

ANALYSIS OF A BIO-SKETCH OF JANE JOHNSON WHO MARRIED
JAMES VARDAMAN

(From The Book)

"*GENEALOGY of a BRANCH of the JOHNSON FAMILY and CONNECTIONS*"

by

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In 1893, Colonel Abraham Malone Johnson (1830- 1903) published "*A Genealogy of a Branch of the Johnson Family and Connections*" in two parts. Part One, the section relating to early Johnson family history, especially that of Daniel Johnson (1726 – 1783) and his descendants, was taken from the manuscripts found in the papers of Colonel Ephraim M. Johnson (1803 – 1884), a grandson of Daniel Johnson and father of Col. Abraham M. Johnson.

The book was later expanded by Penelope Johnson Allen (1886 – 1985) and republished in 1926 in four parts, including all of the earlier book's two parts, by Helen Betts Miller (1893 – 1971). Penelope Johnson Allen and Helen Betts Miller were first cousins, great-granddaughters of Col. Abraham Malone Johnson and ggg-granddaughters of Daniel and Ann (Anderson) Johnson.

The earliest part of the book contains a section devoted to the reminiscences of Col. E. M. Johnson relating to his paternal aunts and uncles. Included on pages 16 and 17 is a very brief bio-sketch of his Aunt Jane Johnson, a daughter of Daniel Johnson and his wife Ann (Anderson) Johnson. The following is a verbatim abstract of the Jane Johnson bio-sketch.

AUNT JANE JOHNSON married William Vardaman (sic). She was a widow when I knew her and lived on the waters of Cannon Creek, near my Uncle Cannon. She had six children, Thomas, Joseph, William, Nancy, Rachel and one more. Nancy married a Mr. Martin and they moved down to Pocatigo toward Port Royal. Thomas and Joseph lived in Putman (sic) County, Georgia,; they were wagon makers, as styled in that day, and called good workmen. My brother George learned his trade with them in Putman (sic). They came to see their mother and friends once or twice a year. Thomas also had a good farm and lived and died in Putman (sic). Joseph moved to Alabama, not far from Wetumpka. William was a U. S. officer, a Lieutenant, a graduate of West Point. He was

appointed through Uncle Sam Cannon's influence. He visited us and his mother once or twice a year — was a fine looking man, noble and grand in his uniform; at least as a boy I thought so. The last time that he was at our house, he came to consult father about a difficulty he was in, and I know that father thought it a serious affair. He had disobeyed his captain; then they quarrelled (sic), and he struck him, I think, whipped him pretty badly. He was then under arrest, and cited to courts-martial in a few days. He was stationed at Wilmington, North Carolina. I do not remember the result of the trial.

RACHEL was a pleasant girl, and never married; round face and pretty, and a favorite of all the connexion (sic), when we left Newberry. The younger one, I think, was SALLY, who also remained single.

The above passage, while very interesting contains a plethora of errors; so much so, in fact, that I originally felt that all of the information in the sketch became suspect and had to be viewed as potentially unreliable and/or inaccurate. Almost every sentence contains an error of some sort and needed to be independently confirmed where possible. However, recently discovered information has caused me to modify my earlier evaluation of the information provided in this bio-sketch.

A CURRENT ANALYSIS OF THE ABOVE BIO-SKETCH:

- (1) *JANE JOHNSON married William Vardaman* – wrong.

Jane Johnson married James Vardaman, son of William and Bridgit (Tinkler) Vardaman (confirmed), not a William Vardaman.

- (2) *She was a widow when I knew her and lived on the waters of Cannon Creek, near my Uncle Cannon* – where she may have lived is unconfirmed but probably correct and she was correctly a widow when Col. E. M. Johnson knew her. He was born in 1803 while Jane's husband, James Vardaman, died in 1797.

- (3) *She had six children, Thomas, Joseph, William, Nancy, Rachel and one more* – in dispute!

The names of the five named children above, as well as the "one more" who will turn out later in the sketch to be a daughter probable named *Sally*, are not in dispute and all six would be the children of Jane Johnson's husband, James Vardaman. However, except for this bio-sketch and a statement by Jacob Sautar, husband of Rachel Vardaman (above) which will appear later in this document, they are not all confirmed as Jane's children as she is thought to be James

Vardaman's second wife. One or possibly two of the three sons, if not all three, have been speculated in the past to be James' sons with his unconfirmed, first wife, Sabra Lyles, and the step-sons of Jane Johnson. Based on current information, this has now been proved to be incorrect with regard to William.

In addition, there is a question as to the number of children involved. Included in a statement made on the occasion of his 87th birthday, 11 May 1880, Jacob Soutar, husband of Rachel Vardaman (above), declared as follows:

"... I was married to Rachel Vardaman of Dutch Fork, Newberry District, South Carolina, on the 24th day of January 1815. She was 19 years old. Her father died of yellow fever in 1799 ... Her mother, Jane Johnson, lived to be about 60 years of age and was the mother of seven children, of whom Rachel was the sixth. ... "

Note that the above statement, which appears to support, at least for the most part, Col. E. M. Johnson's statement, in the Jane Johnson bio-sketch, provides that Jane had seven children rather than the six mentioned by Col. Johnson. This leaves one child unnamed in our records as well as in Col. Johnson's records.

Since Rachel is specifically stated to be the sixth child and based on the Jacob Soutar information that there were seven children, the missing child in Col. Johnson's list would appear to have been born prior to Rachel. This would place the missing child as probably born some time between William in 1783 and Rachel in 1796 and would appear to have died as an infant or young child prior to Rachel's birth. The thought occurs that this omitted child which was likely both born and died as an infant or young child prior to Col. E. M. Johnson's birth in 1803, would be a reasonable explanation as to why he may have not remembered the child.

The child after Rachel would be the seventh child and of necessity would have to have been born no later than sometime in 1798 as James could not have sired a child conceived after the date of his death in 1797. As a result this seventh child would then be over 10 years old at the time of the 1810 US Federal census. It would appear that the last child in the family after Rachel would be the daughter Sally. But?

The 1810 census record for Jane Vardeman in Newberry County, South Carolina, includes 1 white male "*under 10*", 2 white females "*under 10*", 1 white female "*10 to 15*", and 1 white female "*45 and over*" The white female in the 45 and over column is, of course, Jane Vardaman, herself.

Daughter Rachel, having not married until 1815, would be age 14 and constitute the one female in the "*female 10 to 15*" column. The other 3 young children in the household are unknown and cannot be Jane's children unless the unknown child in the family, who, whether male or female, would, of necessity, have to be over the age of 10, is included erroneously as one of the two females in the

"female under 10" age column or the one male in the *"male under 10"* age column (always a possibility with census records). In this case the child would have to have been born prior to 1796 and died prior to the date of the 1810 census. Although this could also be a good reason for Col. Johnson not to remember the child, the event of the death of a young child of a close family connection would probably be an event that a child over the age of three or four might be expected to remember or know about. In this specific instance, Col. Johnson obviously remembers that there was another child born after Rachel even though he is not sure of her name.

Order of the Children's Birth

Note the order of the children's names listed above by Col. Johnson: Thomas first, Joseph second and William third. This is contrary to the traditional, unconfirmed order of birth for the three sons of James Vardaman which had been reported in an early family listing for these men. That early listing from an unknown source, which became traditional, had William first (reported as born in 1775), Thomas second (reported as born in 1777) and Joseph third (reported as born in 1781). With the exception of Thomas, none of the reported years of birth or the order of their births has ever been confirmed other than in un-sourced family trees. In fact, the birth years listed above do not agree with the limited census records that we have for any of the three sons and, for Joseph it also does not agree with his very brief newspaper death notice.

The correct order of the births of these three brothers has been a continuing thorn in our attempt to establish their reasonably correct position in the family's genealogy and resolve some of the many inconsistencies that we have encountered in our research. The question of their correct years of birth not only affects their position in the family tree of James Vardaman but also the correct identity of their mother.

A complete birth date for William Vardaman (**3 May 1783**) exists and has been known for some time. However, it is found reported only on certain family trees and, to my knowledge, its source has never been identified, leaving it unconfirmed. In the past, this date conflicted with the traditional order of the birth of the three brothers making it difficult to be accepted. However, if we now accept that Col. Johnson's listing (above) follows the normal genealogical method of listing children (i.e., beginning with the oldest and chronologically descending to the youngest) it places William as the youngest of the three brothers and, as a result, would definitely support the May 1783 birth date, which now appears could well be correct. It would also agree with the rather imprecise age of 40 – 49 as reported on his 1830 census record which a birth year of 1775, as originally reported for him, would be a substantial deviation.

In view of the unconfirmed status of the original birth years for the three brothers and the inconsistencies that they have created with certain other family records, I

had long suspected that Thomas may have been the oldest of the three brothers and that it would not be out of order for Joseph to be the second, thus leaving William to be the third (i.e., youngest) son. However, with no solid evidence to support this possibility, I have not previously suggested that this change should be incorporated into our Vardaman genealogy, but which I now feel would be very appropriate.

You will note that I have stated (above) that son Thomas is an exception to the uncertainty surrounding the original listing of the birth dates for the three brothers. This is due to the fact that the tentative birth year of 1777 for Thomas is included in a very early, published, biographical sketch for his grandson (my great-grandfather) John Forsythe Vardaman (1835 - 1906), which is contained in a prominent Alabama history book, *The Memorial Record of Alabama, Volume I*, compiled and edited by Albert B. Moore and first published in 1927, some 90 years ago.

The author of that biographical sketch is not stated and its original source remains unknown to me although I suspect that it was a close family member. This still leaves the 1777 date as being unconfirmed, although it does agree with the original birth year reported for Thomas long ago. Unfortunately, it still would not agree with his age on the 1830, 1840 and 1850 censuses, although it would be very close. While the John F. Vardaman bio-sketch does contain certain identifiable errors, it presents a reasonably accurate account of my great-grandfather's life.

It is also significant that this same birth year of 1777 for Thomas Vardaman is included in the records of Miss Annie Laura Vardaman of Talladega County, Alabama, a prominent, highly respected school teacher of the Talladega area and notable family historian. Annie Laura Vardaman, born 15 July 1889 in Sylacauga, Talladega County, Alabama, was the daughter of John Thomas Vardaman (1857 - 1903) and Alice T. Porter (1866 - 1924) and the great-granddaughter of Thomas (ca 1777 - 1857) and Annie (Vining) Vardaman (1786 - 1851). Annie Laura died 26 March 1981, having never married, and is buried in the Marble City Cemetery in Sylacauga, Alabama.

Although the complete date of birth (above) for William is, to my knowledge, also unconfirmed, it has the advantage of (1) supporting the order listed in Col. Johnson's bio-sketch for his Aunt Jane Johnson, (2) is a complete date, not just a ca year and (3) agrees with the one census age available for him (1830 Census). In addition it also confirms that he is, without a doubt, the son of James Vardaman's wife Jane Johnson which will no longer be in dispute.

As stated above, the only documented record that we have that might help in establishing the age and/or date of birth for William Vardaman, son of James and Jane (Johnson) Vardaman, is his 1830 U. S. Federal Census record in Meriwether County, Georgia. On this 1830 census record he is the only male member in his

family and is listed in the "of 40 but under 50" age column. This would extrapolate to his having been born sometime between 1779 and 1789 (or age 40 to 49). Although the date of this census is unknown to me, a birth date in May 1783 would place his age at the approximate time of this census as 47 if the census was dated after 3 May 1830 or age 46 if the census was dated prior to 3 May 1830.

Death of James Vardaman

Also note that James Vardaman is confirmed as having died in 1797, not 1799 as reported in the above passage from Jacob Soutar's statement. This is confirmed by records from the *Newberry County South Carolina Probate Estate Abstracts, Volume I*, as follows:

(1) Capt. Lewis Hogg is appointed Administrator of the Estate of James Vardeman, 16 October 1797 (*Recorded Bk B, page 183*). James has obviously died intestate prior to this date.

(2) James Vardaman participated with several other individuals in a sale of items from the Estate of John Pope, 17 August 1796 (*Recorded Bk B, page 49*). This confirms that James is living on this date.

Ergo: Based on the above documented records, James Vardaman died some time between 17 August 1796 and 16 October 1797.

In addition to the above, on 25 November 1797, several individuals participated in a sale of items from the Estate of James Vardaman including (1) "widow" Vardeman and (2) Jane Vardeman, listed separately (*Newberry County South Carolina Probate Estate Abstracts Volume I, Recorded Bk B, page 228*). This Jane Vardeman would obviously be James Vardeman's widow and the question arises, "Why would she be listed twice, once as Jane and again as "widow" Vardeman" without a first name?

It appears that the first (given) name of the individual listed as "widow" Vardeman was not known or not available to the person recording the list. Since the name of James' widow, Jane Vardeman, was obviously known, the "widow" Vardeman would then be identified as the surviving wife of some other Vardaman. male.

Bridgit Vardaman, mother of James Vardaman

If the listing in the above record is correctly interpreted as identifying two different individuals and James's widow is specifically listed by her name, I believe that we can correctly assume that the listing for "widow" Vardeman is for James' mother, Bridgit Vardaman. Although she would be quite elderly and, as an elderly female, had

undoubtedly been living in the household of her son and his family, she could very well still be (and apparently is) living in the latter part of 1797. We have no death date for Bridgit and she was not only confirmed as living at the time of her husband William Vardaman's death ca 1789 but still later in 1794.

Note: Bridgit Vardaman, mother of James Vardaman and widow of "old" William Vardaman, was living on the 18th and 19th of October 1794 when her son James sold 100 acres of land on the Hunting Fork of Indian Creek in Newberry County, South Carolina, to Samuel Murray. This was the remaining part of the land that he had inherited when his father died and his mother still retained a residual interest in this property since she, together with James' wife, Jane Vardaman, both signed (Bridgit – her mark) the deed along with James transferring the property to Samuel Murray. Recorded in Newberry County Deed Book D–2, page 413 – 416

William Vardaman's Last Will and Testament, dated February 1783, was presented to the Court by the Executor, James Vardaman, at the 1789 March Court of Newberry County, South Carolina, and is recorded on page 228 of the 1789 Court Minutes for the Newberry County Court.

Note that none of James Vardaman's three sons are listed in the above record of the sale of items from their father's estate indicating that they are not present at this sale. I gather from their absence from this very significant family event that they are at this time, in all likelihood, residing in Jefferson County, Georgia, together with their grandmother (or step-grandmother as the case may be), Ann Johnson Coat(e)s and have not yet, for whatever reason, returned to Newberry County.

- (4) *Nancy married a Mr. Martin and they moved down to Pocatigo toward Port Royal – unconfirmed but not unreasonable and probably true.*

Pocatigo is an unincorporated community located in northeastern Jasper County, South Carolina, close to the border of Beaufort County on the extreme southwestern coast of South Carolina. It is located about 25 miles northeast of the city of Port Royal, in Beaufort County. Although I searched for some clue or hint that might support this statement or provide more information for this couple, I was unsuccessful.

- (5) *Thomas and Joseph lived in Putman (sic) County, Georgia,; they were wagon makers, as styled in that day, and called good workmen – correct except for the name of the Georgia county which is correctly "Putnam" County, not "Putman" County.*
- (6) *My brother George learned his trade with them in Putman (sic) – except for the error in the Georgia County name (should be "Putnam" not "Putman") I can find no fault with this statement. Although unconfirmed, Col. Johnson should*

certainly have been able to correctly remember an event of this significance involving his brother.

Note: A biographical sketch for Col E. M. Johnson's brother, George Johnson (1791 – 1863), which supports the above statement, can be found on pages 241 – 242 in the book *The Heritage of Coosa County, Alabama*.

- (7) *They came to see their mother and friends once or twice a year* – while this statement may be true for isolated occasions, as stated it appears unlikely.

Travel of any distance in that era (1800 – 1825) would have been slow and arduous and made more difficult by the continuing hostility of some of the Indian tribes in the area.

Travel at that time was limited on land to (1) by foot, (2) by horseback or (3) by wagon pulled by horses, mules or oxen, or on water, where available, by (1) canoe or other type of boat or (2) raft (barge). There were few roads and much travel was along existing Indian or game trails or poorly maintained, primitive dirt roads. The distance from the Dutch Fork area of northeastern Newberry County, South Carolina to the Ogeechee River in western Jefferson County, Georgia, (or other east Georgia areas) would have been some 150 miles or more and not a journey that would have been undertaken very often, if at all, for just a visit.

- (8) *Thomas also had a good farm and lived and died in Putman* – wrong.

Again we have the incorrect name for the Georgia County (should be "Putnam", not "Putman"). But that is not the most significant error in this statement: Thomas Vardaman did not die in Putnam County, Georgia.

Although Thomas did live in Putnam County for some twenty years (ca 1808 – ca 1828), he left there moving with both of his brothers from Putnam County a little further west to Meriwether County, Georgia. He remained in Meriwether County until 1836 when he moved again much further west to the Coosa/Tallapoosa County area of east central Alabama where he lived until his death in Coosa County in 1857. He is reported to be buried together with his wife (both without markers) and many other family members in the Mount Olive Baptist Church Cemetery in the Mt. Olive Community of northern Coosa County.

- (9) *Joseph moved to Alabama, not far from Wetumpka* – wrong. Joseph was the only one of the three brothers to never live in Alabama.

After moving from Putnam County, Georgia, to Meriwether County, Georgia, as stated above and residing there until the latter part of the 1830s, Joseph moved a short distance to Harris County, Georgia, the southern neighbor of Meriwether County, where he lived for the rest of his life, dying at Hamilton, the county seat of Harris County in 1855 (newspaper death notice).

- (10) *William was a U. S. officer ...* – the balance of this paragraph, some eight sentences, is a very interesting story of an incident ostensibly involving William Vardaman, the third son listed in the family of James Vardaman (above).

When I first encountered this story in the Johnson Family Book a few years ago, while acknowledging that the story itself might be true for a different Johnson family member, I found it involving William Vardaman as the principle figure impossible to believe for a number of reasons. Since, at that time, we had no clue of any sort that William Vardaman had ever been in the U.S. Army, I felt that Col. E. M. Johnson had apparently confused him with some other member of the Johnson family. However, the recent appearance of a new (to me) document confirming William Vardaman's U.S. Army enlistment has caused me to reevaluate my previous conclusion. Based on current information, I now believe that most, although not all, of Col. E. M. Johnson's story is true.

A U.S. Army enlistment record, currently available at *ancestry.com* on the internet, does, indeed, confirm that William Vardiman (sic), age 20 (sic) (not likely), was born in Newberry County, South Carolina, and enlisted in the U.S. Army, 3rd of February 1809, in Newberry County, for a period to end 2nd of February 1814 (5 years). Although this record slightly misspells his name (in a manner with which we are familiar) and his age clearly has to be in error, this is, without question, William Vardaman, who can be no other than William, son of James Vardaman of Newberry County, South Carolina.

Note: A caption page for William Vardiman attached to this enlistment record by *ancestry.com*, states that his birth was in 1789. This date has very obviously been extrapolated from the incorrect age of 20 shown on the enlistment record and, as a result, would also be incorrect..

As of February 3, 1809, William Vardaman has already married Ruth Vining ca 1805 in Alabama and has a son, Porter Ratcliff Vardaman, born 17 October 1806 (Bible record) in South Carolina. If born in 1789 and age 20 in February 1809, he would have been about 15 years old when he married his 23 year old wife (who would have been 8 years his senior), and age 17 when his son P. R. Vardaman was born. While not impossible, this would have been extremely abnormal and very bizarre for that period. It would also probably have been an obstacle to his becoming a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, although this would also be true even if he was older..

Based on current information, William's correct birth date would appear to be the 3rd of May 1783, which appears on many family trees. Although, to my knowledge, this date has not been confirmed and its source is unknown to me, it appears very acceptable despite the fact that it is not in agreement with his original unconfirmed birth year of 1775. A birth date, in 1783 would be very acceptable for his age at marriage and at his first son's birth, as well as his age at the time of his enlistment when he would have been 26. It would be my opinion that the age of 20 on his enlistment record is either a "typo" type error or a

misinterpretation of a written digit and should probably be 26. I have seen many cases where a six has been misinterpreted as a zero and vice versa.

Note: The U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, was originally established by an act of Congress in 1802 as a training school for the U.S. Corps of Engineers. It remained thus until 1812 when another act of Congress expanded and reorganized the school as a traditional military academy for the training of U.S. Army officers. However, a history of the institution provides that this latter goal did not become fully effective until ca 1817.

In view of the above, while William Vardaman is confirmed to have enlisted in the Army, 3 February 1809, and could have attended some type of Army school, I do not believe that he attended the Academy in far off West Point, New York or graduated there-from as a Lieutenant. His enlistment would have ended the 2nd of February 1814., which would have covered an enlistment period of five years, although he may have been discharged earlier ca March 13, 1813, as the result of a court-martial.

Information listed in the remarks column of the enlistment record where he is reported to have been "*dropped from the rolls as a sergeant*" while on detachment to the "Mount Dearborn" Army installation appears to support the assertion in Col. Johnson's narrative of a physical breach of Army regulations by William Vardiman. A subsequent court-martial conviction could have resulted in his demotion to a lesser rank, a dishonorable discharge from the Army or worse as punishment.

The pertinent portion of the remarks section of his enlistment record includes the following statement:

"Sergt.on det. since Feb. 2/12 at Mount Dearborn , Capt. W. Lawrences Co. Bk 104. Dropped from the rolls as Sergt. Mch 13/13".
(This latter date is March 13, 1813.)

This statement also confirms that William Vardiman was not a Lieutenant (commissioned officer) in the U. S. Army but, instead, held the enlisted rank of Sergeant during the period of (at least) from February 2, 1812 thru March 13, 1813.

Note: "*Mount Dearborn*" was the name of a U. S. Army Arsenal (or Armory) located during the early 1800s on "Big" Island in the Catawba River near the current town of Great Falls, Chester County, South Carolina. This site on Big Island was later abandoned by the federal government in 1817 with the land reverting to the state of South Carolina. "Big Island" is a large river island situated near the western (Chester County) shore of the Catawba River in northeast South Carolina.

The location of "Big Island" in Chester County is not far from the "Dutch Fork" area of Newberry County.

The Catawba River

The Catawba/Wateree River is a major water course of the southeast United States. It rises in the Blue Ridge Mountain area of McDowell County in western North Carolina and flows southeast crossing into South Carolina just west of the city of Charlotte, North Carolina. It is known from its beginning and on into northeast South Carolina as the Catawba River (getting its name from a local Indian tribe). As it continues flowing south through South Carolina it almost divides the state in half and initially forms the entire eastern border of Chester County. At the southeast corner of Chester County there is a very wide area in a stretch of the River (currently known at that point as Fishing Creek Reservoir) which accommodates this very large river island.

As the river continues on its course to the south it changes its name to the Wateree River. Further south the Catawba-Wateree merges with the Congaree River flowing southward from northwest South Carolina to form the Santee River and Lake Marion. When the Santee River departs Lake Marion it continues to flow southeast emptying into the Atlantic Ocean about 20 miles south of the coastal town of Georgetown.

William Vardaman's Movements During this Period

Prior to his enlistment period in the Army, William Vardaman, son of James Vardaman of Newberry County, South Carolina, had temporarily been in Jefferson County, Georgia, from about the late 1790s (or, possibly, a little earlier) to 1805, where he became acquainted with the family of Shadrack Vining and courted and married the Vining's daughter, Ruth, ca 1805.

He subsequently returned to Newberry County, South Carolina, ca 1805 together with his new wife and possibly in company with his widowed (for the second time) grandmother, Ann Johnson Coat(e)s. Back in Newberry County he fathered a son, Porter Ratcliff Vardaman, born 17 October 1806, before enlisting in the Army and another son, James Washington Bennett Vardaman, born 19 December 1809 (Bible record), not long after his enlistment. The next child was daughter Rachel, born in South Carolina, 17 February 1812, during his enlistment.

Another daughter, Pherebe, named after her maternal grandmother, Pherebe (Ratcliffe) Vining, was born in South Carolina, 8 August 1815, presumably after his discharge from the Army and prior to the family's move to Putnam County, GA. Note that all four of the above children are continuously reported as born in South Carolina. Later there was yet another daughter, Epsie Dillie, born 13 August 1822 in Alabama or Georgia.

William's name appears on several Newberry County, South Carolina, probate records during the period 1805 through 1808 confirming his presence in that location during that period. After 1808, aside from the births of his children, there is an extended period to 1815 when, to my knowledge, we have only one documented record for him – his enlistment in the U.S. Army in 1809 in Newberry County, South Carolina..

Based on the above, it is not credible that William would have left his wife and new-born son to travel to far off West Point, New York, nor is it likely that he could or would have taken them with him under the circumstances. In addition, his next born child (son, James Washington Bennett Vardaman) was conceived ca April 1809 and born in December 1809 in South Carolina (see above) not long after his date of enlistment and his daughter Rachel was also born in South Carolina in 1812 while he was serving in the midst of his enlistment. This gap in the Newberry County records would coincide with his enlistment (1809 to 1813 or 1814) and would also indicate that wherever he was located during this period, he had his wife and children with him.. It also indicates that he was stationed, at least for some time, at a local Chester County, South Carolina, U. S. Army installation named "*Mount Dearborn*" from February 1812 to his probable discharge from the Army in either 1813 or 1814..

(11) *RACHEL was a pleasant girl, and never married; round face and pretty* – wrong:

Rachel Vardaman (1796 – 1854), daughter of James and Jane (Johnson) Vardaman was married to Jacob Soutar (1793 – 1880) of Dutch Fork, Newberry District, South Carolina, on the 24th day of January 1815. Jacob and Rachel had 14 children before relocating to Pontotoc County, Mississippi, sometime between 1840 and 1850. where both died and are buried.

(12) *The younger one, I think, was SALLY, who also remained single* – I have no information for this child but am assuming for the time being that this is probably correct.

THE END