

THOMAS AND RACHEL CREIGHTON GLADNEY IN GEORGIA

"But the land, whither ye go to possess it,
is a land of hills and valleys, and
drinketh water of the rain of heaven."

Deuteronomy, 11: 11.

THOMAS AND RACHEL CREIGHTON GLADNEY IN GEORGIA

It is probable that Thomas, fourth-son of Samuel, was the first of Samuel's sons to set forth into the new lands. He had died young, and his two eldest sons, Samuel (vet. of the War of 1812), and William had their own homes by 1819. Mary Ann, daughter, married in 1822, Forcus Russell whose relatives were interested in the new lands also. James, the third son of this family, had just come of age. Later he married in Fairfield County and remained there as a citizen. John was still a minor. Georgia lands were opened in 1821 by treaties with the Indians, and the great Land Lotteries were beginning. Citizens of Georgia were eligible for the drawings. A great many of these lots were drawn by citizens of other counties in Georgia who had the intention of moving into the recently acquired area. Their warrants were for sale, as were some at the site of the land. The older sons of Thomas, Samuel, and William, bought land in the newly created Henry County, comprising about seven of the present day counties, in 1824-25, and the deeds were recorded 1825, Henry Co. Deed Books C and D. John, the youngest son of Thomas, was represented in the purchase of land in 1831, recorded, December 1831, Vol. F. Henry Co. Deed Book.

When the first U.S. Census of the new area was made in 1830, though only heads of household were enumerated by name, Rachel Gladney whose age corresponds to that of Thomas's wife, is found as head of the household in Militia District 611, Henry County. Thomas, therefore, must have bought land between 1821 and 1830. Later, when the estate of this couple was finally administered in South Carolina in 1852, it was administered as belonging to Thomas Gladney "late of the State of Georgia".

These facts indicate that Thomas went to Henry County early after the opening of the Indian lands in 1821; that he died before 1830; and that the estate was not administered until Rachel's death. In the 1840 U.S. Census, Henry County, John was head of the household, but Rachel was represented in the age group. In 1850, she was enumerated by name as 82 years of age, in the household of John Gladney.

The household of Mary Anne Gladney Russell and Forcus Russell was enumerated in this general area of Henry County, Georgia. By 1850 Mary Anne and Forcus Russell had made one migration to Rusk County, Texas, and returned to Henry County. Mary helped to settle the estate of his father, in an agreement between the heirs and the widow, Mary McDowell Russell, where Mary should pay the outstanding debts of the deceased and should be given the home place of 100 acres, with the right to will the same as she chose at her death. The agreement was signed by all the heirs and recorded August 21, 1854, Henry Co. Deeds, Vol. N. Forcus and Mary Anne Russell with their families returned to Texas in 1858, and remained there. Descendants of this couple still live at Henderson, and other east Texas towns. Miss Robbie Dell Russell is a teacher in the High school at Henderson. She is interested in genealogy, and has contributed material for this record.

Samuel and William the older sons of Thomas and Rachel Gladney, did not remain long with others in Henry County. Samuel moved on into Meriwether County and was enumerated there in the 1830 U.S. Census. While he was a citizen at that time, he drew a Land Lot in the 1822 Gold Lottery, consisting of 40 acres. It is possible this was located in Carroll County, one of the State's first gold rush in 1826. Carroll County mines were worked at a profit until the Civil War. Samuel and William, however, were not ready to stay. In 1838 both families some of their children now old enough to be married, moved to Randolph County, Alabama. They were enumerated there in the U.S. Census of the County 1850. They were farmers, merchants, millers, doctors, and later ministers and physicians. Their sons fought in the Civil War and most of them were killed in action. The red soil of the North Alabama hills was the final resting place of both brothers. Old cemeteries near Wedowee have Gladney graves, and on Level Cemetery near Roanoke, Alabama contains numerous Gladney graves.

It was difficult to establish connection between William and some of the younger Gladney families enumerated in the 1850 U.S. Census of Randolph County. Mrs. Gladys Gladney Appleby, Maryville, Tennessee, grew up in that county. She had her father's name in the record, and could remember that her grandmother had been a Young. By continued questioning of her relatives over a two year period, she succeeded in finding one cousin who supplied the missing link. She contributed her findings to this collection. She is a descendant of William and Sarah Young Gladney. No record later than the 1870 U.S. Census enumeration in Randolph County has been found for Samuel and Mary Young Gladney's family. More detailed research in northern Alabama and adjoining parts of Tennessee should be made.



Home of Thomas and Mary Jane Ussery Gladney near Burroughs' Ferry, Wedowee, Ala. built in 1839, standing in ruins in 1962.

NUCLEUS OF A NATION

FIVE GLADNEY IMMIGRANTS FROM NORTHERN IRELAND

More than two hundred years ago the colonial government of South Carolina made an investment in settlers to colonize its territories inland from the coast. The Settlement Act of 1761, passed, July 25, by the General Assembly of the colony, under consent of His Majesty, George III, awarded prospective settlers land for homesteading and as bounty, upkeep for a year. The British government realized that homes and families were needed to form a buffer against the Spanish pushing toward Southern boundaries, and against restless Indians to the West.

Copies of this Enactment were posted in cities of Britain, Ireland and Scotland. In Ireland, political and religious persecutions plagued the people. Several famines during the decade 1760 to 1770 so depleted the food supply that many were reduced to near starvation. What hope the Settlement Act publications must have offered these people! They came to the New World in ever increasing numbers, some who needed the bounty roughly equal to passage, or keep for a year and some who could afford to purchase their homesteads.

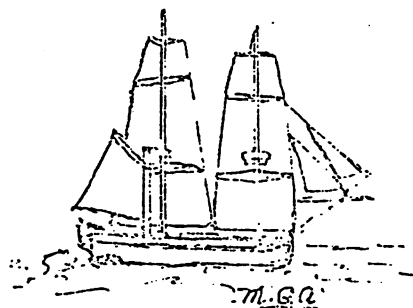
It was this Act under which the first members of the Gladney Family entered the port of Charleston, South Carolina. It is doubtful that they were concerned with little except difficulties of the present. They were, nevertheless, committing themselves and their descendants to the Great Adventure of settling and exploring a continent, and of building a new nation.

On the morning of January 12, 1768, the Clerk of the Assembly reported to the Council, as recorded in the Council Journal, No. 34, p-24-33, "In pursuance of His Excellency the Governor's directive, I have this day been on board the snow, James and Mary, John Moore, Master, out of Lame, and administered oaths to such of the poor Protestants as were of age who had lately arrived in her into this Province on encouragement of Bounty given in the Act of the General Assembly of the Province, passed July 25, 1761--"

The clerk submitted the names of those to whom he had administered the oath, and the number of acres of land to which each was entitled. On this list, page 100, is the name of Samuel Gladney, (spelled Glegney), 30 years old; Mary Gladney, 28; and Joseph Gladney, 21. A diligent search of historical documents in the South Carolina Archives Library did not produce the name of the ship on which Jane Wilson Gladney, widow, and her two sons, Richard and Thomas, came to the colony. It is possible that these three members of the family came much earlier than Samuel and Joseph, pre-empted their land, and waited for survey as was customary. Tradition in all branches of the Gladney Family insists that Jane Gladney and her sons came to the New World about 1760. Whatever the ship that brought them, or the date of their arrival, records show that the lands they received in the Colony were granted under the "Act of Settlement, 1761".

Official survey of the land granted to Samuel was made "pursuant to a precept directed by the Honorable E. M. Leigh, Esq., Surveyor General, dated 12th day of January, 1768" and duly certified March 5, 1768. His land, 150 acres, was bounded on all sides by "vacant land", rectangular in shape, and was situated on a small branch of Jackson's Creek, Craven County, now Fairfield. Later Samuel received another grant of 100 acres in the same vicinity. Richard and Thomas Gladney held grants of 100 acres each, the survey plats for which were completed and certified in 1771. Joseph's and was surveyed in 1772. Jane Wilson Gladney, widow, received her survey plat in 1773.

There was "red tape" even in colonial days. Once the list of immigrants was reported to the Assembly with the number of acres entitled in grants, a directive was sent to the Surveyor-General to set aside the indicated number of acres by survey. Here there was often a bottle-neck. The rush of immigrants had swamped the surveyor's office. Some of the settlers had to wait several years for the survey. One short cut was for each to survey his own land or to exchange the service with some other surveyor, deputized by the Surveyor-General. Joseph Gladney was a surveyor. Fitzhugh



THIS IS A SNOW. Such a ship brought the first Gladneys to Charleston. The voyage was miserable. The Mariners' Museum says it knows of no pictures of this ship. But it was crowded with adults and children, no refrigeration, few sanitary facilities and 3 months to sail.

The type of vessel which had 2 sails and a 3rd smaller sail.

Master, in his history of Fairfield County, S.C., Chapter II, p. 16, wrote, "John Phillips, who during the Revolution was a member in the British Army, had 2050 acres in land grants from 1761 to 1774. All of these were not in Fairfield County. John Winn and Joseph Gladney were surveyors for some of these."

Joseph's land located on a small branch of Jackson's Creek and the waters of Little River, adjoined the grants of Jane Gladney, Archibald Paul, Ann Martin, Robert Martin, John Phillips, for whom he had been surveying, and Thomas Gladney. Thomas Gladney's 100 acres were situated on Reedy Branch of Jackson's Creek, bounded by land of John Phillips, Bartholomew Paul, and vacant land. The survey was made by Richard Winn, and certified February 10, 1771. Richard Gladney's tract was a square. Corner posts were indicated as a "pine, post oak, red oak and old post oak". His neighbor on the northwest was Hugh McDaniel. Jane Wilson's land grant was irregular in shape, due, no doubt to the small branch of Jackson's Creek which rose on the northeast side of the property, and continued to the southeast corner. Drury Osten's land and Conally's land bordered Jane Gladney's on the south and east. The survey was certified February 1, 1773 by Alexander Turner, Deputy Surveyor. The document given to Jane Gladney to certify her land grant, bearing the official seal of the Government, also bore the word "Bounty" transcribed across it. She was the only member of the first group of immigrants whose grant was thus marked. There is no tradition in the family concerning the degree or conditions of her needs at the time she entered this country.

Under the terms of the grant held by the settler, payment of 3 shillings sterling per 100 acres per year was to begin two years after the date of the grant. He was obligated to clear and cultivate 3 acres per year, and to file a docket of the letters Patent in the Office of the Auditor General of the Province at Charleston within 6 months.

During the interval between entry and the date when their land was ready for them, the immigrants were confronted with the difficult task of finding a roof over their heads, and food. The majority of settlers before leaving Eire made arrangements to stay with friends or relatives who were already established in their new homes, or who knew where to find lodging for newcomers. In writing about the port town of Charleston in 1754, before the hurricane of immigration began, the Rev. Archibald Simpson, who came from Scotland to act as minister of the newly built Scotch Presbyterian Church, said in his diary that the sound of saw and hammer was never absent from the town. Workmen did their work at night by the light of pine torches but the building went on. He told of his arrival before his quarters was completed. An elder of his congregation provided board and lodging for him, but there was nowhere to store his household goods and extra baggage. As an expedient his possessions were taken over to the Orphans' Home. When his quarters were ready, and he went for his goods, he found that everything had been broken open and ransacked. He lost all of his household goods, and many other items which his family would need. We have no letters or documents to tell us how members of the Gladney Family met such of these troubles as confronted them.



COLONIAL BUILDING

The journey from Charleston to the "Up-Country" required about three weeks, according to Mrs. Mary Barkley, who made the trip in 1774 as a young girl, and settled in the Wainsborough area with her family. The journey was made by wagon. Except for the driver, members of the party often walked beside the wagon to relieve the tedium and to see better the many wonders of the Up-Country. Gladney lands were located some five or six miles from those of the Barkley Family.

SAMUEL GLADNEY, OLDEST SON

Samuel, oldest son of the widow Jane Wilson Gladney, was thirty years old at the time he left Ireland. He married Agnes McCreight in 1760, the daughter of William and Agnes Smith McCreight. Their first son, Patrick, was six years old; Mary was three; and the second son, Samuel, Jr., was an infant on their arrival. The ship on which they entered Charleston Harbor carried many other immigrants. There was a large contingent of Wilsons who may have been relatives of Jane Wilson Gladney.

The survey of land granted to Samuel and his family was completed and certified in the Surveyor-General's office by Richard Winn in 1768. They were free to take possession of this tract in Craven (Fairfield) County. The trail wound across the sandy upland lands where creeks were full from spring rains, and higher into the rolling hills of the "Up-Country". They must have followed those forest paths through the brisk days of early spring. Flowers strange to them bloomed beneath the trees, and pine needles cushioned their steps as they walked beside the wagons. Before they reached their destination they saw dogwood blossoms spreading a cloud cover throughout the forest, and the song of colorful birds ceased only with darkness. The journey required three to four weeks.

One of the new settlers wrote back to Ireland that a huster could make a good living from deer skins and hams. People in Charleston were eager for them, and they could be exchanged advantageously for powder, lead and other necessities. Products were to be transported to the port for a market, however, and the journey was arduous, sometimes dangerous. Streams were full of fish. With the long, warm summer months before them, the Gladney family, no doubt, lived off products found there while their quarters were built, and clearing begun on their acres. Skilled workmen were available at times but neighbors worked together to build usually simple houses from logs hand hewn off their land. The meeting house came next.

In 1774, about six years after Samuel and Agnes claimed their land, several of Agnes's brothers and sisters with their families arrived. Arriving also was William McCreight, an expert cabinet maker. He settled in the Wainsboro area, then being built out for a town from the grants belonging to John and Richard Winn who had received the land much earlier. McCreight built a home on a tract acquired in 1774. The house is still standing and "has the distinction of being the first frame structure in Fairfield County." Frame work, walls and floors are hand-hewn, hand-planed heart-of-pine boards, mostly pegged together. It is considered a good example of later houses built by the settlers. It stands three stories high, with two rooms on each floor.

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Wm. McCright became one of the first intendants of the town of Winnshoro after it was organized, and in this capacity ordered and oversaw the installation of a town clock in the tower of the Town Hall. Works the clock were brought from France in 1837. Many tales are told in that area about the rigorous labor connected with hauling them overland to Winnshoro.

Among immigrants coming to the colony under the Act of 1761, were skilled workmen of several classifications. James Elliott was a skilled silversmith of this period. His wares of silver and pewter are highly prized antiques today by descendants of original settlers in Fairfield County. James Russell was a master mason. Robert Martin was a wheelwright and blacksmith. These men doubled in other capacities, some teaching in the school, some acting as ministers in the meeting houses of the area; but always making a living from the land they lived on. When a new settlement included as many as 100 families, it was entitled to elect its own judge. It could also be represented in the provincial Assembly by two elected representatives.

During the Revolutionary War, Samuel served with the colonists. When Cornwallis was in Winnshoro, 1781, for his headquarters and sent out raiding parties to wipe out resistance, Samuel fought with the Militia, Col. Richard Winn's Reg., Capt. Edward Martin's

Five of Samuel's children were born in America. Joseph, James, Thomas, Richard and Hugh. Samuel, Jr. died 1786 at the age of 18. There seems to be no record of what became of Samuel's daughter, Mary. It was easy to lose a daughter in those days from the hardships, unless family Bibles were treasured and passed from generation to generation. Older members of the family confess that "they heard she married a Cherry, or a Chestnut, and moved to York County, up near the North Carolina border." James left Fairfield County in 1823 for Tennessee where he settled at Medon. Richard married a girl from the same place and lived out his life there. Hugh died a bachelor, leaving to his nieces and nephews various bequests at his death. Patrick, too, lived in the county.

Samuel wrote his will, October 23, 1799. It is filed in "Fairfield County Wills", Apt. 3, File 105, State Archives of South Carolina. To his wife Agnes he bequeathed two cows of her choice from the stock, her slave girl Sarah, one bedding of clothes, a horse to ride and the charge of paying all his debts and of leaving at her death all of her personal estate to her two sons, Richard and Hugh, equally. Agnes was willed the right to live in the home, bequeathed to Hugh with the land convenient to it. Joseph Samuel willed 10 pounds. "In case my son Joseph does not claim or send a lawful power to receive his ten pounds in the space of seven years from this date, it is my will and desire said money be paid to my grandson Samuel, son to Patrick." The ten pounds, to be divided fifty shillings each, went to Patrick and his son Samuel. Thomas received 11 pounds and his son Samuel was willed the 100 acre tract of land on which his father had lived, called "Horrell's" land. James was bequeathed 20 pounds, and the daughter Mary two cows and calves. The testator died in possession of many acres of S.C. land.

Samuel closed his will thus: "Witness my hand and seal this the 23rd day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine and of American Independence the twenty-third."

Samuel had fought for that independence. To him it was second only to the "Year of Our Lord". In the most formal and solemn document which he was ever to write he paid tribute to that independence and placed it in perspective for future generations of his children.

Samuel was buried in the Gladney Cemetery, on an original grant of Gladney land. If Agnes, his wife is buried there, the name or marker has been destroyed. Later her sons Richard and Hugh were interred there.

"THE WIDOW GLADNEY"

Jane (Jemmet) Wilson Gladney was known in the District as "Widow Gladney". She was a Presbyterian, covenanter, and brought with her from Ireland a certificate of membership from her native church, according to older generations in the Family. Her children and grandchildren followed the same faith and became charter members of the new meeting houses in the District.

Jane and her sons profited from the English demand for indigo, used in dyeing woollen goods at the rapidly developing factories in England. They also grew flax for market and for home use. Colonists from Northern Ireland and Scotland were familiar with growing and handling flax, a process somewhat similar to production of indigo. There were additional details to master concerning the drying of the powder so that color could be maintained, but South Carolina farmers were quite successful. After cotton became the major crop of the County. It was grown for market and home use.

It is probable that Jane made her home with Thomas. It was the custom in these families for a widow to remain on her home place with the youngest son and his family, who inherited that piece of property on her death. In this instance it is indicated by these additional facts: Jane's land adjoined Thomas', and both places could be operated as a unit conveniently. There are parallel arrangements attested by will, made by Samuel for his wife, Agnes. Later Thomas changed his wife to live out her life on the home place with their youngest son, Joseph and his family. Thomas inherited his mother's land. There is a later



TOWN CLOCK

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record of its sale, August 13, 1813 in Deed Book CC. Fairfield County Deeds, by Thomas to William McMilling. The land was described as 200 acres of land on Jackson's Creek originally surveyed for Jane Gladney, Feb. 1, 1774.

For eight eventful years prior to her death at 70 years of age, Jane had been a colonist in South Carolina. A widow, past her sixtieth year, she had received her land and bounty from the colonial government, and joined her sons in clearing and making productive those acres. She lived to see her sons well established, their families growing up around her. She experienced several years of the War of Independence while two of her sons, possibly three, fought with the colonial troops. She lost her son Joseph, who died in 1776 at the age of 29, and came to rest beside him under the soil of the Gladney land in the family cemetery. The marker on the grave of the "Mether of Gladneys" is inscribed, "Jane Gladney, died August 19, 1781, in the seventieth year of her age."

Jane and her son, Joseph, were the first of the family to be buried in the plot set aside for this purpose on the hill above the "waters of Jackson's Creek" where tall pines grew. At the time of Jane's death, Samuel's youngest son Hugh, was a year old. He later became one of the wealthiest farmers in the County. Richard had three children, one of them a son. Thomas had a wife in the home. They lived in a land of plenty. Jane could rest in confidence and peace.

RICHARD GLADNEY, SECOND SON

Richard, the second son of Jane Wilson Gladney, and one of the four immigrant brothers, married Jane (Jennet) Strong. She was a product of the new world, born to Charles and Jennet Gaston Strong in 1757, whose home was on Fishing Creek in Chester County. The Strong grant of land lay directly across the creek from the first meeting house erected in that community, a fact which was to influence the lives of several members of the family.

Jennet Gaston Strong, mether of Jane, was a sister of colonial justice John Gaston, Sr. and of Mary McClure, mother of Captain John McClure of Revolutionary fame. They were a devout Presbyterian family, and as staunch in their defense of their cuntry as they were in their religious convictions and practises.

Charles Strong was a relatively affluent man when he wrote his will in 1781, recorded in 1782. His possessions were, listed as the plantation on which he lived, 250 acres of land on the North side of Fishing Creek, 100 acres on Rocky Creek adjoining Robert Strong, 100 acres on the north fork of Rocky Creek adjoining John Gaston, Jr., a note for 1000 pounds due from Jonathan Jones and a note for \$740 from Robert Cooper. He named four special horses, ether horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, farm tools, wagons, gear and sundry articles of furnishings.

Mentioned in the will of Charles Strong are the following children: Letticia, Margaret, Christopher, and son-in-law, Richard Gladney. Jane Strong was the wife of this Richard.

In June 1781, Charles Strong lost his youngest son William, then between 14 and 16 years of age. Mrs. Ellett's WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION, Vol. III, tells the story as do other early historians of the area. Presbyterian preachers of the district were arousing members of their congregations by fervent calls for liberty and religious freedom. They were insisting on better support for colonial efforts. The Rev. Simpson of the Fishing Creek area, and Rev. William Martin were particularly successful in their appeals, and thus incurred the wrath of British commanders, who were harrassed by striking raids of Col. Winn and Capt. John McClure.

Captain Huck of the British Army was sent out to get the Rev. Simpson at all costs. On June 11, according to Mrs. Ellett's history, after several attempts in other localities to capture the Rev. Simpson, Capt. Huck with twelve men invaded the Fishing Creek Meeting House on a Sunday morning. Forewarned by his friends, Mr. Simpson was not present. The Captain, in a vindictive fury, ordered a search of the surrounding area.

At the Strong farm, across the creek from the church, his men went through the barn, dragging out the sacks of grain and sticking holes through them with their swords. The tame pigeons of the farm flew down to pick at the scattered grain. Captain Huck stood by, clipping the heads off the pigeons as they rose into the air.

"This is how I'll cut the head off the Holy Ghost," he promised grimly. William Strong, reading his Bible in the barn, was the only male on the place, being just a lad and no threat to anyone. Captain Huck was so infuriated at his failure to find the Rev. Simpson that he ordered the soldiers to slay the lad in the minister's stead. The soldiers shot him and dragged him into the yard where they slashed at his body with their swords until Mrs. Strong threw herself across her son's remains to prevent further mutilation.

Despite his youngest son's tragic death, when Charles Strong, a month later wrote his last will and testament, he confirmed his faith thus, "being very sick and low in body, but of perfect mind and memory, and calling to my mind my mortality --- I leave my soul to the God who gave it, and my body to the dust --- believing that this body of mine shall be raised up again (at the Resurrection of the Great Day of Judgment) by the Lord Jesus Christ Imprmanus----"

This was the family background of Jane Strong, the girl whom Richard Gladney married. At the time of her brother William's death, Jane had been married six years, and was living on the Gladney land on Jackson's Creek. She had three small children and her husband was one of the soldiers fighting for freedom.

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Research has discovered no record of where Charles Strong is buried. His wife, Jennet Gaston Stroug, lies beside her daughter in the Old Gladney Cemetery, near Winnsboro, in Fairfield County. The inscription on the tall marble marker for her grave reads simply,

"Jennet Strong, died April 18, 1801, aged 75 years, wife of Charles Strong."

Richard Gladney died unexpectedly in 1793, leaving no will. During the same year that Jane Strong lost her husband, she lost two children, as markers in the family cemetery testify. At the time of his death he had property in Chester, York and Fairfield Counties, including, of course that which Jane held in her own right. She kept her family together. As the young couples married she sent each to a Gladney farm so that they shared the management of the land with her, if not the ownership. Finally in 1815, by an agreement in which all members of the family, sons-in-law and children concurred, the estate was divided, and a copy of the agreement was filed in the court house in Winnsboro. It was signed by all the heirs of Richard. (Deed Book "X", pages 241-245)

Many events were to take place during the years between the settlement of Richard's estate and Jane's own death in 1833. Her daughter Letticia Gladney Weldon died. She was the wife of James Weldon, and in the division of farms they had received a tract of land on Fishing Creek in Chester County as joint tenants with Jane Chesnut and David Chesnut. Letticia died before 1825. Two of her children are mentioned in Jane Gladney's will in 1833. Charles Gladney, second son of the family, died in 1828, leaving a widow with six minor children. Joseph, Jane's oldest son, and his wife, Marika Becket(t) Gladney moved to Richland County (Columbia) to send their older children to school there. Jane and David Chesnut left Fairfield County in 1826 for the Georgia Indian lands which were opened to settlement. The youngest son, Samuel Gladney, went to Missouri in 1820.

The extent of Jane Strong Gladney's education is not known. In her will she mentions her books and disposes of them with care and consideration. She made disposition also of Scots bibles belonging to her. In addition she left to her grandson, Richard Strong Gladney, son of Joseph, a bequest for his education as a minister, which he became; and to Samuel McKinney Gladney a sum to help in his education as a physician. It is possible that Richard Strong Gladney received his ordination as a minister before his grandmother's death. Records show that he was minister at Salem Presbyterian Church 1836, in Fairfield County. Samuel, being the youngest son of Joseph was still a minor when his grandmother passed away. He received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania Medical College in 1852. Whatever her own formal education, Jane Strong Gladney regarded education as of major importance, and encouraged and urged it. To her, learning and religion went into the making of every worthy man.

JOSEPH GLADNEY, THIRD SON

Joseph Gladney, third son of "The Widow Gladney," who came into South Carolina with Samuel, his older brother, on the James and Mary, and who surveyed several tracts of land granted to the colonists, received his hundred acres in 1772. His acres joined those of John Phillips.

Col. John Phillips, loyal to the crown, was related to the Gladney, McDowell, and Buchanan Families in the District, by marriage. Miss Louise McMaster writing of the Buchanans, says of Colonel Phillips, "Many records prove that Colonel Phillips was generous and humane, and that he saved the lives of many of his Whig friends."

The War of Independence was a conflict that separated brothers, and set close relatives against each other. There were many tragic incidents in the colonial settlements. Joseph did not live to see the fighting, nor to learn what happened to his friend and neighbor. He was the first member of the Gladney family to take his place on the plot of land set aside for a cemetery. He died in 1776.

There is some evidence that the cemetery was located on part of Joseph's original grant. At first his resting place was indicated by a temporary marker. In 1820, making his last will, Thomas Gladney, youngest of the four brothers, charged his son and heir Joseph to erect a monument on the graves of his mother, Jane Wilson Gladney, and that of his brother Joseph. For this service he was bequeathed the "remaining 50 acres of my brother Joseph's land." Evidently Joseph followed his father's instructions, for those graves in the Gladney Cemetery, are marked with similar granite stones on which the inscriptions are still readable.

THOMAS GLADNEY, YOUNGEST SON

Thomas, youngest of the four Gladney brothers, was neighbor to Robert Martin, Sr., and Ann Martin. Edward Martin, a brother of these two, became a Captain in the colonial forces, South Carolina Militia. Robert fought with that unit also. One of Robert Martin Sr.'s daughters, Agnes, was a young widow with one child. Thomas Gladney married Agnes Martin --- before 1781, or early in that year.

The 1790, "heads of household" census enumeration lists Thomas Gladney: 1 male over 16 years of age; 3 males under 16, and three females. Margaret, his step-daughter, afterward married Moses Paul. When Richard, the oldest son, and Robert were established on their own lands, Thomas felt that he had discharged his obligation to them. In his will written, 6-7-1819, and proven 5-4-1820, he wrote,

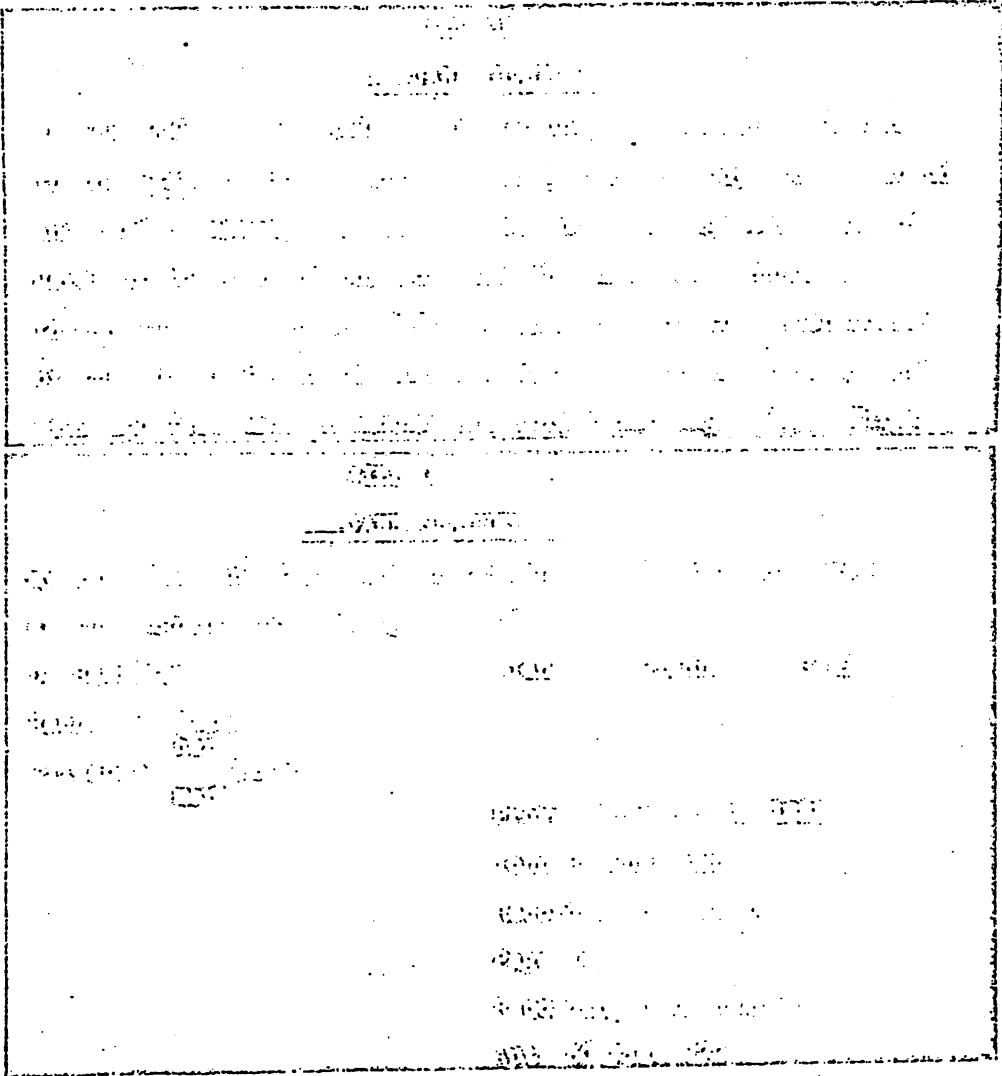
"Having already provided for and advanced my sons, Richard and Robert, I leave them nothing but my blessing. I give and bequeath to my wife Agnes, in case she survives me, the plantation whereon I now live (granted in my own name) together with my negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, and stock of every description; also all my household and kitchen furniture, and my plan-

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tation tools and farming utensils of every kind and description to have and to hold for and enduring the term of her natural life subject to the dispositions herein after made:

1. Any crop of corn on hand or growing to my wife and daughter Jany.
2. After decease of my wife I devise the plantation to my son Joseph upon payment of \$1000 in four annual payments, to the executors.
3. This sum of \$1000 I bequeath to my daughters Rebecca, Jane, Nancy and Jenny.
4. To my grandsons, Thomas Gregg and Thomas Paul, and Thomas Stitt, son of Robert Stitt, each a house Bible of value \$8 to \$10 each, and a pocket Bible to each of the other grandchildren."

Thomas tried to protect his daughter Rebecca as much as possible by the provisions of his will. "It is my will", he wrote, "that so much of my estate as herein is bequeathed to my daughter Rebecca shall be holden to her sole and separate use, and for the exclusive benefit of herself and children, not subject to the debts, claim, control, or demand of her husband."

He authorized the executors to hold the money for Rebecca, and to pay it to her in such manner and at such times as "they think will best conduce to the comfort and support of my daughter." He also directed them to withhold any inheritance of a legatee who might prove contentious or try to interrupt the executors in the execution of the will. He named his son Joseph and Charles Gladney as executors. The will was signed in the presence of D. R. Evans, J. Evans, and Richard Gladney. It was recorded Will Book #8, page 89, Apr. #17, File #197, Fairfield County.



SECOND ONLY TO GOD was the patriot's view of U. S. Independence, as shown in Jane Gladney's will, by the words, "in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three and in the fifty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States."—SC Archives, Fairfield Wills, Vol. 2, Book 14, pp. 28.