens County man had three males other than himself over the age of 16 in his household. If those males were his sons, the oldest probably was born no later than the early 1770's, making it unlikely (but not impossible) that William Brewer of Edgefield County (born after 1755) would have been old enough to father them. Another incongruity is the lack of younger males in the household of the Laurens County man in 1790, thus requiring an explanation for the presence of teenaged males in the Edgefield County household in 1800.

William Brewer of Edgefield County probably was closely related to a man named James Brewer. In 1784, James Brewer of Ninety-Six District, the predecessor to Edgefield County, leased land there to John Hardy.[744] William, Joseph, and John Covington witnessed the transaction. In 1787, James Brewer

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742 Edgefield County, South Carolina Deed Book 28:50; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLK-X3WB?i=34&cat=472168.

743 http://big-stephens-creek.blogspot.com/2008/05/. This was formerly Old Ninety Six District and was near the old town of New Richmond on the Savannah River, founded by Virginian Leroy Hammond. Apparently, Native American massacres in Wilkes County, Georgia caused residents to flee to Edgefield County until after the Revolutionary War. *Id*.

744 Charleston, South Carolina, Office of Mesne Conveyance, Book Y-5, p 216. Even earlier, in 1774, a George Brewer received a grant of 50 acres on Turkey Creek in 96 District, South Carolina. http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov. That man has not yet been identified.

assigned his interest in bounty pay owed to him to a John Hall.[745] In 1794 or 1795, James Brewer of Edgefield County applied for a pension based on service in 1781 under the command of Lt. Colonel Samuel Hammond in his regiment of South Carolina light dragoons.[746] In his application, James stated that he was disabled, landless, and unable to support his family. Among other witnesses, Captains Joshua and Leroy Hammond, John Covington, and Jesse Roundtree vouched for James Brewer's service. The latter three men, along with Joseph Covington, one of the witnesses to James Brewer's 1784 lease, and John Hall, the man to whom James Brewer assigned his back pay in 1787, all appeared within two pages of William Brewer in the 1800 Edgefield County census. To tighten the loop a bit further, the church at Big Stephens Creek in New Richmond, Edgefield County, from which William Brewer was dismissed in 1807 was also known as Hardy Chapel, because the land on which it was built was donated by Covington Hardy, the son of John Hardy, the man who leased land from James Brewer in 1784.[747] And, finally, William F. Taylor acquired additional land on Foxes Creek of the Savannah River in 1806, described as adjoining lands of John Hardy (who acquired the land of James Brewer) and William Brewer.[748]

Because he began his service in 1781, James Brewer probably was born no later than the early 1760's and perhaps much earlier. The William Brewer who appeared in Edgefield County in 1800 was born between 1756 and 1774. I suspect that James and William were closely related, either brothers or, if James was much older, perhaps father and son. James was still living in 1797, when he witnessed a deed to land on Stephens Creek from John and Elizabeth Anderson to George DeLaughter.[749]

In the period before and after 1800, residents of the Savannah River basin often moved back and forth between South Carolina and Georgia. It is possible that either or both of the William Brewers who appeared in South Carolina border censuses in 1790 and 1800 also lived in Georgia at various times. This possibility

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745 *Id.*

746 http://revwarapps.org/sc811.pdf.

747 https://big-stephens-creek.blogspot.com/2008/05/although-hardy-chapel-is-nickname-big.html

748 Edgefield County Deed Book 23-29, p 48.

749 https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/pace/4278/.

led me to consider whether they might have appeared in Wilkes and Oglethorpe County, Georgia tax records at various times between 1785 and the early 1800's. In light of the legend about Holeeta Bill's father having been persecuted by Tories in South Carolina, it is noteworthy that, in 1788, a William Brewer sought a bounty certificate in Washington County, Georgia for "700 acres," as a "refugee" soldier.[750] That acreage doesn't line up with any of the known Georgia land grants for William Brewer, but it is close in quantity to the 740-acre tract that William Brewer acquired east of the Ogeechee River in what became Warren County, not Washington County. In addition, consider these record facts: (1) Willis Brewer served in the Greene County militia company of John Myrick in the War of 1812 and appeared in tax lists there between 1813 and 1815; (2) A John Myrick appeared in 1785 and 1786 Wilkes County tax lists near John, Nathan, and William Brewer, all probable brothers of Burwell Brewer.[751] According to Dan Crumpton's mapping, Owen Myrick owned land just east of William Brewer Jr.'s 180-acre tract in Warren County, and John Myrick's land was to the northeast of both tracts, in the same general area;[752] (3) the William Brewer Jr. who owned land east of the Ogeechee River in the 1780's probably was an age-appropriate candidate to have been the father of Willis, Matthew, and Holeeta Bill Brewer; and (4) a James Brewer briefly held land in Wilkes (Warren) County Georgia in the late 1780's, and a William Brewer and James Brewer Jr. were adjoining entries in the 1787 Wilkes County tax list.

As noted, the historian Willis Brewer stated that George Brewer of Washington County, Alabama was the brother of William Brewer, the father of Matthew, Willis and Holeeta Bill. I believe that George Brewer came with William Brewer Sr. and John Brewer to the Mississippi Territory from Georgia in about 1791. However, I don't believe that William Brewer Jr. joined them at that time. Of all the scenarios that I've considered, I believe that the most plausible alternatives are that George Brewer of Washington County was the son of Burwell Brewer's brother, George Brewer, Sr., and that William Brewer Jr. was the son of William Brewer Sr., the 1794 decedent. I further believe that William Brewer Jr.

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750 https://archive.org/stream/georgiasrosterrev00knigrich/georgiasrosterrev00knigrich_djvu.txt; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GT2T-B4Q?i=394&wc=M617-R3N%3A200589301&cc=1914217. FamilySearch Image 395-96.

751 Georgia Brewers, p. 11.

752 Crumpton, Volume I, pp 102, 103, 116.

was the father of Matthew H., Holeeta Bill, and Willis H. Brewer, and that he was the brother, not the son, of Burwell Brewer. Consistent with the account of Willis Brewer, I suspect that William Brewer Jr. briefly sojourned to the Mississippi Territory sometime after 1801 to join his relatives, then thought better of it and returned to Georgia in 1803 or 1804.

I considered the possibility that the father of Holeeta Bill and his brothers might have been the William Brewer from Edgefield County. As discussed, the Edgefield County man and his presumed wife were both (26-44), whereas the Oglethorpe man and his presumed spouse both were 45+. The South Carolina man had four younger males in his household (one under 10, one 10-15, and two 16-25), as well as two younger females (one 10-15, one 16-25). In contrast, the Oglethorpe man had a household of two more males (one under 10, one 10-15), and five more females, including two under age 10. Holeeta Bill probably was born in about 1782, whereas the older minor male in the household of the Oglethorpe man was born no earlier than 1785, if the census data was accurate. The man from Edgefield County had males in his household of corresponding ages with Matthew H., Holeeta Bill, and Willis H. Brewer, but in itself, that is inconclusive. However, I doubt that William of Edgefield was their father.

Instead, following the thread of the Wilkes, Oglethorpe, and Clarke County land and tax records between 1787 and 1805, there is strong circumstantial evidence that the older William Brewer in the 1800 Oglethorpe County census not only was the brother of Burwell Brewer, but that he was the father of Matthew Brewer and, therefore, Holeeta Bill and Willis Brewer as well. My tentative belief is that three William Brewers appeared in Oglethorpe and Clarke county records between 1800 and 1818. I suspect that those men were Burwell's son, Burwell's brother, and the latter man's son, Holeeta Bill Brewer.

(12) ***TWO MATTHEW BREWERS:***

Willis Brewer and Miriam Richardson each wrote about a man named Matthew Brewer, who they asserted was a son of William Brewer the Revolutionary War veteran. Two men named Matthew Brewer who were about the same age lived in the same area of Alabama in the first half of the 19th Century.

One of those men died in Marengo County, Alabama in 1832. Marengo County is located in southwest Alabama, bordered by the Tombigbee River on the west. It adjoins Greene, Perry, and Sumter Counties. According to some researchers, the wife of that Matthew Brewer was Elizabeth Hammond, the

daughter of Job Hammond III,[753] who died in Elbert County, Georgia in 1822.[754] Job was a member of the same extended family as the wife of William Brewer of Kershaw County, South Carolina.[755] Job's father was Samuel Hammond of Kershaw County, South Carolina, the reputed grandfather of Mildred Hammond Brewer through his son Rawleigh Hammond. Thus, the wives of William Brewer of Kershaw and Matthew Brewer might have been first cousins.

A Matthew Brewer was present in Elbert County, Georgia, and neighboring Abbeville County, South Carolina, in the early 1800's. In 1800, Matthew Brewer witnessed a deed of land in Elbert County from Aaron Jones and his wife Sarah of Abbeville County to Thomas B. Creagh, also of Abbeville County.[756] In 1802, Matthew Brewer – apparently a single man because no spouse was mentioned -- was listed in the records of Van's Creek Baptist Church, in Elbert County.[757] By then apparently married with a growing family, Matthew Brewer (two draws, both blanks) participated in the 1805 Georgia Land Lottery as a resident of Elbert County.[758] In 1806, Matthew purchased items from the estate of William Moore in Abbeville County. One of the appraisers of the estate was Thos. B. Creagh.[759]

A Matthew Brewer appeared (age 26-44) in the Abbeville County census in 1810.[760] A spouse (26-44), two minor males (under 10), and two minor females (under 10) also were present in the household, together with two slaves. A John Gray appeared on the same census page. A year later, a Matthew Brewer was

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753 http://heathcock.org/genealogy/wc02/wc02_120.html.

754 http://heathcock.org/genealogy/ps09/ps09_377.html.

755 http://heathcock.org/genealogy/ps02/ps02_407.html.

756 Elbert County Deed Book F: 101.

757 https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/thornton/6291/.

758 Wood, *1805 Georgia Land Lottery* p 38.

759 William Moore Estate, Box 66, Pack 1592, Abbeville, SC, 1806; http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~marylove/Moore/documents/wmoorest.txt.

760 Year: *1810*; Census Place: *Abbeville, Abbeville, South Carolina*; Roll: *60*; Page: *13*; Image: *00012*; Family History Library Film: *0181419.*

listed in a census in adjoining Edgefield County, South Carolina.[761] A few years later, a Matthew Brewer served in Youngblood's South Carolina militia in the War of 1812.[762]

A Matthew Brewer arrived in Clarke County, Alabama shortly thereafter.[763] He was listed next to Samuel Hammond in an 1815 petition protesting the assessment of back interest to purchasers of public lands in the Mississippi Territory.[764] As researcher Clayton Heathcock has explained:

"Matthew Brewer was listed as an inhabitant of Clarke County [Alabama] in the 1816 enumeration. Gillis, Early Inhabitants of the Natchez District, Inhabitants of Mississippi Territory Other Than Natchez, page 117. Others living in Clarke County in 1816 included Bazel Gray, Samuel Hammond Sr., Samuel Hammond Jr., Matthias Hammond, and William Hammond. Samuel Hammond Sr. was the bother of Job Hammond and Samuel Jr., Matthias, and William were his sons. Bazel Gray previously had lived in the Abbeville-Elberton area, participated in the 1805 Georgia Lottery, and served in the South Carolina Militia in the War of 1812. Three of his daughters married sons of Samuel Hammond Sr. (Mary to Matthias, Monica to William, and Edna to Lemuel). A fourth daughter of Bazel Gray married John Gilmore in Elbert County, Georgia in 1800 and appeared in Clarke County, Alabama in the 1816 census.

"In 1818, Marengo County was created from lands acquired in the Choctaw Cession of 1816. It is possible that the land originally purchased was in Clarke County in 1816 but was incorporated into Marengo County when it was formed in

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761 Ancestry.com. *South Carolina, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1790-1890* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 1999.

762 https://www.genealogy.com/forum/general/topics/warof1812/3943/.

763

https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/22977/dvm_LocHist008527-00269-1/529?backurl=&ssrc=&backlabel=Return&rc=409,1495,719,1553.
https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/29933-a-glance-into-the-great-south-east-or-clarke-county-alabama-and-its-surroundings-from-1540-to-1877?viewer=1&offset=27#page=531&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=Brewer

764 "The Territorial Papers of the United States" Volume VI, The Territory of Mississippi, 1809-1817 PETITION TO CONGRESS BY PURCHASERS OF PUBLIC LANDS EAST OF PEARL RIVER.

1818. Whatever the explanation, Matthew Brewer is listed in Marengo Co AL in the 1830 census."[765]

Matthew Brewer was well respected enough to be appointed as a justice of the peace in Marengo County in 1819.[766] Matthew (50-59) and his spouse (50-59) appeared in the 1830 Marengo County census, with one male (10-14), one male (15-19), three minor females (one each, under five, (10-14), and (15-19), and four enslaved persons in their household.[767] Appearing on the same census page were Samuel Hammond, Matthias Hammond, and Bazel Gray. (In the same year, a different man, Matthew H. Brewer, also (50-59), appeared in the Perry County, Alabama census (adjoining Marengo County to the northeast), with a presumed spouse (40-49), one male (15-19), and one female (10-14).

Matthew Brewer died in August 1832, and his nuncupative (oral) will was admitted to probate in Marengo County in September 1832.[768] Bazel Gray was appointed as administrator. The will was very limited, but it specifically referred to Matthew's wife "Polly" and a son, George. The will also referred to other legatees, but did not name them. Among persons who bought property at his estate sale were Ransom Brewer and Malinda Brewer. Polly's full name might have been Mary, because a Mary Brewer bought a number of staples at Matthew's estate sale.[769]

I have not found any further reference to Malinda Brewer, but Ransom Brewer has been traced. Ransom married Adaline Woodard in Marengo County in 1834.[770] Clayton Heathcock makes a credible case that Ransom was born in about

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765 http://heathcock.org/genealogy/wc_src.html#C648.

766 https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/274224-the-alabama-historical-quarterly?viewer=1&offset=3#page=206&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=Brewer

767 1830; Census Place: *Marengo, Alabama*; Series: *M19*; Roll: *2*; Page: *359*; Family History Library Film: *0002329.*

768 Marengo County Will Book A:150; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-G15D-GYZ?i=237&cc=1743384&cat=211258.

769 http://heathcock.org/genealogy/wp02/wp02_407.html#.

770 Ancestry.com. *Alabama, Select Marriage Indexes, 1816-1942* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, 2014.

1811, had a son named Matthew, eventually married twice, and lived in Clarke County Mississippi in the 1850's and 60's.[771] I suspect that Ransom was the older (15-19) minor male who appeared in the Matthew Brewer household in the 1830 Marengo County census.

So, who was Matthew Brewer, the 1832 decedent? I first considered the possibility that he was the son of George Brewer of Hancock/Putnam Counties, Georgia, who mentioned a son Matthew in his (1810) will.[772] As noted, Matthew and Polly (Mary?) Brewer had a son named George. Matthew the son of George Brewer appears to have married Mary Ward in Putnam County in 1820, and in 1824 a Matthew Brewer -- presumably the same man -- appeared in a Putnam County tax list.[773] In addition, a Matthew Brewer served as deputy sheriff in Putnam County in the 1830's.[774] It is possible that the Matthew Brewer who appeared in Georgia in the 1820's and 1830's was a nephew of Matthew of Marengo, so I can't rule out that George of Hancock/Putnam was the father of Matthew of Marengo. The problem is that I am fairly confident that Matthew of Marengo appeared in Clarke County, Alabama no later than 1813 and that he probably remained in the area thereafter. For that reason, I think it more likely that the Matthew Brewer in Putnam County in the 1820's was the son of George Brewer of that place and, therefore, that Matthew Brewer, the 1832 decedent, was a different person.

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771 http://heathcock.org/genealogy/ps02/ps02_409.html

772 Putnam County, GA Will Book A: 69-71.

773 Putnam County Record of Marriages Book C (1819-29); https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/4766/40660_307949-00291?pid=20810151&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid%3D4766%26h%3D20810151%26indiv%3Dtry%26o_vc%3DRecord:OtherRecord%26rhSource%3D8054&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.206028883.1582090531.1588158332-1848137818.1586398632
Georgia, Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892; https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1729/40141_1020705384_0025-. George Brewer Jr. also seems to have remained in Putnam County, appearing there (age range 26-44) in the 1820 census. 1820 U S Census; Census Place: *Capt John H Butts District, Putnam, Georgia*; Page: *86*; NARA Roll: *M33_9*; Image: *141*.

774 http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ga/county/baldwin1/newspapers/milledgevillenews2.pdf.

There are other clues as to the identity of Matthew Brewer, the 1832 decedent. Matthias and Samuel Hammond, Jr., (both born 1790-1800),[775] the men who lived near Matthew Brewer in Marengo County, earlier haled from Kershaw County, South Carolina, as did Sherrod Hammond, who witnessed Matthew's will in 1832. Matthias (1790-1860), Sherrod (born 1790-1800),[776] and Samuel Jr. were sons of Samuel Hammond, Sr., (1753-1844), a Revolutionary War veteran who appeared in the 1840 Sumter County, Alabama, census a few years before his death. A monument to Samuel Hammond exists in the Hammond Family Cemetery in Lancaster County.[777] Also as noted, a Matthew Brewer was married in 1810 while living in Abbeville County, South Carolina but apparently not in 1802 while in Elbert County.[778] Thus, it would appear that he was married in the Elbert/Abbeville area. I have not seen any evidence that Samuel Hammond Sr. of Kershaw County ever lived in Elbert or Abbeville County. However, Matthew is thought to have married a daughter (Mary Elizabeth?) of Samuel Sr.'s son Job (1750-1822), who died in Elbert County in 1822. So, it is possible that Matthew Brewer, the 1832 decedent, lived near Job Hammond in Elbert County in the early 1800's and that he met Job's daughter there, or even earlier in Warren County, North Carolina.

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https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61266/41904_539777-00316?pid=167699&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D61266%26h%3D167699%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3Dyht28%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=yht28&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.202276561.1916690162.1572655766-871581756.1572655766

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Sherrod appeared along with the younger Samuel and Matthias in the 1840 Sumter County census. Year: 1840; Census Place: Sumter, Alabama; Roll: 15; Page: 119; Image: 848; Family History Library Film: 0002335.

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https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/61266/41904_539777-00315?pid=167657&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D61266%26h%3D167657%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3Dyht9%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=yht9&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.232666719.1916690162.1572655766-871581756.1572655766

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http://docplayer.net/130719284-Georgaphy-matthew-brewer.html.

As discussed above, another Brewer -- James – who interacted with members of the Hammond family, lived in 96 District, South Carolina in the 1780's and 1790's, and he might have been a generation older than Matthew Brewer of Marengo County. A James Brewer was mentioned in the 1772 will of Joseph Brewer of Warren County, North Carolina. Job Hammond married Lucy Howard in Bute County (a predecessor of Warren County), North Carolina in 1775.[779] In 1786, Job appeared (with three females in his household) near Samuel Hammond Sr. and Samuel Hammond Jr. in a census for Nutbush District in Granville County, North Carolina, which adjoined Warren County.[780] Members of the Paschal family appeared nearby. Job also appeared in 1784 and 1790 Granville County censuses. A quarter century later, Job appeared in the Elbert County, Georgia tax list in 1815.[781] Although it is speculative, perhaps Matthew was the son or other close relative of one of the Warren County Brewers, in particular, Joseph Brewer. Because the 1832 decedent named a son George, another possibility is that he was the son of the George Brewer who briefly appeared in Lancaster County, South Carolina, where Samuel Hammond Sr. and Samuel Hammond Jr. lived in the late 1700's.

The Matthew Brewer who died in Marengo County in 1832 almost certainly was not the brother of Holeeta Bill and Willis H. Brewer. The two men are easily confused, but they were different people. I believe that Matthew H. Brewer was the son of the William Brewer who appeared with 180 acres of land in the Wilkes County, Georgia tax list, and who later appeared in Clarke County, Georgia records in the early 1800's. The first possible record of Matthew H. Brewer that I have found was his mention as a witness to the 1792 deed in which

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https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/2573624:8909?tid=&pid=&queryId=469c0969a9948553de2e9553df5efbbe&_phsrc=TIg15&_phstart=successSource.

780

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/3005/images/gpc_statecensusnc-0047?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=7a929bde5bf0fd46e369e528fb32954f&usePUB=true&_phsrc=TIg1&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.1296
78732.1455455691.1640794932-1883765268.1640391385&pId=2590.

781

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1729/images/40141_1220705227_0530-00023?usePUB=true&_phsrc=qJs1&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=4739021.

his parents conveyed part of their Wilkes County, Georgia land. Three years later, in 1796, and then again in 1797, a Matthew Brewer appeared in the Wilkes County tax list without land in the Fishing Creek area of eastern Wilkes County.[782] In the 1796 list, a William Brewer appeared without land a few entries away from Matthew.[783] Since Holeeta Bill would have been only about 14 years old in 1796, I suspect that these companion entries were for Matthew H. Brewer and his father William Brewer, the brother of Burwell. Matthew Brewer -- probably the same man -- also witnessed a deed in 1797 (William Ford to Armstead Stokes), involving land partly in Wilkes and partly in Lincoln County on the waters of the Broad River.[784] The last *probable* reference to Matthew H. Brewer that I have found in a Georgia record was in the 1805 power of attorney that his father gave him in Clarke County.

The next *possible* reference to Matthew H. Brewer that I have located was in a petition by white intruders into Chickasaw tribal lands in 1809. Those lands were in northeast Alabama, and the intruders' settlement was called the Elk River/Simms Settlement:

"Between the years 1809 and 1811 federal soldiers from Fort Hampton made numerous forays onto the Chickasaw reservation in order to remove illegal settlers (intruders) and destroy their improvements, including crops, homes, etc. * * * Although commonly referred to as the 'Simms' Settlement Petition,' numerous of the 450 men and women (Intruders) who signed the following document were residing elsewhere within the untreated Chickasaw lands, including Giles County, although Simms Settlement (on the Elk River in present-day Limestone County, Alabama, just south of Giles) does appear to have been where the settlers' returned to re-group following the 1809 Intruder Removals."[785]

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782 Hudson, Wilkes County Tax Records, Volume I, p 715 (1796); Volume 2, p 775 (1797).

783 In 1797, William Brewer appeared without land in northeast Wilkes County. Hudson, Volume 2, p 791.

784 Wilkes County Deed Book RR: 150.

785 http://tngenweb.org/tnland/intruders/1810pet.html.

A Matthew Brewer signed the Intruders' Petition in 1809 or 1810.[786] The petition itself states that the signers came to the area in 1807. Clayton Heathcock opined that the Matthew Brewer who signed the petition was the 1832 decedent. He might be right about that. By 1810, a Matthew Brewer was a resident of Fort McGrew, north of St. Stephens in what soon thereafter became Clarke County, Alabama.[787] That is the area where the 1832 decedent bought land a few years later.

However, I think it also is possible that the signer of the Simms petition was Matthew H. Brewer, the brother of Willis Brewer and Holeeta Bill. As noted elsewhere, Willis Brewer (the younger brother of Matthew H. Brewer) was a resident of Limestone County, Alabama (near the Simms settlement) in 1820.[788] It is possible that Willis followed his brother to that area. As discussed, a Matthew Brewer appeared in the 1810 Abbeville County, South Carolina census -- after the Simms intrusion -- so, if all the entries for Matthew Brewer between 1809 and 1811 (including the entries in Abbeville and Edgefield Counties, South Carolina in 1810 and 1811) involved the 1832 decedent, he must have present in northeast Alabama in 1809, then gone back and forth between Clarke County in west Alabama and Abbeville County, South Carolina during the next year: 1810. In short, even in a time when people often were on the move, it is difficult to conceive that all the Savannah River region and Alabama entries between 1809 and 1811 involved the same man. I think it more likely that the various entries for that period involved two different men. But who was which?

Although it is unclear when Matthew H. Brewer actually moved west, he appears to have remained in the Savannah River region until at least 1808. An 1850 census entry indicated that his son Thomas was born in South Carolina around 1808.[789] The first *confirmed* record of Matthew H. Brewer's presence in

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786 *[Endorsed]* Petition (addressed to James Madison, Pres: U.S. by 450 of the Intruders upon the Chickasaw Territory: -- &c. &c. --
Rece^{d} Oct^{o}. 1st 1810. Document: Territorial Papers of the US; Volume Number: Vol 6; Page Number: 112; Family Number: 7.

787 https://archive.org/stream/glanceintogreats00ball/glanceintogreats00ball_djvu.txt. https://www.clarkemuseum.com/html/creek_war_forts.html.

788 Year: 1810; Census Place: Edgefield, South Carolina; Roll: 62; Page: 94; Image: 00082; Family History Library Film: 0181421.

789 Year: *1850*; Census Place: *Brewersville, Sumter, Alabama*; Roll: *15*; Page: *265A.*

Alabama is an 1823 record from -- of all places -- Marengo County. In that document, where he was specifically identified as Matthew H. Brewer, he gave two separate mortgage liens (one secured by tools and other personal property, and the second by improvements on land that he was claiming but apparently had not yet perfected ownership of) to creditors operating as a firm by the name of Mitchell (Jacob) & Jordan (John).[790] Another mystery lurks in the mortgages: they were witnessed by a man named Benjamin Suddeth, who in 1824 married Lucy Worrell,[791] *nee* Hammond, the daughter of Job Hammond and the sister of Elizabeth Hammond, the reputed wife of the 1832 decedent Matthew Brewer. (Lucy Hammond married Richard Worrell in 1806 in Elbert County, Georgia).[792] These records place both Matthew Brewers in Marengo County, Alabama in the 1820's. They also show that Matthew H. Brewer was acquainted with the man who, a year later, would marry the sister of the reputed wife of the Matthew Brewer who died in Marengo County in 1832. Were the two Matthews closely related, despite no record evidence that they ever associated with each other? Finally, is it possible that Matthew H. Brewer, not the 1832 decedent, was the man from Elbert/Abbeville Counties who might have married Elizabeth Hammond? The widow of the 1832 decedent was named Polly, or Mary, whereas, although I've seen no evidence to support it, several researchers claim that the wife of Matthew H. Brewer was *Elizabeth Hampton*. These anomalies raise more questions than they answer.

Dr. Lucius Wright has traced the subsequent path of Matthew H. Brewer:

"'Mathew'" H. Brewer, age 50-60 is in Perry Co., Ala., in 1830, along with one son, 15-20 and one daughter, and his wife. 1830 Census Perry Co., Ala., p. 50, line 1.

"Matthew H. Brewer patented 80 acres of land in section 21, twp. 18N, range 1W in Sumter Co., Alabama, on 15 May 1837. BLM document 2309, (W ½

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790 Marengo County Deed Book A: 100-102; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-W3PL-1?i=385&cat=549079.

791 https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/2803694:60000.

792 https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/17780:2085?ssrc=pt&tid=9729788&pid=180101717139.

SW aliquot.) George W. Brewer took out a patent on an adjacent aliquot the same day. BLM document 2308, 80 acres (E ½ SW aliquot.)[793] George Brewer also obtained a patent on a 160 acre tract with Thomas I. Brewer as a secondary patentee, BLM document 2448, 15 March 1837, section 21, NW aliquot, and an 80 acre tract in section 8, twp. 18N, range 1W, with Joseph Lake as a patentee. BLM document 2307, 15 May 1837, (E ½ SE aliquot.)

"From the document sequence numbers, it appears that William Brewer patented 80 acres of land at the same time as Matthew H. Brewer and George W. Brewer in section 18, twp. 20N, range 2W with Lewis S. Brown as a secondary patentee. BLM document 2313, 15 March 1837, (E ½ SW aliquot.)[794] William Brewer also patented an 80-acre tract in section 13, twp. 13N, range 2W, Choctaw Co., Alabama, with Benjamin Needham as a secondary patentee. BLM document 2311, 15 March 1837, (N ½ NW aliquot.) William Brewer also patented 40 acres (NENE aliquot) in section 14, twp. 13N, range 3W on 1 Aug 1837 (BLM document 10951), and 40 acres (NESW aliquot) in the same section on 2 Nov 1837 (BLM document 11967.) Census data suggest he lived in Choctaw Co., Alabama.

"Matthew H. Brewer deeded one acre of land in SW quarter of section 21, twp. 18N, range 1W on 27 May 1838 to Christian Valley Primitive Baptist Church. Sumter Co., Ala., Deed Book E: 30 [22 Sep 1838.] Matthew H. Brewer patented land in section 19N, range 2W on 15 May 1837, BLM document 2310, 40 acres in section 33, (NESE), and on 16 April 1839. BLM document 12430, 40 acres in section 33, (SESE). This meant he was living in proximity to 1851 William Brewer.

"M. H. Brewer is living in Sumter Co., Alabama in 1840, aged 60-70, along with one woman, aged 60-70 and one woman aged 20-30. 1840 Census Sumter Co., Ala., p. 129, #4.

"Matthew H. Brewer is living in the household of Thomas J. Brewer in the 1850 Census. 1850 Census Sumter Co., Ala., p. 265.

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[793] See Arphax, Family Maps of Sumter County, Alabama, p 290, which shows the tracts of Matthew H. and George W. Brewer. Other nearby landowners were John and Joseph Patton, John S. Jameson, John Humphreys, and Samuel Curry.

[794] See Arphax, Family Maps of Sumter County, Alabama. William also acquired land in section 31 of Township 20 N, Range 2 W, adjoining Isaac Mitchell, and near John M. Brewer.

"The Sumter Democrat for 2 April 1853 reported the death of Matthew Brewer. Cited in Gandrud, Pauline. Alabama Records, Vol. 176, p. 21."

I'll make several comments about the records to which Dr. Wright refers, as well as some related documents. First, Matthew H. Brewer's deed of land to the Christian Valley Church actually was made to trustees of the church, Samuel Curry, Samuel Bolling, and Charles Stevens.[795] The property adjoined Matthew's own land and that of Joseph Patton. Matthew apparently was quite devout and heavily influenced by specific doctrines, because the conveyance was subject to the condition that the church "holds to the doctrines taught by the preservation Baptists and not of Alexander Campbell." Although the evidence is inconclusive, this information leads me to suspect that Matthew H. Brewer might have been the man who lived in Elbert County, Georgia in 1800-1802, attending Van's Creek Baptist Church. The minister there, Dozier Thornton, was highly regarded by the mainstream Georgia Baptist Association, which regarded Alexander Campbell's views as heresy.[796] It seems plausible to infer that a devout Baptist in Elbert County would have held the same views three decades later in Alabama. If in fact Matthew H. Brewer was the man in Elbert County, he might have moved there after appearing in Wilkes County, Georgia tax lists in 1796 and 1797; the Fishing Creek District in Wilkes County is only about 30 miles south of Van's Creek Baptist Church. Interestingly, Holeeta Bill's wife's family seem to have been Presbyterians. According to Robert Spratt, in 1833 Ann Brewer and two of her

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795 Sumter County Deed Book E: 30; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-99KY-4?cat=484694.

796 Dozier Thornton, the pastor at Van's Creek Church, was much esteemed in the Georgia Baptist Association. http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ga/county/taylor/churches/gabaptists.htm. Alexander Campbell, on the other hand, was widely viewed by the same group as a heretic:

"The prophet of Bethany, Alexander Campbell, had been for some time scattering over the country his peculiar notions * * * * * [U]nder God, the Georgia churches were almost entirely preserved from the inroads of this plausible but dangerous delusion. When we behold what sad consequences have ensued elsewhere, we bless God for raising up such men."

http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ga/county/taylor/churches/gabaptists.htm.

daughters were charter members of the Old Log Courthouse Presbyterian Church on Livingston, Alabama.[797]

In 1835, Matthew H. Brewer sold the parcel in section 33 to James McCown.[798] In 1848, just a few years before his death, Matthew conveyed his own land and residence to George W. Brewer.[799] The land was bordered by George's own land and the land of Joseph Patton.[800] Consistent with the account of Willis Brewer, it seems likely that George W. Brewer was Matthew's son. In

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[797] Pratt, History of Livingston, Alabama,

[798] Sumter County Deed Book E: 268; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-99KL-L?i=776&cat=484694.

[799] Sumter County Deed Book K: 252; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-PPC7?i=603&cat=484694.

[800] A few additional observations about these transactions. First, William Brewer, probably Holeeta Bill the brother of Matthew H. Brewer, conveyed land in Sumter County to Lewis Brown in 1835 that William had bought the year before. Sumter County Deed Book A: 335; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-99ML-S?i=243&cat=484694. In the deed William Brewer was described as a resident of Washington County, Alabama, not Perry County or Sumter County. This places Holeeta Bill near the Tombigbee River Brewers by the 1830's.
Second, the deed from George W. Brewer to Lake also was recorded in 1835. Sumter County Deed Book A: 342; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-99MT-P?i=247&cat=484694. Third, in September 1835, Holeeta Bill conveyed another tract (section 31, township 20) that he had acquired in 1834 to Isaac Mitchell. Sumter County Deed Book A: 396; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-99ML-T?i=275&cat=484694. Notably, Bill's son Thomas W. Brewer witnessed the deed and Bill was now described as a resident of Sumter County. Fourth, in 1838 George W. Brewer conveyed the land to which he earlier acquired rights in section 21 (described as on the Livingston Road). Sumter County Deed Book D: 209; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-992X-L?i=393&cat=484694. Fifth, a John M. Brewer conveyed land in section 8, Township 19, Range 2 west to William Brewer in 1840. Sumter County Deed Book F: 243; https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS73-SS8C-Q?i=312&cat=484694. The identity of John M. Brewer is unclear.

addition, consistent with the account of Willis Brewer and the statement of Lucius Wright, a Thomas J. Brewer had land in the same area as Matthew H. Brewer and George W. Brewer, and Thomas engaged in numerous land transactions over the years.[801]

Matthew H. Brewer appeared in the home of his son Thomas in the 1850 Sumter County census. Matthew H. Brewer was then 76 years old, meaning he was born about 1774. His stated birthplace was Alabama, which almost certainly was incorrect. Instead, his obituary in the Sumter County Whig (Livingston, Alabama) - 29 Mar 1853, Tue - Page 3, stated that he was born in South Carolina:

"Died - At James' Bluff, Choctaw County, on the 6th inst., Mr. Matthew H. Brewer, aged about 80 years. Our old friend Brewer was a native of South Carolina, but one of the first settlers of this section of Alabama. He had been a citizen of this county, until recently, for the last 20 years, where he has left many relatives and friends to mourn his death."

To summarize: Matthew H. Brewer moved west from South Carolina sometime after 1808. Although it isn't certain, I suspect that Matthew H. Brewer might have been the man who earlier appeared in Wilkes, Elbert, Abbeville and Edgefield County records between 1796 and 1811. Matthew H. Brewer lived in Marengo County, Alabama in 1823 and possibly earlier. He was a resident of Perry County, Alabama in 1830, as was the William Brewer (40-49) who I believe was Holeeta Bill.[802] Because the Sumter County man had sons named George and Thomas, facts that square with the account of Willis Brewer, I believe that he -- not the 1832 decedent -- was the brother of Holeeta Bill and Willis H. Brewer. The apparent coordination of the movements of Matthew H. and Holeeta Bill also is consistent with the account of Willis Brewer that they were brothers. In turn, I suspect, that the 1832 decedent might have been the man who appeared at Fort McGrew in 1810, then lived in Clarke County, Alabama and later in Marengo County, until his death.

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801 Thomas J. Brewer to Robert Payne (Deed Book K: 49); Thomas J. Brewer to R. Desha (Deed Book K: 251); T.J. Brewer to Shackelford (Deed Book K:833); Thomas J. Brewer to Desha (Deed Book K: 586); Thomas J. Brewer to Patton (Deed Book L: 391); Thomas J. Brewer to Patton (Deed Book M:250).

802 1830; Census Place: *Perry, Alabama;* Series: *M19;* Roll: *3;* Page: *80;* Family History Library Film: *0002330.*

An FTDNA Brewer Project member who has tested in the BigY/700 subgroup that appears to include descendants of Burwell Brewer is a descendant of a man named Seaborn Brewer (1805-1867). As shown in the 1850 census, Matthew H. Brewer's son Thomas, who was born in South Carolina in 1808,[803] had a son named Seaborn. The older Seaborn was only a few years older than Thomas Brewer and could have been his brother. If so, the older Seaborn might have been the son of Matthew H. Brewer who, according to Willis Brewer "went west" (Texas as it turns out).

In 1826, a Seaborn Brewer married a woman named Cind Browning in Marengo County, Alabama, where Matthew H. Brewer also lived in the 1820's. The ancestor of our project member almost certainly was the man who married Cind Browning, because two Browning families were enumerated near him in the 1830 Fayette County, Tennessee census. Cind must have died before then, but Seaborn and the Brownings apparently remained close. A William Browning, possibly Cind's father, appeared in the 1830 Marengo County census. Finally, in the 1850 Rusk County, Texas census, Seaborn Brewer stated that he was born in South Carolina in 1805, which is where Thomas Brewer was born in 1808.[804] In sum, that data fits the hypothesis that Seaborn Brewer, our member's ancestor was a son of Matthew H. Brewer.

To complicate things a bit, estate distribution papers (circa 1852) of Cedar Creek Bill Brewer, whose will was probated in Sumter County, Alabama in 1851, indicate that Cedar Creek Bill had a *supposedly deceased* son named Seaborn:

"Your petitioner [William P. Brewer] also shows that about seventeen years since SEABORN BREWER a son of decedent, went to Kentucky on business, expecting shortly to return. He has not been heard of since he reached Louisville & it is supposed he died long since."[805]

As shown, Cedar Creek Bill's son Seaborn left Alabama in about 1835 and never returned. In light of that fact, consider the following information about the

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[803] Year: 1850; Census Place: Brewersville, Sumter, Alabama; Roll: M432_15; Page: 265A; Image: 20

[804] Year: 1850; Census Place: Rusk, Rusk, Texas; Roll: M432_914; Page: 243A; Image: 136.

[805] https://www.ancestry.com/boards/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=3008&p=surnames.brewer.

Seaborn Brewer who ultimately lived in Rusk County, Texas. Seaborn and his wife Assenith were married in Tennessee in 1829. A year later, they appeared in the 1830 Fayette County, Tennessee census.[806] By, 1850, Seaborn and Assenith appeared in the census for Rusk County, Texas.[807] According to that record, their oldest son at home, Thaddeus, was born in Tennessee in 1838, and another child was born in Arkansas in 1845. That data is inconsistent with the probate account of the supposedly deceased son of Cedar Creek Bill, but it does show an extended absence from Alabama through the date of Cedar Creek Bill's death. Perhaps Cedar Creek Bill's son did not die in Kentucky, but simply lost contact with the family after leaving Alabama, and he was the ancestor of our project member. There are serious problems with that theory, though, the most obvious of which is that the Seaborn Brewer who moved to Tennessee before 1830 and lived there near his Browning in-laws, almost certainly did not disappear while on a business trip to Kentucky in 1834.

Although there is no conclusive record evidence proving the parentage of Seaborn Brewer (1805-1867), I lean to the opinion that he was the son of Matthew H. Brewer. Although it is conceivable that Seaborn was a son of Matthew Brewer the 1832 decedent, I know of no evidence, including the decedent's estate records, that ties the two together. Instead, I suspect that Matthew H. Brewer's son Thomas named his son Seaborn for a brother who ultimately moved west to Texas, which accurately fits the profile of the older Seaborn.[808] Matthew H. Brewer's presence

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[806] 1830; Census Place: *Fayette, Tennessee*; Series: *M19*; Roll: *176*; Page: *41*; Family History Library Film: *0024534*.

[807] Source number: *4684.079*; Source type: *Family group sheet, FGSE, listed as parents*; Number of Pages: *1;*

https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/8054/4206181_00136?pid=1069394&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D8054%26h%3D1069394%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3Du88-1220152%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=u88-1220152&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.187259884.533336733.1563396216-374504648.1563267266.

[808] I further note that a great grandson of Burwell Brewer (John, Burrell Patrick) was named Jesse Seaborn Brewer (1870-1962). https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/53816013/jesse-seaborn-brewer. But, the name was not confined to southerners. There also were men named Seburn or Seaborn Brewer from Missouri and Indiana in the 1800's, whose connection, if any, to the Alabama Brewers is speculative. See, e.g., Seaburn Brewer (born in Indiana in 1842); *1900*; Census Place: *Taylor, Harrison, Indiana*; Page: *6*; Enumeration District: *0091*; FHL

in Marengo County around the time that Seaborn married Cind Browning also circumstantially supports that view. In addition, in contrast to the legend surrounding the death of Cedar Creek Bill's son of the same name, as stated by Willis Brewer, the Seaborn who lived in Texas actually did move *west* from Alabama.

I'll close this section with these observations. The two Matthew Brewers followed a similar trajectory. Before moving to Alabama, they both apparently lived in the Savannah River region in the late 1700's and early 1800's. By the 1820's, both men lived in or near Marengo County, Alabama. Yet, I've found no evidence indicating that they were closely related or had mutual associates. The origins of the man who died in 1832 are murky and have not yet been clarified. It is possible, but unlikely, that he was the son of the George Brewer who died in Putnam County, Georgia in the 1810's. What is reasonably clear is that he was closely connected to the Hammonds and Grays. In contrast, it is likely that the man who died in the 1850's -- Matthew H. Brewer – was the son of William Brewer of Wilkes/Clarke Counties, and the brother of Holeeta Bill.

(13) *TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS*:

Here's what I think overall: William Brewer (MBP) probably was born sometime around 1720. He and his wife Susannah (probably the daughter of John High, born in 1727) had a daughter named Sarah, born around 1760, and they had sons named Burwell, John, William, George, Nathan, and Osborn, who all migrated from North Carolina to Georgia in the 1780's. Given Sarah's probable birth year, the fact that Osborn also might have been born in the same timeframe, the fact that Burwell's first child probably was born around 1770, and William's oldest son Matthew was born around 1773, I suspect that William (MBP) and Susannah were quite young, Susannah as young as 15, when they married, probably around 1742. By the same reasoning, I suspect that their oldest child probably was born in around 1743 or 1744, and that Sarah and Osborn were among their youngest children, probably born as late as 1760.

I further suspect that William (MBP) and Susannah owned land in Wilkes County, North Carolina that they sold in 1782, that William (MBP) and/or his son William owned land on the waters of the Ogeechee River in Georgia in the 1780's,

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microfilm: *1240376*; Seburn Brewer (born 1835); *1850*; Census Place: *Pettis, Platte, Missouri*; Roll: *M432_410*; Page: *441A*; Image: *316*

and that William (MBP) died before 1794, while living in the Tombigbee River region of what was then Spanish West Florida.

John Brewer, the probable son of William (MBP) and Susannah, was born in about 1745, and he also moved to Spanish West Florida from Wilkes County, Georgia. John probably was the man later described as John Brewer Sr. in Mississippi Territory records, the father of John Brewer Jr. and possibly Charles Brewer, and he was the brother of Burwell Brewer.

The fate of Burwell Brewer's brother George is not proved, but I suspect that he appeared in the Mississippi Territory in the early 1800's and that he might have been the recipient of the 1804 power of attorney executed by his mother, Susannah.

Charles Brewer probably was a son of one of the older men, most likely John, William, or George.

Two of Burwell Brewer's sons, Patrick and Burwell Bledsoe Brewer, were present in the Washington County, Alabama area, Patrick just before 1800, and Burwell Bledsoe about 15 years later.

Nathan Brewer, the brother of Burwell Brewer, probably moved from Warren County, Georgia to Wayne County, Mississippi around 1810. I suspect that Nathan was the father of Henry Brewer, who eventually moved to Monroe County, Georgia, as well as Howell Nathan Brewer, who died in Wayne County around 1829. I further suspect that the younger Osborn Brewer from Greene County, Mississippi probably was a son of Nathan, Osborn, or Charles Brewer.

I further believe that Holeeta Bill, Willis H., and Matthew H. Brewer were sons of William Brewer (Jr.), the brother of Burwell Brewer, and the man who appeared in the 1787 Wilkes County tax list with 180 acres, who later appeared in Oglethorpe and Clarke County, Georgia records, and who served with Joseph Calloway in the Revolutionary War while living in Wilkes County, North Carolina.

Finally, I suspect that the Brewers who lived in Lancaster/Kershaw/Chesterfield County, South Carolina, and in Edgefield County, South Carolina at the turn of the 19th Century probably were related in some degree to Burwell Brewer and his extended family, but only collaterally so.

With those ideas in mind, let's review the available record evidence in light of the relevant YDNA findings to date for members of the Brewer Project at

FTDNA. Signature STR marker values for the Burwell Brewer line are DYS19=16, and DYF382=13. To date there are no other common variant STR markers within this group, but they do not match other groups either.

Two Brewer Project members at FamilyTreeDNA whose samples share those values claim descent from John Brewer, born about 1785, one through his son Benjamin (1806-1855), and the other through his son William (1810-1849). The lines of these folks converged in the border area of Alabama (Chambers County) and Georgia (Troup County) around 1840, exactly where one would expect based on the accounts of Burwell's son John given by Miriam Richardson and George Paschal. For that reason, I believe that the signature marker values were present in John Brewer, the son of Burwell.

Next, the same marker values are present in the profile of two project members with strong paper trails back to Willis H. Brewer (1790-1869). Willis H. Brewer and John Brewer, Burwell's son, had a common ancestor with the same marker values. If I am correct in concluding that Willis H. Brewer was the son of Burwell Brewer's brother William, Willis H. Brewer and John Brewer were first cousins, with a common grandfather, probably William (MBP), born around 1715-1720.

Two other Brewer Project members with the signature marker values have a strong paper trail to Seaborn Brewer (1805-1867). Seaborn probably was the son of Matthew H. Brewer, whose descendants would be expected to share the signature marker with descendants of his brother Willis H. Brewer.[809]

Another project member -- BEB -- who also shares the same signature marker values -- is a probable descendant of Howell Nathan Brewer of Wayne County, Mississippi, a possible son of Nathan Brewer, the brother of Burwell Brewer.

Finally, the same marker values are present in a proven descendant of James Columbus Brewer (1835-1912), a probable descendant of a William Brewer, born in the 1790's, who was present in Washington County, Alabama in

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Based on the YDNA evidence from their samples, it is tempting to do some further sub-grouping of the pedigrees of these seven members. As a disclaimer, FTDNA Brewer Project Administrator Hank Graham, an astute genetic genealogist, is skeptical of any further subgrouping in this family group based on the presently available data.

1830. The member's ancestor William Brewer was of the same generation as Willis H. Brewer and the children of Burwell Brewer, but he almost certainly was not Willis's brother, Holeeta Bill Brewer, who was present in Perry County, Alabama in the 1830 census. Instead, I suspect that William Brewer was a son of one of the younger Brewers who settled in what was then Spanish West Florida or the Mississippi Territory sometime between 1791 and 1815. Age-wise, the most plausible candidates for his paternity are the older Osborn, Charles, Patrick (a son of Burwell), and John Brewer, Jr.[810] Osborn died in Washington County in 1806, so William might have been his orphaned son.

In the 1830 census, the member's ancestor William Brewer was listed as (30-39), and his presumed spouse was (20-29). There was only one child in the household, a female under 5, so this probably was a young family in 1830, making it unlikely that they appeared jointly or even individually in the 1820 census. The member's ancestor probably died before 1840, leaving a wife Mary and a number of young children. It has been reported without proof that Mary's birth name was Mary Young.

Interestingly, a Sally Young (50-59) appeared on the preceding census page to William and Mary in 1830. Sally (Sarah) Young is reputed to have been the spouse of John Young (died Wayne County, MS 1824). In 1801, John Young brought his family to the Mississippi Territory with a Georgia passport in the company of, among others, Micajah Wall.[811] In 1791, John Young appeared in

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[810] As noted above, a William Brewer (four males, two females, one taxable person) appeared in the 1820 Wayne County, Mississippi census, where John Brewer appeared in 1816 and Nathan Brewer appeared in 1816 and 1820. However, the William Brewer who appeared in 1830 had three females under five in his household and no male children, so it seems unlikely the two were one and the same.

[811] http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ga/county/macon/histories/gapassports.htm.

"Page 263 - Thursday 1st October 1801

"ORDERED

'That passports through the Creek Nation to the settlements on the Tom of Don Bigby river, be prepared for the persons and all their families Lewis McClain, John Burney, Micajah Wall, and John Young, and also for the following persons without their families - Majr. John Powers, Benjamin

Lane's Tax District in Wilkes (later Oglethorpe) County, on the same page as Burwell Brewer and Paul Patrick.[812] Young later owned land in the southwest part of Wilkes County, adjoining Greene and Hancock Counties.[813] Micajah Wall and John Young served together in the 1794 Greene County Dragoons.[814] I suspect that they were brothers in-law, as Micajah's wife reputedly was Mary Young.[815]

As noted elsewhere, beginning in the late 1790's, Micajah Wall owned land near George and John Brewer on the Tombigbee River, and Wall and the Brewers appeared together in several records, as did Young and the Brewers. Appearing near each other in an 1809 Mississippi Territory memorial were Micajah Wall and John Young (adjoining entries), on the same page with George Brewer, Sampson, Harris, and Hiram Mounger, Luke Patrick, and Walter Woodyard.[816] In 1816, John Young (with nine persons in his household) appeared in the Wayne County, Mississippi state census/tax list, in close proximity to Nathan Brewer, Sary Patrick (the widow of Luke and possible daughter of Nathan Brewer), Harris Mounger, and George Brewer (adjoining John Young).[817] In 1820, John Young appeared in the federal census for Wayne County with a large household. John was 45+, his

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Pierce, Stephen Gatland, Edward Gatland, and James Gatland - and for Thomas Harris and Benjamin Edwards - which were presented and signed."

812 Hudson, Volume 1.

813 Hudson, Vol 2.

814 http://genealogytrails.com/geo/greene/countyhistory.html.

815 https://www.nchgs.org/html/wall_hopkins_-_tisdale.html.

816 https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Territorial_Papers_of_the_United_Sta/KABFPnyhH5gC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22John+Young%22+%2B+%22Micajah+Wall%22&pg=PA696&printsec=frontcover.

817 https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1125/images/v229_3-0191?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=56cd67708271bb9bca6b186e2b854549&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Hwj11&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.112441095.285537540.1634517908-265586934.1630857614&pId=79402.

wife 26-44, and he had several daughters, including one age 16-25.[818] Appearing on the same census page in nearby entries were Simeon Strickland, Howell Brewer (who I suspect was the son of Nathan Brewer), Harris Mounger, and Nathan Brewer. John Young died in Wayne County around 1824 so, it would come as no surprise that his reputed widow, Sallie Young, would appear as (50-59, with a family of seven people) in the ensuing 1830 federal census in neighboring Washington County, Alabama if, in fact, the nearby entry for the William Brewer household included her daughter, William's wife Mary.

There is a little more record information about William Brewer of Washington County. We know that his mother also was named Mary Brewer and that she died around 1830. In 1831, William applied to the Washington County probate (special orphan's) court for letters to administer his mother Mary Brewer's estate to deal with her rights and assets.[819] He did not serve long, though. In 1832, the court dismissed the probate at William's request, after William claimed that he had been misadvised on the need for a probate by a "Mr. Gordan."[820] This is an interesting clue, because in 1816 John and Greene Gordan appeared on the same Wayne County census page as Nathan and George Brewer, and John Young. In addition, it probably excludes Patrick Brewer as the father of William, since Patrick was survived by his wife, Milly Reeves Brewer, not a Mary.

In 1836, William sold land in the District of Demopolis in Washington County to Wyatt Puckett.[821] As noted above, he apparently died before 1840,

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818 https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/605407:7734?tid=&pid=&queryId=56cd67708271bb9bca6b186e2b854549&_phsrc=Hwj10&_phstart=successSource.

819 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C954-MSK9?i=764&cat=197149.

820 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C954-MS59?i=765&cat=197149.

821 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSL6-H9V9-V?i=168&cat=197195. The witnesses were Ben Needham and "B." James.

when his widow Mary (40-49) appeared as head of household in Washington County.[822]

If in fact William Brewer was the son-in-law of John Young, I suspect that he might have been the son of Nathan Brewer of Wayne County, Mississippi, due to the proximity of Nathan's and John Young's households at least in the 1816 to 1820 timeframe. And, as noted elsewhere, I suspect that Nathan was the brother of Burwell, George, William, John, and Osborn, having migrated from Warren County, Georgia to the Mississippi Territory in 1811. Again, if Nathan was not William's father, other possible candidates include Osborn, Charles, John Brewer Jr., and the William Brewer who appeared in Wayne County in 1820.

Despite the convergence of record and DNA evidence just described, nagging questions persist:

(1) What was the migration path and who were the children of George Brewer, Burwell's brother? George almost certainly appeared in Wilkes County, North Carolina between 1778 and the mid-1780's, but to my knowledge he did not appear near Burwell in any record before then. Where was he living before then? Was Miriam Richardson correct in her belief that George had 11 sons and that he died in Greene County, Georgia around 1800?

(2) How to sort out all the men named William Brewer who lived in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama in the late 1700's and early 1800's? I believe that three Williams in Oglethorpe/Clarke Counties probably were Burwell's brother (the older man in 1800), Burwell's son (the younger man in 1800), and the son of the older William. Based on household demographics alone, the oldest Oglethorpe County man was not the William Brewer who appeared in the 1800 Lancaster County, South Carolina census, and he was not the William Brewer who appeared in the 1790 Laurens County or 1800 Edgefield County, South Carolina censuses.[823]

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823 Although the match is far from perfect, I can't rule out that the older William in Oglethorpe County was the man who appeared in Laurens County in 1790. In that year, the latter man had four males over 16 in his household and three females (no ages stated). Year: *1790*; Census Place: *Laurens, South Carolina*; Series: *M637*; Roll: *11*; Page: *444*; Image: *265*; Family History Library Film: *0568151.* It is possible that they were the same man and that additional younger people, perhaps stepchildren or grandchildren, joined the household before 1800.

There were as many as six more contemporary William Brewers to contend with (in addition to Cedar Creek Bill) in the same region and same approximate timeframe. We know that the first four were different men, because we have records of their deaths at different times and places.

One, the man from Camden/Lancaster County, South Carolina, who died in or before 1801, probably was a son of George Brewer, Jr. of Brunswick County, Virginia. The second, William Brewer from Kershaw County, South Carolina, who died in the 1840's, probably was a son of the man from Camden/Lancaster. He also might have been related to the Matthew Brewer who died in Marengo County, Alabama, who, like William of Kershaw, apparently first married a Hammond.

The third, who died around 1794, was the William Brewer from Spanish West Florida. I suspect that that man was William (MBP), the father of John, William, Nathan, George, Osborn, and Burwell Brewer. I further suspect that he might have been the man who received a grant of 200 acres on the waters of the Ogeechee River in 1784, adjoining Sampson Mounger. He also might have been the William Brewer who was present in Wilkes County, North Carolina in the 1770's and 1780's, who, like the Spanish West Florida man, was married to a woman named Susannah.

The fourth William Brewer died in Clarke County, Georgia in about 1818; he probably was Burwell's brother, the older William Brewer in the 1800 Oglethorpe County census, the man described as William Brewer Jr. in the 1787 Wilkes County, Georgia tax list, and the man who owned land on the northern Long Creek in Wilkes County.

The possible fifth and sixth William Brewer(s) were the men in Laurens and Edgefield Counties, South Carolina, in 1790 and 1800, respectively. As discussed, one might speculate that William of Laurens (who seems to have appeared there only in the 1790 census) was the William Brewer Sr. who moved to Spanish West Florida, and that William of Edgefield, together with James Brewer of that place, briefly might have been present in Wilkes County, Georgia, in the late 1780's.

(3) Was there a direct connection between Burwell Brewer and the George Brewer Jr. (of Brunswick County) line? There are at least four threads that so suggest. First, John Brewer, a proven son of George Brewer Jr., moved to Greene County, Georgia in the late 1780's, not too far from members of the Burwell Brewer line. Second, William Brewer of Camden/Lancaster Counties, South

Carolina might have been the grandfather of Burrell Brewer of Chesterfield, South Carolina, who was connected to the Taylor family of Perry County, Alabama, whose members lived near Holeeta Bill and Matthew H. Brewer. Third, Abigail Brewer Cato, the reputed daughter of George Brewer, Jr., lived in Washington County, Alabama at the same time members of Burwell's extended family also lived there. Fourth, as explained in my book about the Georgia Brewers, if the Henry Brewer who appeared in 1810 and 1811 in Wayne County, Mississippi and 1820 in Jackson County, Mississippi was the man who later moved to Texas, I suspect that man was a son of George Brewer Jr.'s son Henry. If that is true, the fact that he lived near the family of Nathan Brewer and the John Brewers in Wayne County might not have been a coincidence.

To take the point a bit further, suppose that George Brewer Jr. was born in the late 1600's, rather than in the early 1700's, as most researchers have hypothesized. If so, he could have had a son born in the late 1710's or early 1720's. That man could have been the father of Burwell, if Burwell was born in the mid to late 1740's. What if William (MBP) was the son of George Brewer Jr., and Burwell Brewer and William Brewer of Camden District both were *grandsons* of George Jr.? So far, no sons of George Jr.'s possibly older sons George III and James have been identified to date. If those men were born by the early 1720's, they could have had sons born in the mid to late 1740's. To be clear, I think those scenarios are unlikely, but we shouldn't forget the risk of conflating multiple generations based on unproven assumptions about the birthdates of forebears.

(4) Are the connections among Burwell's family, George Brewer Jr.'s family, and Howell Brewer II's family simply too strong to signify anything but that the original legend that Burwell was a son of George of Brunswick is true? Factors militating in that direction include (a) the geographical proximity of Burwell, Howell Brewer II, and descendants of George Brewer Jr. in Wilkes, Warren, Greene, Clarke, and Hancock counties, Georgia; (b) the apparent proximity in Clarke and Jackson County, Georgia between Osborn Brewer and Howell Brewer II; and (c) the presence of a Howell Brewer in Wayne County, Mississippi in the early 1800's, in the same area as members of the Bankston and Mounger families and the men named John Brewer who were Burwell's close relatives.

That evidence is far from conclusive, though. It simply could be a function of multiple distinct, but collaterally related lines of Brewers that stayed in contact in Virginia, the Carolinas, and later in Georgia and the Mississippi Territory. The latter inference is more compatible with the YDNA evidence, which tends to identify the Howell Brewer II cohort (YDNA haplogroup I-Y15300, positive for

subclade I-Y23708), and the Burwell Brewer cohort (YDNA haplogroup I-Y15300, negative for subclade I-Y23708), as closely related but separate lines that diverged by or before the early 1700's. However, the DNA evidence that all these folks were in haplogroup I-Y15300 does satisfy me of a relatively close family relationship.

(5) With that thought, I will take a moment to address speculation that William (MBP) might have been a son of George Brewer of Brunswick. Although I can't categorically rule it out, I think it is highly unlikely. George's son William, along with almost all his own known sons, lived and died in Brunswick County. He would have had to lead what amounted to a double life to have been the William Brewer who, along with Burwell, was present in Halifax and Johnston Counties, North Carolina, in the 1760's, then probably moved to Surry County, North Carolina sometime in the late 1770's.

Nevertheless, assuming as I believe that William (MBP) was Burwell's father, Burwell probably would have known George's sons and their families from his childhood in Brunswick County, and it is quite possible that exchanges of news among extended family members caused these men to move near each other when new lands opened for settlement.

(6) In addition to William (MBP), men named Joseph and Thomas Brewer lived in Edgecombe/Halifax County, North Carolina in the first half of the 18th Century, and another George Brewer lived in nearby Northampton County. Theoretically at least, any of those men might have been the father of Burwell Brewer. For the following reasons, though, I think not.

(A) Descendants of Thomas Brewer IV of Edgecombe/Halifax Counties appear to be positive for subclade I-Y21524, whereas Burwell Brewer's probable descendants are not, so their lines appear to be distinct, at least during the colonial era.

(B) As discussed, I suspect that George Brewer of Northampton's son was the George Brewer who moved to Wilkes/Warren County, Georgia, then moved to Hancock and later Putnam County, Georgia, dying there after 1810. That man's father George probably was a contemporary of William (MBP), but Burwell was not mentioned in his 1757 will, and I have seen no proof that his descendants interacted with Burwell Brewer or any of Burwell's probable close relatives. Of course, that doesn't mean they weren't more distantly related, but I very much doubt that Burwell was George of Northampton's son.

(C) Joseph Brewer left a will in Warren County, North Carolina in 1772 (probated in 1782) that did not name Burwell as an heir, an indication (but not conclusive proof) that Burwell was not his son. Nor did Joseph's will mention the other brothers of Burwell identified by Burwell's nephew Francis Calloway (III). It seems likely that Joseph Brewer was born around 1700, especially if he was the man who had a child, Mary, in Prince George County, Virginia, in 1725.[824] This suggests that his sons probably were born between 1725 and 1740.

Joseph did name sons James and William in his will, and to the best of my knowledge, neither of those sons has been traced. James and William Brewer apparently were still alive in 1772, when Joseph executed his will. There were several untraced William Brewers in North Carolina in 1790, so one of those men might have been the son of Joseph Brewer. In particular, the William Brewer who appeared in the 1790 Wake County census was listed near several members of the Hartsfield family, suggesting that he might have been the William Brewer who appeared as a much younger man in Granville County records with or near Andrew Hartsfield in the 1740's. If so, that man might have been Joseph Brewer's son William.

However, the only James Brewer found in a North Carolina census in 1790 was in Sampson County. As discussed in my book on the Brewers of Colonial Virginia, that man probably moved to Rowan County, North Carolina. So, the Revolutionary War veteran James Brewer from Ninety Six District, South Carolina looms as an interesting candidate for the son of Joseph Brewer. I suspect that the 1832 decedent Matthew Brewer might have been the son of James Brewer of Ninety-Six District. The Hammond name is an important possible link. Researcher Clayton Heathcock has made a credible case that the wife of Matthew Brewer was a daughter of Job Hammond. Job was the son of Samuel Hammond, Sr., who moved from Virginia to Bute County, North Carolina in 1765. Job was present in Warren County, North Carolina in 1780.[825] According to Heathcock, in 1785 Job received a land grant in Ninety- Six District, and he purchased 275 acres near the Savannah River in Elbert County, Georgia in 1797.

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[824] Remember that Joseph Brewer of Warren County had a daughter named Mary. Although his wife was "Ann" and the wife of Joseph Brewer in 1725 was "Margrit," it may well be that Ann was Joseph's second wife.

[825] http://heathcock.org/genealogy/Brewer.pdf; http://www.ncgenweb.us/ncwarren/WCCR/Court%20of%20Pleas%20Book%201/WCCR-1780-86_1.pdf.

Based on the sum of the evidence, I think the following scenario emerges as plausible: (1) Joseph Brewer's son James might have been the disabled soldier from Ninety-Six District who was associated with members of the Hammond family (formerly of Warren County, North Carolina); (2) the Matthew Brewer who might have married a Hammond, possibly was the son of James Brewer of Ninety-Six District; (4) James Brewer also might have been the father of the William Brewer who appeared in the 1800 Edgefield County census; (5) and James and William Brewer might have been the men who briefly owned land near relatives of Burwell in Wilkes County, Georgia in the late 1780's, before defaulting and returning to South Carolina.

In sum, although Burwell almost certainly was not the son of Joseph Brewer, it is quite possible that Joseph's descendants lived near and interacted with Burwell's family members in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Because Joseph and William (MBP) both seemingly haled from Prince George County, perhaps they were brothers or cousins. If so, it is unsurprising that their descendants might stayed in touch over the next several generations. Having said that, as explained above, it also is possible that Joseph was closely related to Thomas Brewer of Surry/Sussex Virginia, whose descendants appear to be positive for subclade I-Y21524. If that is so, the YDNA signatures of Joseph's and Burwell's descendants are sufficiently distinct to rule out a close relationship in the colonial era.

Assuming, as I have posited, that Burwell Brewer was the son of William (MBP), it is important to recognize that it is quite possible that some of the members of this family group descended from brothers or even cousins of William (MBP). This would mean that the signature STR marker values for this family group first appeared one or more generations before the birth of William (MBP), perhaps in England. On that note, I'll close with a legend, one that I've saved until last. I've quoted George Paschal's account several times in this paper. His book has been underappreciated. It is a well-written historical account that used his mother's life as a foundation for telling the story of the South in turbulent times. Paschal was born in the early 1800's, and he wrote his account in the 1870's. His memory undoubtedly was imperfect, but, meaning no offense, his knowledge was more direct than that of Willis Brewer and Miriam Richardson, who had robust appreciations of early Alabama history, but had more indirectly received understandings of the Georgia Brewer story. I have no doubt from reading the entire book that Paschal told the truth as he saw it, without undue embellishment, except for his romanticized impression of the life and death of Burwell Bledsoe Brewer, whose story he undoubtedly heard in the retelling as a young man.

Almost in passing, Paschal mentioned a story that he probably heard from his mother, which was his only reference to the unnamed father of Burwell Brewer. According to Paschal, that man, his own great-grandfather, came directly to the American colonies from England:

"[Agnes] was born in – I am not sure which county –but it was the one which then embraced the "Narrows of the Yadkin,"[826] on the 22d day of June, 1776. Her father was Burrell Brewer, whose father had come from England to North Carolina among the first colonists."[827]

I have never seen that legend quoted elsewhere. My guess is that it was based on information that Agnes Brewer Paschal received from her father as a child that, in the interpretation or retelling, might have condensed at least two generations into one. As discussed Burwell's father probably was born between 1715 and 1720. If, as I believe, Burwell's father was William (MBP), and if as I am willing to speculate, Burwell was the grandson of Nicholas Brewer, Sr., and if Nicholas Sr. immigrated to Virginia in 1662, the legend only would have been off by one generation.

If my surmise is correct, Burwell was the uncle of Holeeta Bill Brewer. Thus, it is interesting to compare and contrast the Paschal legend with the story in the 1893 biographical sketch of Willis Brewer that Holeeta Bill's father William Brewer was of Welsh (not English) extraction but born in America. My instinct is that the legend of Welsh heritage might have confused the Brewer line with some of Willis Brewer's other ancestors. That legend also is inconsistent with the competing (and unproven) claim in the biography of Willis Brewer's cousin that they descended from John Brewer of Jamestown. But, again, that theory is

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826 The "Narrows of the Yadkin" River are in what is now Stanly County, North Carolina, which was created from Montgomery County in 1841. In 1776, the area was part of Anson County, which was the county to the north of Lancaster County, South Carolina. This assertion is not quite consistent with the written record referred to above, which shows Burwell and the Patricks in Surry and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina in the mid-1770's. It would, however, place Burwell close to a different "nest" of Brewers, including the George and John Brewer who lived in Anson County as early as the 1780's and 1790's. Benjamin Brewer, a descendant of George Brewer of Anson County, might have moved to Franklin County, Georgia -- not far from where Burwell settled in Wilkes County -- dying there in the early 1800's.

827 *Ninety-Four Years*, p. 12.

inconsistent with the Paschal legend, which would place Burwell's father's birth in England around 1715 or 1720.

Still, the Paschal story is not patently far-fetched. Researchers are aware that early colonial families sometimes maintained connections with relatives and associates in England for generations through the 1600's and well into the 1700's. Perhaps Burwell's father was a relative of the early Virginia Brewer settlers but was part of a later migration cohort. If an English Brewer at some point were to test positive for the YDNA signature of the Burwell Brewer line, that evidence would be consistent with the Paschal legend. Either way, it is a useful reminder not to rule out possibilities that don't comport with our preconceived theories unless and until they are disproved.