



HISTORY OF THE SARRATT FAMILY

By Noble John Sarratt, 1809-1897

CHAPTER I

I am now an old man, having lived a long life, almost through this eventful nineteenth century, soon to close.

During this period of my own recollection, nations have risen and fallen, great wars have devastated different lands, railroads and steamships, telegraph and telephones, electric cars and electric Lights, and hundreds of marvelous inventions have sprung into operation.

The contrast between the conditions of our country at the early and the present portions of my life are wonderfully interesting, to my mind.

While the new generation now living are absorbed more with the present than with the past, old persons, sons like myself delight to recall events and conditions of the olden times when primeval simplicity characterized our early history.

In tracing a sketch of the Sarratt family in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, of which I am a member, and giving the peculiarities and struggles of their colonial life, I give facts that will apply to all the early settlers who planted civilization in this great country.

I will not enter the field of the historian or the biographer but simply narrate incidents and facts which came within the range of my own limited observation.

I am of the opinion that the first Sarratts came from Wales and settled in Massachusetts, whence they migrated South in the early settling of the country.

CHAPTER II

Grandfather John Sarratt, with his brothers, Samuel, Lemuel, and sisters Kizzie and Mirna; Allen Sarratt; Matthew Scrutchfield; Edwin Green; Thomas Farmer and others, all moved from the Yadkin River in North Carolina and settled upon the South side of Broad River, near the mouth of Sarratt's Creek, before the Revolutionary war between the colonies and England. The mouth of Sarratt's Creek is in the northeast portion of Spartanburg County, South Carolina, adjoining York County, which was formerly a portion of the old Ninety-Six district.

My grandfather John Sarratt, bought a tract of land, 220 acres-for five pounds, five shillings, sterling money. The papers were signed by Wm Moultrie, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who issued the grant. This tract is now owned by the heirs of James Allison.

John Sarratt, my Grandfather, previous to the Revolution, married Nannie Morgan, a sister to Charles Morgan, who lived east of Broad River in York County. My grandparents reared a family of three sons, Anthony, Samuel and John; and four daughters, Rhody, Barbara, Edy and Nancy.

Anthony Sarratt married Letitia Ellis, daughter of James Ellis. They had six sons: Obediah, Gilbert, Noble, Madison, Lawson, Anthony, Alman and three daughters: Nancy, Aley and Cordelia.

Samuel Sarratt married Peggy Quinn, daughter of Peter Quinn. They had four sons: Green, Holdman, Tilman, Samuel; and two daughters, Cintha Margaret, and Polly.

John Sarratt married Jane Ellis, sister to Letitia, and reared two sons, Irvine and John; and five daughters, Barbara, Louise, Harriet, Narcissa, Emeline.

Barbara Sarratt married Charles Hopper of York County, and reared five sons and five daughters, born as follows: Eliza, 1810; Salena, 1813; Smith, 1814; Posey, 1817; Charles, 1822; Nancy, 1824; Johm 1827; Ulysses, 1829; Anthony, 1832. Nancy died in 1860, Charles in 1863; Eliza in 1888; and Anthony in 1893.

Rhody Sarratt married Redrick Arnold. Their children were: Richard, Delilah, Daniel, Lilian and Polly.

Edy Sarratt married Elijah Turner, whose children were John, Thias, Ross, Phillip, Elijah, Silvay, Tildy, Nancy, Arrena and Allen.

Nancy Sarratt married John Hopper and their children were: Lillah, Edy, Lansford and Melton.

Grandfather James Ellis married Peggy Hopper. He and his brother came from Massachusetts, his brother settling in Lincoln County, N. C. James settled near Ellis' Ferry, Cleveland County, on Broad River. His children were born as follows: Mary Ellis,

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1764; William, 1767; Ann, 1769; Rebecca, 1771; James, 1773; Elizabeth, 1776; Jane, 1778; Benjamin, 1782; Lettie, 1785; Absalom and Nancy dates not at -hand.

Mary Ellis married Ned Cantrel and reared one son, David.

James Ellis, Jr., married William Hopper's daughter.

Elizabeth married Motz Gilliam. They had three children, Martin, Peggy and Ellis. Rebecca married John Wilson. Nancy married Att Wilson. Her children were: Nancy, Ephriam, Thomas and Kizzie.

Benjamin Ellis married Polly, a daughter of Joseph Hopper. They had six sons, Charles, Jr., Ellis, Alonzo, Marcus, Willis, Mar-cily; and five daughters, Amelia, Louisa, Sallie, Dora, David.

John Sarratt, Sr., his wife, his brother Samuel, sisters Kizzie and Mirna, his son Samuel and wife, Samuel's son Holdman, and Samuel 3d were all buried in the place he bought about half a mile from Broad River. Only one tombstone is found there, that of Samuel, John's son. It bears the following inscription: "Died June 27, 1851, aged 61 years." There is a rock wall around the graves of the others not much decayed.

John Sarratt, Jr., and his wife were buried near there upon Mike's Creek, where he first settled. A couple of tombstones mark their resting place. John died Sept. 13, 1854, aged 69 years, 7 months and 10 days; Jane, his wife, May 11, 1833, aged 54.

Anthony Sarratt, born Aug. 9, 1781, died Sept. 30, 1850, aged 70 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Obediah's son Anthony died Jan. 28, 1880, aged 81 years. His remains were buried at Buffalo church. Sarah, his wife, died Sept. 24, 1843, aged 48 years.

Absalom Ellis' children were named Betsey, Adaline, Polly, James, Solomon, Green, Benjamin, John, Absalom, and Joseph.

Benjamin Ellis, Sr., died June 21, 1870, aged 87 years, 8 months and 29 days. Mary, his wife, died June 23, 1874, aged 93 years, 9 months and 14 days. Hannah, daughter of James Ellis, died in 1844, aged 66 years. Mary R. Ellis died Feb. 18, aged 25 years. His son Absalom, died April 23, 1851, aged 25 years. James Ellis, Sr., and wife with those last named, buried at the old home-stead of James, Sr., near Ellis Ferry.

Aunt Edy Sarratt married Elijah Turner, who died Dec. 2, 1844, aged 66 years.

Mary Marcilla Ellis died March 26, 1847, aged 14 years and 14 days .

David Ellis died in 1857, aged 47 years. Mary M. Eliis died May 5, 1847.

Aunt Edy and Elijah Turner and the others just named are buried at the Elijah Turner old place, north of Grassy Pond.

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Of the Anthony Sarratt children, I am all that is left; and of John Sarratt's, Jr., Irvine alone is living. Of Samuel Sarratt's family, Green and Margaret are the living. All of Edy's children are dead. Barbara, Smith, John, Celia and Polly are dead. Nancy's Edy is still alive. All of Uncle Benjamin Ellis' children are gone to their graves.

James Ellis' brother, who settled in Lincoln County, N. C., married Henry Quinn's daughter.

William Sarratt, brother to John, married Thomas Cole's sister. Allen Sarratt had a son named William.

Grandfather Sarratt was a Free Mason. His apron is now at the old Obediah Sarratt homestead. He was a silversmith, and made a great many knee-buckles, worn in his day. He was deputy sheriff of Spartanburg County for several years. He joined the Baptist church at Buffalo, York County, when Berry Hicks and Drewry Dobbins supplied that church. Samuel Sarratt, Sr., lived in Mecklenburg County, N. C., in 1868, and there are still Sarratts in that County and Davidson.

John Sarratt, also, was a silversmith.

CHAPTER III

The work and habits of our forefathers were different in many respects from those of this generation.

They raised flax and made their clothes of it. When ready to reap they cut the flax and soaked it for several days in a pond of water. It was taken out, dried, beaten with poles, and "hackled" on a board full of spikes, resembling a hair brush. It was thus separated from the rough bark and made into fine shreds and spun on the little old time spinning wheels, some of which are still found, as also the "hackles" in some of the old families.

Their dishes were made of pewter, and their forks out of reeds. Pocket knives were used to eat with.

Their farming tools were few and rough. Their plowstocks were made at home, and, as iron and blacksmiths were scarce in those days, hickory grubs were used for false coulter, to keep the foot and beam together, put on with iron bands and tightened with wedges. The foot piece was hewed down and the plow blade fastened on with iron bands and wooden wedges to hold it tight. They used a bisher plow with a wooden mould board on it to turn the land with.

Their bridles were made out of ropes, and they had ropes for chains, and mulberry bark for hamestrings.

Their bedsteads were made in the corners of their houses, holes bored in the logs, and pieces of fence rails sharpened and driven in the holes, the ends resting on upright forked posts.

Boards were then placed across, or hickory withs, for bed cords, to put their padding on to lie on.

There were no wagons or anything of the kind to haul on.

Dead bodies were carried by human hands to the grave yard.

The farmer then planted not more than five acres in corn. He would plow his horse or ox till twelve, then bell him and turn him out to pick grass.

The first crop which A. Sarratt made was tobacco. He packed his tobacco in hogsheads, then put rims or felloes around the barrel, bored holes in the ends of the hoghead, fixed shafts to it and rolled it to Charleston, taking his provisions on the horses' backs. He sold the tobacco and bought a broadcloth suit for his wedding.

After his marriage he put up a very nice house. He sawed the lumber by hand, with a whipsaw, the teeth of which were about one foot apart. They made a gangway to roll the log upon. Then they skelped the log and lined it with a cord dipped in pokeberry

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juice, making straight lines from end to end, the thickness they wanted the lumber. One man would lie on his back on the ground under the log with a handkerchief over his face. Another man would stand over the log, and the two would draw the saw up and down, cutting the line from end to end. This was the saw mill of that day.

Farming was the common occupation of those early times.

Cotton was planted on a small scale, but the mode of its culture was far behind that of the present day. It required two persons to hoe one row, one on each side, scraping the ridge. They never chopped through or thinned the row.

The seeds were picked from the line, at first, by finger power. The lint was then washed, made into cakes, and dried before the fire. The men usually picked the seeds out, while the women prepared, carded, and spun the lint into thread, on the old time spinning wheels. It was then woven into cloth on the hand looms. Wool was served up in very much the same way.

Later, when the raising of cotton was increased, small gins began to take the place of finger ginning. Then came into use the primitive invention for packing the lint cotton into bales. After constructing a kind of box the size they wanted the bale, the lint was tramped in and then pressed by a long log, which was used as a lever, after the style of an old time cider press, the lever being held down by logs and rocks. For ties, they made white oak splits on which there was no tariff.

Hauling in those days was done on sledges boxed up, in which they hauled their corn and other products. Logs were ruled--- on was called a l---sledge, which was simply a section of a forked tree, hewn into shape. (Where the paper was folded, it can't be read.)

They raised wheat in those days and the harvesting was done with reap hooks. The harvest work was a great day on the farm. The neighbors who were invited would come in before breakfast. The farmer would kill a pig. They would boil the pig's head and make a big pot of soup and have corn bread and pig's head soup for breakfast. Then all to the field to cut down the wheat, each one with his reap hook. At dinner the first thing set out was a bucket of "Mintsling," and a gourd in to drink out of. The dinner was pig feet, backbone and corn bread. The working party and their wives stayed all night with the farmer. When bed time came, they spread down quilts and all slept together.

To thrash the wheat they made what they called a treading yard—dug away the surface to the clay and packed it with mauls.

The wheat, hauled in from the field on sledges, was placed on this yard and tramped out with horses. They took away the long straw with their hands, sieved the wheat to get out the fine straw, and fanned it with a shoot to blow away the chaff. On windy days I have seen men stand on a stump or chair hold up a measure of wheat and pour it down on sheet, the wind blowing away the chaff.

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They went to work in the fields before daylight; then at nine o'clock they went to their breakfast; worked again until three o'clock when they went to dinner; then worked till the whippoor-wills cried at night.

The way they went to preaching was walking, and on horse back, no buggies and carriages in those days. Now and then, a gig or an old fashioned stage coach could be seen passing along leading roads.

The better class of young men, in those days, would take their sweethearts up behind them. So, too, the husband would carry his wife, sometimes each carrying a child.

There was nothing to make hats out of in those days—only wheat straw—this they platted and made into hats.

They tanned their own leather and made their own shoes, but never made them before Christmas.

The women wore home-made cotton dresses to preaching but there was often much taste and pride exhibited in the designs, coloring and make-up of their dresses. The dresses were made with draw strings around the neck and the waist. Two widths made a skirt.

The men wore home-made pants, dyed with copperas and hickory bark.

The first set of knives and forks, plates, tin cups, etc., which A. Sarratt bought was at Mike Gaffney's store, in the year 1800, where Gaffney City now stands.

They used tin cups and gourds to drink milk and water out of. As for coffee, it was made for the old folks only, every Sunday morning. It was made in a skillet. They didn't have but one flat pan to cook in.

There was but one mill in our section in that day, and it was a corn mill on Mike's Creek. When they ground wheat in it, they bolted the flour in a bolting machine turned by a wooden crank.

A. Surratt went to Lincolnton and bought his first wagon. He bought the woodwork there, brought it home and had it ironed. His and two others were all the wagons in the settlement.

They made their chimneys out of sticks and dirt.

CHAPTER IV

The first store established in this section was that owned by Mike Gaffney and his co-partner, McCarton. It was located at first a few miles west of the point where Gaffney City now stands, not far from Thickety Creek. Mr. McCarton came ahead of Mr. Gaffney and established the store. Gaffney seems to have been the leading man of the business, for he arrived in Charleston from New York, Feb. 3, 1800.. He spent the summer in Charleston, where he had a severe attack of fever. "By this time," Mr. Gaffney says in his journal, "I was beginning to get pretty tired of Charleston. It made me think of going to my partner, a Mr. McCarton, who lived about 250 miles up the country north-west of Charleston." He left Charleston on Dec. 11, 1800, and arrived at "our new home in six days," which was Dec. 18, 1800.

The coming of this remarkable man into this locality, was an important event in the history of our section of the country.

The store was soon moved from its first location to the place known as Gaffney's Cross Roads, now Gaffney City.

In his journal, Mike Gaffney records the following remarks about this settlement: "I expected to see a fine country, but was surprised to find it poor, sandy, rocky and hilly. The people are poor. Their dress generally is a hunting shirt and trousers of coarse cotton yarn. Every farmer or planter is his own shoemaker, tanner, tailor, carpenter, brasier, and in fact, everything else. Everything comes by the farmer or his family. It is the business of the wife and daughter to pick cotton and have it brought home, pick it from the seed, spin it, weave it, and make it ready for your back. Some of the girls make very handsome cloth." He further says, "The women in this country live the poorest lives of any people in the world. Here they must do everything from cooking to plowing, and after that they have no more life than Indian squaws. They hardly ever sit down to the table with their husbands, but wait on them like menial servants."

Allowances must be made for this description given by one fresh from the old country and used to city life, as was the case with Mike Gaffney, the pioneer merchant of our section. The lot of our mothers in colonial times was indeed a hard one compared with that of women in the mother countries, of that date, or even with the women of our own time even here. But our mothers were brave and industrious and acted their part in life voluntarily and with fortitude.

I have not mentioned the fact that John Sarratt, my grand-father, sympathized with King George in the Revolution of 1776, and remained loyal to the mother country. This subjected himself and my grandmother to very severe trials. A party of American soldiers raided his house one night to capture my grandfather; but my grand-mother shut the door and stood guard of her house on the door-steps and forbade the soldiers to enter. They parlied a little and said "they could not further annoy as brave a woman as that," and they went away.

CHAPTER V

The making and use of liquors in those days was a free privilege. There were no barrooms, but liquor was sold at all hotels, inns, and stores, and at public gatherings, was usually kept and used in the homes of well-to-do people. Nearly every farmer had his fruit distilled, and spirits were used for making pickles, and in sickness as well as for a beverage.

The decanter was common on the sideboards, and the hospitable hosts set it before his guests; the preachers of those times generally used it as other people.

Drunkenness was not as common nor as fatal as it has been in-later times, though nearly all the men and sometimes the women learned to use it freely. I was one of that number. It has become a saying that Noble Sarratt never tasted any bad liquor. It was to him always "good, better and best." I generally found it that way. There is a great temptation about liquor, and I would advise all persons not to acquire the habit of drinking.

Obediah, first son of Anthony Sarratt, married Sarah Bonner, daughter of Bryant Bonner and Annie Harris, who lived near Grassy Pond, Spartanburg County, S. C.

Obediah and wife settled first upon Sarratt's creek near Grassy Pond. Sarah, his wife, died there September 24, 1843, aged 48 years, 1 month and 11 days, and was buried there. After her death Obediah Sarratt purchased lands in York County, S. C., established a Ferry on Broad River and followed farming and other industries. He accumulated a considerable amount of lands, negroes and other personal property. He was a very persevering man, with large ideas. But for the disaster of the Confederate cause, and much would scarcely have satisfied him in lands. He was an able advocate of the Confederate cause, and much of his means went in that direction. He was very liberal to the poor. He died at his home near Buffalo church, York County, S. C., Jan. 28, 1880, aged 81, and was buried in the grave yard of that church.

There was born to Obediah and Sarah Sarratt ten children. These were AdaLine, Emaline, Minerva, Mascellany, Lawson, John, Fidelo, Alie, Camillus, and Columbus.

Adaline married D. B. Ross, third and youngest son of Samuel S. Ross and Jane Buchanan, who came from Newark, N. J., and settled in northeast Spartanburg on Broad River, three miles from Grassy Pond. They and their two sons, Lawson Buchanan and Orvie-dico Allison, are buried on that place.

D. B. Ross was born at High Shoals, now Henrietta, Rutherford County, N. C. His father established the first iron works at that place. He moved from there and established a similar plant on Sarratt's creek. D. B. Ross was eleven years old then. He kept the works up after his father's death till after the late war. At the close of the war he had a large number of slaves and much land. After the war, he farmed until stricken with paralysis, four years previous to his death, which took place December 7, 1889, age 78. He was buried at Bulah church, Grassy Pond, of which church he was a member. His wife, Adaline Sarratt, born in 1820, was a devoted wife and mother,

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charitable to all. Many now living remember her kindness in sickness and other misfortunes. She was an invalid and cripple some years prior to her death, which occurred June 6, 1893. She was buried beside her husband at Bulah church. This couple had two sons, Samuel S. Ross, who resides at Gaffney City, and Orvie-dico Alston Ross.

O.A. Ross, born December 17, 1842, was a soldier in the Confederate war and has farmed on the old Ross homestead since then. He is married and is a member of Bulah church.

Emeline, second daughter of O. Sarratt and Sallie Bonner, married Preston Goforth, son of Preston Goforth and Mary Ann Bostic, who lived near King's Mountain, Cleveland County, N. C. Preston, Jr. first married Mahala Linder of Spartanburg. They had two children, Mary Ann and John Jefferson. Mary married William Fulton of Cleveland County, N. C. She now lives a widow, at Paris, Texas.

John Jefferson married Mary Linder. They have six children, two sons and four daughters; John Preston, Georgia, Dottis, Linder, Lucy and Daisy, all single.

Mrs. John Goforth died 1893, at Packer's store, Hart County, Ga.

Preston P. Goforth and wife, Emeline Sarratt, now live near Grassy Pond where they have resided since their marriage. He is 77 years of age and she is four years younger. They have six children: William Bostic, Obediah Lafayette, Sarah Adaline, Minerva, Maggie Eliza, Alie Zulieka, Preston P. and Lottie E.

William Bostic, the eldest, was killed on the battlefield near Dranage, Tennessee, January 17, 1864, and his remains brought home and buried at Obediah Sarratt's Cemetery.

Lafayette married Ella Higgins of McDowell County, N. C., who died leaving one child, Minnie. He afterwards married his first wife's sister, Mary Higgins. They still live near Nealsville, McDowell County.

Minerva married E. P. Hollis, son of Jesse Hollis and Hester Bobo. They have six children living and one dead. The eldest son, Walter Edwin, died at the age of two years. The living are: Fred Goforth, Harry Hampton, Lucy Gertrude, and Minnie May.

Zuleika married Joseph Thompson Wood, son of Henry Wood and Susie Wadkins, of Cleveland County, N. C. They have five children living and two dead: Wm Preston died 1886; Daisy, Maggie, Clyde Fulton, Joseph Henry, and Lottie Aline. They live at Waverly, Cleveland County, N. C.

Maggie married Thomas Jefferson Alexander, son of Wm Alexander and Esthine Beam, of Cleveland. They have three children: Annie Laurie, Albert Aaron and Jesse E.

Preston P., Jr., and Lottie Goforth are single and live with their parents.

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P. O. Goforth, Sr., and family are members of old Bulah church. He is a very ingenious and perservering man, having built many corn and merchant mills and residences in various counties. He has stood in the front rank of the purchase of improved machinery, fine blooded stock, advocating improvement in the culture of crops. Though advanced in years, he manages in person his mills and farm.

Allie Sarratt, born August, 1829, married N. N. Thomason of York County, S. C., a son of Pollard Thomason, who was born in Louisa County, Va., and Aleda Thomason, a daughter of Nathaniel Thomason, of Indian Land, York County. They have four living children and one dead. Dr. Preston Valduron, Sallie Adaline, Jacob Carpenter, and Edgar. Valduron, still single, lives at Hickory Grove, S. C., [and] is in the mercantile business and cotton buying.

Sallie married John R. Healan who is railroad agent at Blacksburg, S. C. They have three children: Willie Newton, Luna May and Edna Alie.

John Thomason married Avalona Gipson and lives at Earl's station, on the 3C's railroad. The names of their children are: Carl, Ethel, Pearce and Homer, the first named being dead. John Thomason is a merchant and cotton buyer.

Edgar married Ella Healan, daughter of Rev. James Healan, and sister to John R. Healan. They have two living children, Paul Edgar and Adaline. They live at Blacksburg. He is [a] railroad auditor.

N. N. and Alie Thomason are members of the Blacksburg Baptist church. J. R. Healan and family and Ella Thomason are Methodists. Valduran is a member of the Baptist church at Hickory Grove.

Obediah Sarratt's son, Camillus, married Lenora Ramseur, the second daughter of Fred Lunny, son of Phillip. Mr. Ramseur's father was David Ramseur of Lincoln County, N. C. Their four children are: Euler, Clarence, Lillian, Belle, Hattie Lenora.

Camillus entered the Confederate Army in 1861, Company G, 5th S. C. Regiment, Jenkins commanding. He received wounds at the first and second battles of Manassas and also at Gaines Mills. This regiment became the Palmetto Sharpshooters, after General Jenkins was killed in 1862, with Col. Joe Walker as commander.

After the war in 1867, Camillus moved to the place he now owns, near Sticy's Shoals, Cleveland County, N. C. He has made farming his principal employment. Their children are: Euler, Clarence, Bell and Hattie, single and living with their parents. The family are members of the Buffalo Baptist church.

Columbus Sarratt married Nannie, daughter of Elias Morgan and Delilah Gilmore. They have three children: Mattie Leon, Annie May and Elias Augustus. Mattie is married. Their mother died September, 1882. Their father, Columbus Sarratt, married Salena Moss, daughter of William Moss and Betsey Moore, John Moore's daughter, who lives near Blacksburg, S. C. By his second wife Columbus has: William Laham, Pearl, Elizabeth and Mary Earle Custer. He has farmed at his home on Broad River in Cleveland County for many years. The family is connected with Buffalo church.

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Milford Cicero Sarratt, son of Missalany Sarratt, was born on July 16, 1866. He married Mattie, daughter of Columbus Sarratt.. They have a son Lector Leland, and owns a portion of the old Obediah Sarratt homestead on Broad River, York County, post office Erwinsville, S. C. Minerva and Lawson Sarratt live with Cicero Sarrat, their nephew. He is a member of Buffalo church, while his Aunt Minerva is a Methodist and a member of Bulah.

Alfred R., son of John Turner and Susan, born May 14, 1827 married Unica Amelia Pruitt, daughter of Thomas Pruitt and Jane Hamrick. He entered the Confederate army in 1862, 18th S. C. Regiment, Capt. P. O. McArthur, Col. Wallace, commanding. He served in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and Virginia and surrendered with Lee at Appomatox, never receiving a single wound. He now lives two miles east of Grassy Pond. He is a farmer and has no children.

Draton, brother of Alfred Turner, born in 1829, married Sallie, daughter of Dr. Nance and Mary Lipscomb. They had four children: Adelia, Dr. Alston, Texas, Octavia.

Adelia married Berry Ledford. Alston married Joanna, daughter of James Hamrick and Lucretia Jolly. They have a family of six children: Jatana, Mattie, Cleophus, Susanna, Lamal, Vaughn and James. The parents are both dead and buried at Buffalo church.

Phillip Walton, son of John Turner, born in 1831, married Mary Brock, daughter of Jacob Brock of Jackson County, Ga. They had three children: J(ial?) Dye, James Walton. James and Walton are married and live in Jackson Co., Ga.

Rice, son of John Turner, born in 1821, married Betsey Brock. He served in the Confederate war and was killed at Petersburg and buried at Buffalo church, York County, S. C. His widow and children live in Jackson County, Ga.

Lamel Vaughn Sarratt, son of Christmas Turner, born July 30, 1864, married Victoria, daughter of X. Blanton and Cassandra Pearson of Spartanburg County, S. C. Vaughn and wife have two children, one dead. Alta Volena and Leslie Stella. Vaughn is a farmer and lives on Sarratt's creek near Grassy Pond.

Harriet C. Ellis and David H. Grambling were married in September 2, 1856. John Simpson Bobo was married to Josia Chapin, May 4, 1890.

Mrs. David Grambling, daughter of J. R. Ellis, is now living at the John Ellis old place near the ferry. She had only one child, Benjamin Breckenridge Ellis Grambling, who died June 1890, unmarried

Melvina Narcisa, third daughter of J. R. Ellis, married J. C. Carter, a Baptist minister.

S. J. Sarratt, eldest son of G. B. Sarratt and Betsy Vincette, born in 1850, was married to Mollie Parker, daughter of Elijah Parker and Margaret Coruthers, of Union County, S. C., at the residence of E. Parker, then living near Smith's Ford on Jan. 1, 1871, by John Tolleson, a Baptist minister. They have a family of boys and girls: Norah, Maggie, Elijah, William, M. B. Sarratt, John and Morris Conkling.

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Maggie married Joe Humphries, son of Thomas Humphries, the vocalist. Elijah married a daughter of James Petit and Millie Kirby of Union. J. Q. Sarratt left here in 1865 and lived with his uncle John Weber three years. In 1868 he came home and worked with his father, and made enough money to buy a jeans suit and got married in it.

Nancy Sarratt, a daughter of Noble and Deborah Sarratt, married John Nicholson, son of Angus Nicholson and Sallie Gwinn, of Chester County, S. C., Oct. 1, 1850. They have eleven children, four boys and seven daughters: Noble Angus, Fernandez, Alston and Charlie, Sarah, Mollie, Bell, Grace, Venitia, Catherine and Lizzie.

Angus Nicholson married Hattie Lemons, daughter of P. O. Lemons and Emaline Camp, of Grassy Pond, Spartanburg County, S. C. They have six children: Johnnie, Ealer, Beckford, Ether. They now live in Camden, S. C.

Lizzie married Drury Hamrick, son of Asa Hamrick and Lucinda Bridges, of Boiling Springs. They have two boys and four girls: Blanche, Nannie, John, Bertha, Clarence and Maud. They live also at Boiling Springs.

Bell, Alston and Cortez are also married; the others are single,

Nancy and John Nicholson live near Camden, S. C.