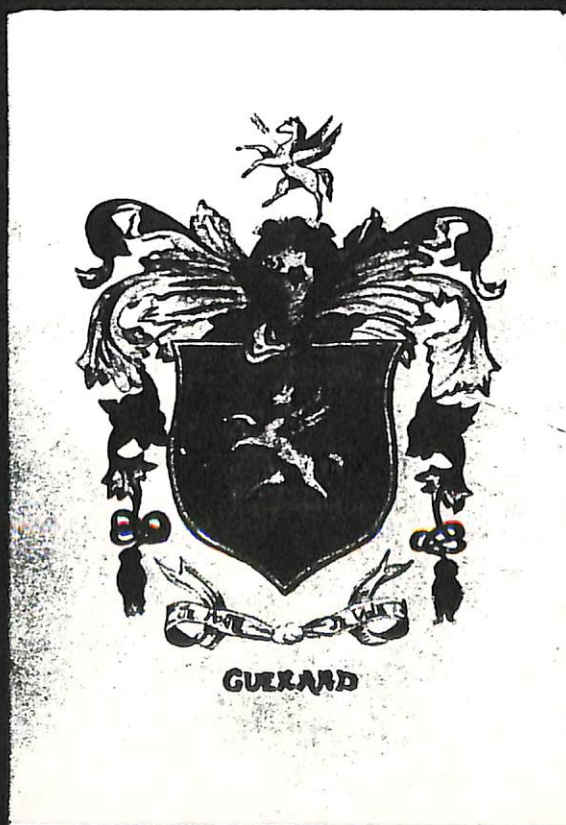


A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY
OF THE
GUERARD FAMILY
AND RELATED
POPE AND WOODWARD FAMILIES
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
FROM 1679-1980



INTRODUCTION

The first Guerard to land in Carolina arrived in 1680, during the rule of the Lord Proprietors. The Province of South Carolina was at first monarchical in its form of government, ruled by an aristocracy similar to that of England. The Lord Proprietors, by permission of the Crown, were granted the right to establish an order of nobility like that of the British Empire, only with different titles. So by and under the guidance of the celebrated John Locke, a model or form of government was drawn up, adopted and put into execution. The orders of nobility were the Landgraves and Caciques, the former equivalent to the title of Earl and the latter to that of Viscount. Large grants of land were allotted to each of the titled noblemen.

The Upper House or Council (House of Lords) was composed of seven of the Deputies of the Lord Proprietors, seven gentlemen elected by the House of Commons or Assembly, and seven of the oldest Landgraves and Caciques. The Landgraves and Caciques, by the Constitution, had a right to a seat on the Council. Among these Landgraves, or Earls, were Edmund Bellinger and Thomas Smith. The Guerards descend from Landgrave Bellinger through the Bellinger line, and from Landgrave Smith through the Screven line.

The Guerards, Popes and Woodwards often had large families and are related in every direction to many of South Carolina's most distinguished families in the Charleston, Beaufort, Bluffton and Hilton Head Island areas. Among these related families are the following: Godin, Mazyck (Massique), Le Serrurier, De Veaux, Elliott, Barnard, Heyward, Bull, Lowndes, St. Julien, Westmoreland, Screven, Bedon, Pendarvis, Barnwell, Stobo, Bellinger, Woodward, Vail, Bulloch, Morel and Pope. No offense is meant in leaving out others who are not listed here.

Some of these related families produced some exceptional people. Andre De Veaux supplied the original skill for the indigo industry that was so important in early Carolina history. De Veaux was made Surveyor and Inspector of Indigo for South Carolina.

Issac Mazyck was one of the first Huguenots to immigrate to America. His parents were wealthy Walloons. Issac came to Carolina with a cargo of goods which he had purchased in England for 1500 pounds. This cargo became the basis of his great fortune. Issac became associated with his father-in-law, Jacques Le Serrurier, and with Pierre St. Julien, both of whom were ship owners and merchants. This firm helped lay the foundation for the commercial prosperity of South Carolina that gave the state the great economic strength it possessed at the time of the American Revolution. They are sometimes referred to as the first syndicate in America.

Thomas Heyward was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Martha Bulloch married Theodore Roosevelt of New York and was the mother of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Stephen Bull became Lord Deputies Proprietors Deputy and Surveyor General of Carolina.

William Elliott, on his Myrtle Bank Plantation on Hilton Head Island, raised in 1790 what is considered to be the first successful crop of long staple cotton. He accomplished this by careful seed selection. Sea Island cotton soon became famous, and the wealth that went with it opened a new era and a new way of life for the whole coastal area from St. John's Parish and the Santee River in Carolina to the Florida Everglades.

The genealogy and history of the Guerard, Pope and Woodward families that follows is a consolidation of the previously published "A History and Genealogy of the Guerard Family of South Carolina from 1679-1896," by George C. Guerard, and the many notes and records given to me by Martha Guerard Hauge, whose dedication to the task is deeply appreciated.

William Francis Guerard, 1983

A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE GUERARD FAMILY
1679-1980*

1st
Settlement
1562

The surname Guerard is of purely Gallic origin. The first Guerards to come to America were Huguenots, a name given to the Protestants of France about the middle of the 16th century. Until the end of the 16th century, the history of France is that of the struggle between the Huguenots, upholding "the cause" (Protestantism), and the Roman Catholics, fighting for the Holy League. After forty years of strife, the Huguenots, by their obstinancy, obtained the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes on April 13, 1598, guaranteeing their political freedom. On October 18, 1685, Louis XIV of France revoked the Edict of Nantes, depriving the Huguenots of all civil and religious liberty. Thus, under the influence of the clergy, was committed one of the most flagrant political and religious blunders in the history of France, which in the course of a few years lost more than 400,000 of its inhabitants. Many emigrated to England, Prussia and Holland.

Dissatisfied with the events taking place in France, **Jacques Guerard of Normandy, Lord of Bocheron du Bourg** in the jurisdiction of Normandy, Department of Caudebec, who was confirmed July 7, 1667, joined in petition with Rene Petit to Charles II, King of England, to assist in sending to the colony of Carolina eighty families of French Protestants "skilled in ye manufacture of oyles, silks and wine." The petition came before the Committee of Trade and Plantations in the Council Chambers at Whitehall in London, England. The petition was referred to the Commissioners of Customs on March 4, and was granted on October 29, 1679. The King of England agreed to furnish two small vessels for their conveyance. One of these vessels, the Frigate "Richmond," arrived at Charles Town in the month of January, 1680. On board was Jacques Guerard and his two sons, Pierre Jacques and Jean. This was the first Huguenot settlement made in Carolina since the attempt by Gaspard de Coligny in 1562. There were fewer than one hundred houses in Charles Town in 1680.

* First and Second Branches 1679-1896.

Charles II, King of England, bore the expense of the expedition. He dispatched with the Huguenots a written message commending them to the Governor and Council of Ashley River. To Rene Petit and Jacques Guerard each were granted 4,000 acres of land. The grant was dated December 17, 1679.

After this first immigration, Carolina became a general place of rendezvous for French Protestants. Many remained in Charles Town, but others settled along the Cooper and Santee Rivers and soon became influential in that part of the colony. The Governor at the time of the arrival of the Frigate "Richmond" was the Hon. Joseph West. An able administrator, he was thrice appointed. During his second administration (1674-1682), the colony was well ordered in every way. During the administration of Governor Joseph Blake, Jr. (1696-1700), and through the intercession of Jacques Guerard, the Huguenots were enfranchised. Prior to this act the Huguenots were neither aliens nor full-fledged subjects of the Crown.

Jacques Guerard's son, Pierre Jacques, was appointed Collector of Customs, Duties, Imposts and Excises of the Province of Carolina in the realm of William III on October 31, 1694. By Act of Assembly September 26, 1691, a reward was conferred upon him as the inventor of the "Pendulum Engine" for husking rice, a machine superior to any previously used in the Colony. The Act states: "It dothe much better and in lesse time and labor to huske rice than any other heretofore hath been in the Province." Prior to the invention of the "Pendulum Engine," the expense of threshing, winnowing and husking rice was one of the principal barriers to success. By the old method, the grain was beaten from the straw with a flail, and the straw then drawn aside with a fork. Finally, the adhesive husk was removed from the kernel by the use of mortar and pestle. This expensive and laborious process crippled men and destroyed the fertility of women employed in this industry. The Guerard machine, though crude and clumsy, served its day and purpose and formed the mechanical basis for later inventions. In 1703, Pierre Jacques administered the will of his

father. Pierre Jacques died without issue. His wife, Hannah, who survived him, died in 1736.

Jean Guerard, Jacques' other son, died in 1714. He possessed real estate in Charles Town and lands situated on the Cooper River in the County of Berkeley. His last will and testament, dated June 14, 1714, and recorded in the books of the Probate Court in Charles Town, shows him to be a man of considerable means and importance. His will was proved August 14, 1714. Numerous legacies were left to relatives. Jean Guerard had four children: David, **John**, Benjamin and Martha. David and Benjamin died unmarried. Martha Guerard married Rev. Alexander Garden, Commissary of the Bishops of London for Carolina and Georgia. Rev. Garden was born in Scotland about 1685, arrived in Carolina in 1720, and died in 1756 at the age of 71.

John Guerard, a loyal subject of George III, member of His Majesties Council for the Province of South Carolina, married first a Miss Hill, daughter of Chief Justice Hill, and secondly, Marianne Godin, daughter of Benjamin Godin, a Huguenot of noble extraction, and granddaughter of Issac Mazyck; he had children by both. That he was a member of the Royal Council is ascertained from records in South Carolina. In an old deed, dated April 6, 1762, reference is made to him as such. **John Guerard** had four sons by Miss Hill: David, Benjamin, John and Richard— all *d.s.p.*

d.s.p. David Guerard inherited an estate on the Cooper River and married a Miss De St. Julien, a cousin, who died early and childless. He afterwards sold his property and moved to Port Royal, where he bought land and married Miss Barnwell, daughter of John Barnwell, the celebrated Indian fighter. (Col. John Barnwell, born in County Heath, Ireland, in 1671, was Secretary of the Province of Carolina in 1702, Commander of the Carolina forces to fight the Indians known as the Tuscaroras in 1712, and agent of South Carolina in England in 1722.) David had one son by Miss Barnwell, John Hill Guerard, who died unmarried in 1799.

d.s.p. John Guerard died unmarried. Richard Guerard moved to Port Royal

and married Miss Briget Barnwell, a sister of David's second wife, by whom he had no children.

John's remaining son by Miss Hill, Benjamin Guerard, became the first Governor of South Carolina after the War of Independence. Benjamin, a patriot of the American Revolution, died in Charleston, South Carolina, in January, 1789. He received a liberal education in England, after the custom of early Carolina families. Upon his return to this country, his services in civil life were required by his fellow citizens. In 1783, he was elected Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, and soon after was elected Governor to succeed the Honorable John Mathews. Governor Guerard served one term of office from 1783 to 1785. During his administration, Charles Town, then the capital of South Carolina, was incorporated on August 13, 1783, and called Charleston. The most notable event of Governor Guerard's administration was that cotton began to be cultivated for export. A shortage of labor hampered its growth, so 6,000 negroes were imported into the state from the West Indies and Africa. Other events during Governor Guerard's administration were the formation of the first agricultural society of South Carolina in 1784 and the establishment that same year of a Court of Chancery to consist of three Judges to be elected by the Legislature to serve during their good behavior.

Governor Guerard first married a Miss Middleton, aunt of Governor Henry Middleton and a sister of Mrs. Pierce Butler, wife of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. This lady and her only son were lost at sea while en route to New York City. Governor Guerard married secondly a Miss Kenyon, a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Godin, who survived him and by whom he had no children. In addition to his property in Charleston, Governor Guerard had a grant of 1,700 acres on Hilton Head Island. When he died, these lands were advertised for sale as: "Those famed, healthy, and pleasantly located Indigo lands on Skull Creek." The land was actually in three plots: One of 315 acres was described as being between Skull Creek and Crooked Creek (now Jarvis Creek). This could be the present Jenkins Island, or the plantation later called "Fairfield." The

second plot comprised 404 acres and lay between Broad Creek and the Atlantic. The third plot contained 1,000 acres, but the boundaries are not clear. "Enough for four plantations," the advertisement said. Governor Guerard was succeeded in office by Major General William Moultrie, who made the gallant stand on Sullivan's Island against the British fleet in the early part of the Revolutionary War and after whom Sullivan Island's fort is named.

John Guerard had five children by Miss Godin: **Godin, Jacob, Marianne** (who died unmarried), **Issac** (died unmarried), and **Joseph**.

Godin Guerard married Miss Ann Mathews, sister of the Honorable John Mathews. (John Mathews, Governor of South Carolina, was born in Charleston in 1744 and died there October 17, 1802, aged 58. He was a patriot of the American Revolution. In 1780, he was appointed a delegate to Congress. He was one of the signers of the Articles of Confederation. He succeeded the Honorable John Rutledge in 1782 as Governor for one year, and in 1784 he was appointed Judge in the Court of Equity.)

Jacob Guerard married first Miss Mary Lucia Bull, daughter of Colonel Stephen Bull, who was the nephew of the Honorable William Bull, the fifth Royal Governor of the Province of South Carolina, whose term ran from 1737 to 1743.

***Joseph Guerard** married Miss Elizabeth Martha De Veaux, daughter of Jacob De Veaux by Miss Barnwell. They had five children.

FIRST BRANCH OF THE GUERARD FAMILY

Godin Guerard and Ann Mathews had eight children:

1. **Marianne Guerard** married Issac Wright.
- d.s.p. 2. **Robert Guerard** married a Miss De Treville and died without issue.
3. **Peter Guerard**, a member of the Union Society, first married Elizabeth Haist, and secondly Miss Harriet Dennis. He died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1842, at the age of 56.
- d.s.p. 4. **Sarah Guerard** died unmarried.
- d.s.p. 5. **Lois Guerard** married first Richard McAllister, February 2, 1798, and secondly Dr. William Parker. She had no children.
6. **Amelia Guerard** married Timothy Barnard.
7. **Anna Guerard** married Steele White.
8. **Catherine Guerard** married James Barnard.

Peter Guerard and Miss Haist had three children:

1. **Robert Godin Guerard**, a lawyer, born July 4, 1810, died October 26, 1853. He married Miss Emily Barnwell Morel, daughter of John Henery Morel, Esq. of Savannah, Georgia, late United States Marshall.
2. **Augustus Guerard** married Miss Evelina Swain.
- d.s.p. 3. **Emma Guerard** married Richard Wylly Adams of Savannah, Georgia. They had no children.

Peter Guerard and Miss Dennis had seven children:

- d.s.p. 1. **Harriet Eliza Guerard** married Alfred Haywood, late an Alderman of the City of Atlanta. They had no children.
- d.s.p. 2. **John Mathews Guerard**, a lawyer, was born in Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia, and died in Guyton, Effingham, Georgia, September 23, 1893. At the commencement of the War Between the States, he enlisted in the Confederate States Army and rose to command a battery known as "Guerard's Light Artillery." He was elected at one time a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Savannah, and was a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention of 1877. He was for many years a Director of the Central Railroad and Banking Co. of Georgia. Captain Guerard

married Miss Sarah C. Baynard, second daughter of William E. Baynard, Esq., by whom he had no children.

- d. s. p. 3. **Richard Dennis Guerard**, Ex-President of the Chatham Bank of Savannah and a member of the Georgia Legislature from 1892 to 1894, was unmarried. He was at one time Superintendent of the Savannah Water Works, and was elected a representative from Chatham County in the General Assembly of the State of Georgia in 1892. Guerard Street in Savannah is named after him.
- d. s. p. 4. **Edgar Lennox Guerard** married Miss Charlotte Strother of Edgefield, South Carolina. They had no children.
5. **Anna Louisa Guerard** married first John N. McGuffin, and secondly Robert B. McComb, and had children by both.
6. **William Elliott Guerard** married Miss Leona Ross of Macon, Georgia. They had seven children. He was a Director of the Oglethorpe Savings and Trust Co. and National Bank of Savannah. For several years he was Agent for the Merchants and Miners Transportation Co.
- d. s. p. 7. **Joseph Nancrede Guerard**, born December 9, 1842, died, unmarried, at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D.C., June 20, 1865, from wounds received in the Battle of Sailor's Creek, Virginia. He was a Private in Company B, 18th Georgia Battalion.

Robert Godin Guerard and Miss Morel had eight children:

1. **Sarah E. Guerard** married Dr. William R. Waring of Savannah.
- d. s. p. 2. **Emily Guerard** died unmarried.
3. **Mary O. Guerard** married Jett Thomas Howard.
4. **Robert C. Guerard**, born January 6, 1843, died September 8, 1868, married Miss Margaret Roberts, daughter of Mr. Hiram Roberts, a Savannah banker. They had one son, Robert Godin Guerard, who married Miss Catherine Colcock, daughter of Colonel Charles J. Colcock.
5. **Anna Lois Guerard**, born January 18, 1846, died March 22, 1896. She married first Barron Carter of Virginia, and secondly John Henderson.
6. **Augustus Godin Guerard**, President of the Savannah Gas and Light Co., married Miss Mary McKee of South Carolina and had two children, Augustus Godin Guerard and Elise M. Guerard.
7. **Elizabeth Haist Guerard** married Thomas Gadsden, son of Rev. Philip Gadsden, Rector of St. Paul's Church in Charleston. (Rev. Philip

Gadsden, born September 15, 1798, died December 26, 1870, was a grandson of General Christopher Gadsden, the eminent patriot, and the brother of General James Gadsden, U.S. Minister to Mexico, and Christopher E. Gadsden, Bishop of South Carolina. Rev. Philip Gadsden married Miss Susan B. Hamilton, daughter of the Hon. Paul Hamilton. The latter was Governor of South Carolina from 1804 to 1806 and Secretary of the U.S. Navy from 1809 to 1813. He died June 13, 1816.)

- d.s.p. 8. **William Parker Guerard**, born February 2, 1852, died December 25, 1853.

William Elliott Guerard and Miss Ross had seven children:

1. **Leona Ross Guerard**, born in 1872, married John Sullivan Schley of Savannah, Georgia, July 8, 1896. (The Schley family have been prominent in Georgia. One of the family was Governor of Georgia.)
2. **Joseph Nancrede Guerard.**
3. **Catherine Guerard.**
4. **Anna Guerard.**
5. **Harriet Guerard.**
6. **William Elliott Guerard.**
7. **Francis Ross Guerard.**

SECOND BRANCH OF THE GUERARD FAMILY

JACOB GUERARD and Miss Mary Lucia Bull had one son:

1. **John Guerard**, born in South Carolina, May 27, 1783, died there September 9, 1832. On September 25, 1809, he married Miss Sophia Percy, daughter of Rev. William Percy, D.D., and had issue. (Rev. William Percy, D.D. was born at Bedworth, Warwickshire, England, September 15, 1744, and died in London July 13, 1819. He was educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford. In 1772, he was appointed President of Bethesda College. In 1707, the South Carolina college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He came to America under the auspices of Lady S. Huntington and founded St. Paul's Church, Charleston. He married Miss Catherine Elliott, daughter of Barnard Elliott, a Revolutionary War officer of note at the siege of Charleston and son of William Elliott.)

JACOB GUERARD and Miss Martha Williamson had four children:

1. **Martha Guerard** married Alexander Moultrie. Alexander Moultrie was a son of James Moultrie and a great-grandson of the Hon. Thomas Moultrie, Governor of East Florida. The latter was an elder brother of Major General William Moultrie, Governor of the State of South Carolina.
- d. s. p. 2. **Stephen Peter Guerard** died unmarried.
3. **Margaret Guerard** married Dr. William Fuller of Beaufort, South Carolina.
4. **Jacob W. Guerard** married Miss Mary Porcher.

JOHN GUERARD and Miss Percy had nine children:

1. **John Bull Guerard**, born September 17, 1810, married Miss Ann Bee, daughter of Judge Thomas Bee of Charleston, South Carolina. A street in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, is named after the family of Bee.
2. **Mary Lucia Guerard**, born November 7, 1813, married Edward Lowndes.
- d. s. p. 3. **Sophia Percy Guerard**, born November 14, 1815, died unmarried at Asheville, North Carolina, August 29, 1847.
4. **Barnard Elliott Guerard**, born August 13, 1817, married first Miss Mary Guerard, a cousin, and had two children. He secondly married Mrs. Gadsden (nee Catherine Blake Guerard), also a cousin. The only child of his second marriage died in infancy.

- d.s.p.* 5. **William Percy Guerard**, born February 24, 1819, died unmarried at Bluffton, South Carolina, in June of 1844.
6. **George Henry Guerard**, Mayor of Bluffton, South Carolina, born October 4, 1820, died at Aiken, South Carolina, in August of 1855. He received his education at the University of Heidelberg in Baden, Germany. He married Miss Alice Cuthbert, daughter of Dr. Edward Cuthbert and grand-daughter of Dr. Richard Bedon Screven. They had six children.
7. **Octavus Jacob Guerard**, born May 13, 1826, died in August of 1852. In 1848, he married Miss Amelia L. Rose, sister of Dr. Arther Barnwell Rose of Charleston, South Carolina. They had two children.
8. **Edward Parker Guerard**, born November 20, 1827, married Miss Theodora C. Gaillard and had two children.
9. **Emma Eliza Guerard**, born January 21, 1830, married Dr. Arthur Barnwell Rose, son of Arthur Gordon Rose, late President of the Bank of Charleston. (Arthur Gordon Rose was the son of Alexander Rose, who was the youngest son of Hugh Rose, the 15th Baron of Kilravock, Inverness-shire, Scotland.)

JACOB W. GUERARD and Miss Porcher had three children:

1. **Mary Guerard** married Barnard Elliott Guerard, her cousin.
- d.s.p.* 2. **James Guerard** died unmarried.
3. **Sarah Guerard** married Joseph Lawton.

JOHN BULL GUERARD and Miss Bee had five children:

1. **Percy Guerard** married Miss Susan Lining Gelzer and had four children.
2. **Charlotte Guerard** married Dr. William H. Prioleau of Charleston, South Carolina.
3. **John Bull Guerard** of Summerville, South Carolina.
4. **Alfred Guerard**.
- d.s.p.* 5. **Louis Guerard** died unmarried.

BARNARD ELLIOTT GUERARD and Miss Mary Guerard had two children:

1. **Jacob W. Guerard, D.D.S., of Bluffton, South Carolina.**
2. **Mary Guerard.**

GEORGE HENRY GUERARD and Miss Cuthbert had six children:

1. **William Percy Guerard, born in Charleston, South Carolina, April 4, 1845. While under age, he entered the Confederate service and served until the end of the War Between the States. He was a Private in Troop H, "Ashley Dragoons," Third Regiment Cavalry, South Carolina Volunteers. On May 4, 1871, he married Miss Adelaide Scott Baynard, fourth daughter of William Edings Baynard, Esq.**
- d. s. p. 2. **Sophia Percy Guerard died unmarried.**
- d. s. p. 3. **Louisa Chisolm Guerard died in infancy.**
4. **Louisa Chisolm Guerard, born May 3, 1850, married William Nathaniel Heyward, Esq., a great-grandson of the Hon. Thos. Heyward, Jr., signer of the Articles of Confederation and the Declaration of Independence and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in South Carolina. William N. Heyward, lawyer, served in the Confederate Army and rose to the rank of Captain before the close of the war. He also served as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives.**
5. **George Henry Guerard, born June 28, 1853, died in February of 1892. He married Sarah Lavinia Woodward, daughter of Rev. Alsop Parke Woodward of Bluffton, South Carolina. They had seven children.**
6. **Alice Cuthbert Guerard.**

OCTAVUS JACOB GUERARD and Miss Rose had two children:

- d. s. p. 1. **Octavus Guerard died aged four months.**
2. **Arthur Rose Guerard, M.D., born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1851, married in 1878 Miss Eugenie Engles, daughter of Captain Albrecht Engles, late of the Prussian Army. Dr. Guerard graduated from St. Andrew's University, Scotland, in 1871. He was admitted to practice in New York City in 1895, being graduated from Bellevue Medical College.**

EDWARD PARKER GUERARD and Miss Gaillard had two children:

1. **Leonora C. Guerard married Abram Huguenin of Charleston.**

2. **Edward Percy Guerard** married Miss Alice Bogert.

PERCY GUERARD and Miss Gelzer had four children:

1. **Sophia Percy Guerard.**
2. **John Percy Guerard.**
3. **William Bee Guerard.**
4. **Thomas Lining Guerard.**

WILLIAM PERCY GUERARD and Miss Baynard had ten children:

- d.s.p. 1. **William Edings Guerard**, born at Savannah, Georgia, March 15, 1872, died May 1, 1873.
2. **George Cuthbert Guerard**, born at Savannah, Georgia, April 2, 1873.
- d.s.p. 3. **Sophia Percy Guerard**, born March 8, 1875, died May 31, 1878.
- d.s.p. 4. **Anna Baynard Guerard**, born September 15, 1876, died October 21, 1876.
5. **Lucille Guerard**, born April 28, 1878.
- d.s.p. 6. **Ethel Guerard**, born October 21, 1879, died February 24, 1892.
7. **Adelaide Guerard**, born November 30, 1880.
8. **Nathalie Guerard**, born July 9, 1882.
- d.s.p. 9. **Ruth Guerard**, born October 3, 1884, died April 16, 1885.
10. **John Mathews Guerard**, born at Savannah, Georgia, November 30, 1890.

GEORGE HENRY GUERARD and Miss Woodward had seven children:

1. **George Henry Guerard** died in infancy.
2. **Lillie Guerard.**
3. **Alice Guerard.**
4. **Gertrude Guerard.**
5. **Catherine Elliott Guerard.**

- d.s.p.
6. **Siers Guerard** died in infancy.
 7. **Claire Guerard.**

DR. ARTHUR ROSE GUERARD and Miss Engels had seven children:

1. **Arthur Guerard.**
2. **Amelia Guerard.**
3. **Antoinette Guerard.**
4. **Franz Guerard.**
5. **Norman Guerard.**
6. **Carl Guerard.**
7. **John Jacob Guerard.**

EDWARD PERCY GUERARD and Miss Bogert had three children:

1. **Edward Percy Guerard.**
2. **Russell Bogert Guerard.**
3. **Harold Godin Guerard.**

THIRD BRANCH OF THE GUERARD FAMILY

JOSEPH GUERARD and Miss Elizabeth Martha De Veaux had five children:

1. **Joseph Guerard** died without children.
- d.s.p. 2. **John Barnwell Guerard** died in infancy.
- d.s.p. 3. **Elizabeth Martha Guerard** married Rev. Charles Elliott and died without children.
4. **Jacob De Veaux Guerard**, born 1792, died 1863, married Miss Alice Screven, daughter of Dr. Richard Bedon Screven. They had thirteen children.
- d.s.p. 5. **Marianne Guerard** died in infancy.

OFC p. 142 ^{Guerard}
1792-14 Apr 1863 } 1821 1803-Jan 1862
DR. JACOB DE VEAUX and Miss Alice Screven had thirteen children:

1. **Joseph St. Julien Guerard, M.D.** of Charleston, South Carolina, died unmarried.
2. **Louisa Screven Guerard** married Robert Chisolm.
- Dfc p. 143 3. ¹⁸²⁵⁻¹⁸⁷⁵ Elizabeth Martha Guerard ¹⁸⁴² married ¹⁸²¹⁻¹⁸⁶⁷ Captain George Cuthbert Heyward, a grandson of the Hon. Thomas Heyward, Jr.; 12 ch.
4. ^{Screven} Alice Guerard, born July 26, 1826, married Rev. George Allen.
- d.s.p. 5. Mary Godin Guerard married Judge Hardaway of Georgia. They had no children.
6. **Isabel Caroline Guerard.**
- d.s.p. 7. **Mary Lucia Guerard** married Dr. Thomas L. Cuthbert of Charleston, South Carolina. They had two children, both of whom died.
- d.s.p. 8. ✓ **Jacob John Guerard**, Captain in the Confederate States Army, was captured by the Federals and imprisoned in Fort Delaware, where he died during the War Between the States. He married Miss Eliza Inglis. They had no children. In November 1861, Captain Guerard, then a Lieutenant, was stationed at Fort Walker, a Confederate Fort built on William Pope, Jr.'s Coggins Point Plantation on Hilton Head Island in defense of Port Royal. In the annals of the Confederacy, the battle for Hilton Head was a desperate, gallant attempt to do the impossible. Some 1,400 Confederates and a fort supplied with inadequate cannon were facing the largest armada of Federal ships ever before assembled. Fifty Men of War with 15,000 Federal troops were prepared to make the first full-scale landing by an American force against a fortified enemy. The battle was

soon lost by the defenders and the time came to evacuate the wounded, the troops that were left, and those inhabitants who had not yet left the island. To gain as much time as possible, Colonel Heyward, in charge of Fort Walker, gave the command to fire the remaining ammunition slowly. In charge of those final guns were Captain Bedon and Lieutenants J. E. Heape, Jacob John Guerard and W. A. Boyle. Colonel Heyward, in his report, recommended the four of them for behaving with distinguished bravery. Aides Hugh Rose and Joseph Huger were recommended for rendering great assistance and displaying great coolness. Captain Guerard is buried, along with his friend Van Ressenler, beneath the Altar of Trinity Episcopal Church, Broadway and Wall Streets, New York.

*Mom's
Uncle
buried
at Trinity
in NYC*

9. **Catherine Blake Guerard** married first **Christopher Gadsden**, a grandson of General Christopher Gadsden, the eminent patriot. They had one daughter, Alice, who married Mr. Paul Lynah. She married secondly **Barnard Elliott**, her cousin. Children by the second marriage died in infancy.

d.s.p. 10. **William Bulloch Guerard**, surveyor, married Miss Rosa Bull. Miss Bull was the daughter of General William Izard Bull, a member of the Senate of South Carolina in ante bellum days and descendant of the fifth, eighth, tenth and twelfth Royal Governors of the Province of South Carolina. No children survived him.

11. **Anna Richardson Guerard** married first **Dr. Savage Crowell** of Beaufort, South Carolina, by whom she had no children. She married secondly **J. Douglas Robertson** of New York.

d.s.p. 12. **Charlotte Cuthbert Guerard** died unmarried.

13. * **Benjamin Elliott Guerard**, born 1845, died 1910, married Miss Gertrude Pope Woodward of Bluffton, South Carolina, born 1845, died 1929. Miss Woodward was the daughter of Rev. Alsop Parke Vail Woodward and Elizabeth Catherine Pope. Benjamin was too young to enlist in the regular Confederate Army, but joined a South Carolina militia group. He took a colored servant to war with him, and during a skirmish the servant pushed him out of the line of fire, thus saving his life. He was shot in the chin and in later life grew a beard to hide the scar.

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT GUERARD and Miss Gertrude Pope Woodward had five sons:

1. **Benjamin Screven Guerard** died unmarried.

2. **Woodward Vail Guerard**, born August 23, 1876, died February 23, 1952. He married first Miss Jessica Beatrice Trall (died 1929) of Denver, Colorado, and by her had one daughter, Elizabeth Augusta Guerard. He married secondly Miss Patricia E. Faulkner (1895-1968) of Atlanta, Georgia, by whom he had three children.

*buried
in Princetonville
(St. Luke's)*

3. **Albert Sidney Guerard**, born March 11, 1882, died December 5, 1945. He married Miss Florence Augustus Williams of Asheville, North Carolina, born August 23, 1877, died May 29, 1967, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.
4. **Marion Godin Guerard**, born May 18, 1884, died August 10, 1934, married Miss Olive Freeman Gaskill (1887-1979) of Tarboro, North Carolina, by whom he had four daughters.
brother
5. **Alexander Martin Guerard** married Miss Elizabeth Whaley of Charleston, South Carolina, and by her had one son, John Whaley Guerard.

Issue of WOODWARD VAIL GUERARD and Miss Trall:

1. **Elizabeth Augusta Guerard**, born February 14, 1902, married Ralph Herbert Bertsche, Jr., by whom she had two children: Patricia Bertsche and Ralph Herbert Bertsche, III. (KELSO)

Issue of WOODWARD VAIL GUERARD and Miss Patricia E. Faulkner:

1. **Martha Woodward Guerard**, born February, 1914, died January 3, 1980. Married first Calvin Welsh of Scotsbury, Alabama, by whom she had a daughter, Patricia Welsh, and a son, Ralph (deceased). She secondly married Jeff Walker of New Orleans, Louisiana, by whom she had two daughters, Rebecca and Martha Walker. She thirdly married Robert E. Hauge, by whom she had no children.
2. **Gertrude Vail Guerard**.
3. **Richard Screven Guerard**, born December, 1915, had one son, Richard Screven, Jr.

Issue of ALBERT SIDNEY GUERARD and Florence Augustus Williams:

1. **Alice Screven Guerard**, born August 22, 1905, died June 6, 1906.
2. **John Williams Guerard**, born February 20, 1907, died 1965, married Frances Ann Reid of San Francisco, born August 14, 1906, by whom he had two daughters: Suzanne Bancroft Guerard, born 1940, and Agnes Ann Guerard, born December 26, 1943.
- d.s.p. 3. **Albert Sidney Guerard, Jr.**, born January 9, 1909, died August 22, 1981. Married Miss Mary Elizabeth Bradley of Jackson, Mississippi, born February 27, 1910. (Daughter of Richard Lee Bradley and Carrie Lee Tucker Bradley.) They had no children.
Looked up illegals for money in LA

Sacramento

4. **William Francis Guerard**, born December 12, 1912, married Katherine Louise Dechant, born April 23, 1913. (Daughter of Harry Peter Dechant, born April 18, 1882, and Stella Adele Baehr, born May 23, 1886.) They had five children:
 1. **Alice Louise Guerard**, born June 15, 1939, Berkeley, California.
 2. **Katherine Ann Guerard**, born September 20, 1942, Berkeley, California.
 3. **William Francis Guerard, Jr.**, born September 10, 1944, Fairfield, California.
 4. **James Albert Guerard**, born October 5, 1948, Fairfield, California.
 5. **John Phillip Guerard**, born November 9, 1953, Fairfield, California.

Issue of MARION GODIN GUERARD and Miss Olive Freeman Gaskill:

1. **Mellie Gaskill Guerard**, born February 14, 1909, married John Byron Farmer of Coldwater, Massachusetts, by whom she had three children: Mellie Elizabeth Farmer, John Byron Farmer, Jr., and Richard Guerard Farmer.
2. **Marian Gautier Guerard**, born November 3, 1911, married Albert D. Moore, Jr. of Memphis, Tennessee, by whom she had two children: Elizabeth Dustin Moore and Marian Guerard Moore.
3. **Olive Woodward Guerard**, born September 29, 1913, married J. Wellford Dillard of Memphis, Tennessee, by whom she had four children: Hart Guerard Dillard, Robert Guerard Dillard, John Wellford Dillard, and James Woodward Dillard.
4. **Elizabeth Robbins Guerard**, born July 16, 1916, married first Kyle Chandler, Jr. of West Point, Mississippi (born May 24, 1909, died February 18, 1971), by whom she had three children: Anita Olive Chandler, Kyle Chandler III, and James Robbins Chandler. She secondly married Cyprine Carlyle Williams of San Jose, California, by whom she had no children.

Issue of ALEXANDER MARTIN GUERARD and Miss Elizabeth Whaley:

1. **John Whaley Guerard** had a son, Richard M. Guerard, and a daughter, Gaynel Guerard Foreman.

**A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE WOODWARD FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
1634-1940**

MOTTO: GARDEZ BIEN

Richard Woodward, aged 45, embarked at Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634, and settled in Newton, Massachusetts, as a Freeman in 1635. He was one of the earliest settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts. He owned and lived on three hundred acres of land, which are now part of Boston. His first wife died November 6, 1662. He secondly married Ann, widow of Stephen Gates, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 18, 1663.

George Woodward, son of Richard, was born of his first wife in England in 1621. He was admitted as a Freeman at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1646. George Woodward served as a Private in John Cutler's Company. He died in service in 1676.

Daniel Woodward, son of George, was born September 2, 1653. He wed Elizabeth Dana, daughter of Richard Dana, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was one of the first settlers of Preston, Connecticut.

Thomas Woodward, son of Daniel, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He moved to Preston, Connecticut, with his parents when very young. On May 18, 1725, he married Miss Dorothy Parke, daughter of Robert Parke and granddaughter of Thomas Parke of Withersfield, Connecticut. He bought land in Stovington, Connecticut, on May 20, 1727, where he settled. By his marriage to Dorothy Parke he had six children: Parke, born 1726, Joanna, born 1729, Hezekiah, born 1732, Dorothy, Jonas and Caleb.

Hezekiah Woodward was born in Stovington, Connecticut, May 10, 1732. He married Miss Susannah Meack. In 1773-1774 he emigrated with his wife and son, Hezekiah, Jr., to George County, New York, and settled about a mile from where the town of Mount Hoke now stands. Mount Hoke was formed in 1825 from the towns of Minisink, Wallkill and Deer Park,

Orange County, New York. Hezekiah Woodward was a very wealthy man and his name appears in the town records. He was a Revolutionary soldier, serving under Colonel James McClaughry and Lieutenant Colonel James Newkirk. He died February 28, 1800.

Hezekiah Woodward, Jr., born about 1760, also served under Colonel James McClaghry. He married Eleanor Vail and by her had eight children: Benjamin, Thomas, Susanna, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Susan, Alsop Parke, and Hezekiah.

1804-1858 * Rev. Alsop Parke Vail Woodward was born in Orange County, New York, in 1804. He married Elizabeth Catherine Pope of Bluffton, South Carolina, on February 1, 1841. She was born March 2, 1818, at St. Helena's Island, South Carolina. He graduated from Union College, New York, and was ordained an Episcopal Priest on December 23, 1840, in St. Michael's Church, Charleston, South Carolina, by Bishop Christopher Edwards Gadsden. Rev. Woodward was Rector of St. Luke's Church, located at what is now Highway 170 near Pritchardville, South Carolina. St. Luke's was once called Bull Hill Church, recalling John Bull of Bull Hill Plantation, who in 1786 gave four acres of land for this church at a site one-half mile away from its present location. There is one grave at the original site. John Guerard gave the land for the present church. There are a number of Guerards and Pops buried there. St. Luke's was originally Episcopal, but was purchased by the Methodists in 1875. Slaves worshipped here with their masters in a gallery reached by a stairway. Rev. Woodward was also Rector of Zion Chapel of Ease, Hilton Head Island, as that church came under the administration of St. Luke's, 1839-1853. Rev. Woodward died at Daufuski Island, South Carolina, in November of 1858. ^{at age 54} Alsop Parke Vail Woodward and Elizabeth Catherine Pope had the following children:

1. **William Pope Woodward**, born 1841.
2. **Ellen Vail Woodward**, born 1843, married Dr. Francis H. Orme.
3. **Gertrude Pope Woodward**, born 1845, died 1929, married Benjamin Elliot Guerard.

my great grandparents
She would tell my mother civil war stories

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4. **Alsop Parke Woodward**, born 1848, wed Catherine Schley Howell, daughter of Clark Howell and Mary David Hook, and was the father of Admiral Clark Howell Woodward, who was in charge of the U.S. Navy V.E. Industrial Program during World War II. Other children were: Mary Davis, Alsop, Jr., Elizabeth Pope, Martha Catherine, Catherine McClaine, Daniel Hook and Harry Parke.

5. **James F. Woodward**, born 1849, wed Ida L. Erwin. He was the grandfather of movie actress Joanne Woodward. *1874 Leila (22 Feb 1852 - 5 May 1921) 6 children:*
1. *Edwina Vail 15 Jul 1875 m. Dr. Eric Knerve*
2. *Julia d.y.*
3. *James F. Jr. d.y.*
4. *Daisy 13 Aug 1883*
5. *Ida Howell 15 Dec 1885 d.sp.*
6. *Erwin 15 Aug 1887 1921 m. Gertrude Tullis*

6. **Elizabeth Catherine Woodward**, born 1851, wed Robert W. Westmoreland.

d.s.p. 7. **Thomas Drayton Woodward**, born 1852, died at an early age.

8. **Sarah Lavinia Woodward**, born 1854, died 1935, married George Henry Guerard and had the following children:

1. **Elizabeth Guerard** wed J. G. Bergerhoff.
2. **Alice Vail Guerard** wed Norman Giles.
3. **Catherine Elliott Guerard** wed Nelson Spratt.
4. **Claire**, deceased.
5. **Gertrude** died in infancy.
6. **George Henry Guerard, Jr.** died in infancy.
7. **Siers Guerard** died in infancy.

9. *D.V.* **John Edward Woodward**, born 1856, married Mary Adams Mellichamp of Bluffton, South Carolina, by whom he had six children: Joseph M., Marie, Parke, Johnne, Herbert and Ruth.

Both girls were Queen of Maryland Grass - in New Orleans 70 years ago -

7

**A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE POPE FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
1690-1931**

Thomas Pope came from Virginia about 1690 and settled in the Parish of St. John near Charleston, South Carolina. The Pope family originally came from England and was in direct lineage from Sir Thomas Pope, who was Guardian to Queen Elizabeth.

Thomas Pope's son **Thomas** was born in St. John's Parish between 1690 and 1700. He wed Sarah Humphries in 1716.

Thomas' son **James** was born in St. James Parish about 1720. He was a member of the Church of England and a man of great wealth. He was married to Susana Wells on August 28, 1755. They had ^{four} ~~three~~ children: James, born September 14, 1756; John, born 1758, married Elizabeth Theus; and William Pope, Sr., born 1760, died 1833.

William Pope, Sr., known as Captain Pope, married first Sarah (nee Greene) Tucker of ~~Virginia~~, ^{of Fish Hall Plantation, H.H.I.} the daughter of Samuel Greene. He wed secondly Sarah Scott, daughter of Joseph James Scott and Catherine Adams. Captain Pope was a Revolutionary soldier and one of Marion's men.

^{elder "Squire"}
Captain Pope's son, William Pope, was born in 1788 and died in 1862. He married first Ann Scott and secondly Sarah Lavinia Pope, daughter of his uncle John Pope and Elizabeth Theus. From this marriage was born a daughter, Elizabeth Catherine Pope, in 1818.

Elizabeth Catherine married Rev. Alsop Parke Vail Woodward in 1841. She died in 1904.

¹⁷⁸⁸⁻¹⁸⁶²
William Pope, Jr., called Squire Pope, was the largest land holder on Hilton Head Island in 1861 at the start of the War Between the States. His holdings were: Cotton Hope ^{part of} ~~(also called~~ Skull Creek Plantation), 1,000 acres; Point Comfort, 1,750 acres, ~~where was said to be located the most~~

~~beautiful home on the island (also known as Calibogue Plantation);~~ Coggins Point, 800 acres (now called Port Royal Plantation); ~~Leamington (Palmetto Dunes), 2,000 acres;~~ and Pineland Plantation, 1,000 acres. Pope also owned "Haigs Point" on Daufuskie Island, "Violet Bank" at Bluffton, the "Crescent" near Bluffton, ~~"The Oaks" on St. Helens,~~ and ^{a splendid town house} property in Savannah, Georgia. In November, 1861, when news reached Hilton Head Island that the Federal Fleet was gathering, the Pope family left the island in one of their boats and moved to Bluffton, South Carolina, their summer home.

The Pope home in Bluffton was prominent and right on the banks of the May River. Federal gun boats came up the river and shelled and burned the Pope home and part of Bluffton. Everything was destroyed except the carriage house. The family went first to Savannah, then Charleston, and then up country to Sandersville, Georgia ^{where he died and was buried.} After several months in Sandersville, they moved to Midway, near Milledgeville, Georgia. Here they were taken in by an old friend, John Greenberry Thomas, who had some money left in spite of the war. The loss of all that he had built was too much for Squire Pope and he simply laid down and died, with no apparent illness, in the spring of 1862 at the age of 77. Some say that he died of a broken heart. Squire Pope worried a great deal about the possibility of war when secession was being considered by the South. He was elected to the Secession Convention, but refused to serve. He felt that the North had the money, industry and an Army and Navy, and that the South had little or none of these assets. War, he thought, would be a terrible mistake. Before the war started, the federal government had tried to buy Pope's Coggins Point Plantation for the site of a fort, but Pope refused to sell. In the early days of the war, when General P. T. G. Beauregard, commanding the provisional forces of South Carolina, was mapping out coastal defenses for South Carolina, he decided that two strong defense works on Bay Point and Hilton Head Island, with a floating battery in between, would be necessary for the defense of Charleston. The battery on Hilton Head was to be located at Pope's Coggins Point Plantation. Pope objected, but Beauregard built it anyway and conscripted Pope's slaves to assist in its construction. The fort was named Fort Walker.

Pope was an influential and generous man throughout his life. In 1842, he gave land in Bluffton for a church which was dedicated as Church of the Cross. A new and larger building was erected in 1857, at a cost of \$5,000, and is still standing. The consecration ceremonies lasted three days, with six clergymen, including a Bishop, taking part. The Building Committee included Thomas Drayton, J. J. Pope, George Henry Guerard and William J. Graham. The church building was designed by Colonel Edwin Baker, who designed Grace Church and St. Phillips Steeple in Charleston. Some Blufftonians disagree and say that the church was designed by the French architect Dimmick, who designed the nearby "Kirk's Folly" or Rose Hill Plantation. The style is Gothic Revival. The church bell was taken to Charleston in 1861 destined for England to be made into bullets. Somehow the bell missed the boat and was found years later at Porter Military Academy, Charleston. In 1868, the bell was returned to the church. In 1863, a company of Union soldiers from Hilton Head Island came to loot and plunder the village of Bluffton. The troops burned much of the village, and ~~started to destroy the church. They began tearing out the organ and throwing the pipes into the May River. Fortunately, a small band of Confederate troops interrupted the proceedings and the Union troops retreated to Hilton Head.~~

William Pope, Jr. also founded the first May River Academy in 1823. An advertisement in the Savannah Georgian for November 25, 1822, states:

"A TEACHER WANTED. One who has received a classical education and who is capable of fitting a youth for any college. A salary of \$800 per annum will be given. A man of family will be preferred and unexceptionable reference given as to morality and capability. Apply to WILLIAM POPE, JR. or to John McNish, Esq., May River, South Carolina, or to Messrs. Scott & Farr, Savanna."

A later advertisement, January 14, 1823, stated:

"MAY RIVER ACADEMY. This institution was opened for the reception of young ladies and gentlemen on the 6th inst. All important branches of a sound and accomplished education will be carefully attended to; all that is requisite

to prepare youth for advanced standing in a University. The Pupils will be under the particular instruction of the Principal Mr. Gilbert, a gentleman well qualified for his profession, and who will spare no pains for the advancement of those intrusted to his care. The situation of this Academy is on the North side of May River, well known to be one of the most healthy in the low country of South Carolina. John McNish, James Kirk, WILLIAM POPE, JR., Trustees. For admittance apply to the Trustees, May River."

The final disposition of William Pope, Jr.'s holdings were as follows: Point Comfort Plantation was redeemed by Sarah Lavinia Pope, widow of William Pope, Jr., in 1872, and willed to her daughter Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Alsop Parke Woodward. Elizabeth's son and heir, John E. Woodward, redeemed Cotton Hope in 1887. The heirs sold Cotton Hope in small plots to Negroes and larger plots to hunters and land speculators. Through neglect and the aftermath of war, much of Hilton Head Island had returned to its original wild state. These were poverty stricken times. Leamington was bought from the federal government by the Sea Island Cotton Co. and was not redeemable by pre-war owners. The federal government kept enough land on Leamington for a lighthouse, which was erected in 1881 and was the site of Camp McDougal during World War II. Pineland Plantation was bought in 1876. It was not redeemable by pre-war owners. Coggins Point was declared a Military Reservation in 1874 and remained as such until it was sold by the Secretary of War in 1927 for \$12,000. The property had not been used for military purposes since a gun emplacement was put there in 1898 during the Spanish American War. The Pope heirs felt the property should have been redeemable after its use for military purposes ceased. The family initiated a claim against the U.S. Government identified as "Ellen V. Orme, Admx. of the Estate of William Pope vs. the

Gertrude Pope Woodward's
Sister, Grandmother 26 -
my. in GM.

United States, Congressional Reference 16861, dated July 22, 1914." No decision was ever entered on the merits of the claim. The Congress, in Section 5 of the Act of March 4, 1915, specifically provided that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims was withdrawn. Although the case was still pending on that date, the government moved for its dismissal on November 1, 1915, on jurisdictional grounds, based on the March 4 Act. On January 29, 1916, the case was dismissed by the Court, was certified to the Congress on that date, and has been a closed matter ever since. In 1931, two Northerners purchased almost the entire island of Hilton Head, including Coggins Point Plantation.

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