

DILLARD ANNUAL

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

News Items:	1999 Dillard Reunion is Second Weekend in June	page 1
	New Dillard Association Homepage on the Internet	page 2
	Dillard History in E-Mail Available in "Dillard LAD"	page 2
	In Memoriam: Lucile R. Johnson	page 2
	1998 Reunion: Remembering the Confederacy	page 3
	Business Session: Dillard Family Association	page 4
	Robert G. Dillard Dies at age 66	page 4
	<i>Dillard Annual</i> Mailing Policy	page 4
	Statement of Publication: <i>Dillard Annual</i>	page 4
	Dorothy Hughes' "Dillard Database" Now Contains 19,908 names	page 4
	Illustrations	pages 23, 24
Articles:	<i>"Descendants and Kin of John Dillard of Rabun County With Civil War Service"</i>	pages 5-23
	<i>"Joseph Dillard, His Children and Probable Dillard Ancestors,"</i> by Dorothy Dillard Hughes	pages 25-37
	<i>"James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard, Root Ancestors of the Rabun County, Georgia Dillards"</i>	pages 38-47

1999 Dillard Reunion is Second Weekend in June

President John T. Dillard of Monroe, Oregon indicates that plans are being made for the History Session and Reunion of the Dillard Family Association at Dillard, Georgia for the second weekend in June, 1999. That is June 12 and 13. Please mark your calendar. The reunion will be held at the Dillard House. For the convenience to all events and past courtesies of the Dillard House to the Dillard Family

Association, registration at the Dillard House is encouraged. Reservations should be made early to avoid "no vacancies."

History Session speakers will include John T. Dillard discussing the use of deeds as a source of genealogical discovery, Pat Bracey Greenwood of Joelton, Tennessee on some Tennessee Dillards, Joann Green McAbee of Greer, South Carolina on some South Carolina Dillards, and Kathryn L. Paintin of New Orleans, Louisiana giving a biographical

sketch of W.R.L. Ritchie. Others may be added. Further details of the 1999 Reunion will be mailed out at a subsequent date.

President John T. Dillard is requesting volunteers to give talks of ten to fifteen minutes on their particular Dillard lines at the Ninth Annual Dillard History Session. Please contact John T. Dillard at (541) 847-5761, John M. Dillard at (864) 271-8610 or write Odelle K. Hamby, Secretary-Treasurer if you would like to volunteer.

Each speaker is requested to prepare a written draft of his speech with sources of authority cited for publication in the *Dillard Annual* for the year 2000.

New Dillard Association Homepage on the Internet

The Dillard Family Association now has its own homepage or website on the Internet. All previously published Dillard Annuals are available to anyone for reading or copying. Additional indexing and materials will take place with time. To access this home page, type the following underlined URL or web address into your internet program:
<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~dillard/>

This homepage, which is free of charge to the Association and user, is the result of many hours of hard work and the computer expertise of John James Dillard of Arlington, Texas, who got us off to a fast running start. John James Dillard is a librarian with the University of Texas at Arlington. His wife, Sara Frances Hammett Dillard, is catalogue librarian with Texas Christian University in Fort Worth. John James is a descendant of William Dillard of

Culpeper County, Virginia who was killed in the South Carolina Revolutionary Battle of Eutaw Springs. Both John James and Sara are natives of Texas. We appreciate their tremendous work in promoting Dillard history.

Dillard History in E-Mail Available in "Dillard-L/-D"

A Dillard genealogical "listserv" (e-mail service for subscribers) was started last year by John James Dillard and his wife, Sara, of Arlington, Texas. It is free. The purpose of this service is to provide a forum to inquire about and share Dillard genealogical information. As of this date, there are over 170 subscribers from all parts of the United States covering many branches of the Dillard family. To subscribe to this e-mail service, send a message over your e-mail to DILLARD-L-request@rootsweb.com. Leave the subject line blank, and put only one word in the body of the message: "subscribe". If you want to simultaneously send a message to all 170 odd subscribers, send it to DILLARD-L@rootsweb.com. If you have problems in getting into this listserv, contact John James Dillard at Dillard@flash.net who owns and manages this listserv.

In Memoriam: Lucile R. Johnson

One of our top Dillard genealogists, Lucile Robinson Johnson, of Little Rock, Arkansas left us suddenly on October 9, 1998 at age 69 after a brief illness. She had been an avid Dillard scholar since her college days. The daughter of an Arkansas Supreme Court justice, Lucile became interested in Dillard genealogy when her grandmother of Independence County, Arkansas on being asked why a portrait of Abraham

Lincoln hung over the living room mantel replied, "We do not discuss unpleasant things." That remark referred to the deep Arkansas Dillard family divisions during the Civil War.

That led Lucile into pioneering the discovery of who were the ancestors of the northeastern Arkansas Dillards who descended from Thomas Dillard, a son of Revolutionary John Dillard who died in Rabun County, Georgia.

Lucile was a speaker at the Dillard Reunions and a frequent contributor to the *Dillard Annual*. The leading authority on the Arkansas Dillards, she researched and wrote the history of the Dillard Department Stores from the Laurens County Dillards who settled in southwestern Arkansas.

A determined researcher, she examined in the most minute detail each and every circumstance and person surrounding every event of Dillard history. Her proof was impeccable with no guesswork.

Her right to the point sense of humor came through when she upset traditional Dillard theories about ancestry with her thoroughness. In the past few months Lucile discovered the "second" James Dillard in Culpeper County, which upset the cast in stone theory that Laurens District, South Carolina Captain James Dillard and his brother, William Dillard, were the sons of George Dillard of Culpeper County, Virginia. She called this an "oops!" in a recent Dillard Annual article.

Lucile's death is a deep loss to all Dillards interested in preserving Dillard history. We are grateful to her for her contributions to Dillard genealogy. She

could see through a genealogical problem when others could not. That will be missed. Above all, we will miss that vivacious personality and determination to move things around, get them done, and seeing that they were done right.

Lucile is survived by her husband, Dr. Henry D. Johnson, a Little Rock internist, a daughter, Joy J. Griffin, and a son, Matthew Henry Johnson.

1998 Reunion: Remembering the Confederacy

Over 80 people attended the Saturday night dinner of the 1998 Dillard Reunion. Approximately 70 attended the Eighth Annual History Session presided over by John M. Dillard. This was the largest attendance ever for the history session. The theme was the Confederacy in that many expressed a wish to have a program with later period family history. Those attending were from all over the United States representing many different branches of the Dillard family.

Wayne Pailloz of Dillard, Georgia held the audience spell bound with his demonstration of the clothing and commonly carried possessions of a Confederate soldier as which he was dressed for this demonstration and informal talk.

Anne G. Dickerson and Odelle K. Hamby gave a graphic presentation on James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard and their children. This included charts, copies of documents, family photographs, and included what could have been a photograph of Sarah Barnard Dillard. An article based on this

presentation is published herein. A manuscript on the descendants and other kin of John Dillard of Rabun County with Civil War service was passed out and explained by John M. Dillard. This manuscript was prepared through the collective effort of many. It is published in this Dillard Annual.

Business Session: Dillard Family Association

At the business session held late Saturday afternoon, John T. Dillard of Monroe, Oregon was elected President, Ed Singleton of Clayton, Georgia, as Vice President and Odelle K. Hamby of Rabun Gap, Georgia as Secretary-Treasurer to serve in office through the 1999 reunion.

Resolutions of appreciation were enacted honoring Rachel Dillard Scott, retiring Secretary-Treasurer, Dorothy Dillard Hughes for her support of the Dillard Family Association, and John Dillard and the staff of the Dillard House for the service and courtesies extended to the Dillard Family Association.

Robert G. Dillard Dies at age 66

Robert Gibbs Dillard, age 66, a resident of Kingsport, Tennessee, died on October 19, 1998. He was a great grandson of Robert L. Dillard and Anna Sams Dillard. He frequently attended the Dillard Reunions and actively supported the Dillard Family Association and its work. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

Dorothy Hughes' "Dillard Database" Now Contains 19,908 names.

Dorothy Dillard Hughes has over several years been accumulating Dillard genealogical data in her database which is annually filed with the Dillard Collection in the Rabun County Library. This includes Dillards from every branch all over the United States, including one in England and one in Australia. As of January 14, 1999, there are 19,908 names with 7,280 marriages programmed into this database. Please send your Dillard family data to Dorothy in order that she may continue this one of a kind project which is shared with all through the library. Her e-mail address is DorothyDHughes@juno.com. Her mailing address is 1908 18th Street, Lubbock, Texas 79401.

Dillard Annual Mailing Policy

Our mailing list to individuals is now 186. A majority of those appear to be Dillards not directly connected with the Rabun County, Georgia Dillards. Because of the increasing expense of printing and mailing, the *Dillard Annual* will be mailed only to dues paying members of the Dillard Family Association. If you would like to receive the *Dillard Annual* and reunion follow up notices, please join and send your dues of \$15.00 covering 1998-1999 to Mrs. Odelle K. Hamby, Secretary-Treasurer, Dillard Family Association, Box 158, Dillard, Georgia 30537 in order that your name may be placed on the mailing list.

***Statement of Publication:
Dillard Annual***

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Greenville, South Carolina, 29602. Special appreciation is extended to Anne G. Dickerson and Dorothy Dillard Hughes for their help in publishing the 1999 Dillard Annual.

Descendants and Kin of John Dillard of Rabun County

*With Civil War Service*¹

Confederate Units Included

The men below listed who were from Rabun County, Georgia or nearby and who are descendants or other kin of Revolutionary War soldier John Dillard of that county served in the following units of service:

Six --- consisting of William F. Dillard, Leander M. Beavert, William Marshall McKinney, William L. Dickerson, and James R. Lambert --- served in the 24th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry (Rabun County Riflemen), Company E. John H. Corn served in Company D of the same regiment. The 24th Georgia Regiment after being called for duty to Goldsboro, North Carolina as a part of the Army of Northern Virginia engaged in heavy combat and suffered severe casualties in Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville (in which Lee attacked and defeated with 60,000 men Union General Hooker's 130,000 men), Gettysburg, Knoxville, Cedar Creek and the final siege and surrender at Petersburg and Richmond. It was also engaged in combat in the Wilderness and Spotsylvania. Out of its 303 troops at Gettysburg, seventeen percent were disabled. Many were captured at Sayler's Creek. Only four officers and 56 men surrendered on April 9, 1865.²

Eight --- consisting of James Madison Ritchie, Riley Burton Richie, William L. Dickerson, William A. Martin, Jasper Hopper, James M. Neville, John Barnett Dillard and William Barnett Dillard (the last two named first served in the 4th Georgia Cavalry state militia as hereinafter mentioned) --- served in the 11th Georgia Cavalry, Company F. James Madison Ritchie appears to have also served in Company E, Young's Battalion which was a part of the 11th Regiment formed out of the 30th Cavalry Battalion. The 11th

¹ This article was presented at the 1998 Dillard Reunion History Session. It is a compilation of the research of Anne G. Dickerson, Odelle K. Hamby and John M. Dillard. Research included records of the National Archives, Georgia Archives and History, and the records of the office of the Georgia Adjutant General, family records and available standard publications. Marian Dillard Klar did all the research on the Confederates in the Colonel Thomas Dillard, Jr. line of descent. Assisting by letter and e-mail based on their independent research were Dr. Howard V Jones, Janelle Knight, Beverly V. Schroder, Karen Ledford, Sara L. Buckmaster and Elaine R. English. The writing is by John M. Dillard.

² *Confederate Military History Extended Edition*, Clement A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C., Broadfoot Publishing Co., 1987, Part IV, pages 44, 76, 199, 212, 227, 265, 294, 296 and 378. *Units of the Confederate States Army*, Joseph H. Crute, Jr., Midlothian, Va., (1987).

Infantry Regiment, organized in the spring of 1861, was assigned to the Potomac District under General G. T. Anderson's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. It fought in the Seven Days' Battle, Cold Harbor and at Knoxville. It took part in the Petersburg siege and was active in conflicts around Appomattox. It lost 65 percent of its troops at Gettysburg. It surrendered at the end of the war with 16 officers and 176 men.³ Thomas Hopper served in the 52nd Georgia Regiment, Company F. This regiment was organized in April of 1862 principally from men from the Georgia counties of Habersham, White, Towns, and Fannin. It took part in the Cumberland Gap operations and then moved to Kentucky and later Mississippi. When Vicksburg fell, it was a part of the garrison which was captured. Exchanged and assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, it fought with the Army of Tennessee from Missionary Ridge to Nashville.⁴

Three --- John Barnett Dillard and his brother, Albert George Dillard, and William Barnett Dillard, son of Albert George Dillard, --- served in the 4th Georgia Cavalry (State Guards), H. W. Cannon's Company in Colonel Robert White's Regiment. Early in the war some 250 companies of Georgians enlisted in the state militia.⁵ The Georgia 4th Cavalry was mustered out of service on February 4, 1864 in that the terms of the enlistments of the troops had expired.⁶ This was set forth in a letter from Major General Howell Cobb, Commanding Officer. No history of combat for this regiment has been found, but the Georgia militia served with the regular Confederate troops during the Atlanta Campaign and in opposing Sherman's March to the Sea.⁷ As above indicated, John Barnett Dillard and William Barnett Dillard joined the 11th Georgia Cavalry, Company F to continue fighting in the war.

A. J. Martin served in the Home Guard. The Home Guard consisted of men too old or too young to serve in combat and played a significant role in the Confederate effort.

George W. A. McKinney served in the 64th Georgia Regiment (Georgia Volunteers), Company B. Its men were recruited principally from Warren and Johnson counties. It shared in the battles, skirmishes and hardships of the Petersburg siege and the Appomattox operations. When this regiment surrendered, only nine officers and 93 men were present.⁸

James Bryan Conley served in the North Carolina 16th Regiment, Infantry (Thomas' Legion). Thomas' Legion, organized by William Holland Thomas who married

³ Crute, *id.*, page 92.

⁴ Crute, *id.*, page 112.

⁵ Evans, *id.*, Vol. IV, page 19.

⁶ *The War of the Rebellion*, Series IV, Vol. III, pages 310 and 311, published by the United States Printing Office in 1900.

⁷ *Compendium of the Confederate Armies, South Carolina and Georgia*, Stewart Sifakis (1995), page 115.

⁸ Crute, *id.*, page 116.

a Dillard descendant, was state militia which consisted of Cherokee Indians and mountaineers principally from Western North Carolina in the brutal struggle between the residents of North Carolina and the strong Unionists in bordering Tennessee. This legion was often in conflict with both federal and state authorities in its unique role.⁹ R.G.A. Love of Haywood County served as regimental lieutenant colonel and James R. Love and Dillard L. Love, all Thomas Dillard, Jr. descendants, served as company officers in this regiment.¹⁰ The 16th Regiment was engaged in heavy combat in Virginia at Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Frazier's Farm, Cold Harbor, Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, and Fredericksburg. Of the 321 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty seven percent were disabled.¹¹

George W. L. Kelley served in Company G of North Carolina troops in battle at Malvern Hill. Brothers, Andrew J. Martin and James Monroe Martin, were residents of Rabun County, Georgia but one of them married a South Carolinian. Both served in South Carolina 1st Regiment, Orr's Rifles, Company A. This regiment was organized at Sandy Springs, South Carolina (Anderson County) in July, 1861. Its men were principally residents of Abbeville, Pickens, Anderson and Marion Counties, South Carolina. It was assigned to General Gregg's and McGowan's brigade and fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battle to Cold Harbor. It was involved in the Petersburg trenches and the Appomattox activities. Of 537 engaged in combat at Gaines' Mill, fifty nine percent were killed, wounded or missing. It sustained 116 casualties at Second Manassas and 170 at Fredericksburg. It surrendered with nine officers and 48 men.

Details on Individuals

For the reader to more easily follow the information which follows, the children of Revolutionary soldier John Dillard, who settled Rabun County when he was past sixty years of age were: Thomas Dillard, William F. Dillard, John Dillard, Jr., James Dillard, Mary Rebecca Dillard Dickerson, Elizabeth Dillard Dryman and Sara Dillard Davis. There were possibly other daughters whose names are unknown. The children of James Dillard (son of Revolutionary soldier John Dillard) and his wife, Sarah Barnard Dillard, the core of the Rabun County, Dillards, are given in another article herein.

William Franklin Dillard, son of James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard, born June 20, 1833 died at General Hospital No. 1 in Lynchburg, Virginia of pneumonia on January 15, 1863 where he is buried in a government cemetery at Lynchburg, Virginia in No. 1, 1st line, Lot 183 Clayton's Factory. He was listed as a private in Co. E., 24th Ga.

⁹ *Storm in the Mountains*, Vernon H. Crow, Cherokee Indian Press, Cherokee, North Carolina, 1982.

¹⁰ *The War of the Rebellion, id.*, North Carolina Troops, pages 752-769.

¹¹ *Crute, id.*, page 222.

Reg., Army of Northern Virginia.¹² National Archives File No. 433b on "W. F. Dillard" verifies that he was a private in Company E, 24th Georgia Cavalry (Confederate).

His Statement of Service Slip reads (apparently correspondence had been conducted with the Commissioner of Pensions, State of Georgia with an unknown party) "state. made, arch div. anything add" and "nothing additional found". A report of sick and wounded states that he was in General Hospital No. 1 at Lynchburg, Virginia for the month of January, 1863. Discharges on Surgeon's Certificate and Deaths notes indicate that he died from pneumonia on January 15, 18_ (the year was left blank). The Register of Deceased Soldiers turned over to Quartermasters, C.S.A. filed in 1864, No. 4812 notes a credit to his account in the sum of \$55.50.¹³ William F. Dillard resided on the middle one-third of James Dillard's original 1000 acres.

His home place, which now stands, is owned by B. Malcolm Dillard. William F. Dillard married Jeanette Gibson, who died a few years after William F. Dillard did not return from the Civil War. She is buried in the Gibson cemetery on top of Scruggs Mountain near Rabun Nacoochee College. His death at Lynchburg, Virginia was not known about until recent years. He and his wife were survived by three small children who were taken in and raised by members of Wesley Chapel Methodist Church, including the Ritchie, Neville and Powell families. The William F. Dillard house was closed down until these three children became of age. The William F. Dillard property was divided and later owned by the descendants of these three children in three parts, where present descendants still reside.

John Barnett Dillard, born May 1, 1827 and who died on October 25, 1895, shown as age 23 on the 1860 Rabun County census, was the second son of James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard. He was born and died in Rabun County, Georgia. It is thought that his real name may have been Barnard in that Barnett is a common misspelling of Barnard, but "Barnett" was used in Confederate records. Militia District No. 556 was created in Rabun County on December 14, 1863 under an act of the Georgia Legislature reorganizing the state militia. Both John B. Dillard, his brother, Albert George Dillard, and his brother's son, William Barnett Dillard, were members of this militia on the records of the Adjutant General of Georgia. He was listed under the name "Barnett Dillard" in the Georgia 4th Cavalry (State Guards), Cannon's Company.¹⁴ This is the same company in which his older brother, Albert George Dillard, served. Records of the National Archives No. 177 lists "Barrett Dillard" as a private in Cannon's Company, 4 Georgia Cavalry (State Guards). This record is undated.

A further undated record in the National Archives lists "Barrett Dillard" on the muster roll for six months in Company D of Georgia 4th Cavalry (State Guards) as a

¹² *Roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia, 1861-1865*, Volume III, page 39, Lillian Henderson; *Roster of Confederate Soldiers, 1861-1865*, Janet B. Hewitt, Broadfoot & Co., Wilmington, N. C. (1996).

¹³ Confederate Archives, Chapter 10, File No. 21, page 166 in National Archives.

¹⁴ *Roster of Confederate Soldiers, 1861-1865*, *id.*

private in Captain H. W. Cannon's Company (Brown Mountain Riflemen), Colonel Robert White's Regiment, Georgia.

It is recorded in Register of Commissions issued for the Georgia Militia in the Adjutant General's office at page 103 that John B. Dillard was Captain of the 556th District of the 7th Division, 1st Brigade at Clayton in Rabun County on July 19, 1862. His signature on a letter accepting his commission dated January 17, 1863 is filed in correspondence with the Georgia Adjutant General.

John Barnett Dillard was mustered in on May 25, 1864 as a regular in the Confederate Army after the 4th Cavalry was mustered out of service in February, 1864. The Georgia Confederate Pensions and Records Department in its compiled commission and rosters shows John Barnett Dillard on May 25, 1864 as a 5th Sergeant on the Muster Roll of Company F, 11th Regiment of Georgia, (formerly the 30th Battalion Georgia Cavalry) Cavalry known as Harmon's Brigade and as "Rabun Gap Defenders".¹⁵ He was described in this record as age 37, five feet, 9 inches tall with blue eyes and dark hair. The 11th Regiment was involved in heavy combat in Virginia and elsewhere, including Petersburg, Cold Harbor and Gettysburg.

Handwritten memoranda given by the late Addie Corn Ritchie to John M. Dillard some thirty years ago state that John Barnett Dillard was hospitalized in Augusta, Georgia for five months for injuries he received during the Civil War. Available records do not disclose where these injuries were received. Trade journals list "John B. Dillard, postmaster and grist mill" and "Dillard House, John B. Dillard, propr" at the Head of the Tennessee Post Office, Rabun County, Georgia.¹⁶ An uncompleted and undated letter prepared by the late Rose Dillard Hutchins a year or so before she died states that the "original Dillard House" was the two story home of John B. Dillard, located close to the road in which the Dillard Post Office was housed for many years. The kitchen was separated from the main house. A slave family resided in a cabin in the rear. The John B. Dillard lands comprised the southern one-third of James Dillard's property surrounded by the present Baptist Church, northeast of which near the road the home place stood. A portion of this property was later owned by his son, Beavert R. Dillard, and is now owned by his great grandson, Edward R. Dillard. "J. B. Dillard, grist mill" was among the list of farmers in 1883 at Rabun Gap Post Office, also known as the Head of the Tennessee Post Office.¹⁷

Barnett Dillard (Ritchie referred to him as "Barnard") made the pulpit for the wooden church building, construction of which was started in 1882 and completed several

¹⁵ His service in Company F, 11th Regiment in *Compiled Service Records* was mistakenly indexed under the name of J. B. Dellard. This made his complete service record difficult to find.

¹⁶ *Wheeler, Marshall and Bruce Georgia State Directory*, Nashville, Tennessee, 1876, furnished by Sara L. Buckmaster.

¹⁷ *Georgia State Gazetteer*, 1883-1884, published in Savannah, Georgia by Morning News Steam Printing Company also furnished by Sara L. Buckmaster.

years later. This pulpit was refinished and placed in the building in use in 1963.¹⁸ He married Rachel Matilda McKinney, who was born on June 3, 1831 and died June 17, 1899, and their ten children are set forth in a separate article which follows. John B. Dillard, his wife and three of his children are buried in the Head of the Tennessee Baptist Church Cemetery at Dillard, Georgia.

Albert George Dillard, a son of James and Sarah Barnard Dillard, born April 21, 1824 who died June 14, 1890, was on the list of those eligible for military service in Ritchie's *Sketches of Rabun County History*. He would have been at this time aged 26. He was born, lived and died in Rabun County and is buried at the Head of the Tennessee Baptist Church. He married Elizabeth Ann ("Betsy") McKinney (born November 10, 1823, died February 28, 1919) on December 3, 1846. The names of his children are given in an article which follows. Albert Dillard along with his brother, Barnett, was enrolled in the state militia in District 556 according to the records of the Adjutant General of Georgia. His oldest child, William B. Dillard, listed below, was also listed as a member of this militia unit.¹⁹ National Archives records state that he was on the muster roll for at least six months, but this record, like his brother's record, is undated. His obituary in an unknown farmers' publication states²⁰ that he died at age 66 of a heart attack in the Head of the Tennessee Baptist Church while attending a Farmers Alliance meeting. The Albert George Dillard one story log home place (shown in photograph owned by Lillian Dillard Taylor of a birthday party for Betsy McKinney Dillard, his wife) was near the North Carolina state line in that he occupied the northernmost one third portion of the James Dillard lands. This house was moved from the path of the Blue Ridge Railroad when it was first constructed. A. G. Dillard was listed as a blacksmith and as a farmer at Head of Tennessee Post Office in early trade journals.²¹

William Barnett Dillard, a son of Albert George Dillard and Elizabeth (Betsy) McKinney Dillard, is above mentioned as being in the Georgia state militia in Rabun County when he was only sixteen years of age. He is later shown on the Georgia Confederate Pensions and Records Department and on the muster roll of Company F, 11th Regiment of Georgia, Cavalry or in the "Rabun Gap Defenders" along with his uncle, John Barnett Dillard. He was on the muster roll as a private on May 25, 1864 and "at home at Jones farm near Savannah, Georgia sick with the measles March, 1865 to the close of the war". He died on April 22, 1906.

¹⁸ Ritchie, *History of the Head of the Tennessee Baptist Church*, 1963, page 9.

¹⁹ *Hewitt's Roster of Confederate Soldiers, 1861-1865*, id., lists Albert G. Dillard as in the same company with his brother, John Barnett Dillard, that is, Georgia 4th Cavalry (St. Guards), Cannon's Company. National Archives Records No. 176 verify that Albert Dillard was in service in the same company with his brother, Barnett Dillard, in serving in Company D (Captain H. W. Cannon's company) in the 4th Georgia Cavalry (State Troops) in the regiment commanded by Colonel Robert White.

²⁰ This obituary was furnished by Lillian Dillard Taylor of Dillard, Georgia.

²¹ *Wheeler, Marshall and Bruce Georgia State Directory* published in Nashville, Tennessee in 1876. Albert Dillard was listed as a farmer in the *Georgia State Gazetteer*, 1883-1884, published in Savannah, Georgia by Morning News Steam Printing Company in 1883-1884.

Leander M. Beavert was born on October 27, 1829 and died January 23, 1907. He married Margaret McKinney, a daughter of William McKinney and Margaret Anderson McKinney who were nearby neighbors of the James Dillard family. His wife, Margaret McKinney Beavert, received a pension on account of infirmity and poverty stating he enlisted in May 1861 in Co. E., 24th Ga. Reg. This was Rabun County Riflemen, Co. E, 24th Georgia Regiment, Army of Northern Virginia. He enlisted in May, 1861, was a first lieutenant by August 24, 1861 and was made a captain on July 20, 1864. The Muster Roll of Company E, 24th Georgia Volunteers, Infantry of C. S. Army shows that he was promoted from first lieutenant to captain in April, 1864. He is buried with his wife and their "adopted" daughters at Wesley Chapel Cemetery in Dillard, Georgia.²²

George Washington Anderson McKinney was a son of William McKinney and Margaret Anderson McKinney. He was born April 14, 1826 and died in Polk County, Georgia on July 26, 1901. He was a private in Company B. 65th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers. He served as an army nurse at Frank Ramsey Hospital in Cassville, Georgia and was discharged in 1864 upon his appointment as clerk of the Inferior Court of Townes County, but subsequently reenlisted for service.²³ For the reader to follow the information about the McKinneys contained herein, the children of William McKinney and Margaret Anderson McKinney, who migrated from Buncombe County into Rabun County, were George Washington Anderson McKinney, Doctor Tatum McKinney, Charles Lafayette McKinney, William Marshall McKinney, Elizabeth ("Betsy") McKinney who married Albert George Dillard, Rachel M. McKinney who married John Barnett Dillard and Margaret McKinney who married Leander M. Beavert.²⁴

Charles Lafayette McKinney was born April 24, 1834 and died in Townes County on September 21, 1863 at 29 years of age. According to his family tradition his early death was attributable to wounds he received during the Civil War. No service record has been found for him to date. He was a brother of George Washington Anderson McKinney.

William Marshall McKinney was born January 26, 1837 (shown as age 23 on the 1860 Rabun County census) and died in Texas in 1903. He was a first corporal on August 21, 1861 and reported as a deserter on October 1, 1864.²⁵ He was a brother of George Washington Anderson McKinney.²⁶ Ritchie in his Rabun County history confused him with his father, William McKinney, who died in 1859 and was erroneously identified by Ritchie at page 192 as enlisting as a corporal in 1861. The Muster Roll of Company E, 24th Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, Infantry, C. S. Army, lists William M. McKinney.

²² *Index to Georgia Confederate Pension Files*, compiled by Virgil D. White, reads at page 82: "Beavert, Leander M, sr, Co. E, 2th Ga. See claim of Mrs. Margaret C. Beavert widow of Rabun Co., GA....she filed in Rabun Co., Ga."

²³ *Roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia, 1861-1865*, Lee A. Fulgrum, Reprint Co., Spartanburg, S. C. 1982, originally printed by Georgia Department of Archives and History.

²⁴ For more details on the McKinneys, see unpublished manuscripts, *The McKinneys and Related Kin and Dillard Deeds in Buncombe County*, by John M. Dillard of Greenville, South Carolina on file with the Rabun County Library.

²⁵ These records are alleged to be sometimes inaccurate or incomplete.

²⁶ He is listed with a service record in *Fulgrum, id.*

Doctor Tatum McKinney was shown as age 20 on the 1860 Rabun County census in the household of his mother, Margaret. He was born February 10, 1840 and killed in Confederate Service at age 22 in December, 1862. He served as a second corporal in Company E, 24th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers comprising the "Rabun Gap Riflemen".²⁷ He was a brother of George Washington Anderson McKinney. The Muster Roll of Company E, 24th Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, Infantry, Confederate States Army, lists Doctor T. McKinney along with his brother, William M. McKinney.

James R. Lambert was born in Macon County, North Carolina on December 21, 1842 to William McDowell Lambert and Caroline Dillard, daughter of James and Sarah Barnard Dillard. Caroline Dillard Lambert died when he was nine days old. Shown on the 1850 census of Rabun Gap, he was raised by James and Sarah Barnard Dillard. He was the only additional person listed in their household on the 1860 Census of Rabun County. He enlisted with 24th Georgia, Company E on August 24, 1861. He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Seven Days, Malvern Hill and the Battle of South Carolina in Maryland. He was wounded in 1862 by a miniball which broke both bones in his left leg below the knee. He was captured and sent to a U.S. Army hospital in Burkettsville, Maryland. It was there that he refused to permit a Union surgeon to amputate his leg. He was later transferred as a prisoner of war to Fort McHenry near Baltimore and was paroled in November, 1862. After spending time in Confederate hospitals, in December 1864 he was retired to Invalid Corps. He remained in Georgia, where he signed the Reconstruction Oath Book in April, 1868. He migrated to Wood County, Texas, where he married Sarah Vaughn in 1880. They farmed and were the parents of five children, including Jesse Dillard Lambert. He died in 1902 and is buried in Concord Cemetery in Wood County, Texas. Sarah Vaughn Lambert applied for a widow's pension in 1915, which she received from the state of Texas until her death in 1929.²⁸

James Madison Ritchie is shown as age 33 on the 1860 Rabun County census. He married Elizabeth Dickerson, a daughter of Obediah Terry Dickerson and Mary Dillard Dickerson (a daughter of Revolutionary soldier John Dillard of Rabun County). He served in Company E, Young's Battalion which was a part of the 11th Regiment formed out of the 30th Cavalry Battalion. He is also listed with service in Company F of the 11th Georgia Cavalry. According to Georgia Pension records, he was on the muster roll as a private on May 25, 1864 and surrendered at Columbia, South Carolina on April 26, 1865. His wife, Elizabeth, filed for a widow's pension based on his Confederate service. He was born on January 6, 1825 and died a resident of Rabun County on June 12, 1909.²⁹ He was involved in the California gold rush and returned home in 1856 to marry. He served as a

²⁷ He is listed with a service record in *Fulgrum, id.*

²⁸ The information on James R. Lambert was furnished by Sara Lambert Buckmaster from family data and cited third party sources, including, but not limited to, U. S. Archives records, *The Southern Watchman*, October 3, 1862, page 3, Georgia Grand Lodge Records, Macon, Georgia, Reconstruction Registration Oath Book, April, 1868, No. 298, page 171, 1850 and 1860 Rabun County Censuses, family Bible owned by Cheever H. Lambert in League City, Texas, Texas State Archives pension records, tombstones, Concord Cemetery, Wood County, Texas and marriage records, Wood County, Texas, 1880, page 206.

²⁹ Information furnished in part by Elaine Randall English of Clayton, Georgia.

member of the House of Representatives and as state senator from Rabun County. He is buried in Wesley Chapel Methodist Cemetery at Dillard. The children of James Madison Ritchie and Elizabeth Dickerson were Mary Rebecca, who married Zachariah Barnard Dillard; James Riley "Bud" Ritchie who married Lavania Caroline Marinda Lucinda Carter; John F. Ritchie who married Margaret Texano ("Texie") Kelly; William Robert Lee Ritchie who married Sarah Carter; and Thomas Jefferson Ritchie who married Ada Green and, on her death, Lizzie Garland Vanhook.³⁰

Riley Burton Ritchie was a brother of James Madison Ritchie. He married Sarah Ann Martin, a daughter of A. J. Martin and Marinda Dillard Martin (daughter of James and Sarah Barnard Dillard). His service was in Company F, 11th Georgia Cavalry. He was a private on May 25, 1864 and surrendered at Columbia, South Carolina on April 26, 1865. His wife applied for a Confederate widow's pension.

Thomas Hopper is included herein as a first cousin to the wives of John Barnett Dillard, Albert G. Dillard and Leander M. Beavert. He is shown as age 35 on the 1860 census of Rabun County with wife Louisa. He enlisted in March 1862 in Company F, 52nd Georgia Regiment, Beauregard Braves from Rabun County, and died in a Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi hospital in May, 1863 from measles. He was a 4th Corporal. His widow Louisa applied for a widow's pension under the 1891 Georgia legislative act paying widows of Confederate servicemen.

Joseph Hopper was age 29 on the 1860 Rabun County census of the Valley District. He was a brother to Jasper and Henry Hopper. He was a private on March 4, 1862.³¹ He is shown as having enlisted in Company F, 11th Regiment Georgia. He was in the Cavalry on May 25, 1864.

Jasper Hopper served with other Rabun County men as volunteers in the brutal war involving the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1835.³² Georgia Confederate Pensions and Records Department in commissions and rosters compiled by the commission records state that Jasper Hopper served in Company F, 11th Regiment of Georgia (Harmon's Brigade), known as the "Rabun County Riflemen," as a private on May 25, 1864. He was captured at Waynesboro, Georgia on December 4, 1864, paroled at Point Lookout, Maryland on February 18, 1865 and received at Boulware Cox's Wharves, James River, Virginia for exchange on February 20, 1865.³³

William L. Dickerson was a grandson of Obediah Terry Dickerson (whose wife was Mary Dillard, daughter of Revolutionary soldier John Dillard). He was born in 1844

³⁰ Information on descendants provided by Elaine Randall English.

³¹ Lillian Henderson, *id.*, at page 493.

³² Ritchie, *id.*, pages 91 and 92.

³³ Jasper Hopper was one of the defendants named along with William McKinney in the settlement of the real estate of Charles McKinney of Buncombe County, North Carolina. The name of his mother is unknown.

and died in 1923. His parents were William Terry Dickerson and Adelaine Keener. He is listed in the Beauregard Braves of Rabun County as a private. He served in Company F of 52nd Georgia Regiment and in Company E of the 24th Georgia Regiment. He was captured at Baker's Creek, Mississippi on May 16, 1863, paroled at Fort Delaware on July 3, 1863 and exchanged July 4, 1863 and was in City Point, Virginia by July 6, 1863. He surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865.³⁴ His wife filed for a confederate pension. He is buried in Blue Heights Cemetery.

Andrew Jackson Martin would have been age 46 on the 1860 Rabun County census on which he was shown. He was married to Marinda Dillard, daughter of James Dillard and Sallie Barnard Dillard. Born on July 18, 1814, he served in the Home Guard. He died July 3, 1898. Three of his sons with Confederate service are listed below.

William A. Martin, son of A. J. Martin and Marinda Dillard Martin, served in Company F of the 11th Georgia Cavalry. He was born December 17, 1844. Georgia Department of Pensions and Records report that he was on the muster roll as a private on May 25, 1864 and surrendered at Stateboro, North Carolina in 1865. Born in Georgia, he died near Dillard, Georgia on March 31, 1930.

Andrew Jackson Martin (Jr.), a son of A. J. Martin and Marinda Dillard Martin, was wounded in the Confederate Army at Seven Pines. He was born on December 14, 1842 and died on August 11, 1862. Andrew J. Martin enlisted as a private in S. C. 1st (Orr's) Rifles, Company A, at Sullivan's Island, South Carolina on November 9, 1861.³⁵ He was on the muster roll of this company at Sullivan's Island located on the South Carolina coast for some time. His service was for three years. This record states that at the time of his death he was a farmer, born in Rabun County, Georgia, age 19, with blue eyes and fair complexion, 5 feet 11 and one-half inches tall with dark hair. His service record reports that he died on August 11, 1862. Where he died and the cause of his death is "not stated."³⁶ Family tradition is that he died in a Confederate hospital in either Columbia, South Carolina or Richmond, Virginia.³⁷ His brother, James Monroe Martin, married a South Carolinian which explains why both served in South Carolina instead of Georgia.

James Monroe Martin, son of A. J. Martin and Marinda Dillard Martin, was age 22 on the 1860 Rabun County census. He was born in September, 1837.³⁸ He was listed in

³⁴ *Roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia, 1861-1865*, Volume III, page 39.

³⁵ Confederate Archives, Chapter 10, File 10, page 160 (South Carolina Confederate Records on Microfilm).

³⁶ *Broken Fortunes*, R. W. Kirkland, Jr., published by the South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S. C. (1995), which covers South Carolina troops who were killed in action, lists A. J. Martin as having died on August 12, 1862 in Rabun County, Georgia.

³⁷ Statement Anne G. Dickerson.

³⁸ Several J. M. Martins and James M. Martins are listed in Confederate service records in *Roster of Confederate Soldiers, 1861-1865*, *id.* The fact that he was in the same company as his brother, Andrew J. Martin, led to his identification as the correct James M. Martin.

South Carolina 1st (Orr's) Rifles, Company A, which is the same regiment and company in which his brother, Andrew J. Martin, served.³⁹ James M. Martin enlisted as a private at Camp Jackson in South Carolina on July 1, 1862. He was present at several musters at this location up to 1863. He was reported as transferred from Richmond, Virginia Hospital No. 9 to Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond on February 21, 1863. The record appears to read that he was suffering from "secondary hepatitis". This record further reports that he was returned to duty on March 14, 1863. He was taken as a prisoner at Spotsylvania, Virginia on May 12, 1864. After this date the record shows no further facts about James M. Martin. Family tradition is that he was killed in Confederate service at Spotsylvania Courthouse, Virginia in April, 1864.⁴⁰

George W. L. Kelley was the husband of Nancy Martin, a daughter of A. J. Martin and Marinda Dillard Martin, who was a daughter of James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard. He enlisted on June 22, 1862.⁴¹ He was wounded on July 1, 1862 at Malvern Hill. His connection appears to have been through Company G of North Carolina Troops. The fact that he was wounded at Malvern Hill indicates that he was in the same combat as the 24th Georgia Regiment, Company E, consisting of several Rabun County, Georgia residents.

James Alexander McCarter (Mack) Neville, was the husband of Margaret Dillard, a daughter of James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard. He served in Company F. 11th Georgia Cavalry.⁴² He was born on March 29, 1832 and died July 11, 1904 and is buried in Wesley Chapel Cemetery, Dillard, Georgia.

James Bryan Conley, born in 1842, was the oldest of the ten children of Horatio Nelson Conley of Otto, Macon County, North Carolina, who married Arzelia Dillard, a daughter of James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard. James Bryan Conley enlisted in Confederate service on May 14, 1861 as a private in Company H. 6th Regiment and received a bounty of ten dollars. His regiment was reorganized on May 20, 1862 and became Companies A through E, Infantry Regiment, Thomas' Legion, North Carolina troops. This designation was changed to 16th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (State Troops). He was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines on June 15 or 16, 1862, which was just prior to the Battle of Mechanicsville. He died in service in Richmond, Virginia late in July, 1862. Documents filed by his father on December 26, 1862 requested his back salary which was in the sum of \$20.91. Family stories say that his parents went by train to Richmond and brought his body back for burial in the Conley family cemetery near Otto. At the same time, his parents brought back the body of a fourteen year old boy who had died with no known relatives in order to bury him, too, with a Christian burial. The Conley family cemetery has tall headstones marking the grave of Horatio Nelson Conley

³⁹ *South Carolina Confederate Soldiers on Microfilm* under Orr's Rifles.

⁴⁰ Statement Anne G. Dickerson.

⁴¹ *North Carolina State Troops*, page 348, listing G.W.L. Kelley of Georgia.

⁴² *Index to Georgia Confederate Pension Files*, Virgil D. White, page 711.

and Arzelia Dillard Conley, but there is no gravestone marking the grave of James Bryan Conley. The last known descendant buried in this cemetery was Caroline Clarissa Conley, who tended the cemetery until her death in 1911.⁴³

John H. Corn of Hiawassee, Georgia, married Sarah ("Sallie") Dillard, daughter of John B. Dillard, Sr. and Rachel McKinney Dillard. Numerous children were born of this marriage, including Addie Corn who married Dr. A. J. Ritchie. John H. Corn served as a Captain in Company D, 24th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia. His service record extends from August 21, 1861 through May 12, 1862.⁴⁴ Many of the members of the Corn family, including John H. Corn and his wife, are buried near Hiawassee in a private cemetery on the family farm near Lower Hightower Baptist Church.

Civil War Conditions in Rabun County

Georgia seceded from the Union on January 19, 1861. The two delegates from Rabun County, Samuel Beck and Horace Cannon, voted against secession from the Union in the convention called by the Georgia Legislature at Milledgeville after the election of Lincoln. This was typical of the climate of opinion of the populace in mountainous regions of the South, including Rabun County. See *Rabun County and Its People, id.*, page 83 relying upon Lillian Henderson's *Roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia, id.*, volumes 3 and 4. The Confederate Congress passed an act authorizing the creation of local defense troops on August 21, 1861.

A. J. Ritchie, *id.*, at pages 274 and 275 lists the names of men who were subject to military duty in 1862 in the cause of the Confederate Government, (citing records of Georgia Department of Archives and History). Ritchie points out at page 273 that this list was as a result of a Confederate act passed in 1862 which included all men between the ages of 18 and 35 years of age. In 1864 this was amended to include men between the ages of 17 and 50. A. G. Dillard, W. F. Dillard, J. B. Dillard, J. R. McKinney, Joseph, Jasper, Thomas and James Hopper were included on this 1862 list. Governor Joseph E. Brown, a firm believer in states' rights, used the Georgia state militia as a sanctuary to keep its citizens from being drafted into the Confederate Army.⁴⁵ On December 14, 1863, the Georgia Legislature enacted statutes reorganizing the state militia. This legislation required the enrolling of free white males in designated military districts in the state, with such lists to be filed with the state Adjutant and Inspector General.

Shown on the list filed with the Adjutant General in 1863 for the 40th Senatorial District (Rabun County), Military Districts No. 556 and 587 were J. B. Dillard, age 36 and 9 months, farmer; A. G. Dillard, age 39 and 6 months, a "smith" with a "good" rifle; W.

⁴³ Information furnished by Beverly V. Schroder, a Conley descendant of Oakland, Cavalry citing *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations for North Carolina*, Roll No. 242, 16th Infantry, C-D.

⁴⁴ Lillian Henderson, *id.*, Volumes III and IV, page 31.

⁴⁵ *Compendium of the Confederate Armies, South Carolina and Georgia, id.*, page 115.

B. Dillard, age 16 and five months, a farmer; Jasper Hopper, age 45 and three months, born in Tennessee, with a rifle; A. J. Martin, age 49, a farmer with a shotgun; William Martin, age 19, a farmer; James M. Richey, 39, a farmer, born in South Carolina; and R. B. Richey, age 34, a farmer born in South Carolina. Substantially the same persons were shown on a separate list in the same year in Militia District 556 of Rabun County.

This state militia legislation resulted in service by many residents in the Georgia 4th Cavalry which was mustered out of service on February 4, 1864 in that the terms of the enlistments of the troops had expired. No combat history for this regiment has been found, but the Georgia militia served with the regular Confederate troops during the Atlanta Campaign and in opposing Sherman's March to the Sea.⁴⁶ Among the sixty Rabun County families in 1862 who were slave owners were William F. Dillard, John Barnett Dillard and Albert George Dillard, Margaret McKinney, then a widow, and Jasper Hopper. Most owned two slaves.⁴⁷ Farms were small and most slaves were owned by residents of the rich flat land "Valley District".⁴⁸

During the Civil War there were not enough men left in Rabun County to produce enough corn to make bread.⁴⁹ In 1863 the Georgia Legislature was forced to enact legislation for the relief of families of men in service. Inflated Confederate currency made it almost impossible to obtain sugar, salt and coffee. Salt was hauled from Walhalla.⁵⁰ In the Rabun County area after the Civil War, farming was the industry of the county with only a grist mill and some scattered sawmills. The failure of the Blue Ridge Railroad employing what Ritchie says was 2000 people before the Civil War, resulted in adverse social and economic conditions.⁵¹ Farms were reduced in size and economic viability in that they were divided among the grandchildren of the settlers. However, the economic value of the "open range" of the mountains was still available to the small farm owners.

Cass County, Georgia Dillards

The following are descendants of John Dillard, Jr., born about 1780, a son of John Dillard of Rabun County, Georgia, who with his wife, Rhoda Lee, left the rest of the family while it resided in Buncombe County, North Carolina. He migrated first to Knox County, Kentucky, then back to Monroe County, Tennessee and finally to Cass County, Georgia (now Gordon County), in the last of which counties he died about 1847. The children of John Dillard, Jr. and Rhoda Lee are as follows: Elijah Dillard, William Dillard,

⁴⁶ *Compendium of the Confederate Armies, South Carolina and Georgia, id.*, at page 115.

⁴⁷ Ritchie, *id.*, at page 278.

⁴⁸ Ritchie, *id.*, page 278.

⁴⁹ Ritchie, *id.*, at page 274.

⁵⁰ Ritchie, *id.*, pages 274 and 275.

⁵¹ Ritchie, *id.*, page 281.

Mary (Polly) Dillard, Sarah Dillard Campbell, Fannie Dillard, Charlotte (Lotty) Dillard, Nancy Jane Dillard, Edith Dillard and Cynthia Dillard. ⁵²

Elijah Dillard was born 1802 and died in 1856. He was a son of John Dillard, Jr. and grandson of John Dillard of Rabun County. His sons included Love Dillard and William Greenbury Clay Dillard. Elijah Dillard served in Company F. 4th Infantry of Georgia. ⁵³

Love Dillard, a son of Elijah Dillard and grandson of John Dillard, Jr. was born in 1839. He served in Toombs Volunteers, 4th Georgia Infantry, Dole's and Goode's Brigade which was organized in Gordon County, Georgia on April 29, 1861.

Samuel Dillard, a son of William Dillard (1805-1878) and Nancy Dillard, grandson of John Dillard, Jr., was born February 10, 1829 and died January 4, 1907. He served in Company D, 8th Georgia Battalion, Gist's Brigade, Walker Division, Army of Tennessee which was organized in Gordon County, Georgia on October 11, 1861. ⁵⁴ Samuel Dillard was a witness for the pension claim of Charlotte Taylor of Gordon County. ⁵⁵

Mannerly Dillard, born about 1830, was another son of William Dillard (1805-1878) and grandson of John Dillard, Jr. He is listed as "M. Dillard" who served in the Georgia 2nd Cavalry of Company D. ⁵⁶

M.M. Dillard, another son of William Dillard, born about 1843, was a captain in the Georgia 1st Infantry (State Guards), Company G. ⁵⁷ Robert Dillard, a brother of M.M. Dillard in this same family, born about 1827, is listed in the Georgia Infantry, 14th BN (State Guards) in Company H. ⁵⁸

Bradley K. Dillard, another brother, born about 1835, served in the Georgia 4th Infantry, Company F. Dole's and Goode's Brigade. He was born on November 20, 1835 and died on March 27, 1892. ⁵⁹

⁵² The above and the following information is from the unpublished commentary of Dr. Howard V. Jones and information provided by Janelle Knight, a John Dillard, Jr. descendant.

⁵³ Henderson, *id.*

⁵⁴ Information from Janelle Knight relying on *Bicentennial Gordon County History*.

⁵⁵ *Index to Georgia Confederate Pension Files, id.*, page 291 which verifies his service in Company D, 8th Battalion, Georgia Infantry.

⁵⁶ Hewitt, *id.*

⁵⁷ Hewitt, *id.*, and Henderson's consolidated index at Volume 4, page 377.

⁵⁸ Hewitt, *id.*

⁵⁹ Hewitt, *id.*, and Henderson *id.* in Volume 1, Page 600. Also information from Janelle Knight.

W.W. Dillard, served in Company 1, 1st Regiment, Georgia Cavalry, Crew's Brigade, which was recruited from Gordon, Floyd, Cherokee, Bartow, Walker and Paulding Counties in 1862. It is uncertain according to Janelle Knight whether or not he was a descendant of John Dillard, Jr.

William Greenbury Clay Dillard, Jr., a son of W.G.C. Dillard, a son of Elijah Dillard who in turn was a son of John Dillard, Jr., born about 1832, was in the Georgia 1st Infantry (State Guards), Company G, as a first Sergeant.⁶⁰ He had a first cousin by the same name, who was the son of William Dillard.

Greene County, Missouri Dillards

The following with Civil War service are the descendants of William F. Dillard, son of John Dillard of Rabun County, who migrated to Knox County, Kentucky and later to Greene County, Missouri. The children of William F. Dillard and his wife, Sarah Gregory Dillard, were: Mary Love Dillard, Stephen Morgan Dillard, Samuel Dillard, John McCord Dillard, Elizabeth Candace Dillard Maddy, Robert D. Dillard, Frances Dillard Price, James Dillard, Amanda J. Dillard, Cynthia Caroline Dillard Breedlove, George Anderson Dillard, William Smith Dillard, and Sarah V. Dillard Smith.⁶¹

Robert H. Dillard, son of Robert D. Dillard and great grandson of Revolutionary soldier John Dillard, was born in Greene County, Missouri in 1842 and died at Helena, Arkansas in the Civil War on December 21, 1862 in the Union Army. He is buried at Memphis, Tennessee National Cemetery in Section H. Grave 4237. He enlisted on September 10, 1861 in Company A, 6th Regiment Missouri Cavalry and had the rank of corporal.

Robert D. Dillard, a son of William F. Dillard and Sarah Gregory Dillard, and grandson of Revolutionary soldier John Dillard, was born in Knox County, Kentucky on December 8, 1811 and died in Greene County, Missouri on May 25, 1899 where he is buried in Palmetto Cemetery. His wife was Margaret E. Smith. He enlisted in the Union Army on December 6, 1861 at Rolla, Missouri in Company B. 6th Cavalry, Missouri. He was a first lieutenant in the Red River Campaign and at Sabine Cross Roads. In 1890 he applied for a pension and received \$12.00 per month until his death.

James Monroe Breedlove married Cynthia Caroline Dillard, a daughter of William F. Dillard and Sarah Gregory Dillard. He was a private in Company C, 8th Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry of the Union Army. He was shot in the head while guarding an ambulance traveling from Brownville, Arkansas to Austin, Arkansas. He married Jane Russell, his second wife, in 1899.

⁶⁰ Hewitt, *id.*

⁶¹ Information on William F. Dillard descendants and kin who served in the Civil War from Missouri was provided by Dr. Howard V. Jones from his notes and the *History of Greene County, Missouri*, page 706.

George Anderson Dillard, a son of William F. Dillard and Sarah Gregory Dillard, was born in Monroe County, Tennessee on December 4, 1826 and died in Greene County, Missouri on October 16, 1903 where he is buried in Danforth Cemetery. He married Eliza Jane Gibson in 1849. In 1862, he was commissioned as captain of the enrolled militia and was engaged in the defense of Springfield, Missouri. In that same year he was captain of Company E, 72nd Regiment of the Enrolled Militia and was discharged in 1865.

William Smith Dillard, a son of William F. Dillard and Sarah Gregory Dillard, was born in Monroe County, Tennessee on October 11, 1828 and died in Greene County, Missouri on January 25, 1902. He is buried in Danforth Cemetery. His wife was Nancy E. Langely. He served in the Missouri militia 72nd Regiment of the Union Army and was in the Marmaduke fight at Springfield, Missouri.

Independence County, Arkansas Dillards

Thomas Dillard, oldest son of John Dillard of Rabun County, Georgia, was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia about 1776. He left the rest of his family in Buncombe County, North Carolina and settled in Independence County, Arkansas where he died in 1835. The known children of Thomas Dillard and his wife, Mary Ann Wood Dillard, were: William M. Dillard, John V. Dillard, Thomas Dillard, Jr., Elizabeth Ann Dillard Ball, Nancy Dillard Bruce, and Mary (Polly) Dillard Cason.

Jonathan Wood Wideman, grandson of Thomas Dillard, born 1831, died in 1863 in the Civil War. His mother's given name is unknown.

Thomas J. Bruce, another grandson of Thomas Dillard, died in the Union Army from measles about 1863. He was from Helena, Phillips County, Arkansas. His mother was Nancy Dillard Bruce.

Benjamin Franklin Bruce, born in Independence County in 1836, another grandson of Thomas Dillard, who died in 1905, served in the Union Army.

Clinton Monroe Ball, whose mother was Elizabeth Ann Dillard Ball, a daughter of Thomas Dillard, was born in Independence County in 1834 and died in 1910. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Elbridge Mason Ball, brother to Clinton Monroe Ball, born in 1836, served in the Union Army and was hanged by Confederate soldiers near his home on May 5, 1864 upon his return from service. The residents of Independence County were split among allegiance to the North and South and feelings ran high.

John Bunion Cason, husband of Mary (Polly) Dillard Cason, daughter of Thomas Dillard, died of dysentery in service and was buried at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis, Missouri. He served in Company A, 1st Arkansas Volunteers.

Clinton Bradley, husband of Susan Gincy Cason, a granddaughter of Thomas Dillard, served in the 1st Arkansas Volunteers, Company A, Union Army and died in service. He is buried at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis, Missouri.

Thomas Dillard, Jr., a son of Thomas Dillard, of Batesville, Independence County, Arkansas, served as a private in Company B. 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment. He was born about 1818 and died in 1872.⁶²

Western North Carolina: Thomas Dillard, Jr. Line

John Dillard of Rabun County with his sister, Ann, were "bound out" to Thomas Dillard, Jr., his first cousin, while both resided in Halifax County, later Pittsylvania County, Virginia. They later went together to Washington County, North Carolina (now Tennessee), where Thomas Dillard, Jr. died in 1784. John Dillard resided in Washington County until he migrated to Buncombe County, North Carolina about 1789. The children of Thomas Dillard, Jr. and his wife, Martha Webb Dillard, were: Elizabeth Dillard Hutchings (married Charles Hutchings), Benjamin Dillard (married Anne Ward Lynch), Winnesophia Dillard (married James Love), Mary Ann Dillard (married Robert Love⁶³), Thomas Dillard, III (married Dorcus Love), Stacy Dillard Elkins (married Gabriel Elkins), Martha Dillard (married Thomas Love), Anne Dillard (never married), John Dillard and Rebecca Dillard (married Joseph Byler).⁶⁴ Eleven great grandsons of Thomas Dillard, Jr. served in the Confederacy, including six brothers from one family and three from another.

William Holland Thomas Dillard, a great-grandson of Thomas Dillard, Jr., was the son of David Love Dillard (1815-1878) and Edie Harris Dillard (1819-1898). A resident of Haywood County, North Carolina on lands which are now a part of the Cherokee Indian Reservation, he was born in 1838. He enlisted on May 30, 1861 in Capt. Thaddeus D. Bryson's 25th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops). He mustered in on June 8, 1861. He was wounded in the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia on December 13, 1862, and subsequently received other injuries in combat. He died in 1908. His state furnished gravestone indicates Confederate service from 1861-1865.

William Holland Thomas, born in 1805 in Haywood County, North Carolina, was the son of Richard Thomas and Temperance Calvert Thomas. He married Sarah Jane Bell Love, a daughter of James Robert Love and Mary Ann Dillard, and a great granddaughter of Thomas Dillard, Jr. He was possibly of blood kin to Thomas Dillard, Jr. through descent from his sister. Prior to the Civil War he was active in Cherokee Indian affairs. He served as tribal chief of the Cherokees and as state senator from 1848 through 1862. He

⁶² All information about the Independence County, Missouri Dillard is from the unpublished commentary of Dr. Howard V. Jones relying principally upon research of the late Lucile R. Johnson, a Thomas Dillard descendant.

⁶³ Bridges over the new express highway between Asheville, North Carolina and Johnson City, Tennessee were named for Robert Love and J. R. Love.

⁶⁴ Information about the children of Thomas Dillard, Jr. and the Confederate service of his descendants has been provided by Miriam Dillard Klar, a Thomas Dillard, Jr. descendant. See *Dillard Annual*, Vol. 2, page 7 (January, 1993).

served as tribal chief of the Cherokees and as state senator from 1848 through 1862. He organized and mustered fourteen companies of infantry and four companies of Cherokee Indians for the Confederate cause. These companies became known as "Thomas Legion" with a colorful history defending the mountain passes between western Carolina and Tennessee where Union sympathies were substantial.⁶⁵ See *Storm in the Mountains, id.*

R.G.A. Love, a great grandson of Thomas Dillard, Jr., born January 4, 1827 was a son of James Robert Love and Mary Ann Dillard and a brother in law of William Holland Thomas. His rank was colonel in Thomas' Legion.

Dr. Samuel Leonidus Love, also a son of James Robert Love and Mary Ann Dillard, was born August 25, 1828 and served in Thomas' Legion.

Captain Matthew Hale Love, also a son of James Robert Love and Mary Ann Dillard, born April 15, 1840 served in Thomas' Legion.

James Robert Love, born August 19, 1832 served as Lt. Colonel and field commander of Thomas' Legion. He was one of the six sons of John Bell Love and Margaret Coleman Love and was a great grandson of Thomas Dillard, Jr. Brothers who served with him were Dr. John Coman Love, assistant surgeon in Thomas' Legion who died in 1866 from causes attributable to his military service, Thomas J. Love, born 1844, Dallas F. Love, born 1844, Dillard L. Love, born 1838, first Lieutenant in Company A, and William Burney Love, a lawyer who resigned to become Solicitor of Transylvania County, North Carolina.

Thadeus Dillard Bryson, born February 13, 1829 to Daniel Granderson Bryson and Artemesia Petit Dillard Bryson, another great grandson of Thomas Dillard, Jr., was a colonel in the 20th North Carolina Infantry and later a member of the North Carolina House of Commons from Jackson County.

Daniel Granderson Fisher, was the third child of Allen Fisher and Dorcus Bryson (a daughter of Daniel G. Bryson and Artemesia Dillard Bryson), enlisted in the Confederate cause at age 19. He was a second lieutenant in Company E and was wounded at Mechanicsville. He was transferred to and served as captain of Company G of Thomas' Legion. Two brothers served in Thomas' Legion with him who were Lucious Lafayette Fisher and Julius Wilburn Fisher.

Lynch M. Dillard, was the son of Thomas Dillard (IV) and Martha Dillard. He served as a first lieutenant in Company B of the Jackson Guards of Thomas' Legion.

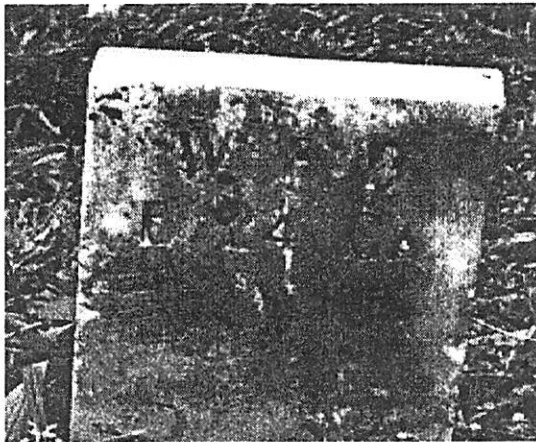
John Jehu Jones, married Rutha Dillard, a sister of William Holland Thomas Dillard and the eldest daughter of David Love Dillard and Edie Harris Dillard. He served in Thomas' Legion, 62nd North Carolina Infantry. He died on April 2, 1863 of influenza at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee.

⁶⁵ See above biographical sketch of James Bryan Conley, who served in Thomas' Legion.

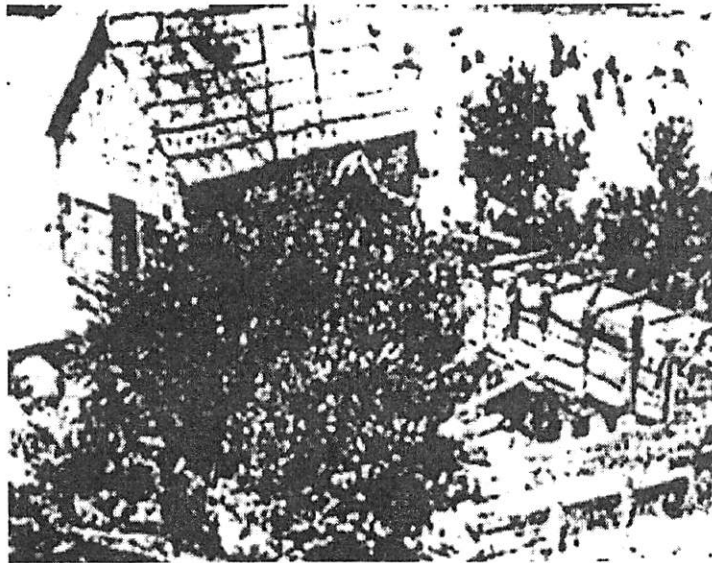
William Riley Franklin, was married to Darcus Manurey Dillard, another sister of William Holland Thomas Dillard. He entered the Confederacy at seventeen years of age and served in the 16th North Carolina Infantry.

Jacob Marion Shuler, married Frances Caroline Dillard, another daughter of David Love Dillard and Edie Harris Dillard. He also joined the Confederate cause at seventeen years of age. He served as a member of Company F, 29th North Carolina troops. He was captured and taken as a prisoner in the defense of Mobile, Alabama. He was imprisoned at Ships Island. He was transferred to Vicksburg, Mississippi and paroled on May 11, 1865.

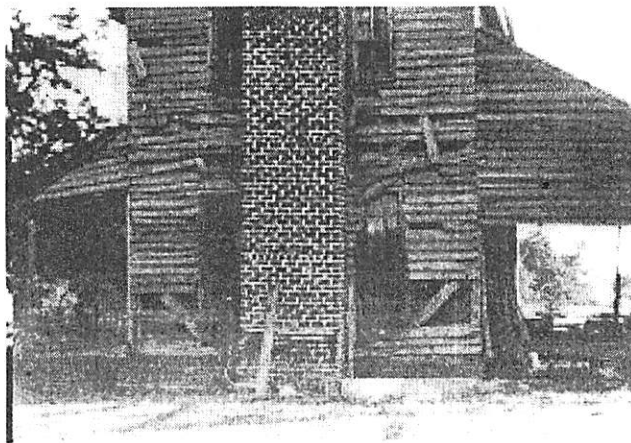
It is impossible to include all Dillards with Civil War service in this manuscript, even if confined to descendants and kin of John Dillard. The reader is invited to review a list of Dillards who served in the Confederacy in *The Roster of Confederate Soldiers 1861-1865*, Volume V, edited by Janet B. Hewett, Broadfoot Publishing Company, Wilmington, N. C. (1996), or in other standard directories.



Grave of
William F. Dillard in Confederate
Cemetery, Lynchburg,
Virginia
Provided by Anne G. Dickerson



James Dillard's mill on Betty's Creek near present Dillard United Methodist Church provided by Almeda H. Burns from papers of George M. Dillard



Possible residence of John Barnett Dillard at Dillard, Georgia provided by Margaret Gauden from papers of John Barnett Dillard, Jr.

Joseph Dillard, His Children, and Probable Dillard Ancestors

By Dorothy Dillard Hughes

Anyone who fails to realize that in genealogy we are dealing more with probabilities than absolute certainties should change fields.

--*Eugene Aubrey Stratton, Applied Genealogy, p.51.*

The eternal question in genealogy is, Who was the father of the earliest known ancestor? In this case, Who was the father of Joseph Dillard, husband of Priscilla Wilkins? As in many early Dillard families, no official record has been found to identify Joseph's parents. Consequently the purpose of this paper is to tell something of his family and to present whatever indirect evidence there is that indicates the probable father of Joseph Dillard, so that his ancestry can be traced to the first Dillard in a Virginia record in 1650.

A number of descendants have learned their ancestry back to one of the sons or daughters and so to Joseph and Priscilla Wilkins Dillard, but no one has discovered Joseph's father. Dr. James L. Reid, of Campobello, South Carolina, the chief researcher, has discovered and charted descendants of most of the children and has helped most, if not all, who are researching the line. He has not been satisfied to rely on tradition but has delved into censuses, deed books, marriage records, probate and other court records, and family Bibles and cemeteries, and has published some of his findings in South Carolina genealogical quarterlies. Since 1976, when Helen Dillard Davis Shewbart first wrote me, I have corresponded with 16 descendants by "snail" mail and with 17 by e-mail since February of this year, when John James Dillard started the DILLARD-L mailing list, and also with 3 Dillard genealogists. In 1995 when the Dillard Family Association began the Dillard Collection in the Rabun County Library, Clayton, Georgia, the descendancy chart of known descendants of this family filled only 7 pages, including notes telling who sent what. Now it is almost 40 pages. I thank everyone who has contributed his/her ancestors and especially Dr. Reid. My knowledge of Joseph's family comes from what descendants have written me rather than, except for Dillards in censuses, from personal research in depth. The great number of queries to the DILLARD-L mail list and my writing about a possible father of Joseph in April 1997 prompted John M. Dillard, editor of the Dillard Annual, to ask for an article on Joseph's family and his probable ancestors.

What contemporary records of Joseph and Priscilla have been found?

Almost no records of Joseph and Priscilla Wilkins Dillard during their lifetimes have been found--no birth dates or places, no marriage record, no death dates or probate records, no land records. On 31 October 1995, Dr. James L. Reid wrote: "I have made my first and only sighting of Joseph Dillard at an event that occurred during his lifetime. He was a buyer at the estate sale of one John Kirby of Union County, S.C. on 22 Sept 1808. Joseph bought 3 bottles [paying 43 shillings 7 pence]. . . . This John Kirby is an ancestor

of mine through his son Boaling (Bolling) Kirby." This locates Joseph Dillard in Upstate South Carolina in 1808.

Later, on a research trip to Augusta, Georgia, Dr. Reid found an earlier entry in the *Augusta Chronicle* for Saturday 9 September 1797, showing that Joseph Dillard was in Richmond County, Georgia, in Captain Seale's tax district, one of a long list--almost a full column--labeled "A List of Defaulters in Richmond County." The list was signed by L. Harriss R. T. R. R. C. Although this list of tax defaulters was the only item found naming Joseph in the files of the *Augusta Chronicle*, it seems to corroborate the tradition that some of Joseph's children were born in Georgia. [Letter 2 July 1997.] Richmond County, Georgia, is just across the Savannah River from South Carolina, at that time from Edgefield County.

Is it possible that Joseph Dillard was in the 1800 census of Spartanburg County, listed as Joseph Dill? Joseph Dill had 2 males under 10; 1, 10-16; and 1, 26-45; and 2 females under 10; 1, 10-16; and 1, 26-45. If the census taker did not hear or understand the final syllable of Joseph's surname, a surname of Dill is understandable, even likely. The birth dates of between 1755 and 1774 for Joseph and Priscilla seem about right. Census records are great helps, but they are also notorious for errors. The place, Spartanburg County, is also probable for Joseph and Priscilla. If this entry was for Joseph Dillard, that makes three records during his lifetime.

How did Joseph and Priscilla Wilkins Dillard and their children become known?

When Samuel Wilkins died intestate in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, before 10 December 1851 without living children, Priscilla Wilkins Dillard, who had died previously, became one of his heirs. Consequently her children had to be found. Dr. Reid calls his discovery of the "estate papers 1 and 2, along with a separate real estate file, the Rosetta Stone for Joseph Dillard's family." [Letter of 27 May 1997,] Reuben Briant, whom Dr. Reid identifies as "a son of James Bryant and Jemima Dillard and a grandson of Priscilla Wilkins Dillard," was named administrator of Samuel Wilkins' estate, which was valued at less than a thousand dollars. By law Samuel's widow, Susan or Susannah, inherited half, and three children--James Wilkins, Polly Hacker, and Priscilla Dillard--inherited the other half. None of the three were living in 1851, and both James and Polly Hacker had left the state many years before.

Dr. Reid states that the three were siblings rather than children of Samuel Wilkins. Both the court record that they were of the "whole blood" and the 1800 Spartanburg County census, sent by Dr. Reid, which shows Samuel Wilkins, James Wilkins, and John Hacker's wife Polly in the same age group of 26 to 45, are supporting evidence. In the same letter of 24 May 1995, Dr. Reid stated that Joseph Dillard was not mentioned as husband of Priscilla until the 1853 estate record. This paper will only summarize the court records that resulted between 10 December 1851, when Samuel Wilkins' death without a will became part of the Spartanburg County court records, and the final settlement 24 July 1857. On 7 March 1853 the first "final settlement" determined that Susan [Susannah] Wilkins was to have half the proceeds and the other half was to be divided by three for

three children. The share of each was \$65.29, or \$5.44 for each of Priscilla's twelve children. [Something will be said about this problem later.]

Dr. Reid found that Samuel and James Wilkins had purchased 75 acres each in Spartanburg County in 1797, but he found no land records for John Hacker or Joseph Dillard. Because Samuel's heir, James Wilkins, had taken his family out of South Carolina many years before, could not be found and had not been heard of in more than seven years, and no one had come forward to claim to be his heir or heirs, Reuben Briant, administrator, petitioned the court to divide James Wilkins' share among his heirs at law. In the actual final settlement of the estate on 4 May 1857, James Wilkins' portion was to be divided between his two sisters, Priscilla Dillard and Polly Hacker, and hence their children. Polly Hacker and Priscilla Dillard, consequently were legatees. Polly Hacker also had left South Carolina and died. Joseph and Priscilla had died an unknown number of years before, possibly in the 1830s or 1840s, and so their children inherited Priscilla's half, which amounted to \$127.45 to be distributed equally among the children of Priscilla Dillard, deceased, and \$127.45 to be distributed equally among the children of Polly Hacker, deceased.¹

In the packet containing excerpts from the *Augusta Chronicle*, which Dr. Reid sent 2 July 1997, were two other items of interest. In the issue of Saturday, July 11, 1793, p. 5 of Supplement, under Tax Collector's Sales was "Valentine Hacker 287 ½, _____, vacant land." In another item in the 5 April 1791 issue, Valentine Hatcher sold a slave, a Negro boy Daniel, to William Hays for 40 Pounds. The signature was "Valentine v [his mark] Hatcher." The sale was witnessed by John Sharp [sic] and John Hatcher, who was probably John Hacker, Polly Hacker's husband. The issue for Saturday 30 November 1793 included this item: "List of Defaulters, in Columbia County, for the year 1793: Dist. No. 11- James Wilkins, et. al." Dr. Reid added, "He could be Samuel Wilkins' brother." These items are clues to the probable first moves of the two of Samuel Wilkins' heirs.

Who were the children of Joseph and Priscilla Wilkins Dillard?

"Be fruitful and multiply": Joseph and Priscilla Wilkins Dillard and some of their children seem to have taken seriously this biblical injunction. Joseph and Priscilla had ten children. All have known descendants except one: i. Nancy Dillard, the oldest daughter, who married Isaac Rogers and died before 1851, had no known children; ii. Jemima Dillard and James Briant had 12; iii. James had 9 by his first wife, Sarah, probably Briant, and 5 by a second wife, Frances Quinn, whom he married 23 September 1845, though none by a third wife Pheribe Hafley, whom he married 10 October 1864; iv. Harcanous Dillard and Nancy Briant?, 7; v. Pherbia or Phereby Dillard and Rando[ph] Barnett, 13; vi. Dorcas Dillard and Johnston Briant, 10; vii. Delilah Dillard and William F. Briant, 11; viii. Samuel Dillard and Elizabeth Reid, 14; ix. Lucretia Ann Dillard and James Reid, 6; and x. Josiah Dillard and Cynthia Hammett, 11, making a total of 98 known grandchildren!

¹ Report of Mrs. Helen G. Johnson, C.G.R.S., of Russellville, AL, now deceased, and recorded in Book __, p. 491, Spartanburg District, State of South Carolina, sent DDH by Helen D. Shewbart 30 April 1992.

Did Priscilla have twelve children or ten?

There are always questions in Dillard research. The genealogist's report listed twelve children named in the court record of 22 July 1852. Dr. Reid states that Priscilla Wilkins Dillard had ten children, not twelve.

Children listed in 1852 court record

1. Nancy (dec'd) m. Isaac Rogers
2. Susanna [Jemima] m. James Briant
3. Polly m. William Barnett
4. Elmina m. George LeMaster
5. Harcaneous
6. James

7. Samuel
- 8.. Josiah
9. Pheriby m. Barnett
10. Delila m. William Briant
11. Lucretia m. James Reid
- 12 Dorcas m. Johnson Briant

Priscilla's ten children

1. Nancy (dec'd) m. Issac Rogers
2. Jemima m. James Briant

4. Harcaneous m. Nancy Briant?
3. James m. (1) Sarah Bryant? (2) Frances Quinn (3) Pheribe Hafley

8. Samuel m. Elizabeth Reid
10. Josiah m. Cynthia Hammett
5. Pherbia m. Randol[ph] Barnett
7. Delilah m. William F. Briant
9. Lucretia Ann m. James Reid
6. Dorcas m. Johnston Briant

Helen D. Shewbart made some corrections to the list of Mrs. Johnson, the genealogist, who did not send the final court report of the actual distribution of the estate. Mrs. Shewbart discovered that 2. Susanna, wife of James Briant, was Jemima; and that William Barnett was the husband of Polly [Mary], a daughter of Jemima Dillard and James Briant. Dr. Reid clarified other corrections and relationships. Elmina, who married George LeMaster, and Polly [Mary], the wife of William Barnett, were both daughters of Jemima Dillard and James Briant and so were granddaughters of Priscilla Wilkins Dillard. Dr. Reid wrote that, in the actual distribution of Samuel Wilkins' estate, Polly Barnett and Elmina LeMaster received proportionate parts of the estate because they were daughters of Jemima, who died in 1852. The first wife of Reuben Briant, administrator of Samuel Wilkins estate and son of Jemima, was also named Polly. This Polly was the oldest daughter of Harcaneous Dillard. Dr. Reid, a descendant, uses the name Pherbia, since that was the spelling found on censuses. He agrees with two other descendants—Priscilla Perry and James Sanders Harris, who call her Phoebe—that Pherbia and Pheriby are likely corruptions of Phoebe.

The numerous descendants of Joseph and Priscilla Dillard's children will not be discussed, since this paper also concerns Joseph's possible or probable father and his ancestry.

Joseph Dillard's probable father: James Dillard, son of Thomas Dillard, Sr.**James Dillard in Upstate South Carolina from 1787**

Not until April 1997 were enough records combined to identify James Dillard in the 1790 census of Camden District, Fairfield County, South Carolina, as the son of Thomas Dillard, Sr., who was in records in Essex, Orange, Culpeper, Halifax, and Pittsylvania counties in Virginia, and whose will was proved in Pittsylvania County in 1774. (See later.) He named two sons, James and Thomas Dillard, Jr., both of whom appeared in Culpeper and numerous Halifax and Pittsylvania County records.

A letter dated 5 August 1996 from John C. Dillard, of Bessemer, Alabama, includes the vital clues: three deed abstracts. In the first two, a deed of lease and release, dated 28 June 1787, William Hogan, of Chester County, South Carolina, sold 160 acres "part of a tract of 200 acres lying on south side of Sandy River" to James Dillard for "100 lbs. " The deeds were signed by William Hogan and witnessed by T.(?) Lewis, William Hall, and James Dillard, Jr.[pp. 291, 293 in original, p. 14 of book copied, which seems to contain deed abstracts of Chester County, South Carolina.] The deed of lease for the same land was for 10 shillings. The deed of lease and release, in which the seller "leases" the land for a nominal sum, here 10 shillings, and then sells the land for the agreed price, "100 lbs.," took the place of an old common law requirement that the seller and buyer had to be physically on the land when it was sold. After the agreed price was paid, in a ceremony known as "livery and seizin," the seller picked up a clod and gave it to the buyer. This represented delivery and acceptance of the land.

James Dillard, Jr., the witness, has not been identified; however, a James Dillard was in the 1800 census of Union District, South Carolina, with 1 male 16-26, 1 female under 10 and 1 female 16-26, and 3 slaves. Since Major Dillard's estate was probated in Union County in 1802, it is possible that James Dillard, Jr., was son of Major Dillard. He was called "Jr." because he was younger than James Dillard, who purchased the land.

On 31 December 1791 James Dillard and wife Percilla Dillard, of Fairfield County, sold the same 160 acres, "part of a tract lying on south side of Sandy River [for] 75 lbs. sterling" to John Foots, of Chester County. The deed was signed by James Dillard and Percilla (X) Dillard and witnessed by Nathan Jagers and William Foots. It was "attested bef. Rich Taliaferro, Clk Chester Co. by William Foots. 13 Apr. 1792. " [p. 592, p. 76 of book copied.] The sum of 75 pounds sterling, which was "hard money," may have been worth more than the "100 lbs." of ordinary money, which James Dillard paid for the land.

No other James Dillard of that time had a wife named Percilla, Prescilla, or Priscilla or any similar spelling except James Dillard, son of Thomas Dillard, Sr., whose will was proved in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, in 1774. In fact, the entire Dillard Database of 19,713 individuals and 7,212 marriages includes no other James Dillard with a wife Priscilla. Henry County, Virginia, marriage bonds include the marriage of William

Hogans and Nancy Dillard on 19 January 1780 and state that she was "daughter of James Dillard." The 1790 census of Camden District, Fairfield County, South Carolina, includes James Dillard, with 3 free white males over 16, 1 under 16, 5 white females, no other free persons, and no slaves. William Hogan was in the same district and county with 1 male over 16, 2 males under 16, 4 females, no other free persons, and no slaves. This James Dillard had not previously been identified. Add the fact that the usual care giver for aging parents is a daughter. Put all these together, and the conclusion is unmistakable that both William and Nancy Dillard Hogan(s) and Nancy's parents, James and Prescilla Dillard, removed to South Carolina from Virginia.

James Dillard' s life in Virginia before 1787

James Dillard's earlier life in Culpeper, Halifax, Pittsylvania, and Henry counties in Virginia, is well documented. He was probably born by 1730 in Essex County, moved by 1735 with his parents to Orange County, Culpeper County from 1748, and died in South Carolina after 1791 and before 1800. His wife was Prescilla, who also died after 1791, probably in South Carolina. James first appeared in a record in November 1752, when he secured a 664 acre Northern Neck land grant in Culpeper County. He did not sell this land until 1762, after he had been living in Halifax County for eight years. At that time the Culpeper Court sent a Commission of three men to Halifax County to secure Prescilla Dillard's release of her dower right to one third of her husband's real estate. This deed and Prescilla's release of dower were found in LDS microfilm 0030943, Deed Book C, p. 708. This proves that Prescilla and James were living in Halifax County at that time.

James Dillard appears in numerous records in Halifax and Pittsylvania County, created in 1767 from Halifax, a number in Henry County, created in 1776/1777 from Pittsylvania and Patrick County, and in those above in 1787 in Chester County, South Carolina and in 1790 and 1791 records in Camden District, Fairfield County, South Carolina. In Halifax County, Thomas Dillard, Sr., was Justice of the Peace and vestryman there from its creation in 1752. James followed his father from Culpeper to Halifax County and took the oath of Under Sheriff there in 1754 and again in 1755. As Under Sheriff and Sheriff he had official duties. He was paid, and collected bounties for other men, for killing wolves--an indication that Halifax County, newly created in 1752, was real frontier. Like his father and brother he bought and sold land and was plaintiff or defendant in a number of court cases. In 1756 James viewed and marked the best way for a road, and was named guardian to Edmond King. [Halifax Co. Court Records, 1756, p. 21; 21 Oct 1757, 31 George II. Halifax County, Virginia, Court Records 1752-1759, LDS Film 0031919.] Only a few of the many records of James Dillard will be included.

James served as a vestryman of Antrim Parish, Halifax County from 30 November 1756 until 1766 and as a Church Warden in 1758. His father, Thomas Dillard, Sr., was vestryman from 1752 and his brother, Thomas Dillard, Jr., was vestrymen from 1758. All three were vestrymen from that time through 1766. James's father and brother were both justices of the peace, but James never became a Justice of the Peace. [Antrim Parish V B.]

James Dillard was the only Dillard who actually served any length of time in the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Two widely separated items in Hening's *Statutes* show that he was an officer--at least once a captain and once a lieutenant--in 1756, 1757, and 1758.

Pay: to James Dillard as a lieutenant and a party of militia under his command of said county [Halifax], as per muster roll.....102.4.8
 [and]
 Pay to Captain James Dillard and a company of militia under command of said James Dillard, as by muster roll.....414.11.4.

The fact that the two Hening references were widely separated entries indicates that they refer to collections for different forays, but not to two different people. Only one James Dillard was found in Halifax County records during those years, and only one is in records as fighting in the French and Indian War. There is no reason why the Lieutenant and the Captain had to be two persons. During that war volunteers were stationed in forts; but in Halifax County the militia was called out when there was Indian trouble. When the particular trouble was over, the militia went home.

That James Dillard was Captain of militia in the war is also indicated in this record from Halifax County, Virginia, Court Records, for 20 May 1756 [pp. 127-128.]: (Halifax County included later counties of Pittsylvania and Patrick.)

Ordered That in Pursuant of an Act of Assembly Intituled an Act for raising the sum of Twenty five Thousand Pounds for the better Protection of the Inhabitants of the Frontiers of this Colony and for other purposes therein mentioned. That Captain James Dillard be Summoned to the next Court to show Cause if any he hath why he did not appear At the council of War held here yesterday. [p. 128] Ordered that James Dillard forthwith wait on his Honour the Governor at the Charge of this County with several Depositions concerning Certain Injuries Committed on the Back Inhabitants of this County by a Partie of Indians, Supposed to be of the Cherokee Nation.

[and]

Three new companies of rangers were provided for, but Capt. Dillard was to be kept until the Virginia Regiment was completed to 1000 men, then this was to be divided into detachments to go on the frontier.

They were to go under 7 captains, one of whom was James Dillard, 20 lieutenants and 10 ensigns. [E B. Kegley, *Virginia Frontier: The Beginning of the Southwest* . . . , pp. 249,257.] This concerns defenses through the summer of 1757. Kegley's source was a May 1757 letter from Governor Robert Dinwiddie to Col. Read. Halifax County, which at that time extended all the way to the Blue Ridge Mountains, had more Indian problems than any other county except far western Augusta beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Beginning in 1760 James was less successful, when he sued and was sued for debt. A number of suits were decided against him. James's land fell into Pittsylvania County when it was created from Halifax in 1767. At the first court session James and

others were ordered to view a road. Locating roads in a new county was one of the necessary first orders of business.

Thomas Dillard, Sr., named his two sons, James and Thomas Dillard, Jr., in his Pittsylvania County will (written 4 May 1774 and proved 23 June 1774) and left property to both. Thomas Dillard, Jr., was his executor and the trustee of James, possibly to protect James's property and to see that his son Thomas inherited it after his father died. James received land on Stone's Creek, half the household furniture and stocks, and, during his lifetime, several slaves. James's son Thomas was to receive some slaves after James's death, and others were to be divided among "James's other children," who were not named.

Two later court cases in Pittsylvania County went against James Dillard, who "having profanely sworn," was fined 10 shillings in the May Court, 1775. In the June 1778 Court in "County against James Dillard, [he] not appearing (altho solemnly called)" was fined 5 shillings and costs for being drunk. The circumstances of these cases after Thomas, Sr., died make one wonder if perhaps James's father had him named vestryman to keep an eye on him or if some of the later justices resented the earlier preferment shown to James.

James Dillard paid tax on 20 February 1780 in Henry County, which was formed from Pittsylvania and Patrick County in 1776-77. James's son, John Dillard, was quite prominent in Henry and later in Franklin County, created from Bedford, Henry, and Patrick County in 1785.

On 1 June 1780 James Dillard and Priscilla Dillard, of Henry County, sold to Owen West for 3000 pounds, 240 acres on the "north fork of Great Straitstone Creek, beginning on the north side of said Straitstone Creek a little west of the old mill path that leads from William Collins's to Thomas Dillard old mill... Edward Hubbard, all lands deeded to me by Hubbard in Halifax or Pittsylvania. Patten granted to Thomas Dillard." Witnesses were Benjamin Dillard, Thomas Dillard, John Collins, John Buckley, William Ward. The deed was recorded by James on 20 June 1780. [Sent by Lucile R. Johnson, who noted that James Dillard inherited this land from his father. Pittsylvania Co., VA Deed Book VI, p. 16, from Howard Vallance Jones.]

So far as is known, James was the only Dillard who served in both the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. As Captain of the Henry County Militia, he fought in the Battle of Guilford Court House [North Carolina] 15 March 1781. "A list of militia ordered from Henry County to the assistance of General Greene. James Dillard's Co. . . . General order of Abram Penn." [p. 193.] [Vol. 17, VA Mag. of Hist. & Biog. Also sent by Lucile R. Johnson from Tom Baker, Historian Park Ranger of the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, P.O. Box 09-6, Greensboro, NC 27429-0806.]

Henry County, Va.

You are forthwith required to march the militia under your command from this county to Hillsborough, North Carolina, or to any post where General Stevens may be with the men under his command, observing to avoid a surprise by the enemy, by the best route

to be found. Given under my hand this 11th day of March 1781.

Abraham Penn, Col. H. C.
General Order for Major George Waller

A list of Militia ordered from Henry County to the assistance of General Greene:

James Dillard's Co.: William Fee, Jesse Witt, James Roberts, John Atkins, John Taylor, William Roberts, Augustin Sims, Barlett Reynolds, Morris Humphreys, Joseph Sewell, Josiah Smith, John Depriest, Thomas Hambleton.

[This proves James Dillard's Revolutionary War service.]

In a last court case in Pittsylvania County on 17 July 1782, "In Trespass on the Case," in which William Elliott was plaintiff and James Dillard defendant, "The plaintiff failing to present this Suit on the Motion of the defense by his Attorney it is considered by the Court that the said plaintiff be Nonsuit, and that he pay into the defendant Five shillings damages (pursuant to the act of Assembly in that case made and provided) and the Costs by him about his defense in this behalf expended." This was the last-found Virginia record of James Dillard. [Pittsylvania County, Virginia Court Orders, Vol. 4-6, LDS Film #0033309, pp. 268, 416.]

As shown above, by 1787 James Dillard was in South Carolina, where his last record was a land sale in 1791. He probably died there. No probate records have been found. Probable or possible children of James Dillard and Prescilla, probably born in Virginia, were:

i. John Dillard (1751-1822), wife Sarah (Sally) Stovall (1758-1800): In most printed sources he has been called son of James and Mary Ann Hunt Dillard. The only early printed source which lists him as son of James Dillard is Lucy Henderson Horton's *Family History*. However, in "John and John Dillard of Pittsylvania County, Virginia," (Dillard Annual, Vol.2 [January, 1993], pp. 20-27), Lucile R.* Johnson proved that John Dillard was son of James Dillard, of Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Correspondence with Howard Vallance Jones presented similar evidence that John, of Henry and Franklin County, was really the son of James and grandson of Thomas Dillard, Sr. The key evidence was "Reminiscences," written to Lyman Copeland Draper about 1846 by Major John Redd, whose daughter married a son of John Dillard: "John Dillard, formerly of this county (has been dead some three years), he was grandson of Capt. Dilard, of Pittsylvania, sen. John Dillard has a son living at Henry Court hous, Va (Mr. A. H. Dillard), who I have no doubt would take pleasure In giving you any information in his powr, respecting his Gran father." John Dillard was approved by DAR as a Revolutionary War ancestor, both for his participation in the Battle of Princeton and for his civil service in Henry County.

ii. Thomas Dillard (1755-1820), wife Ruth Goad: Thomas was named in Thomas Dillard, Sr.'s 1774 will as son of James. [Ruth Goad's name from Howard Valiance Jones.] Records of Thomas are found in Montgomery and Patrick County, Virginia, where his Will was proved in 1820.

iii. George Dillard (traditional, has not been found in any record to date): George was named as one of the children of James Dillard in Lucy Henderson Horton's Family History found in Library of Congress. He has never been identified in a record.

iv. Nancy Dillard (about 1759 - after 1820), husband William Hogan(s): Nancy Dillard was identified as daughter of James in her marriage record in Henry County, Virginia. Some time after William Hogan's will (17 February 1805-14 June 1805) was proved in Edgefield District, South Carolina, with his "friend Aurther Dillard"- executor and his "beloved wife executrix," Nancy went to Baldwin County, Georgia, with her two sons, William, Jr., and James Hogan. [Copy of will from John C. Dillard.]

v. Joseph Dillard (about 1760 - before 1851), wife Priscilla Wilkins: No record has been found to indicate a parent of Joseph; however, he fits in as a son of James Dillard and does not seem to belong in any other known Dillard family in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia, the only states in which a Dillard appeared in a census or census substitute for 1790.

vi. William Dillard (possible), wife Elizabeth: William Dillard (1770, Halifax Co., VA - before 1860), later of Gwinnett County, Georgia, could have been a son of James and Priscilla Dillard, though in 1770 they were living in Pittsylvania County. Their family probably talked more about Halifax than about Pittsylvania County. ["William Dillard," by Beulah Melton in Alice S. McCabe's *Gwinnett County Families 1818-1968* (Georgia). For Gwinnett Historical Society. This was sent by Betty Heif.]

vii. Edmond Dillard (about 1775-) (probable, not proved): Edmond Dillard's census entry was next to James Dillard's in the 1790 Fairfield County census. He was probably newly married, as 1 male under 16 with 1 female.

viii. Arthur Dillard-(doubtful) (will 17 January 1840-5 January 1840, in Monroe County, Georgia), wife Polly Abney: Dr. James L. Reid believes he was not a son. An undocumented genealogy claims that he was son of James Dillard.

Ancestors of James Dillard

James Dillard's father, Thomas Dillard, Sr. (About 1700-1705 to 1774)

James Dillard's parents were Thomas Dillard, Sr., and Winifred Nalle North, daughter of Martin Nalle, of Essex County, Virginia, where Thomas was executor of Martin Nalle's will. Thomas Dillard was the first of four Dillard men to secure land in Orange County, Virginia, in 1735. The Assembly "exempted all who acquired land in Orange County by January 1735 from paying country [colony], county, and parish levies for the next three years." The others were George Dillard, also in 1735 (will 1790

Culpeper County); Edward Dillard (died in Pittsylvania County in 1779), and John Dillard, who bought in Culpeper County (died after 1794). Thomas Dillard was reader at the Little Fork Church. Dillard land fell into Culpeper County in 1748. In 1750 Thomas Dillard, Sr., sold his Culpeper County land and settled in newly created Halifax County, Virginia by 1752. There, from the beginning, as a Justice of the Peace and vestryman of Antrim Parish, he helped to set up county government, see about locating roads and building a courthouse and a church, and generally help the frontier county become a place where people could live and make a living. Here he was Captain of the Militia and a reader in the Antrim Parish church. When Pittsylvania County was created from Halifax County in 1767, Thomas Dillard, Sr., continued as vestryman in Camden Parish, where he was also a reader, and was appointed Coroner. His will in 1774 has already been discussed.

Edward Dillard, probable father of the Culpeper County Dillards

Edward Dillard, possibly born in New Kent County, Virginia about 1672, was probably a son of George Dillard, the immigrant and founder, and probably the father of the four Dillard men--Thomas, George, Edward, and John Dillard--who settled in Culpeper County. If they were not brothers, they were likely closely related. Edward Dillard appeared in only two official records. In 1704 he was one of four King and Queen County Dillards who paid Queen Anne's quit rent in King and Queen County, Virginia: George Dillard, with 325 acres; Thomas Dillard, with 175 acres; Edward Dilliard, with 150 acres; and Nicholas Dilliard, with 150 acres. Of these men, George Dillard may or may not have been the original Dillard settler of 1650. The name Thomas continued in King and Queen County parish records. Nicholas soon obtained land in King William, later Caroline County. Edward Dillard was probably the one who bought 190 acres of land in Orange County in 1737. Whether Edward actually settled on this land, which fell into Culpeper County in 1748, when it was formed from Orange County, is not known. It is possible, of course, that he accompanied the four who settled in Culpeper County. An aging father often moved with sons to new land. Since a younger Edward Dillard was one of the next generation Dillards who settled in Culpeper County and no Edward was found in other families of that time, Terry Moorman Dillard, Albert S. McLean, and Howard Vallance Jones thought that this Edward Dillard was probably their father.

First Generation of Dillard in America: George Dillard, 22 May 1650

George Dillard: All that is sure of George Dillard, the first Dillard in an American record, is that he was a headright of Capt. Moore Fantleroy in Virginia 22 May 1650 (1C&P194-195); that he patented 250 acres of land in 1665 in New Kent County, Virginia, adjoining land he was living on (1C&P541); that this land fell into King and Queen County when it was created from New Kent County in 1691; that George (or a second George if he died before 1694) patented 139 acres in King and Queen County 20 April 1694 (2C&P372); that before 1679 he had a wife (George's Wife), whose name is not found in any record; that he and his wife sold 76 acres by deed 20 September 1679 (2C&P 240); that in Stratton Major Parish on 2 September 1675 he and eleven others served on a jury to determine that the land of a man who died without heirs should excheat

to the King. (VG 22:1, pp. 28-29); and that George Dillard was on the 1704 Quit Rent Roll as owner of 325 acres in King and Queen County. In spite of what has been printed, anything more about George Dillard is not of record and probably will not be found and cannot be substantiated.

Conclusion: Were James and Priscilla Dillard parents of Joseph Dillard?

So were James and Priscilla Dillard parents of Joseph Dillard, whose wife was Priscilla Wilkins? No official record exists to prove the relationship. Since no will of James Dillard has been found and he probably died intestate between 1791 and 1800, having disposed of his land before he died, no list of his children is in records. The evidence that Joseph was probably James's son hinges on indirect evidence of geography and chronology, that is, of place and time, and on naming patterns. Joseph lived in Upstate South Carolina and across the Savannah River in Richmond County, Georgia, at the time when he could have been a son of James, who also lived in South Carolina. He named his oldest son James. A popular naming pattern was to name the oldest son after either the father or the paternal grandfather, in this case after a probable grandfather. Another telling point is that Lucile R. Johnson and I found Wilkins records in Pittsylvania County, where James's family was prominent. Kin and neighbors moved together. Additionally, Joseph does not fit into any other South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, or Virginia Dillard family of the time. These are the only states in which Dillards were listed in the 1790 censuses or substitutes. Also, since no researcher has found evidence that nullifies the relationship, James Dillard seems to be the likeliest father for Joseph Dillard.

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***James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard, Root Ancestors
of the Rabun County, Georgia Dillards***¹

Anyone who knows just a smattering of Dillard genealogy knows that James Dillard and his wife, Sarah Barnard Dillard, are the root ancestors of the Rabun County, Georgia Dillards. Census records disclose that James Dillard, youngest son of John Dillard and Ruth Vaughan Dillard,² was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina. His date of birth in handwritten Dillard family records is given as December, 1792 with no specific date of the month. He was the only son of the sons of John Dillard, a Revolutionary soldier who came into Rabun County in his sixties, to settle North Georgia. He had eight children and fifty-two grandchildren. The large number of his descendants today is mind boggling.

Sarah Barnard Dillard was a native of South Carolina. This is repeatedly set out in Rabun County, Georgia census records. Her date of birth in handwritten Dillard family records is given as February 3, 1795. A fleeting glimpse of her much traveling around father, Luke Barnard, is found on the 1790 Census of Ninety Six District, Edgefield County, South Carolina.³ That is the suspected area of her unknown place of birth in South Carolina. Her mother's name and origins remain undiscovered.⁴ At the time of Sally's marriage to James Dillard on February 28, 1816 she was probably living with her family in Buncombe County, North Carolina, where Luke Barnard was recorded on the 1800 Buncombe County Census and documented as owning real estate in that county as early as 1807.⁵

This article attempts to chronologically set forth what is now known about the James Dillard family. It also shows that there is much which is still not known. Census records of Rabun County, Georgia indicate that the first three children (Caroline, Ann Marinda and Cynthia Arzelia) of the eight children born to James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard were born in Buncombe County, North Carolina.. James Dillard's father,

¹ This article is based on the presentation of Anne G. Dickerson and Odelle K. Hamby at the June, 1998 Dillard Reunion History Session which consisted of charts of the James Dillard, Albert G. Dillard, William F. Dillard, and Andrew Jackson Martin families, a copy of the Will of James Dillard and photographs of the William F. Dillard gravesite and possible photograph of Sarah Barnard Dillard. For presenting in the Dillard Annual the within was written by John M. Dillard who used additional information from his research notes and information supplied to him from others as indicated. Most information in tables was supplied by Annette G. Dickerson.

² Contrary to Rabun County Dillard tradition, the research of Dr. Howard V. Jones and letter from H. F. Dickerson dated May 7, 1904 indicate that her name was Ruth Vaughan and not Ruth Terry.

³ Researcher Belinda Bettis of Hayesville, North Carolina has also found Luke Barnard in Pendleton District South Carolina from 1791-1799 with his name mentioned in two South Carolina deeds.

⁴ She is reputed to have been buried in the Head of the Tennessee Baptist Church Cemetery at Dillard, Georgia.

⁵ Deed Book B. Page 125 Buncombe County Registry.

John Dillard, was at this time well established in the Flat Creek area of Buncombe County which he had settled some 27 years earlier in 1789 when it was Burke County.⁶ In 1814 two years before his marriage James Dillard purchased 100 acres of land on Flat Creek in Buncombe County adjoining his father.⁷ That is the place where James and Sarah Barnard Dillard started out married life in 1816 and lived for some seven years.

James Dillard and his young family with his father and mother then in their sixties migrated from Buncombe into new created Rabun County which had been ceded to the state of Georgia in the 1819 treaty with the Cherokee Indians. The exact date of the move, as well as the plans to move, is not known. Whether Sally stayed behind in Buncombe County to have a child in 1822 and James went ahead in 1821 to purchase property and perform other acts in that year is unknown. The last of the Buncombe County born children was in early 1822 as shown by subsequent Rabun County Censuses. The records of Buncombe County, North Carolina are silent as to whom and when James Dillard sold his 100 acres of land in that county. Whatever may be the facts, the move took place between 1821 and 1823. Between 1821 and 1823 James Dillard acquired Lots 162, 163, 174 and 175 as shown on the original survey of the Second District of Rabun County authorized by the State of Georgia when this property was first sold at a state lottery as unsettled lands.⁸ This property in four perfect squares of 250 acres each totaling 1,000 acres included prime Little Tennessee River bottom lands.⁹ It comprised present Dillard, Georgia and extended almost to the North Carolina state line. Unproved family tradition is that James Dillard had to settle for this land again with the Cherokee Indians for a horse, a rifle, and two gallons of whiskey.

James Dillard served as a justice of the peace when local government in Rabun County was organized. He served in the House of Representatives from that county in 1824. He conducted in 1821 the marriage of Joseph Young and Peggy Barnard, his wife's twin sister¹⁰. Ritchie, *id.*, page 262. He served as a justice of the Rabun County Inferior Court in 1824 and 1825.¹¹

The May 20, 1832 journal of Jesse R. Siler mentions that James Dillard was economically doing well.¹² Tax records in 1836 list James Dillard as the owner of 700 acres of land and six slaves in Rabun County.¹³ James Dillard along with A.A.

⁶ Deed Book 2, Page 67 Buncombe County Registry.

⁷ Deed Book H., Page 254 Buncombe County Registry.

⁸ Deed Book A, Pages 5, 72, 73 and 107 Rabun County Clerk of Court.

⁹ Rabun County and its People, Volume I, Walsworth Printing Co. (1992) showing this survey of the Second District.

¹⁰ That Peggy Barnard and Sarah Barnard were twin sisters is recorded in the family data of the late Mary Ritchie Dillard, wife of Zach Dillard.

¹¹ Ritchie, *id.*, pages 161 and 240.

¹² Copy of journal provided by Sara Lambert Buckmaster. Mention is also made of Luke Barnard, Andrew Barnard and John Anderson (brother of Margaret Anderson McKinney, mother of Rachel McKinney Dillard?).

¹³ 1836 Tax Digest of Rabun County, Georgia, Capt. Allen's District (Tennessee Valley, GMD 556) abstracted by John T. Coleman.

Armstrong, Edward Coffee, and John McClure petitioned Georgia Governor George R. Gilmer at Milledgeville on February 21, 1838 for a cavalry to be stationed at northwestern Rabun County for the protection of the citizens and property of the county when the time arrived for the removal of the Cherokee Indians in the "Trail of Tears".¹⁴ The 1840 Rabun County Census lists James Dillard and his wife as up to fifty years of age with three sons and three daughters in their household. On January 5, 1843 James Dillard deeded to his son-in-law, William McDowell Lambert, a Negro boy named Tom, age 10 years, for a consideration of \$300.00.¹⁵ The circumstances surrounding this deed are open to conjecture.

The 1850 Rabun County Census lists James Dillard, age 58, with his wife, Sarah, age 54, and children in his household John B., age 23, Nancy, age 21, William, age 18, Margaret, age 14, and James B. Lambert, age 8. Although there is no known record he was ever a Baptist, in 1853 James Dillard conveyed a part of his property for the construction of the present site of the Head of the Tennessee Baptist Church. Baptists had earlier erected a meeting house near the present church on land which appears to have been also owned by James Dillard. This deed provided that the property was to be used "for the use and benefit of the Baptist Church and when not occupied by Baptist Ministers to be used by other Ministers of orthodox faith".¹⁶ What "orthodox faith" meant to James Dillard is uncertain.

Throughout many years, the activities of James Dillard as a justice of the Inferior Court and in other matters connected with the estates and affairs of his neighbors is well documented in the Inferior Court minutes of Rabun County. In 1832 he was an appraiser for the estate of John Johnston and a purchaser of personal property in that estate. He was a purchaser of personal property in the estate of James Martin in the same year. He was an appraiser in the estates of James M. White and Edward Carter in 1838. He was a purchaser of personal property from the White Estate in the next year. He was an administrator of the estate of Ira Nicholson in 1840.¹⁷

The censuses of Rabun County list James Dillard as a farmer. He also owned and operated a grist mill on Betty's Creek near the site of the present Dillard United Methodist Church.¹⁸ Ritchie, *id.*, at page 174 states that James and Sally Barnard Dillard adopted Linda Eller, who married William Gillespie, and raised her in his family. Early marriages conducted by John Dillard as a justice of the peace include this marriage in 1825 and the marriage of Joseph Eller and Mariah Hedden in the same year.¹⁹ The exact

¹⁴ Letter in Georgia Department of Archives and History.

¹⁵ Deed Book RR, 1848-1871 Habersham County, Georgia provided by Sara L. Buckmaster.

¹⁶ *History of the Head of the Tennessee Baptist Church*, A. J. Ritchie, (1932) page 5.

¹⁷ Ordinary Court Records, Rabun County, Georgia (abstracted by John T. Coleman), Book A, pages 32, 36, 41, 40, 110, 115, 132, 135; Deed Book B, Pages 6, 32 Rabun County Clerk of Court.

¹⁸ Deed Book F, Page 390 Rabun County Clerk of Court which suggests this grist mill was founded by James Dillard and not by any of his sons.

¹⁹ Ritchie, *id.*, page 263.

connection between John and James Dillard with the Eller children remains a mystery.²⁰

After the death in 1842 of their oldest child, Caroline Lambert, in childbirth complications, James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard took in and raised James R. Lambert, Caroline's only child. Lambert family folklore passes on that Sarah Barnard Dillard on the death of her daughter rode horseback from her home in Dillard, Georgia to Franklin, North Carolina, and rode back with James R. Lambert in her arms.²¹ Sarah Barnard Dillard was then in her late forties. James Dillard deeded all of his real estate prior to his death to his three sons beginning in 1852.²²

The location of the James Dillard home site has been lost with lack of documentation and dimming of memories of successive generations. The still standing residence of William F. Dillard, now owned by Barnard Malcolm Dillard of Dillard, Georgia, is suspect in that the known age of this building which extends back before William F. Dillard left home for the Civil War has never been precisely verified. That is the location of a large spring and is at or near the center of the original 1,000 acres acquired by James Dillard. Some local Dillard family members point out another site west of the main highway on the lands north of the Town of Dillard as the possible original home site. Here, too, a large spring, necessary for the pioneer lifestyle, is located.

The 1860 Rabun County census lists James Dillard, age 67, and his wife, Sarah, age 65 with only James R. Lambert, age 17 in their household. James Dillard died July 18, 1861 and is buried next to his father, John, in the Head of the Tennessee Baptist Church Cemetery at Dillard, Georgia. It is widely accepted that Sarah Barnard Dillard, who died on April 6, 1876, is also buried there. Her grave is unmarked and cannot be specifically located. The Rabun County Inferior Court at the October, 1861 term, admitted the will of James Dillard to probate and appointed J. B. Dillard and William F. Dillard as administrators with the will annexed in that the will had failed to name any executors. Application was made to the court for leave to sell the slaves belonging to the estate.²³ Few Rabun County residents were slave owners with the exception of some of the more affluent farmers who owned property in the Tennessee Valley District flatlands. The will of James Dillard reads as follows:

"State of Georgia, Rabun County. In the name of God Amen. I James Dillard of the County of Rabun and State of Georgia being of sound and disposing mind and memory and desirous to settle my worldly affairs while I have strength to do so do make and publish this my last will and testament hereby revoking all wills by me at any time heretofore made and first I commit my soul to God who gave it and my body I desire to have decently buried and my worldly estate I dispose of

²⁰ An Eller family history in the Rabun County library lists these children as illegimates. Dr. Howard Jones suggests that all of the Eller children may have been distributed out among members of the community for care and raising, and two of them were taken in by James and Sally Dillard.

²¹ Information supplied by Sara L. Buckmaster.

²² Deed Book D, Pages 178 and 352 Rabun County.

²³ Inferior Court Records, Rabun County, page 102.

as follows after paying my just debts. First, I desire that my real and personal estate be sold by my administrators legally qualified according to law and the proceeds arising therefrom to be equally divided share and share alike between the following named legatees, vis my wife Sarah Dillard, my daughter, Ann Marinda Martin wife of A. J. Martin, my daughter, Arzelia Conley, wife of Hortia Conley, my daughter, Nancy Thomas, wife of John A. Thomas, deceased, my daughter, Margaret Nevill, wife of James M. Nevill, my son, Albert G. Dillard, my son, John B. Dillard, my son, William F. Dillard and my grandson, James M. Lambert, son of my daughter, Caroline Lambert, wife of William M.D.Lambert I give and bequeath the same one dollar as his part of my estate. In witness whereof, I the said James Dillard to this my last will have unto set my hand and seal this 16th day of June 1861. James (his x mark) Dillard." (witnesses: H. T. Mozley, Philo Brownson, James M. Ritchie, and George S. Greenwood).²⁴

An extensive number of family groups was produced by the marriage of James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard in Rabun and surrounding counties. The James Dillard family in tabular form is set forth below. These include the eight children and fifty-two grandchildren of James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard with information as to each. Information left blank is unknown. Footnotes give the sources of this information. The abbreviation "Bapt" means Head of the Tennessee Baptist Church, and "Me." means Wesley Chapel United Methodist Cemetery both at Dillard, Georgia.

*Children of James Dillard and Sarah Barnard Dillard:*²⁵

Name	Date of Birth	Where Born	Married
Caroline	Aug. 27, 1817	Buncombe Co., N.C.	William M. Lambert
Ann Marinda	July 16, 1819	Buncombe Co., N.C.	Andrew Jackson Martin
Cynthia Arzelia	Jan. 10, 1822	Buncombe Co., N.C.	Horatio Nelson Conley
Albert G.	April 21, 1824	Rabun Co., Ga.	Elizabeth Ann McKinney
John Barnett	May 1, 1827	Rabun Co., Ga.	Rachel M. McKinney
Nancy	Nov. 30, 1829	Rabun Co., Ga.	John A. Thomas
William F.	June 20, 1833	Rabun Co., Ga.	Jeanette Gibson
Margaret	April 9, 1836	Rabun Co., Ga.	Jas. A. M. Neville
Name	When Married	Date of Death	Where Buried
Caroline	March 2, 1837	December 30, 1842	Macon Co., N.C.
Ann Marinda	1834 +-	March 27, 1899	Bapt, Rabun Co., Ga.
Cynthia Arzelia	Oct. 21, 1841	May 25, 1892	Penland, Macon Co.
Albert G.	Dec. 3, 1846	June 14, 1890	Bapt., Rabun Co., Ga.
John Barnett	Dec. 16, 1850	October 24, 1895	Bapt., Rabun Co., Ga.
Nancy	1840+-	November 12, 1888	Rush Cem, Macon Co.

²⁴ Incorrect spelling in this will has been left as is. Some punctuation has been supplied for clarity.

²⁵ The data in this table was supplied by Anne G. Dickerson of Dillard, Georgia.

William F.	Apr. 1, 1855	Jan. 15, 1863	Confed., Lynchburg, Va.
Margaret	1855+-	January 3, 1903	Me. Cem., Rabun Co.

Only child of Caroline Dillard Lambert and William McDowell Lambert: ²⁶

Name	Date of Birth	Where Born	Married
James R. Lambert	Dec. 21, 1841	Macon Co., N.C.	Sarah E. Vaughn
Name	When Married	Date of Death	Where Buried
James R. Lambert	Oct. 10, 1880	Jan. 23, 1902	Wood Co., Texas

Children of Ann Marinda Dillard Martin and Andrew Jackson Martin: ²⁷

Name	Date of Birth	Where Born	Married
James Monroe	Sept., 1837	Rabun Co., Ga.	Martha McAllister
Sarah Ann	Nov. 18, 1839	Rabun Co., Ga.	Riley B. Ritchie
Caroline	Sept. 19, 1841	Rabun Co., Ga.	David Garland
Andrew Jackson	Dec. 14, 1842	Rabun Co., Ga.	Unmarried
William A.	Dec. 17, 1844	Rabun Co., Ga.	Nancy F. Carter ²⁸
Margaret E.	Dec. 18, 1846	Rabun Co., Ga.	George Carter
Nancy	Mar. 22, 1849	Rabun Co., Ga.	George W. Kelly
Mary Marinda A.	Mar. 3, 1852	Rabun Co., Ga.	John M. Dryman
Ellen Jeanette	July 11, 1854	Rabun Co., Ga.	Andrew B. Conley
Laura	May 10, 1859	Rabun Co., Ga.	Unmarried
Julia Martha M.	July 14, 1863	Rabun Co., Ga.	Geo. Wash. Grist

Name	When Married	Date of Death	Where Buried
James Monroe		April, 1864	died Confed.
Sarah Ann	Sept. 21, 1865	Nov. 19, 1915	Me, Rabun Co.
Caroline	Jan. 6, 1866	Oct. 27, 1887	Bapt., Rabun Co. Ga.
Andrew Jackson	Unmarried	Aug. 11, 1862	died Confed.
William A.	August 16, 1870	Mar. 31, 1930	Bapt., Rabun Co., Ga.
Margaret E.	Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 20, 1877	Bapt., Rabun Co., Ga.
Nancy	Aug. 9, 1867	Jan. 27, 1896	Kelly Cem., Rabun Gap

²⁶ This chart was prepared from information supplied by Sara Lambert Buckmaster citing Lambert Family Bible, records of U. S. Archives, The Highland Messenger, marriage licenses, Wood County, Texas and gravestone, Concord Cemetery, Wood County, Texas, and pension records, Texas State Archives.

²⁷ This chart was prepared from information furnished by Anne Grist Dickerson based on statements of Julia Martin Grist, E. Bain Johnson, granddaughter of Ellen Martin Conley, Fred M. Grist and records Probate Court for Rabun County, Georgia

²⁸ His second wife on her death was Addie Garland Ledford.

Mary Marinda A.	Nov. 5, 1878	June 11, 1881	Bapt., Rabun Co., Ga.
Ellen Jeanette	Aug. 27, 1874	Jan. 31, 1885	Bapt., Rabun Co., Ga.
Laura	unmarried	May 1, 1881	Bapt., Rabun Co., Ga.
Julia Martha M.	Nov. 13, 1881	Oct. 30, 1944	Bapt., Rabun Co., Ga.

*Children of Cynthia Arzelia Dillard Conley and Horatio Nelson Conley:*²⁹

Name	Date of Birth	Where Born	Married
James Bryan(t)	1842	Otto, Macon Co NC	unmarried; killed Conf.
Clarissa Caroline	1844	Otto, Macon Co., NC	unmarried ? ³⁰
William Alfred	1846	Otto, Macon Co., NC	
Andrew B.	Mar. 18, 1848	Otto, Macon Co. NC	Ellen Jeanette Martin
Jasper Newton	1850	Otto, Macon Co., N.C.	
Sarah Sally	1850	Otto, Macon Co., N.C.	
Samuel Caleb	1853	Otto, Macon Co., NC	Addie F. Howard
Nancy Eliz.	1858	Otto, Macon Co., NC	A.M. Justice
Flora M.	1860	Otto, Macon Co., NC	
Robert Edward Lee	July 1, 1864	Otto, Macon Co., NC	Anne L Mann

Name	When Married	Date of Death	Where Buried
James Bryan(t)	unmarried	1862	Conley Cem., Macon Co, NC
Clarissa Caroline	unmarried?	1911	Conley Cem, Macon Co, NC
William Alfred		1870	
Andrew B.	Aug. 27, 1874	June 2, 1928	Bapt., Dillard, Ga.
Jasper Newton			
Sarah Sally			
Samuel Caleb	Feb. 7, 1877	July 21, 1928	,
Nancy Eliz.	Jan. 2, 1883		
Flora M.			
Robert Edward Lee	May 14, 1891	Apr., 1904	Otto, Macon Co., N.C.

²⁹ Information on the Conley Family was provided by Anne G. Dickerson and by Beverly V. Schroder, a Conley descendant. Horatio Nelson Conley was born on December 20, 1813 in Burke County, North Carolina and died on August 2, 1881 near Otto in Macon County, North Carolina. Data is based in part on Macon County, N. C. marriage and death records and *Macon County North Carolina Heritage*, Delmar Printing Co, 1993., page 181 researched by Anne G. Dickerson.

³⁰ Macon County marriage records record that a marriage license was taken out by Caroline C. Conley, age 47, and William M. Wright, age 36, on September 18, 1891, but was returned in that the marriage did not take place.

Children of Albert G. Dillard and Elizabeth Ann McKinney Dillard:³¹

Name	Born	Where Born	Married
William Barnett	1848	Rabun Co., Ga.	Sophia Penland
Caroline	June 7, 1849	Rabun Co., Ga.	Henry T. Mozeley II
George W.	July 14, 1851	Rabun Co., Ga.	Mary Mar. Howard
Albert G. (Sug)	June 13, 1857	Rabun Co., Ga.	Fannie Gibson
John M.	Feb. 24, 1860	Rabun Co., Ga.	Margaret Foster
Mary E.	July 4, 1862	Rabun Co., Ga.	A.J. Enloe ³²
Sarah A. (Sallie)	Feb. 4, 1867	Rabun Co., Ga.	James Greenwood
Robert E. Lee	June 5, 1869	Rabun Co., Ga.	Amanda Turpen
Doctor Alec B.	May 6, 1872	Rabun Co., Ga.	Unmarried

Name	When Married	Date of Death	Where Buried
William Barnett		Apr. 22, 1906 ³³	
Caroline	May 4, 1869	Dec. 28, 1905	Bapt., Rabun Co., Ga
George W.	Jan. 20, 1881	Dec. 31, 1910	Otto, Macon Co, NC
Albert G. (Sug)	Sept. 18, 1881	May 7, 1917	Bapt., Rabun Co., Ga
John M.	Oct. 15, 1882	June 9, 1933	Bapt., Rabun Co., Ga
Mary E.	Nov. 7, 1889 ³⁴	Apr. 21, 1923	Dillard, Rabun Co., Ga
Sarah A. (Sallie)	Nov. 27, 1889	Jan. 5, 1929	Dillard, Rabun Co., Ga
Robert E. Lee	Dec. 4, 1892	May 27, 1914	Dillard, Rabun Co., Ga
Doctor Alec B.	unmarried	Oct. 6, 1892	Dillard, Rabun Co., Ga.

Children of John Barnett Dillard and Rachel Matilda McKinney Dillard:³⁵

Name	Date of Birth	Where Born	Married
Sarah Elizabeth	Feb. 19, 1851	Rabun Co., Ga.	John H. Corn
Margaret Rosette	April 18, 1854	Rabun Co., Ga.	G.W.C. Wikle

³¹ From information prepared by Anne G. Dickerson relying on gravestones in Head of Tennessee Baptist Church, Dillard, Georgia and Asbury Methodist Church in Otto, North Carolina (Macon County, N. C.), records of Probate Court for Rabun County, Georgia and A. J. Ritchie, *Sketches of Rabun County History*. Elizabeth Ann McKinney was born on November 10, 1828 in Rabun County, Georgia and died on February 28, 1919 and is buried next to her husband, Albert G. Dillard.

³² Her second husband was Pulaski Garland.

³³ Date of death is from Confederate records.

³⁴ The date of her second marriage is April 5, 1904.

³⁵ This table was prepared by John M. Dillard relying on his personal knowledge, affidavit of Claude Edward Dillard dated January 24, 1979, gravestones in Head of Tennessee Baptist Church, Eastview Cemetery and First Baptist Church Cemetery, Westminster, S. C.; Springwood Cemetery, Greenville, S. C., Corn Family Cemetery of Hiawassee, Ga., Nacoochee (White) Methodist Church Cemetery, Nacoochee, Georgia, J.D.M. and Mattie Foster Dillard Family Bible, United States Censuses and family information from Edward R. Dillard, Rachel Dillard Scott, Almeda Hutchins Burns and others. Marriage dates for Rosetta Dillard and Nancy Dillard are from the marriage records of the Probate Court for Rabun County researched by Anne G. Dickerson.

John Barnett, Jr.	Mar. 6, 1856	Rabun Co., Ga.	Florida Wilborn
Nancy C.	Mar. 11, 1858	Rabun Co., Ga.	Sumner J. Berrong
William McKinney	Mar. 18, 1860	Rabun Co., Ga.	Ida T. King
Jas. Doctor Marshall	January 25, 1862	Rabun Co., Ga.	Mattie Center Foster ³⁶
Albert Lafayette	Oct. 23, 1864	Rabun Co., Ga.	Callie Hull
George Macon	Feb. 26, 1865	Rabun Co., Ga.	Mary E. Hyberger ³⁷
Beavert Rush	Feb. 1, 1869	Rabun Co., Ga.	Frances Green
Robert L.	1871	Rabun Co., Ga.	Anna Sams

Name	When Married	Date of Death	Where Buried
Sarah Elizabeth		Nov. 16, 1937	Hiawassee, Ga.
Margaret Rosette	Oct 12, 1875	Sept. 10, 1933	Nacoochee Va. Ga.
John Barnett, Jr.	April 26, 1876	Sept. 6, 1917	Westminster, S. C.
Nancy C.	Jan. 27, 1876	July 25, 1930	Hiawassee, Ga.
William McKinney	Sept. 5, 1886	Jan. 26, 1940	Westminster, S.C.
Jas. Doctor Marshall	July 16, 1885	Mar. 8, 1913	Greenville, S. C.
Albert Lafayette	Feb. 18, 1906	Apr. 20, 1907	Westminster, S.C.
George Macon	Jan. 20, 1892	Apr. 10, 1917	Bapt., Dillard, Ga.
Beavert Rush	July 25, 1895	Sept. 15, 1949	Bapt., Dillard, Ga
Robert L.	1889+-	July 14, 1897	Bapt., Dillard, Ga.

*Children of Nancy Dillard Thomas and John A. Thomas:*³⁸

Name	Date of Birth	Where Born	Married
Charles W.	May 21, 1851	Macon Co., N. C.	Rebecca A. Long
George N.	June 8, 1853	Macon Co., N. C.	Julia McPherson
Sarah Carolina	Aug. 2, 1855	Macon Co., N. C.	Jas. Marion McConnell
Lydia A.	1857	Macon Co., N. C.	unmarried

Name	When Married	Date of Death	Where Buried
Charles W.	May 8, 1877	June 6, 1931	Rush Cem, Macon Co NC
George N.	Dec. 1, 1891	Aug. 31, 1839	Rush Cem, Macon Co NC
Sarah Carolina	Oct. 13, 1887	Nov. 16, 1921	
Lydia A.	unmarried	Aug. 21, 1936	

³⁶ His second marriage was to Flora Bertha McIver of Robeson County, N. C. in January, 1913..

³⁷ Second marriage was to Madelyn Kay, a widow, of Oklahoma.

³⁸ This information was compiled by Anne G. Dickerson relying on gravestones in Rush Cemetery, Macon County, North Carolina, 1860-1880 Macon County Censuses, Marriage and death records of Macon County, N. C., and *Macon County, N. C. Heritage*, page 345. John A. Thomas was born on January 20, 1823 and died on June 14, 1860.

*Children of William Frank Dillard and Jeanette Gibson Dillard:*³⁹

Name	Date of Birth	Where Born	Married
James Hiram	Dec. 20, 1855	Rabun Co, Ga.	Georgia S. McKinney
Zachariah Barnard	July 5, 1858	Rabun Co., Ga.	Mary Rebecca Ritchie
Sarah Catherine	Nov. 2, 1862	Rabun Co., Ga.	Wm. Edward Powell

Name	When-Married	Date of Death	Where Buried
James Hiram	Oct. 10, 1877	Feb. 1, 1941	Me., Rabun Co., Ga.
Zachariah Barnard	Nov. 20, 1881	Mar. 15, 1946	Me., Rabun Co., Ga.
Sarah Catherine	Dec. 19, 1880	Jan. 5, 1962	Me., Rabun Co., Ga.

*Children of Margaret Dillard Neville and James Alexander McCarter Neville:*⁴⁰

Name	Date of Birth	Where Born	Married
Joseph Evander	1859	Rabun Co., Ga.	Martha Sitton ⁴¹
William Jones	1861	Rabun Co., Ga.	Nancy A. Dickerson
John Dillard	1863	Rabun Co., Ga.	Elizabeth D. Keener
James A.	1873	Rabun Co., Ga.	Unmarried

Name	When Married	Date of Death	Where Buried
Joseph Evander	Mar. 20, 1887 ⁴²	1934	Me., Dillard, Ga.
William Jones	Feb. 28, 1884	Sept. 26, 1901	Me., Dillard, Ga.
John Dillard	Sept. 5, 1886	1932	*
James A.	* unmarried	Apr. 13, 1908	Me., Dillard, Ga.

³⁹ Compiled by Anne G. Dickerson from CSA records, records of Zach and Mary Ritchie Dillard, Probate Court of Rabun County records, and 1860 Rabun County Census. Jeanette Gibson, daughter of Hiram Gibson and Catherine Craig Gibson, was born in South Carolina and is buried in Scruggs Rock Cemetery, Rabun County.

⁴⁰ Compiled from materials written by W. E. Neville, Jr. of Tifton, Georgia at page 270 in *Rabun County, Georgia and its People, Volume 1*, Walsworth Publishing Co (1992) and correspondence from W. W. Neville, Jr. dated December 29, 1998. Mr. Neville relied upon Lucie Neville Brown, a daughter of Joseph Evander Neville and others. This information is partly based on the 1870 and 1880 Rabun County Censuses. Certain information compiled by Anne G. Dickerson is from gravestones in Wesley Chapel Methodist Cemetery, Dillard, Georgia and Rabun County Marriage Book 1868-1884 and 1884-1895 in Probate Court for Rabun County, Georgia. James Alexander McCarter Neville was born in Oconee County, S. C. on March 29, 1832 and died in Rabun County, Georgia on July 11, 1904. He farmed on Betty's Creek.

⁴¹ His first marriage was to his second wife's sister, Francis Roe Sitton, by whom he had one child. Six children were born to his second wife. See *Rabun County, Georgia and Its People, Volume 1, id*

⁴² The date of his first marriage was January 31, 1882.

Return Address:

Dillard Annual
Dillard Family Association
Post Office Box 158
Dillard, Georgia 30537

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
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GREENVILLE SC

Fairfield Genealogy Room
101 Rice St
Winnsboro SC 29180-1037