

## **Three Generations: A Narrative Lineage One Line of Descendants of Boston and Fanny, Progenitors of the Bostics, An African-American Family from West Africa to the Great Migration**

The following three-generation lineage traces one line of the descendants of an enslaved African couple, Boston and Fanny. Boston and Fanny's descendants in the male line took the surname *Bostic* (or *Bostick*) in freedom, apparently in recognition of Boston as founder of the family.<sup>1</sup> Part of the last legal wave of slave importation into the United States, Boston and Fanny were purchased in Charleston, South Carolina, in the summer of 1805 by Adam Marshall, a merchant and planter of Darlington District, South Carolina. They and their descendants were inherited by Marshall's daughter Sarah and her husband John K. McIver, Sr., of Society Hill, South Carolina, and then by their children. McIver owned plantations both in Darlington District, where he and his family lived, and directly across the Pee Dee River in Marlboro District. After emancipation, the Bostics continued to live and work as share croppers and small farmers on or near their former owner's land in Darlington and Marlboro Counties, South Carolina. In the early twentieth century, the children of the third generation began to leave for the north as part of the Great Migration of African Americans.

The parent-child relationships identified in the first generation—between Boston and Fanny and their children—are based on an analysis of papers left among the probate and other records of the Marshall and McIver families, as well as public documents from the second half of the nineteenth century. No slave birth register or other direct evidence has survived, but other evidence makes clear the relationship of Boston and Fanny as husband and wife,<sup>2</sup> and allows the identification of their children. While the time gap is wide from Adam Marshall's death in 1809 to John K. McIver's death in 1846, a correlation of indirect evidence, including that from the inventory of John K. McIver's estate in 1847, its distribution to his children in 1856, personal and public documents generated by his children and by his son's death in 1864, make it possible to identify Boston and Fanny's surviving children. After the Civil War, the siblings and their children continue to be closely associated with each other, strengthening the case for the identification.

The lineage continues with generation two, Boston and Fanny's son Boston Jr., and his wife Zilpah. A correlation of similar evidence—from inventories and other documents in the slavery period and from census and other public documents after emancipation— allows the identification of their children. For the period after the Civil War, census and vital records, as well as local records and a United States Colored Troops pension file, flesh out the lives and relationships of generation three, Simon Bostic and wife Sallie (Brock), and their children. Direct evidence identifies Simon and Sallie's children, who were born in the late nineteenth century.

---

<sup>1</sup>In this lineage, I have used *Bostic*, without a *k*, for consistency, except when quoting a document or in a citation where *Bostick* was used.

<sup>2</sup> In this lineage, I have used the terms *husband*, *wife*, and *marriage* even though South Carolina law did not recognize the legality or standing of marriages between enslaved persons.

## Generation One—The Africans, Boston and Fanny

**1. BOSTON** was born about 1785 in Africa, probably in West Africa, and, after an illness of ten days, died of pneumonia in December 1859 in Marlboro District, South Carolina.<sup>3</sup> He married, or had a long term relationship with, an enslaved African woman named **FANNY**, beginning about 1817 (first known surviving child). She was born about 1796 in Africa, probably in West Africa.<sup>4</sup> She died after 22 February 1865,<sup>5</sup> probably on the plantation of John K. McIver, Jr., in Marlboro District, South Carolina.

In the summer of 1805, Adam Marshall, a Scots-Irish immigrant to South Carolina, merchant and planter at Greenville (Long Bluff), near the present day town of Society Hill, Darlington County, bought 25 newly-enslaved Africans from merchants in Charleston.<sup>6</sup> The legal importation of slaves had recently been re-opened in South Carolina,<sup>7</sup> and Marshall took the opportunity to add to his already substantial enslaved population. Boston and Fanny were among the people that he bought in 1805 from merchants importing slaves directly from Africa. While it is not possible to attribute either Boston or Fanny to a particular purchase, Charleston merchant or slave ship, Marshall bought slaves only from West Africa – generally from the Windward Coast eastward to the Gold Coast (now Ghana) and on to Lagos (now Nigeria). (See Appendix 1, The African Origins of Adam Marshall’s 1805 Slave Purchases). Boston and Fanny likely began their journeys to Carolina from Cape Coast Castle or one of the other European trading posts that dotted the coastline of West Africa.

In Marshall’s record of his slave purchases, Boston was purchased for £70 Carolina currency, as high an amount as he paid for any one person. Fanny—one of four “boys” and 5 “girls” identically valued—was purchased for £52/10. Boston and Fanny and the other Africans that Marshall bought in 1805 joined a growing population of enslaved people that Marshall had been buying, mostly from his relatives and neighbors, for the past decade.<sup>8</sup> In 1791, Marshall was

---

<sup>3</sup> 1860 U. S. census, Marlboro District, South Carolina, mortality schedule, p. 2, line 7, entry for Boston; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 5 September 2016) citing South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). Also, Adam Marshall, List of No. & Names of Negroes purchased to 1 July 18[06], Ser. II, Financial Records, folder 199, Marshall-Furman Family Papers, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Louisiana State University (LSU) Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. *Hereinafter cited as* Adam Marshall Recapitulation. For the designation of West Africa as most likely, see Appendix 1. Also, Untitled List of slaves [c.1859], photocopy, John K. McIver Plantation file, Vertical Plantation Files, Darlington County Historical Commission (DCHC), Darlington, South Carolina., *hereinafter cited as* “Cornelia’s List (c.1859).” See Appendix 2 for more detail on the provenance and dating of this document. It gives an age for “Boston Sr” of 74.

<sup>4</sup> Cornelia’s List (c.1859). Fanny’s age is listed as 63, about 11 years younger than Boston Sr.’s, who immediately precedes her in the list and is bracketed with her. Adam Marshall Recapitulation. See Appendix 1.

<sup>5</sup> Last reference to medical treatment for her. Dr. S. H. Pressly Medical Account Book, II, (second page series), 218: Est. Jno. K. McIver, 22 Feb. 1865; DCHC: “To v[isit] & p[ ] Fannie 2.00.”

<sup>6</sup> Adam Marshall Recapitulation. For Adam Marshall’s life, see Alexander Gregg, *History of the Old Cheraws* (1925; reprint Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1982), 443. Also, Louise Miller McCarty, *Footprints: The Story of the GREGGS of South Carolina* (Winter Park, Florida: The Orange Press, Inc., 1951), 24–26.

<sup>7</sup> George C. Rogers, Jr., and C. James Taylor, *A South Carolina Chronology 1497–1992, Second Edition* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1994), 70.

<sup>8</sup> Adam Marshall Recapitulation.

reported to have 5 slaves.<sup>9</sup> In 1800, Marshall held 24 enslaved people in Darlington District.<sup>10</sup> In 1807, he counted 70 enslaved people under his control.<sup>11</sup>

Adam Marshall died in 1809 on a trip to Charleston,<sup>12</sup> and his estate inventory sheds additional light on Boston and Fanny and his other enslaved people.<sup>13</sup> At his death, Marshall held 76 slaves, valued by the appraisers in dollars and in pounds (Carolina currency). In the inventory, Boston was listed among the men near the end of the list, valued at \$500 (£116/13/4). That amount was the highest for any person valued. Other men were also valued at \$500, but many were valued at \$450 as well, and some for less. The value is consistent with Boston being born about 1785—at 24 years old, he would be near the height of his value.<sup>14</sup>

Fanny also appears in the 1809 Adam Marshall inventory. The beginning of the list includes some people in what appear to be family groups, not explicitly identified as such, but marked off with brackets, or grouped together. Fanny was listed in the first bracketed group:

Prince	\$250	[£] 58..	6..8
Peg	\$200		46..13..4
Fanny	300		70
George	300		70

The people with whom Fanny – then aged about 11 – were listed were an enslaved couple, Prince and Peg, who Marshall had bought from his brother-in-law James Gregg’s estate in 1798.<sup>15</sup> It is likely that Fanny, as a young girl, was placed with this couple as foster parents. George was another African captive of 1805, a boy<sup>16</sup> similarly in need of foster parents to care for him.

---

<sup>9</sup> 1790 U. S. census, Cheraw District, South Carolina, p. 19 (crayon 372), line 862, Adam Marshall; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 19 October 2016), citing National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) microfilm M637, roll 11. The census for Cheraw District was filed 1 May 1791; see p. 1 (crayon 354).

<sup>10</sup> 1800 U. S. census, Darlington District, South Carolina, p. 113 (stamped), line 5, Adam Marshall; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 19 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm M32, roll 47.

<sup>11</sup> Adam Marshall Recapitulation.

<sup>12</sup> No heading, Charleston *Courier*, 3 August 1809, p. 3, col. 3. Also, “Adam Marshall,” First Scots Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina, Adam Marshall, died 29 July 1809, memorial 34511475; *Find A Grave* (<http://www.findagrave>; accessed 17 August 2016). The gravestone, as photographed by “Saratoga” indicates that he was in his 49<sup>th</sup> year.

<sup>13</sup> Inventory of Adam Marshall estate, 13 October 1809, Probate 538 (filed with oversized probate documents); Darlington County Probate Court, DCHC.

<sup>14</sup> Slave value depended, other things being equal, on age, increasing from birth and childhood until the mid-20s (perhaps a little older for men), then declining to old age and dependency. See Robert William Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman, *Time on the Cross: The Economics of American Negro Slavery* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1974), 1:72-76. While Fogel and Engerman’s analysis is drawn from a later period, the principle held in the early nineteenth century.

<sup>15</sup> Bill of Sale, 26 January 1798, James Gregg to Adam Marshall, Marshall-Furman Family Papers, Ser. II, folder 199, LSU. Also, Adam Marshall Recapitulation.

<sup>16</sup> He was listed with the boys purchased in 1805 in the Adam Marshall Recapitulation.

At his death, Adam Marshall left behind his wife, Mary, and five surviving children:<sup>17</sup> William A. Marshall (c. 1795-1817);<sup>18</sup> Sarah E. (1799-1846), who married Dr. John K. McIver;<sup>19</sup> Margaret (d. 1831), who married Thomas H. Edwards;<sup>20</sup> Henry Marshall (1805-1864);<sup>21</sup> and John James Marshall (1807-1877).<sup>22</sup> Adam died intestate, and under then existing South Carolina law, one-third of his estate would have gone to Mary as her dower interest in land and personal property, with the remaining two-thirds to be divided equally among the five children.<sup>23</sup> None of Marshall's children was of age at his death, but there is every indication that the prevailing law on intestate estates was eventually carried out. The estate was kept open until at least 1818, with annual returns of income and expenses filed with the court. During this period, Marshall's mercantile business ceased and the store's considerable stock sold off. The plantation does not appear to have been worked either, since there was virtually no income realized from the sale of cotton or corn. Marshall's slaves were hired out (though the accounts mention only a few by name). His freightage service operated on the Pee Dee River transporting goods to Georgetown, and income was also raised from the sale of fish from the Pee Dee.<sup>24</sup>

So far as can be determined, the widow Mary Marshall received her dower third, and each child received his portion of the estate as he or she came of age or married. The eldest son William was just 21 years and 11 months old when he died in 1817.<sup>25</sup> The inventory of his estate listed 15 slaves by name, not inconsistent with the approximately 10 slaves he would have inherited as one-fifth of two-thirds of the 76 enslaved people Adam held at his death, allowing for some births and deaths.<sup>26</sup> The names of the adults listed, based on descriptions and/or the values

---

<sup>17</sup> McCarty, *Footprints: The Story of the Greggs of South Carolina*, 24–26, 30–33, 36. Mrs. Furman E. Wilson (Jane Lide Coker), *Memories of Society Hill, S.C.* (1910; reprint n.p.: John M. Wilson, 1989), 69-70.

<sup>18</sup> *Old Darlington District Cemetery Survey, volume 1* (n.p.: Old Darlington District Chapter, South Carolina Genealogical Society, 1993), 7.

<sup>19</sup> *Old Darlington District Cemetery Survey, volume 1*, 7.

<sup>20</sup> *Old Darlington District Cemetery Survey, volume 1*, 7.

<sup>21</sup> "John James Marshall," All Saints Episcopal Church Cemetery, Stonewall, De Soto Parish, Louisiana, John James Marshall, born 5 December 1807, died 29 May 1877, memorial 8824614; *Find A Grave* (<http://www.findagrave> : accessed 12 September 2016).

<sup>22</sup> "Henry Marshall," Gloster Trinity Cemetery, Gloster, De Soto Parish, Louisiana, Henry Marshall, born 28 December 1805, died 13 July 1864, memorial 6954974; *Find A Grave* (<http://www.findagrave> : accessed 12 September 2016. Also, Sally C. Proshok, comp., "Marshall-Furman Family Papers, Inventory," 4. Marshall-Furman Family Papers, 1794-1975, Mss. 4042, 270, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

<sup>23</sup> Johni Cerny and Gareth L. Mark, "South Carolina Probate Records," *Ancestry.com Wiki* ([https://www.ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=South\\_Carolina\\_Probate\\_Records](https://www.ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=South_Carolina_Probate_Records); accessed 12 September 2016).

<sup>24</sup> Annual Returns, 1809–1818, Probate 538, Adam Marshall, DCHC.

<sup>25</sup> *Old Darlington District Cemetery Survey, volume 1*, 7.

<sup>26</sup> Inventory of William Marshall, 14 October 1819, Will Book 5, 232; DCHC. The original inventory is not in the file of loose estate papers. Probate 617, William Marshall, DCHC.

assigned, indicate that William received his portion of his father's estate. Neither Boston nor Fanny was among the people inventoried in son William's estate.

Mary Marshall, Adam's widow, died in 1819, a few months after William.<sup>27</sup> The inventory of her estate listed 28 named slaves, including "Old Prince & Peg," but not Boston or Fanny.<sup>28</sup> Her share was roughly equivalent to her dower third of Adam's 76 slaves. Under the terms of her will,<sup>29</sup> she left substantial cash bequests to her brothers Elias and David Gregg, and made provision for the education of her daughter Margaret and sons John James and Henry. Daughter Sarah, by this time married to Dr. John K. McIver, received the house and lot in Society Hill, and half of the Swamp plantation. Final distribution to the four children was to be made when Henry turned or would turn 21 (about 1826), with the value of the real estate that Sarah received to be deducted from her share.

Daughter Margaret McIver married Thomas H. Edwards. They both died in 1831, and the inventories of their estates are identical.<sup>30</sup> Boston and Fanny are not listed among their slaves. The youngest sons Henry and John James Marshall initially lived in South Carolina, but both went to Louisiana in the great expansion of cotton planting into the Southwest.<sup>31</sup> Henry left a good register of slave births and deaths that commences in 1839.<sup>32</sup> No register of John James's slaves survives, though a plantation record book from immediately after the War does document some of his former slaves.<sup>33</sup> Boston and Fanny do not appear in any of the surviving records of Adam Marshall's children Margaret, Henry or John James. No recorded deed in Darlington District documents their sale out of the Marshall family.<sup>34</sup> Nor were sales by the estate or its administrators recorded in Marlboro District.<sup>35</sup>

---

<sup>27</sup> *Old Darlington District Cemetery Survey, volume 1, 7.*

<sup>28</sup> Inventory of Mary Marshall, 18 and 19 February 1820, Probate 524, DCHC. Mary Marshall's estate was divided through an equity action in 1827. There was a person named Fanny in the division who was not listed in the inventory. In comparing the inventory with the lists of slaves divided in equity, it is clear that this Fanny was a child in 1827, likely a daughter of a woman named Susan. See Equity 230, Henry Marshall vs. David Gregg, John J. Marshall and Margaret Marshall, January 1827, DCHC.

<sup>29</sup> Will of Mary Marshall, made 18 June 1819, acknowledged 8 February 1820, Probate 524, DCHC.

<sup>30</sup> Inventory of M. M. Edwards, 1831, Probate 210, DCHC. Inventory of Thomas H. Edwards, 1831, Probate 211, DCHC.

<sup>31</sup> McCarty, *Footprints*, 30-33. Also, Ernest L. Helms, "From South Carolina to North De Soto Parish in Louisiana: A Brief Tour of Society Hill," *North Louisiana History* 41 (Winter-Spring 2010), 52-57.

<sup>32</sup> Henry Marshall, Register of Slave Births and Deaths, Series VII, Marshall-Furman Family Papers, LSU.

<sup>33</sup> John J. Marshall Plantation Ledgers, 1866-1899, Mss. 3025, Microfilm, Special Collections, LSU.

<sup>34</sup> Scott Wilds, "Abstracts of Slave Information from the Darlington Deed Books," *Darlington County, SC, African-American Genealogy Resources* ([http://www.scottwilds.com/darlingtonaa2016\\_002.htm](http://www.scottwilds.com/darlingtonaa2016_002.htm) : accessed 12 September 2016).

<sup>35</sup> Based on the author's review of Marlboro Deed Books G1 (1807-1810), H1 (1813-1819), K (1819-1822), M 1822-1827, and N (1827-1833), using volume indexes where available or a page by page review where not. Various microfilm, SCDAH. Adam Marshall's estate did receive permission from the court to sell 6 slaves, and the sales are recorded in Probate 588, but Boston and Fanny were not among those sold.

Boston and Fanny do appear in the many surviving records of Adam Marshall's daughter Sarah and her husband Dr. John K. McIver, and it is clear that they were inherited by the McIvers. Married by 1818,<sup>36</sup> the McIvers may have received a marriage gift, or perhaps a partial distribution from Adam's estate at their marriage or soon after. Though there is a lengthy time gap, there can be little doubt that the people called "Old Boston" and "Old Fanny" in the 1847 inventory of Dr. John K. McIver's estate<sup>37</sup> are the imported Africans Boston and Fanny. As will be seen, later documents consistently link them as a couple, and allow the identification of their children.

Sarah Marshall's husband John Kolb McIver (1789-1846), was a physician by education, though agricultural pursuits, based on enslaved labor, became the basis of his wealth.<sup>38</sup> John K. McIver's enslaved population increased from 21 in 1820<sup>39</sup> to 63 in 1830.<sup>40</sup> In 1840, McIver held 76 enslaved people.<sup>41</sup> The 1840 census counted 30 people in McIver's "family" working in agriculture. The number may have included McIver himself, his slaves, and one unnamed free person of color. Under the terms of John K. McIver's will,<sup>42</sup> his estate was to be kept together until his son John came of age, or his daughter Sarah married. His house was to be maintained as an undivided asset if either of his younger daughters remained unmarried.

The 1850 agricultural and slave censuses provide a snapshot of the plantation on which Boston and Fanny and their descendants worked. McIver's estate was recorded in the 1850 agricultural census twice, once in Marlboro District, and once in Darlington District.<sup>43</sup> The plantation in

---

<sup>36</sup> Their first child William was born 2 November 1818. McCarty, *Footprints*, 26. Alexander Moore, *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, Volume V, 1816-1828* (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1992), 171-172, which gives their marriage year as 1820, is clearly incorrect.

<sup>37</sup> Probate File 551, John K. McIver, Inventory for Marlboro District, 15 January 1847, DCHC.

<sup>38</sup> Moore, *Biographical Directory ... Volume V, 1816-1828*, 171-172.

<sup>39</sup> 1820 U. S. census, Darlington District, South Carolina, population schedule, p. 70½ [interpolated, the page between stamped 70 and 71], John K McIver; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 19 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm M33, roll 118.

<sup>40</sup> 1830 U. S. census, Darlington District, South Carolina, pp. 225 left (crayon) and 225 right (stamped), line 10, John K McIver; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 19 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm M19, roll 173.

<sup>41</sup> 1840 U. S. census, Darlington District, South Carolina, pp. 32 [stamped, double page spread], line 15, John K McIver; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 19 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm M704, roll 511.

<sup>42</sup> Darlington County, South Carolina, probate file 551, John K. McIver, will of John K. McIver, made 27 October 1846, proved 12 November 1846; DCHC.

<sup>43</sup> 1850 U. S. census, Marlboro District, South Carolina, agriculture schedule, pp. 259-260, line 32, es[tate] McIver; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 18 October 2016), citing SCDAAH microfilm series F600204. Note this entry is indexed on *Ancestry* as "G McIven." 1850 U. S. census, Second Division, Darlington District, South Carolina, agriculture census, pp. 521-522, line 41, Est[at]e] McIver; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 18 October 2016), citing SCDAAH microfilm, series F600204.

Marlboro is of particular interest, since Boston and Fanny and their children and grandchildren lived there in 1847.<sup>44</sup>

The Marlboro plantation covered 5000 acres, but “only” 800 acres were improved and 4200 acres unimproved, probably river swamp land that was not able to be cultivated. Thirteen horses, 10 asses or mules, and 5 oxen provided the non-human muscle for cultivation of the place. Cotton was the cash crop, with 295 bales made in the preceding year. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and oats were probably largely consumed by the cattle and hogs as well as the enslaved human residents, with some surplus perhaps sold. 17 sheep provided 325 pounds of wool. Twenty-five cows provided milk for 365 pounds of butter to be made, probably also consumed largely by the residents of the plantation. 130 swine provided essential protein for the enslaved laborers, the overseer and his family, and probably the owner’s family as well.

54 enslaved Africans and African-Americans lived at the Marlboro plantation in 1850.<sup>45</sup> Boston and Fanny and their children were almost certainly among them. The plantation was run by a paid, white overseer.<sup>46</sup> At his death in 1859, Boston was identified as “driver” on the plantation, a role that gave him some authority over his fellow slaves, as well as responsibility to report to the overseer for his and their performance. Whether he held that position in 1850 is unknown, but it seems likely that he did, since it would have been unlikely to have been made driver in his old age.

### Boston and Fanny’s Marriage and Children

Kin relationships are often difficult to determine for enslaved African Americans. Some planters kept registers of births, but comparatively few survive. Indirect evidence more often must be used to determine parentage and marriages. Children born to what appear to be long-standing relationships or marriages are, of necessity, assigned (with caveats) to both parents, though, as in any society, no guarantee of monogamy can be made. Because of the reliance on indirect evidence, considerable attention has been paid to siblings not in the direct lineage.

No document explicitly calls Boston and Fanny husband and wife, or identifies their children. Indirect evidence shows the long term nature of their relationship, and allows the identification of five surviving children – Dicey, Solomon, Boston Jr., William and Scipio – born between about 1818 and 1831. The documentary evidence from the slavery period flows from the death of John K. McIver in 1846, the dispersal of his estate in 1856, the marriage of daughter Cornelia in 1857, and the death of son John K. McIver, Jr., in 1863. Material from Dr. Samuel Pressly’s medical account books,<sup>47</sup> and McIver family letters<sup>48</sup> help in understanding some relationships.

---

<sup>44</sup> Darlington County Probate File 551, John K. McIver, Inventory of personal property in Marlboro District, 15 January 1847.

<sup>45</sup> 1850 U. S. census, Marlboro District, South Carolina, slave schedule, p. 441, Wm. H. Harris for Dr. McIver Est.; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 18 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm M432, roll [856].

<sup>46</sup> John B. Carter and William H. Harris were paid as overseers for the Marlboro plantation in 1850. Return for 1850, John K. McIver estate, Probate 551, DCHC.

<sup>47</sup> Dr. Samuel H. Pressly (Society Hill, South Carolina), Medical Account Books, 2 vols. (1845–1855), (1856–1866); Medical Doctors files, DCHC.

The key documents from the slavery period are

- the 1847 inventory of the estate of John K. McIver, for his estate in Marlboro District.<sup>49</sup>
- a later inventory and distribution of his slaves made in 1856,<sup>50</sup>
- the marriage settlement of daughter Cornelia McIver in 1857,<sup>51</sup>
- a list of Cornelia's slaves (ca. 1859) with ages,<sup>52</sup>
- the estate inventory of John K. McIver, Jr., made in 1864.<sup>53</sup>

Correlation and analysis of these lists show the long nature of Boston and Fanny's relationship, and yields a consistent set of probable children. Table 1 summarizes the listings from these five sources.

### *Boston and Fanny's Marriage.*

In addition to presenting indirect evidence of Boston and Fanny's children, the documents consistently link Boston (Old Boston/Boston Sr.) with Fanny (Old Fanny) and re-affirm their status as husband and wife. Enumerated adjacently in the 1847 inventory, in the 1856 inventory and partition they were bracketed together. Given to daughter Cornelia in 1856, they appear, again listed adjacently, in her marriage settlement of 1857. In the list made of her slaves circa 1859, they appear bracketed again, this time with ages consistent with their being the Africans of the same names purchased by Adam Marshall in 1805. After Boston's death in 1859, Fanny appeared in a group with her children and grandchildren in John K. McIver's 1864 inventory.

### *A Foundational Document—the 1847 Inventory*

A few months after John K. McIver's death in 1846, two inventories of his estate were prepared, one for the plantation in Darlington District, and one for the plantation in Marlboro District. The

---

<sup>48</sup>The Watson Family Papers, 1760-1974, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia (SCL), include some early letters of Adam Marshall, but also letters from the 1850s received by Lucy, daughter of John K. McIver, who married Robert Briggs Watson. Additional letters from her sisters are in the Lucy E. McIver Papers, #3984-z, Southern Historical Collection, The Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

<sup>49</sup> John K. McIver estate, Inventory for Marlboro District, 15 January 1847, Probate File 551, DCHC. The probate file also contains a similar (and identically-dated) inventory for the estate located in Darlington District.

<sup>50</sup> Exhibit A, Appraisal of Negroes, estate Jno. K. McIver, and Exhibit B, Partition of the Negroes, 16 October 1856, Equity Roll 488, Samuel H. Pressly, et al. vs John K. McIver, et al., 19 September 1856; Cheraw Equity Court files, DCHC. Made by the same men and dated on the same day, the appraisal and partition cannot be considered independent sources, though inferences made through comparing the two parts of the document are important. The appraisers first listed all of the slaves, in family groups, then in a separate section listed all again, also in groups, as allocated to each of the McIver children.

<sup>51</sup> Three part indenture, Cornelia J. McIver, Samuel H. Pressly, and Zimmerman Davis, 7 November 1857, South Carolina Secretary of State. Recorded Instruments, Miscellaneous Records (Columbia series), Vol. AA, 1857-1860, 179-182; S213006, microfilm ST 04206; SCDAAH.

<sup>52</sup> Cornelia's List (c.1859). See Appendix 2.

<sup>53</sup> John K. McIver, Jr. Inventory, 1 February 1864, Probate File 1192; DCHC.



Table 1—Boston and Fanny’s Family in Five Mclver Slave Lists

15 Jan 1847 John K. Mclver Inventory, Marlboro District <sup>i</sup>	15 Oct 1856 Appraisalment John K. Mclver <sup>ii</sup>	15 Oct 1856 Division John K. Mclver <sup>iii</sup>	9 Nov 1857 Marriage Settlement, Cornelia J. Mclver and Zimmerman Davis <sup>iv</sup>	“Cornelia’s List c 1859” Undated list, Cornelia Mclver slaves <sup>v</sup>	1 Feb 1864 Inventory John K. Mclver Jr. <sup>vi</sup>
5 Old Boston 000 6 Old Fanny 000	O Boston } Fanny } 000	<b>To Cornelia:</b> Old Boston } Fanny } Bill } 2100 Scip }	Old Boston Fanny Bill Scipio	21 Boston Sr. 70 ≠ 74 22 Fanny 60 63	(Negroes at Estate Place)  Fanny Tax 300
7 Solomon 650	Solomon 1000  [followed by Isaac 850, and Rosetta and Jane 1100 together]	<b>To John Jr.:</b> Solomon [grouped with Isaac, Rosetta and Jane, total 2950]		23 Boston Jr. 30 ≠ 35 24 Zilphy 30	Solomon 2700 Boston 3300
8 Young Boston 650	Boston Jnr } Zilpha } Evander } 3200 Simon } Serena }	<b>To Cornelia:</b> Boston Jnr } Zilpha } Evander } 3200 Simon } Serena }	Young Boston Zilpah Evander Simon Serena	25 Evander 12 13 26 Simon 9 11 <del>27 Serena Dead 9</del>	Simon 3300 Zilpah 2400 Evander 3600
9 Bill 650	Bill 1100	(with Old Boston and Fanny)		28 Bill 30 ≠ 31	William 3600 [listed at the Home Place In no group]
10 Scip 400	Scip 1100	(with Old Boston and Fanny)		29 Scip 28 [?] ≠ 29	Scipio 3300 Amelia 3300 Aelie [?] 1800
11 Old Jack 300 12 Dicey & } 13 Peter } 500	O Jack } Dicey } Peter } 2400 Jack Jr. }	<b>To Lucy:</b> O Jack } Dicey } Edmund } 3500 Peter } Jack Jr. }			
14 Edmund 650	Edmund 1100	(with Old Jack and Dicey)			
15 Florella 450 16 Young Dick 300	Florilla 700	<b>To R. Furman and wife:</b> Florilla 700			

<sup>i</sup> Inventory and Appraisalment of the Personal property of the Estate of John K Mclver deceased in Marlboro District, 15 January 1847, Estate 551, John K. Mclver, Darlington County Historical Commission (DCHC, Darlington, South Carolina).

<sup>ii</sup> Appraisalment of Negroes, Estate Jno. K. Mclver, 16 October 1856, Samuel H. Pressley, et al., vs. John K. Mclver, et al., Equity Roll 488, DCHC.

<sup>iii</sup> Partition of the Negroes of Estate Jno. K. Mclver, 16 October 1856, Samuel H. Pressley, et al., vs. John K. Mclver, et al., Equity Roll 488, DCHC.

<sup>iv</sup> Marriage settlement, Cornelia J. Mclver and Zimmerman Davis, 9 November 1857, Miscellaneous Records (Columbia series), AA (1857-1860), pp. 179-182, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina..

<sup>v</sup> Untitled list of slaves, [Slaves inherited by Cornelia Mclver, c. 1859], photocopy in file, J. K. Mclver Plantation Records, DCHC. In 1999, the original document was owned by a descendant of Cornelia Mclver Davis, Ms. Edith Jones of Greensboro, NC, who gave a photocopy to the DCHC. Zimmerman Davis file, DCHC. Its present location is not known. See Appendix 2 for the dating of this document.

<sup>vi</sup> Inventory and appraisalment of the Estate of John K. Mclver in Darlington and Marlboro Districts, 1 February 1864, Estate 1192, John K. Mclver [Jr.], Darlington County, South Carolina, DCHC.

starting point for the identification of Boston and Fanny's children is the 1847 estate inventory for the portion of John McIver's estate in Marlboro District (see Table 1). The greatest value in property in Marlboro was in the enslaved "Negroes," 44 in all, valued at \$15,310. Though family groups are not designated as such, the list of names is not random. The numbered list starts with 6 apparently superannuated people, each valued at zero dollars. The list continues with 38 other names.

Old Boston and Old Fanny, each valued at zero dollars, are numbers 5 and 6 on the 1847 list. Immediately following them as numbers 7, 8, 9, and 10, are four men: Solomon, Young Boston, Bill, and Scip. Solomon, Young Boston, and Bill are valued at \$650 each, and Scip at \$400. With a slightly lower value than the others, and listed last among them, Scip was likely younger than the others, perhaps in his teens. While not conclusive, the position of Young Boston almost after Old Boston and Old Fanny suggests that he could be their son. Like the designation *Senior* and *Junior* in other genealogical contexts, the designations *Old* and *Young* may only serve to distinguish relative ages, and not kinship, or not parent-child relationships. Immediately after Scip is a man called Old Jack, followed by Dicey (with her apparent infant) and three more possible children. This potential family group is examined separately, below.

### *Identifying the Sons of Boston and Fanny*

That the four men—or, perhaps teenager in the case of Scip—were Boston and Fanny's sons is a hypothesis to be tested through correlation and analysis of them in other, independent sources. Assuming that they were brothers, and sons of Boston and Fanny, the 1847 inventory strongly suggests that the four male children of Boston and Fanny were either unmarried in 1847, or married to women who were not McIver slaves, a condition known as a "broad" or cross-owner marriage.<sup>54</sup> None of them is followed in the list by a woman, or woman with children, as would be typical for a married couple living on the same plantation.

The 1847 Marlboro inventory provides a starting point to suggest that the males listed immediately after Old Boston and Old Fanny might be their sons. Lists from the dispersal of the estate in 1856, as well as evidence from Reconstruction and the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century provide further evidence. Under the terms of John K. McIver's 1846 will, his estate was to be divided "when my son John becomes of age or my daughter Sarah shall marry unless my Son in law the Revd Richard Furman shou[l]d desire to have the portion of my daughter Mary earlier."<sup>55</sup> John K. McIver, Jr., turned 21 years of age on 1 September 1856,<sup>56</sup> and on 19 September 1856, Samuel H. Pressly and his wife Sarah (McIver) Pressly, and Richard Furman and his wife Mary (McIver) Furman, filed suit against the other three children and Catherine M. Fort, guardian of

---

<sup>54</sup> Herbert G. Gutman, *The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom, 1750-1925* (New York: Random House, 1976), 131, 135-138.

<sup>55</sup> Will of John K. McIver, made 27 October 1846, proved 12 November 1846, Probate 551, DCHC.

<sup>56</sup> "Capt John Kolb McIver," Welsh Neck Baptist Church Cemetery, Society Hill, Darlington County, South Carolina, John K. McIver, born 1 September 1835, died 13 October 1863, memorial 63956460; *Find A Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 24 September 2016), photograph by Patrick Yearty.

the youngest daughters,<sup>57</sup> for partition of the estate.<sup>58</sup> As a result of the equity case, the estate's enslaved people were valued again, on 15 October 1856, and then divided the same day among the five McIver children.

The 1856 appraisal and division is represented in the second and third columns of Table 1. In both the appraisal and partition sections of the document, people are listed in groups, sometimes large, with a single value attached to each. Less often, singles are listed with their own, single values.

On the 1856 appraisal, O[ld] Boston and Fanny, valued at zero, are bracketed together. No other people are listed with them. Bill and Scip are listed separately, each valued at \$1100. Prime slaves and young adults without resident wives or children, they were at risk of being sold off, distributed away from their natal family, or sent to a McIver child far away. In the division, however, Old Boston, Fanny, Bill and Scip were bracketed *as one group*, all given to McIver daughter Cornelia. That Bill and Scip were listed after Boston and Fanny in 1847, and then were bracketed with them and distributed together in the partition is evidence that they were Boston and Fanny's sons. They were Boston and Fanny's youngest surviving children (though grown men), and it is logical that, all other things being equal, they would have not been separated from their parents.

Solomon was also listed alone in the 1856 appraisal section, valued at \$1100. In the 1847 inventory, he was sandwiched between Boston and Fanny and Boston Jr. In the 1856 partition, Solomon and three others were among the slaves set off to John K. McIver, Jr. As a man in his mid-twenties without a wife living on the plantation, Solomon would have been a prime candidate for separation from his natal group.

Young Boston of the 1847 inventory is "Boston Jnr" of the 1856 appraisal and partition. In 1856 he was listed as the first person in a delineated family group comprised of himself, Zilpha, Evander, Simon, and Serena, in all valued at \$3200. The entire group was set off to McIver daughter Cornelia. Boston Jr. and his family are described more fully in the second generation of the current study. Suffice it to say here that Evander is known to have been the child of Zilpah [Zilpha].

Two documents, one of 1857 and one of about 1859, offer further confirmation for Bill, Scip (or Scipio) and Young Boston/Boston Jr., as sons of Boston and Fanny. Cornelia McIver's marriage settlement or trust deed, executed in anticipation of her 1857 marriage to Zimmerman Davis, listed the slaves that she had inherited from her father's estate in the 1856 partition. Old Boston, Fanny, Bill and Scipio were listed sequentially in the enumeration of slaves to be held in trust for Cornelia. While all the slaves listed in the partition to her are listed in the marriage settlement, and clusters of names from the partition appear together in the marriage settlement, the clusters are not arranged in the same sequence in the marriage settlement as in the partition. There are other, more subtle differences as well. Scip in the partition is Scipio in the marriage settlement. Boston Jr. in the partition is Young Boston in the marriage settlement. Zilpha in the partition is

---

<sup>57</sup> As named in John K. McIver's will. She was the "Aunt Katie" of the family letters. "Had he [John K. McIver] lived she was to have been their stepmother." Wilson, *Memories of Society Hill*, 83.

<sup>58</sup> Equity Roll 488, DCHC.

Zilpah in the marriage settlement. These facts strongly suggest that the two documents are independent sources. The marriage settlement list is not simply a copy of the partition list.

The second document that lists the people that Cornelia (McIver) Davis received in the partition is a numbered list of names, marked in what are clearly family groups, with ages. The document, which is undated, and which is at present known only from a photocopy in a county archive, is analyzed and the date of c.1859 assigned to it in Appendix 2. In general terms, it seems to have been written about 1859, but updated into the 1860s. In the list, Boston Sr., with an age of 74, and Fanny, aged 63, are grouped together. Boston Jr. and his family (Zilphy, Evander, Simon and Serena) follow in the next family group, followed by Bill and Scip. The ages assigned to Boston Jr., Bill, and Scip, are consistent with their being sons of Boston and Fanny.<sup>59</sup> Scip's age (29 in 1859) confirms his status as the youngest son hypothesized by his position and value in the 1847 inventory.

John K. McIver Jr.'s estate inventory provides further evidence. The only surviving son of Dr. John K. McIver and Sarah (Marshall) McIver, he received Solomon in the partition of his father's estate in 1856, and Solomon appears in the inventory of his own estate in 1864 as well. Though Boston and Fanny, Boston Jr. and his family, Bill (or William), and Scipio had been inherited by Cornelia, they appear—absent the now dead Old Boston—in John K. McIver, Jr.'s inventory.<sup>60</sup> Though there is no recorded deed transferring them from Cornelia to her brother John, a family letter indicates her intention to sell many of her slaves.<sup>61</sup> The check marks made on Cornelia's List (c.1859) correspond to the heads of families that were apparently sold and transferred to John K. McIver Jr.<sup>62</sup> By the time of the inventory in 1864, Scipio appears to have gained a wife and child, as well. Solomon is listed in the same family group as Boston [Jr.], despite his having been inherited by John Jr. in 1856, and Boston Jr. having been acquired by John Jr. from Cornelia's inheritance.

The analysis of these five documents supports the identification of Solomon, Young Boston (Boston Jr.), Bill (William) and Scip (Scipio) as sons of Boston and Fanny. Their relative positions in documents over 17 years shows the on-going nature of their relationship to Boston and Fanny and to each other.

---

<sup>59</sup> There are two sets of ages assigned to each person. The second number, in heavy ink with handwriting similar to the names, seems to be contemporary with the writing of the list. The first number, in what may be pencil, seems to have been inserted later. See Appendix 2.

<sup>60</sup> The values attached to slaves in the John K. McIver, Jr., inventory of 1864 appear to be extremely high, but they were made in heavily inflated Confederate currency.

<sup>61</sup> S. M. Pressly to Lucy McIver, Society Hill, 29 November 1858, Folder 2, Lucy McIver Papers, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Under the terms of her marriage settlement, Cornelia and Zimmerman Davis could direct Samuel Pressly, the trustee, to sell property held in trust and reinvest the proceeds for their benefit. Three part indenture, Cornelia J. McIver, Samuel H. Pressly, and Zimmerman Davis, Miscellaneous Records (Columbia series), Vol. AA, 1857-1860, 180.

<sup>62</sup> See Appendix 2.

*Making a Case for Dicey as daughter of Boston and Fanny*

In the 1847 inventory of John K. McIver's estate in Marlboro District, immediately following Boston and Fanny and the four males proposed to be their sons, there is what appears to be a family group (see Table 1):

11	Old Jack	[\$] 300
12	Dicey & }	
13	Peter }	500
14	Edmund	650
15	Florella	450
16	Young Dick	300

Darlington estate inventories of this period frequently use the convention of bracketing a woman with her *infant* child. Following this mother-infant pair, the woman's other children, if any, are listed in descending age order.<sup>63</sup> If the woman's husband was living on the plantation, his name appears before hers. Entries 11–16 appear to reflect Old (though not valueless) Jack, his wife Dicey, and their four children: Edmund, Florella, Young Dick and the infant Peter. The valuations and order of the children are typical: stair-step values, with the older children valued more highly than the younger. One can imagine the appraiser lining the family up together: Jack, his wife Dicey with her babe in arms, followed by three children in birth order. This family may have been that of Boston and Fanny's daughter Dicey, her husband Jack, and their children, though there is potentially conflicting evidence to resolve.

In the 1856 appraisal, O[ld] Jack, Dicey, Peter, and Jack, Jr., are bracketed as a family. Edmund and Florella [Florilla] are listed and valued separately. But in the partition, set off to daughter Lucy is a group: O[ld] Jack, Dicey, *Edmund*, Peter, and Jack, Jr. Florilla was given to Mary (McIver) Furman and her husband Richard. The analysis here supports the sequencing and values in the 1847 list. Old Jack and wife Dicey had another child, Jack, Jr., born between 1847 and 1856. Edmund was old enough to be listed separately from his parents (and presumably old enough to be divided away from them), but in the end, he went with them to Lucy McIver. This distribution pattern parallels that for Bill and Scip. Florella, however, like Solomon, was separated from her parents. She was given to the McIver daughter Mary and her husband Richard Furman.<sup>64</sup> The apparent child Young Dick of the 1847 inventory is not found in the 1856 lists, presumably because he had died.

Aside from her and her family's position in the 1847 Marlboro District inventory, Dicey's status as Boston and Fanny's daughter and oldest child can be established in several ways. She had four children living in 1847, and allowing for at least one other child that did not survive, she

---

<sup>63</sup> Based on the author's analysis of inventories made over the last twenty years. In the John K. McIver inventory for Darlington County, there are similar pairs for Margaret and Nero, valued at \$300, and Fatima and Julia, valued at \$450. Julia was Fatima's child; see Appendix 2.

<sup>64</sup> She was probably already given to the Furmans, indicated by an X by her name on the partition list. The Welsh Neck Baptist Church dismissed her as the Furman's servant to the Greenville, SC, church in 1853. Welsh Neck Baptist Church (Society Hill, South Carolina), Minutes, p. 283, 31 December 1853; digital image from microfilm. Southern Baptist Historical Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee, microfilm 305.

must have been at least 27 or 28 years old, assuming a first child born at age 17 or 18 and normal birth spacing. That she—or Old Dick—was a child of Boston and Fanny explains news in an 1858 letter from Mary (McIver) Furman, then living in Greenville, South Carolina, to her sister Lucy, who was in Society Hill:<sup>65</sup>

Florella has a fine boy born yesterday, & I promised to write & tell the news for the benefit of her friends. Tell Dicy that Florella did extremely well. & she & the boy are both quite well today. It is named Boston[.] She said none of them had named ~~one~~ [interlined] a child for the old man so she would.

The letter is evidence of a family relationship of Florella, Dicey's daughter, to her grandfather Old Boston. Mary Furman wrote to assure Dicey that her daughter Florella had delivered safely, and reported her choosing of Boston as the child's name since "none of them [his grandchildren?] had named ... a child for the old man."

Post-Civil War records provide additional evidence that it was Dicey and not her husband Jack who was the child of Boston and Fanny. Called Old Jack as early as 1847, he would almost certainly have been too old to have been a child of Boston and Fanny. The family did not take the Bostic surname in freedom, like Solomon, Bill (William), Scipio, and Boston Jr.'s widow Zilpah. If Jack had been a son of Boston and Fanny, it seems likely that his family would also have become Bostics in freedom. The 1870 census for Hamilton Township (Society Hill), Darlington County, lists a family that seems to be that of Old Jack and Dicey's son Edmund:<sup>66</sup>

Ed Brown, 45, mulatto, farm laborer  
Sally, 32, black  
Ida, 60, mulatto, keeping house  
Dinah, 15, black, domestic servant  
Boston, 8, black  
Littleton, 4, black

This appears to be Edmund Brown, with wife Sally, mother Dicey [called Ida], and three children. Calling one child *Boston* is suggestive of the connection. The family was listed five households after William Bostic, Boston and Fanny's son. In 1880, Dicey was no longer living with her son Edmond, but with a granddaughter Dicey, in Society Hill, where she worked as a domestic servant.<sup>67</sup>

---

<sup>65</sup> M. M. Furman to Lucy E. McIver, Greenville, 13 October 1858, Box 1 (letter-sized), folder 11, Watson Papers, SCL. The letter continues about how pleased the parents, Alfred and Florella were, and comments on the child's appearance.

<sup>66</sup> 1870 U. S. census Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Hamilton Township, p. 6, dwelling 55, family 55, Ed Brown; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 26 September 2016), citing NARA microfilm M593, roll 1493. The ages are somewhat problematic. In 1880, Edmon Brown and wife Sally's household included a daughter Dicy, said to be 17, who was perhaps the Dinah of the 1870 census. 1880 U. S. Census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill Township, Enumeration District (ED) 45, p. 1 [stamped 285], dwelling 11, family 11, Edmon Brown; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 26 September 2016), citing NARA microfilm T9, roll 1227.

<sup>67</sup> 1880 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill, ED 45, p. 48, dwelling 38, family 38, Dicy Brown; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 18 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm T9, roll 1227. Granddaughter Dicey was also listed in 1880 in her father's household: 1880 U. S. census,

Edmond Brown's 1900<sup>68</sup> and 1910<sup>69</sup> census entries state that his father was born in Virginia, further evidence that Dicy and not Old Jack was the child of Boston and Fanny. For more on Jack's possible origin, see the genealogical entry below for Dickey.

*Possible conflicting evidence.* The identification of Ed[mond] and his mother "Ida" Brown on the 1870 census as mulatto could be seen as evidence that Dickey was not the child of the Africans Boston and Fanny. Dickey was also called mulatto on the 1880 census, as was her granddaughter Dickey.<sup>70</sup> No other descendants of Boston and Fanny through the sons identified here were denoted as mulatto on the 1870 census.<sup>71</sup> Simon Bostic, son of Boston Jr., who the present narrative lineage follows as the third generation, was described in his United States Colored Troops enlistment papers as of "black complexion."<sup>72</sup>

The McIver letter announcing the birth of Boston, child of Florella and Alfred, noted that he had "Alfreds face, & F.'s complexion,"<sup>73</sup> perhaps suggesting something remarkable about her complexion. In the 1850 federal slave census, none of the people owned by the McIver estate in Marlboro County were listed as mulatto.<sup>74</sup> In 1860, neither John K McIver Jr.'s slaves nor those

---

Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill Township, ED 45, p. 1 [stamped 285], dwelling 11, family 11, Edmon Brown household.

<sup>68</sup>1900 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill, ED 28, Sheet 7A, dwelling 158, family 159, Edmon Brown; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 November 2016), citing NARA microfilm T623, roll 1525.

<sup>69</sup>1910 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill, ED 14, Sheet 4A, dwelling 58, family 58, Edmund Brown; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 November 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1454.

<sup>70</sup>1880 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill, ED 45, p. 48, dwell.38, fam.38, Dicy Brown household.

<sup>71</sup>1870 U. S. Census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Hamilton Township, p. 2, household 10, family 10, Solomon Bostick; p. 6, dwelling 49, family 49, W<sup>m</sup> Bostick household; p. 43 (stamped 462), dwelling 372, family 327, Simon Bostick household; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 November 1870), .citing NARA microfilm M593, roll 1493. 1870 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Red Hill Township, p. 17 [stamped 424], dwelling 138, family 138, Evander Bostic; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 28 September 2016), citing NARA microfilm M593, roll 1504.

<sup>72</sup> Volunteer Enlistment form, 4 April 1865, Simon McKeever; Sallie Bostic, widow's pension application no. 1,064,172, certificate no. 813,269; service of Simon McIver alias Simon Bostic (Pvt., Co. I, 14<sup>th</sup> Heavy Artillery, United States Colored Troops, Civil War); Case Files of Approved Pension Applications ..., 1861-1934; Civil War and Later Pension Files; Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15, National Archives, Washington, DC. In this instance, the application and supporting documents for Simon's original pension application are combined in the widow's pension file and not segregated.

<sup>73</sup> M. M. Furman to Lucy E. McIver, Greenville, 13 October 1858, Watson Papers, SCL.

<sup>74</sup> 1850 U. S. census, Marlboro Dist., South Carolina, slave schedule, p. 441 (crayon), Wm. H. Harris for Dr. McIver Est.

of his sister Lucy E. McIver (who inherited Dicey and her family) are distinguished by color—black or mulatto—or any distinctions based on race.<sup>75</sup>

The white planter class was capable of distinguishing color or complexion among its enslaved people, however. For example, in contrast to “Maum Dinah,” an Alexander McIntosh slave who “had the pure African physiognomy in the shape of features and in color,” Daddy Billy,” a McIver slave who was a deacon in the Welsh Neck Church in the 1830s, had a face “more of the Moorish style.”<sup>76</sup> It is possible that the references to Florella’s complexion as well as that of her mother Dicey and brother Edmond may have related more to skin tone than to immediate, bi-racial, ancestry. Variation in skin color does not exclude Dicey as a child of Boston and Fanny.

### *Confirming Relationships: Links among Boston and Fanny’s Children in Freedom*

After emancipation, William, Solomon, and Scipio Bostic, Simon Bostic, son of Boston Jr., and Dicey and her son Edmund Brown associated closely with each other, strengthening their identification as children of and descendants of Boston and Fanny, and confirming the surname taken by Boston’s male descendants:

- Solomon, William, Scipio, and Boston Jr.’s widow Zilpah all took the surname *Bostic*, sometimes spelled *Bostick*, and appear as Bostics consistently in post-Civil War records. The most direct statements about the adoption of the surname came from Simon Bostic in his Civil War pension application.<sup>77</sup>
- In addition to the patronymic *Bostic*, the names Fanny and Boston persisted as first names among the children and grandchildren of Dicey, Solomon, Boston Jr., and William. Solomon and William Bostic named daughters Fanny. Edmund Brown, Dicey’s son, named a son Boston, as did his sister Florella. Simon Bostic, son of Boston Jr., named a son Boston and a daughter Dicey, after his aunt Dicey.<sup>78</sup>
- The W. A. Carrigan Store Account Books from Society Hill include an entry showing that on 3 October 1868, the store charged to William Bostick’s account 60 cents for 2½ pounds bacon, 50 cents “p[ai]d **Sister**,” and 25 cents “p[ai]d **Edmund**.” [emphasis added.]<sup>79</sup> The entry seems to refer to William Bostick’s sister Dicey, and her son

---

<sup>75</sup> 1860 U. S. census, Marlboro District, South Carolina, slave schedule, pp. 55-56 (stamped 358 and following), John K. McIver and L. E. McIver; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 6 November 2016), citing NARA microfilm M653, [roll 270]. Note that *Ancestry* indexes John K. McIver as John H. McIver.

<sup>76</sup> Welsh Neck Baptist Church, *Historical Sketch of the Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Society Hill, S.C.* (Greenville, SC: Hoyt and Keys, 1889). 56. Billy (D<sup>r</sup> McIvers) was elected a sub-deacon by the “Coloured members” of Welsh Neck Baptist Church in 1830. Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, p. 128, 27 June 1830. He appeared as “Old Billy,” with a value of zero on the John K. McIver inventory for Darlington District in 1847. Probate 551, DCHC. He was paid interest by the McIver estate on a note he held from his “Master” in 1849. Return for 1849, Probate 551, DCHC. Also, William McIver to Dr. John K. McIver, 29 October 1835, Watson Family Papers, Box 1 (letter sized), folder 4, SCL.

<sup>77</sup> See Generation Three, below.

<sup>78</sup> See the genealogical summary, below.

<sup>79</sup> W. A. Carrigan, Account Sales (1868-1870), 236; Merchants’ Accounts, DCHC.



Edmond Brown, who were advanced small amounts of cash charged to William Bostick's account. Though it does not name the sister as Dicey, the account gives William a sister, and one who was in the store for the same purpose as [her son] Edmund [Brown].

- In 1873, Scip Bostic co-signed a lien for \$60 advanced on William Bostic's crop on **Whirligig** plantation in Marlboro County, made by a Darlington merchant.<sup>80</sup> Simon Bostic, son of Boston Jr., stated in his pension application that he had been born on the McIver place called **Whirligig** in Marlboro County.<sup>81</sup>
- In 1875, Edmund Brown, Dicey's son, leased land which had been part of the McIver estate, and sublet it to four men to farm, one of whom was William Bostic.<sup>82</sup>
- William Bostic lost the land he mortgaged in 1885 in Society Hill in 1895 as the result of a mortgage foreclosure suit brought by L. E. Carrigan, a Society Hill merchant. Solomon Bostic's land is mentioned in the judgment suit file for the case.<sup>83</sup> While an error (the land was not legally associated), an attorney, clerk, or someone else associated Solomon and William Bostic in creating the file.
- William Bostic's 1870 census entry identified both of his parents as "of foreign birth," consistent with Boston and Fanny's African origins.<sup>84</sup> His 1900 census entry stated that both of his parents were born in Africa.<sup>85</sup> William's 1880 census entry stated that both his parents were born in South Carolina,<sup>86</sup> as do the 1880<sup>87</sup> census entry for Dicey, and

---

<sup>80</sup>Real Estate Mortgage Book B, 6-7, William and Scip Bostic to C. J. Matthews, 1 March 1873; Marlboro County, South Carolina, Clerk of Court as Register of Mesne Conveyances (RMC); Microfilm C1525, SCDAH.

<sup>81</sup> Claimant's Affidavit, Simon Bostic alias Simon McIver, Pension Office stamp dated 12 December 1902, Sallie Bostic, widow's pension application no. 1,064,172; RG 15, NA-Washington.

<sup>82</sup> Real Estate Mortgage Book D, 228-230, William H. Jamison to Edmond Brown, 18 May 1875, and Edmond Brown to Jack Mack, Cato Morrison, Peter Williams, Wm. Bostick and Thos. Thompson; Marlboro County, South Carolina, Clerk of Court as RMC; Microfilm C1526, SCDAH.

<sup>83</sup> Darlington County, Court of Common Pleas, Judgment Rolls, New Series, #3974, L. E. Carrigan vs. William Bostick; DCHC. The relationship of the penciled scrap of paper mentioning Solomon Bostic to the foreclosure case is not clear. It seems to refer to a conveyance by W. A. Carrigan to Solomon Bostic 9 December 1890, for 6 acres, probably in Society Hill, as one of the boundaries was the Baptist Church.

<sup>84</sup> 1870 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Hamilton Township, p. 6, dwelling 49, family 49, W<sup>m</sup> Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 November 2016), citing NARA microfilm M594, roll 1493.

<sup>85</sup> 1900 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill, ED 28, Sheet 6B, dwelling 134, family 135, "Bostick William"; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 November 2016), citing NARA microfilm T623, roll 1525. Note that his first and last names are reversed compared to those on the rest of the page.

<sup>86</sup>1880 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill, ED 45, p. 47 (stamped 308), dwelling 22, family 22, William Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 10 November 2016), citing NARA microfilm T9, roll 1227.

the 1880<sup>88</sup> census entry for Solomon. Since the informants cannot be known for census entries, the existence of *any* entry for parents of African birth is indicative.

- Cornelius Wilson, husband of Fanny Bostic, daughter of Solomon, testified to the longstanding marriage of Simon Bostic, son of Boston Jr., as part of the supporting documentation for Simon's wife's Sallie's widow's pension in 1916.<sup>89</sup> If Boston Jr. and Solomon Bostic were brothers, Cornelius was the husband of Simon Bostic's first cousin.

In sum, before 1865, Solomon, Boston Jr., Willian, Scipio and Dicey appeared in documents of the McIver family as children of Boston and Fanny would. After 1865, they continued to be closely associated, sharing not only surnames but passing down first names, farming together sometimes on the old McIver plantation, and vouching for each other's debts and reputations. Every indication is that they were siblings, children of the Africans Boston and his wife Fanny. In freedom, the sons of Boston and Fanny adopted the surname *Bostic or Bostick*. Proposed daughter Dicey and her children used the surname *Brown*. Ancillary documents from both the slavery and Reconstruction periods flesh out and strengthen the identification of these five people as the children of Boston and Fanny.

#### Passing of the Africans

Dr. Pressley's medical account book recorded visits to treat "O[ld] Boston" on December 2, 3, and 4, 1859, charging \$3.50 for mileage and medicine for each visit.<sup>90</sup> The cost of each visit—higher than most visits—probably reflects the fact that Dr. Pressly was going to the McIver plantation in Marlboro District, across the Pee Dee River, a longer distance than a visit in Society Hill or in Darlington District. The 1860 Marlboro District federal mortality census recorded the death of Boston in December 1859, age 76, born in Africa.<sup>91</sup> His occupation was listed as "Driver."

Fanny survived Boston by several years. Though she was left in the 1856 partition of John K. McIver's estate to daughter Cornelia, most of Cornelia's slaves seem to have been sold or

---

<sup>87</sup>1880 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill, ED 45, p. 48, dwelling 38, family 38, Dicey Brown.

<sup>88</sup> 1880 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill, ED 45, p. 54, dwelling 113, family 113, Solomon Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 10 November 2016), citing NARA microfilm T9, roll 1227.

<sup>89</sup> Affidavit of Cornelius Wilson, 4 August 1916, Sallie Bostic, widow's pension no. 1.064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington. For Fanny's identity as daughter of Solomon and her marriage to Cornelius Wilson, see the genealogical summary, below.

<sup>90</sup>Pressly Medical Account Book, II [second page series], 7: John K. McIver [Jr.] heading, 1859 Dec. 2, 3, 4, "Mil[eage] Vis[it] & med[icine] O Boston." These are the last entries for him in book, which runs to 1866.

<sup>91</sup> 1860 U. S. census, Marlboro District, South Carolina, mortality schedule, p. 2, line 7, entry for Boston.

transferred to her brother John K. McIver, Jr.<sup>92</sup> Sarah (McIver) Pressly, one of the McIver siblings, reported to her sister Lucy McIver Watson in 1861:<sup>93</sup>

Hannah [John K. McIver Jr.'s wife<sup>94</sup>] sent Fanny here one day last week. & she spent the whole morning – or – rather slept it. She was not awake more than half an hour. She is as proud of walking as Lady [?] was, but she gets more falls. She got one here that day, but I bathed her face well in Cologne – & it left no mark.

Fanny's illness seems to have been an extended one, and news of her condition circulated among the McIver siblings. Robert B. Watson, at camp near Charleston, wrote to his wife Lucy that he was glad to hear that “Maum Fanny is better.”<sup>95</sup> Cornelia (McIver) Davis, staying with her sister Mary (McIver) Furman in Greenville a year later, reported that she had been “very sorry to hear that Maum Fannie has been sick.”<sup>96</sup>

Fanny was recorded in the estate inventory of John K. McIver Jr., dated 1 February 1864, as a “tax” —or liability— in the amount of \$300.<sup>97</sup> The last known record of her is in Dr. Pressly's account book, when he recorded a visit to her, charged to the estate of John K. McIver [Jr.] on 22 February 1865.<sup>98</sup> In April 1865 the Civil War would be over, freedom secured, and a new era would begin. Perhaps Fanny lived to see it.

Boston and Fanny had the following children, probably all born on a plantation of Dr. John K. McIver, likely in Marlboro District, South Carolina:

- i. (*Possibly*) DICEY, born about 1817, and died after 1880.<sup>99</sup> She married JACK, who was possibly born in Virginia about 1798,<sup>100</sup> and died after 1 February 1862,<sup>101</sup> probably before 1869.<sup>102</sup>

---

<sup>92</sup> No bill of sale, deed of gift, or other transfer from Cornelia to John K., Jr., has been found. Darlington County deed book S, however, spanning the years from 1856 to 1859, has been lost for many years. The reconstructed index to it at DCHC does not contain a likely entry.

<sup>93</sup> Sarah M. Pressly to Lucy M. Watson, Society Hill, 7 February 1861, Watson Papers, Box 1 (letter-sized), folder 13; SCL.

<sup>94</sup> Wilson, *Memories of Society Hill*, 50.

<sup>95</sup> Robert B. Watson to Lucy McIver Watson, Green Pond, 20 November 1861, Watson Papers, Box 1 (letter-sized), folder 15; SCL.

<sup>96</sup> Cornelia McIver Davis to Lucy M. Watson, Greenville, 15 June 1862, Watson Papers, Box 1 (letter-sized), folder 18; SCL.

<sup>97</sup> Probate 1192, DCHC.

<sup>98</sup> Pressly Medical Account Book, II, (second page series), 218: “Est. Jno. K. McIver, 22 Feb. 1865, To v[isit] & p[ ] Fannie 2.00.”

<sup>99</sup> She was stated to have been 60 in 1870 and 65 in 1880. See also the discussion, above of her family in the 1847 John K. McIver inventory. Probate 551, DCHC.

<sup>100</sup> Son Edmond Brown's 1900 and 1910 census entries state that his father was born in Virginia. 1900 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill, ED 28, Sheet 7A, dwelling 458, family 459, Edmon Brown; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>): accessed 18 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm

Jack was born say about 1798. He was probably the “Negro Boy named Jack” that Adam Marshall bought in 1804 for £81/13/4 from David Gregg.<sup>103</sup> In the Adam Marshall recapitulation of 1807 he was called “Little Jack,” and Marshall noted that he was not an African—that is, not born in Africa.<sup>104</sup> He was hired out by the Adam Marshall estate in 1815.<sup>105</sup>

In 1847 he lived with his family on the John K. McIver estate in Marlboro District, and was referred to as “Old Jack.”<sup>106</sup> In the 1856 partition of the McIver slaves, Old Jack, Dicey, Edmund, Peter and Jack, Jr., were allocated to daughter Lucy McIver. Though Jack and Dicey and their family were owned by Lucy McIver, they remained in the Society Hill area.

In 1858, “Maum Dycey—she belongs to you [Lucy McIver]” took part in a “colored Sunday School” in which Sarah (McIver) Pressly taught.<sup>107</sup> For a time, at least, Dicey worked in the McIver house for Catherine M. Fort, Lucy’s guardian.<sup>108</sup> Dr. Pressly lanced Jack’s finger on 5 October 1858,<sup>109</sup> and extracted a tooth on 1 February 1862.<sup>110</sup>

In 1859, Lucy’s guardian, Catherine M. Fort reported to Lucy, then away at school, that Jack and Dicey and others had been sent to the Evans place to help tend the ferry.<sup>111</sup> In the 1860 slave census, Lucy’s 31 Negroes were recorded in

---

T623, roll 1525. 1910 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill, ED 14, Sheet 4A, dwelling 58, family 58, Edmund Brown; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 18 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1454.

<sup>101</sup> Pressly Medical Account Book, II, (second page series), 154.

<sup>102</sup> Not on the 1870 population census, or in the 1870 mortality census.

<sup>103</sup> Original receipt, David Gregg to Adam Marshall, 29 October 1804, Marshall-Furman Family Papers, Ser. II, Financial Records, folder 199; LSU Special Collections, Baton Rouge.

<sup>104</sup> Adam Marshall Recapitulation: “below this are African, Except little Jack & Jim & Andrew.”

<sup>105</sup> Darlington County, Administrations of Estates (1809-1816), 206; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah (FHL) 317,569.

<sup>106</sup> John K. McIver Marlboro District Inventory, Probate 551, DCHC.

<sup>107</sup> S. M. Pressly to Lucy McIver, Society Hill, 5 May 1858, Lucy E. McIver Papers, folder 2 (1858), #3984-z, Southern Historical Collection (SHC), The Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-Chapel Hill).

<sup>108</sup> S. M. Pressly to Lucy McIver, Society Hill, 20 October 1859, Lucy E. McIver Papers, folder 3 (1859-1862), #3984-z, SHC, UNC-Chapel Hill.

<sup>109</sup> Pressly Medical Account Book, II, (first page series), 132.

<sup>110</sup> Pressly Medical Account Book, II, (second page series), 154.

<sup>111</sup> C. M. F. [Catherine M. Fort] to Lucy McIver, 13 February 1859, Watson Family Papers, Box 1 (letter-sized), folder 11, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Marlboro County, occupying five slave houses adjacent to the plantation of her brother John K. McIver, Jr.<sup>112</sup>

In 1861, John K. McIver, Jr., wrote to Lucy, now married to Robert B. Watson and living in Edgefield County, about the flooding Pee Dee River, with the back water “higher at my plantation than it was ever known to be before.”<sup>113</sup> The “negroes,” he continued,

spent several days up in their lofts and in the gin house. Jack (the ferry man) seemed to think that all the inconveniences to which we were subjected were as nothing on the ground that it was a “mighty uncommon river—“ which reflection seemed to mollify him very much as he was paddling through his house looking for his rations.

On 12 June 1864, Dicey’s son “Edmund (R. B. Watson)” was received for baptism by the Welsh Neck Baptist Church, and was probably one of the 119 enslaved people baptized on 9 October 1864.<sup>114</sup>

Jack’s son Edmond and widow Dicey used the surname *Brown* after emancipation, but the origin of this surname is not known.

Dicey was received for baptism by the Welsh Neck Baptist Church on 9 August 1840, and was baptized on 16 August.<sup>115</sup> Though there is no evidence that Jack was ever baptized, the strict Baptist expectations for marriage among slaves suggests that Dicey’s relationship with Jack was a permanent and longstanding one, and that all her children were with him.<sup>116</sup> Dicey received an obstetrical visit by Dr. Pressly on 6 July 1846,<sup>117</sup> probably for the pregnancy that resulted in the birth of Peter by 15 January 1847.

Dicey and Jack had the following children:<sup>118</sup> 1. Edmond Brown, born about 1835, and died after 1910. He married Sallie (---?---), and had children, including

---

<sup>112</sup> 1860 U. S. census, Marlboro District, South Carolina, slave schedule, p. 56, L. E. McIver; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 18 October 2016), citing NARA M653, roll [270].

<sup>113</sup> John K. McIver to Lucy McIver Watson, 20 February 1861, Watson Family Papers, Box 1 (letter-sized), folder 13; SCL.

<sup>114</sup> Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, pp. 310, 311, 12 June and 9 October 1864.

<sup>115</sup> Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, p. 199, 9 August and 16 August 1840.

<sup>116</sup> For examples of cases of adultery prosecuted by Welsh Neck Baptist, see Minutes, p. 8 December 1839; p. 205, 18 and 25 July 1841; p. 211, 1 May 1842; p. 252, 31 December 1848; p. 273, 7 March 1852.

<sup>117</sup> Pressly Medical Account Book, I, 29.

<sup>118</sup> See Table 1: named in the 1847 John McIver Marlboro inventory, and the 1856 John K. McIver appraisal and partition.

a likely son named Boston.<sup>119</sup> 2. Florella, born about 1838 and married Alfred, surname unknown. She died at Greenville, South Carolina, where she was taken by her owners, Richard and Mary (McIver) Furman, before 15 May 1853.<sup>120</sup> 3. Young Dick, born about 1841, probably died young;<sup>121</sup> 4. Peter, born 1846.<sup>122</sup> No further information; 5. Jack Jr., born about 1850.<sup>123</sup> No further information.

- ii. SOLOMON BOSTIC, was born about 1820.<sup>124</sup> He died in 1895, probably in Society Hill, South Carolina, and was buried at Bethesda Baptist Church cemetery in Society Hill.<sup>125</sup> He married ELLEN (--?--). She was born perhaps in February 1827, and died 19 February 1911, and was buried at Bethesda.<sup>126</sup> Ellen does not appear with Solomon in any McIver estate inventory, and their marriage must have been a “broad” one. Her 1900 census enumeration gave her birthdate as March 1825, and stated that she had had 10 children, 4 of whom were then living.<sup>127</sup>

Solomon had teeth extracted in 1849 and 1850 by Dr. Samuel H. Pressly.<sup>128</sup>

---

<sup>119</sup> See note 66. Also, 1910 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill, ED 14, Sheet 4A, dwelling 58, family 58, Edmund Brown. Census estimates of his age appear to be somewhat exaggerated. He was the oldest of 4 surviving children of Dicey in 1847.

<sup>120</sup> For her relationship with Alfred, see note 65. She was received by the First Baptist Church of Greenville, SC, on 15 January 1854. First Baptist Church, Greenville, SC, Book 1, p. 227; Special Collections and Archives, Furman University, Greenville, SC. The Furmans left Greenville in 1863, and the membership list, undated, has her marked “Dead.” First Baptist Church, Greenville, Book 2, unpaginated, roll of members, #88. Alfred was baptized on 15 July 1855. His listing in the roll of members, #109, calls him “R. Furman’s hireling.” He was dismissed with the Furmans from the Greenville church in 1863. Book 2, unpaginated, 17 May 1863.

<sup>121</sup> Not listed in the 1856 Appraisal and Partition.

<sup>122</sup> He was the babe in arms in the 15 January 1847 John K. McIver inventory, and was no doubt the reason for the obstetrical care that Dicey received in July 1846. See note 118.

<sup>123</sup> Not born in January 1847, listed as Dicey’s youngest child in the 1856 Appraisal and Partition.

<sup>124</sup> His 1870 census entry gives his age as 50. 1870 U. S. Census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Hamilton Township, p.2, dwelling 10, family 10, Solomon Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 1 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm M593, roll 1493. His 1880 census entry gives his age as 75. 1880 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill Township, ED 45, p. 54, Solomon Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 1 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm T9, roll 1227.

<sup>125</sup> Solomon Bostic gravestone, Bethesda Baptist Church cemetery, Society Hill, South Carolina, born 1825, died 1895, author’s photograph, 29 November 2012.

<sup>126</sup> Ellen Bostic gravestone, Bethesda Baptist Church cemetery, Society Hill, South Carolina, born February 1827, died 19 February 1911, author’s photograph, 29 November 2012.

<sup>127</sup> 1900 U.S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill Township, ED 28, Sheet 4B, dwelling 93, family 94, Ellin Bostick; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 1 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm T623, roll 1525.

<sup>128</sup> Pressly Medical Account Book, I, 126. 134.

In the 1856 partition of John K. McIver's estate, he was given to John K. McIver Jr.<sup>129</sup> In 1864, he appeared on John K. McIver Jr.'s estate inventory grouped with his mother Fanny, brother Boston Jr., and Boston's wife and children.<sup>130</sup> On 9 October 1864 he was received for baptism and was baptized by the Welsh Neck Baptist Church in Society Hill.<sup>131</sup>

He was registered to vote in Society Hill precinct in 1868,<sup>132</sup> and was recorded as voting in the Society Hill precinct in 1872.<sup>133</sup> In 1876 he lived in Society Hill, where he was registered to vote.<sup>134</sup> In the highly contested 1876 election, he was successfully intimidated from voting, however, by Edward Evans, from whom he was renting land.<sup>135</sup> He voted the Republican ticket in 1880.<sup>136</sup> In 1890, Solomon Bostic bought 6 acres of land in Society Hill from W. A. Carrigan.<sup>137</sup>

Ellen's will, made 6 July 1908 at Society Hill and proved 25 January 1912, left parcels of between 1¼ and 1½ acres of land to each of four children: Edmund, Fanny, Peter, and Mary, and to the heirs of her deceased son Jacob; and named son-in-law Neil Wilson and son Edmund Bostic as executors.<sup>138</sup> Three other children are known from the 1870 censuses.<sup>139</sup> Solomon and Ellen Bostic had these known children, all listed with them in the 1870 census: 1. Jacob Bostic,

---

<sup>129</sup> See Table 1.

<sup>130</sup> See Table 1.

<sup>131</sup> Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, 9 October 1864, p. 311.

<sup>132</sup> South Carolina Secretary of State, Records Deposited with the Secretary, Abstracts of voter registrations reported to the military government, Darlington County, Hartsville Regiment, Society Hill Election Precinct, p. 607, Solomon Boston entry; Series S213103, microfilm CW 1507 (AD845), SCDAH.

<sup>133</sup> Poll List kept by the Managers of Elections of the Society Hill Election Precinct, 5 November 1872, entry 14, Solomon Bostick, Subject Filed Loose Papers (Green Files), Box 4, Elections/Poll Lists; Series S165249, SCDAH.

<sup>134</sup> A List of Colored Voters in Hamilton Township, Darlington County, Voter Profile, [1876], Records of Uncertain Provenance, Darlington County; SCDAH.

<sup>135</sup> U. S. Congress, *Richardson vs. Rainey, First District, South Carolina, Papers in the Case of John S. Richardson vs. Joseph H. Rainey*, 45<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., House Misc. Doc. 7 (1877), 359, 361, 708; digital images, *GenealogyBank* ([www.genealogybank.com](http://www.genealogybank.com)): accessed 1 October 2016), search on "Solomon Bostick."

<sup>136</sup> U.S. Congress, *Lee vs. Richardson. Testimony and papers in the contested-election case of Samuel Lee vs. John S. Richardson, from the First Congressional District of South Carolina*, 47<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., House Miscellaneous Document 19, Serial Set Vol. No. 2040 (Washington, D.C., no publisher, 1881), 119; digital image, *Genealogy Bank* (<http://www.genealogybank.com>): accessed August 2016).

<sup>137</sup> Darlington Co. Deed Book 13, 35. See also the penciled note in Darlington County, Court of Common Pleas, Judgment Rolls, new series, #3974, L.E. Carrigan vs. William Bostic, DCHC.

<sup>138</sup> Darlington County, Probate B 72/72, Ellen Bostic, DCHC.

<sup>139</sup> 1870 U. S. Census, Hamilton Township, Darlington County, South Carolina, p. 2, household 10, family 10, Solomon Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>): accessed 9 November 1870.

born about 1846, married Sophia McCollough, and died 1895;<sup>140</sup> 2. Edmund/Edward Bostic, born about 1851, married Sally Malloy,<sup>141</sup> and died after 1910;<sup>142</sup> 3. Fanny Bostic, born about 1853; after an unknown first marriage, she married Cornelius Wilson,<sup>143</sup> and died 12 November 1925 in Society Hill, South Carolina;<sup>144</sup> 4. Peter Bostic, born about 1857; 5. Jane Bostic, born about 1860; 6. Sally Bostic, born about 1863; 7. Mary Bostic, born about 1866.

2. iii. BOSTON JR. was born about 1823–1824. He died after 10 Apr 1865. He married ZILPAH, probably in a “broad” marriage that commenced about 1843. She was born about 1826 in South Carolina. She died after 1870.
- iv. WILLIAM BOSTIC was born about 1827–1828 and died on 10 July 1907.<sup>145</sup> He married NELLIE, probably Nellie SPARKS,<sup>146</sup> about 1850.<sup>147</sup> She was born about 1832 and died on 21 Feb 1902.<sup>148</sup> Nellie does not appear with William in any

---

<sup>140</sup> Application to secure registration of birth, Marlboro County, South Carolina, Jacob Bostic, Jr., born 9 January 1895; digital image, “South Carolina, Delayed Birth Records, 1766–1900 and City of Charleston, South Carolina, Birth Records, 1877–1901,” *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 November 2016).

<sup>141</sup> Her maiden name from her son’s death certificate. North Carolina State Board of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death, Goldsboro, Wayne County, North Carolina, certificate 35071 (1972), Edward Robert Bostic; digital image, “North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909–1976,” *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 November 2016).

<sup>142</sup> 1910 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill Township, ED 14, Sheet 2A, dwelling 28, family 28, Edmund Bostic.

<sup>143</sup> 1910 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill ED 14, Sheet 2A, dwelling 25, household 25, C. Wilson; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 9 November 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1454.

<sup>144</sup> Certificate of Death, State of South Carolina, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Society Hill, Darlington County, South Carolina, certificate 18660 (1925), Fanny Wilson, died 12 November 1925; digital image, “South Carolina, Death Records, 1821–1961,” *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 November 2016).

<sup>145</sup> Age 31 on the Cornelia’s List (c.1859). His gravestone gives his birthdate as 23 August 1821. “William Bostic,” Bethesda Baptist Church cemetery, Society Hill, Darlington County, South Carolina, William Bostic, born 23 August 1821, died 10 July 1907, memorial 125747113; *Find A Grave* ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com) : accessed 15 October 2016), photograph by Patrick Yearty. He was listed as age 48 on the 1870 census and age 60 on the 1880 census. 1870 U. S. census, Darlington Co., South Carolina, pop. sch., Hamilton Township, p. 6, dwelling 49, family 49, W<sup>m</sup> Bostick. 1880 U. S. census, Darlington Co., South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill Township, ED 45, page 47 (stamped 308), “Bostick William.”

<sup>146</sup> Her maiden name from death certificate of daughter Ellen (Bostic) Sasser. Certificate of Death, State of South Carolina, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Hartsville, Darlington County, South Carolina, certificate 11947 (1927), Ellen Sasser, died 8 July 1929; digital image, “South Carolina, Death Records, 1821-1961,” *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 15 October 2016). The death certificate names Ellen’s father as J. W. Sasser, who was in fact her husband, an error likely based on a misunderstanding of the question by the informant, Lizzie Buchanan, J. W. Sasser’s step-daughter. Samuel Sparks owned a plantation with 151 slaves adjacent to that of the John K. McIver estate in Marlboro District in 1850. U. S. Census, Marlboro District, slave schedule, pp. 33-35, Samuel Sparks; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 15 November 2016), citing NARA microfilm M432, roll [866].

<sup>147</sup> She is not listed in his household in 1870, perhaps a copyist’s oversight, but the 1900 census stated that William and Nellie had been married for 50 years, and that she had had 15 children, 5 of whom were then living. 1900 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill, ED 28, sheet 6B, dwelling 134, family 135, Bostick William [William Bostick] household.



McIver estate inventory, and their marriage must have been a “broad” one. She may be the “Nelly (Bro. Sparks)” who was received for baptism by the Welsh Neck Baptist Church on 20 October 1850 and was baptized on 3 November 1850.<sup>149</sup> Her 1900 census enumeration gave her birth year, without month, as 1835, and stated that she had had 15 children, 5 of whom were then living.<sup>150</sup>

William Bostic was inherited by Cornelia McIver Davis in 1856, and apparently was one of her slaves who were was sold to her brother John K. McIver, Jr., on whose estate inventory he appeared in 1864. He lived, apparently without family, at the “Home Place,” likely at the Marshall/McIver home in Society Hill.

He was a registered voter in Society Hill precinct in 1868,<sup>151</sup> voted at Society Hill precinct in 1872,<sup>152</sup> was registered in Hamilton [Society Hill] Township in 1876,<sup>153</sup> and voted the Republican ticket at Society Hill in the election held in 1880.<sup>154</sup>

Like some other Society Hill residents, William Bostic lived in the town of Society Hill, but farmed land just across the Pee Dee River in Marlboro County.<sup>155</sup> William Bostic rented land or share cropped on the old McIver plantation, “Whirligig,” in Marlboro County, as well as other properties. In 1873, as William Bostic “of Marlboro County,” he recorded a lien against his crop on Whirligig, as well as against his personal property including a horse and a cow, in

---

<sup>148</sup> “Nellie Bostic,” Bethesda Baptist Church cemetery, Society Hill, Darlington County, South Carolina, Nellie Bostic, died 21 February 1902, memorial 125747203; *Find A Grave.com* (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 26 September 2016), photograph by Patrick Yearty.

<sup>149</sup> Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, pp. 264, 265, 20 October 1850, 3 November 1850.

<sup>150</sup> 1900 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill, ED 28, sheet 6B, dwelling 134, family 135, Bostick William [William Bostick] household.

<sup>151</sup> South Carolina Secretary of State, Records Deposited with the Secretary, Abstracts of voter registrations reported to the military government, Darlington County, Hartsville Regiment, Society Hill Election Precinct, p. 607, Wm. Bostick entry, S213103, microfilm CW 1507 (AD845), SCDAH.

<sup>152</sup> Poll List kept by the Managers of Elections of the Society Hill Election Precinct, 5 November 1872, entry 6, William Bostick, Subject Filed Loose Papers (Green Files), Box 4, Elections/Poll Lists, Series S165249, SCDAH.

<sup>153</sup> A List of Colored Voters in Hamilton Township, Darlington County, Voter Profile, 1876, Records of Uncertain Provenance, Darlington County, SCDAH.

<sup>154</sup> U.S. Congress, *Lee vs. Richardson. Testimony and papers in the contested-election case of Samuel Lee vs. John S. Richardson, from the First Congressional District of South Carolina*, 47<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., House Miscellaneous Document 19, Serial Set Vol. No. 2040 (Washington, D.C., no publisher, 1881), 119; digital image, *Genealogy Bank* (<http://www.genealogybank.com>: accessed August 2016).

<sup>155</sup> “Deposition of W. H. Johnson,” U. S. Congress, *Richardson vs. Rainey. First District South Carolina. Papers in the case of John S. Richardson vs. Joseph H. Rainey*, 45<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., House Miscellaneous Document 7, Serial Set Vol. No. 1775 (Washington, D.C., no publisher, 1877), 708; digital image, *Genealogy Bank* (<http://www.genealogybank.com>: accessed 15 October 2016).

exchange for an advance of \$60 from a Darlington merchant, C. G. Matthews.<sup>156</sup> The following year he took another advance from Matthews of \$20, pledging not only the crop to be made on Whirligig, his horse and cow, but also a bull named “Durham.”<sup>157</sup> In 1875, he joined with four others to sublet land on the Great Pee Dee River in Marlboro County that had formerly been part of the McIver estate, with rent to be paid in cotton and corn.<sup>158</sup> In 1880, he liened his crop, to be made on an unidentified property, for \$75 advanced by A.M. Sompayrac, a Society Hill merchant.<sup>159</sup> In 1882, he received an advance of \$60, specifically for his farming at “Whiligig [sic].”<sup>160</sup>

Perhaps tiring of going across the Pee Dee River to farm, William Bostic bought a 12 acre property in Society Hill, sometime before 1885, when he mortgaged it to secure a debt of \$50 made to him.<sup>161</sup> The property was mortgaged again in 1892,<sup>162</sup> and finally foreclosed on in 1895 and sold.<sup>163</sup>

In 1887, he received an advance of \$108.75 from S. J. Warriner, for his farming efforts on the Kirkpatrick place.<sup>164</sup>

In 1888 he bought a 7 acre tract of land near Society Hill from Lewis M. Coker, with the deed to him for his lifetime, then to his widow Nellie Bostic, and after her death to William Bostic Jr., “son of the said William Bostick and Nelly Bostick.”<sup>165</sup> In August 1907, “the life tenants being now dead,” William Bostic Jr., sold the property to L. E. Carrigan.<sup>166</sup>

---

<sup>156</sup> Marlboro County, Clerk of Court as RMC, Real Estate Mortgage Book B (1873-1874), 6-7; SCDAH film C1525. This lien was co-signed by Scip Bostick, though he is not mentioned in the text of the lien.

<sup>157</sup> Marlboro County, Clerk of Court as RMC, Real Estate Mortgage Book B (1873-1874), 83; SCDAH film C1525.

<sup>158</sup> Marlboro County, Clerk of Court as RMC, Real Estate Mortgage Book D (1875), 228-230; SCDAH film C1526.

<sup>159</sup> Darlington County, Index to Liens, 1880, 20 March 1880, unpaginated, arranged by first letter of surname and date of recording; DCHC.

<sup>160</sup> Darlington County, Index to Liens, 1882, 6 February 1882, unpaginated, arranged by first letter of surname and date of recording.

<sup>161</sup> Darlington County, Real Estate Mortgage Book X-2, 136-137. No deed conveying the property to him has been located.

<sup>162</sup> Darlington County, Real Estate Mortgage Book 8, 371-372.

<sup>163</sup> Darlington County, Deed Book 23, 131-132. The legal proceedings in the foreclosure are detailed in L. E. Carrigan vs. William Bostick, Darlington Court of Common Pleas, Judgment Rolls, New Series, #3974, DCHC.

<sup>164</sup> Darlington County, Index to Liens, 1887, 29 March 1887, unpaginated, arranged by first letter of surname and date of recording.

<sup>165</sup> Darlington County, Deed Book 12, 242-243.

<sup>166</sup> Darlington County, Deed Book 52, 61-62.

William Bostic and his wife Nellie had the following known children, listed in the 1870 and 1880 censuses:<sup>167</sup> 1. Fannie Bostic, born about 1853; 2. Pheobe/Sibbie, born about 1858, married Hamlet Douglas, and died 1928;<sup>168</sup> 3. Charity Bostic, born about May 1864, married Noah Bacot, and died 13 March 1941 in Society Hill;<sup>169</sup> 4. Mary, born about 1865; 5. William Bostic Jr., born about 1870; and 6. Ellen Bostic, born about 1873. She married first ----- Alford,<sup>170</sup> and second, John W. Sasser,<sup>171</sup> and died 8 July 1929 in Hartsville, South Carolina.<sup>172</sup>

- v. SCIPPIO BOSTIC was born about 1830.<sup>173</sup> Dr. Samuel Pressly extracted several teeth from Scipio in 1856, charging his expenses to the J. K. McIver [Sr.] estate.<sup>174</sup> In 1863 and 1864, Pressly treated him again, charging the cost to J. K. McIver [Jr.] in 1863 and the McIver [Jr.] estate in 1864.<sup>175</sup> In the 1864 inventory of John K. McIver Jr., he is listed in a group with Amelia, possibly his wife, and Ailie [?], possibly their child, living at the Estate place.<sup>176</sup> Very few documents have been found for him in freedom. He has not been located on the 1870 or

---

<sup>167</sup> 1870 U. S. Census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Hamilton Township, p. 6, dwelling 49, family 49, W<sup>m</sup> Bostick. 1880 U. S. Census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill Township, ED 45, page 47 (stamped 308), "Bostick William."

<sup>168</sup> Certificate of Death, State of South Carolina, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Society Hill Township, Darlington County, South Carolina, certificate 620 (1941), Sibbie Douglas, died 9 January 1928; digital image, "South Carolina, Death Records, 1821–1961," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 9 November 2016), which names her parents Will and Nellie Bostic..

<sup>169</sup> Standard Certificate of Death, State of South Carolina, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Society Hill Township, Darlington County, South Carolina, certificate 4085 (1941), Charity Bacote, died 13 March 1941; digital image, "South Carolina, Death Records, 1821–1961," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 November 2016). Also, 1900 U. S. Census, Society Hill, Darlington County, South Carolina, ED 28, Sheet 10, dwelling 220, family 221, Noah Bacot; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 9 November 2016).

<sup>170</sup> Her daughter Lizzie Alford lived with William and Nellie Bostic in 1900, and with Ellen in 1910. 1900 U.S. Census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill, ED 28, Sheet 6B, dwelling 134, family 135, William Bostick. 1910 U. S. Census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Hartsville Township, ED 5, Sheet 12B, dwelling 224, family 237, Ellen Alford; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 9 November 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1454.

<sup>171</sup> 1920 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Hartsville, ED 3, Sheet 11B, dwelling 212, family 242, J. W. Sasser; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 9 November 2016) citing NARA microfilm T625, roll 1691.

<sup>172</sup> Certificate of Death, State of South Carolina, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Hartsville, Darlington County, South Carolina, certificate 11947 (1927), Ellen Sasser, died 8 July 1927; digital image, "South Carolina, Death Records, 1821–1961," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 9 November 2016). Her father is stated to be J. W. Sasser (who was her husband) and mother Nellie Sparks.

<sup>173</sup> Age 29 on Cornelia's List (c. 1859).

<sup>174</sup> Pressly Medical Account Book, II, (first page series), 10-11.

<sup>175</sup> Pressly Medical Account Book, II, (second page series), 193, 218.

<sup>176</sup> John K. McIver, Jr., inventory, 1864, Probate 1192, DCHC.

1880 censuses. “Scipio Bostick” voted at the Society Hill precinct in 1872.<sup>177</sup> In 1873 he co-signed a crop lien with his brother William, for William’s farming in Marlboro County.<sup>178</sup> No further information.

## Generation Two – Boston Jr. and Zilpah

**2. BOSTON JR.,** son of Boston and Fanny, was born about 1823–1824, probably on a John K. McIver plantation in Darlington or Marlboro Districts, South Carolina.<sup>179</sup> He died, probably in Marlboro District, after 10 April 1865, when he was treated by Dr. S. H. Pressly, and before 1 June 1869, when he was not enumerated in the federal mortality census.<sup>180</sup> He married, or had a long term relationship with, an enslaved woman named **ZILPAH**, likely beginning as a “broad” marriage about 1843 (birth of child) and continuing after the McIver estate bought her in November 1846.<sup>181</sup> She was born say 1825 and died after 8 June 1870, when she was enumerated on the census in Society Hill, South Carolina.<sup>182</sup> She cannot be located on the 1880 census.<sup>183</sup>

---

<sup>177</sup> Poll List kept by the Managers of Elections of the Society Hill Election Precinct, 5 November 1872, entry 287, Scipio Bostick, Subject Filed Loose Papers (Green Files), Box 4, Elections/Poll Lists, Series S165249, SCDAH.

<sup>178</sup> Marlboro County, Real Estate Mortgage Book B (1873-1874), 6-7, William and Scip Bostic to C. J. Matthews, 1 March 1873; Film C1525, SCDAH.

<sup>179</sup> His age is listed as 35 on Cornelia’s List (c.1859). See Appendix 2. The location assumes that Boston and Fanny were given to the McIvers at John K and Sarah Marshall’s marriage by 1818.

<sup>180</sup> He was not enumerated in the 1870 federal mortality census, for the year ending 1 June 1870, in either Marlboro or Darlington County, based on a page by page search of images of the duplicate copy of the returns. 1870 U. S. Census (Mortality Schedules), Marlboro and Darlington Counties, South Carolina; digital images, “U.S. Mortality Schedules, 1850-1885,” *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 13 September 2016), citing [duplicate] originals, SCDAH. He was not enumerated in the 1870 federal population schedule with Zilpah (“Sylvia Bostick”). 1870 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Hamilton Township, p. 9 (stamped 445), dwelling 78, family 79, Sylvia Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 6 September 2016), citing NARA microfilm M593,roll 1493.

<sup>181</sup> See the discussion below.

<sup>182</sup> 1870 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Hamilton Township, p. 9 (stamped 445), dwelling 78, family 79, Sylvia Bostick. Her name is spelled in various documents as Zilpah, Zilphia, Zilpha. and Zilphy. The 1870 census taker rendered it as Sylvia. Her descendants used a variety of spellings. I have used Zilpah for consistency when not quoting documents. For the identification of Sylvia Bostick with Zilpah, see the discussion below. Hamilton was the Reconstruction name for Society Hill Township. Horace Fraser Rudisill, “Townships of Darlington County,” *Darlingtoniana: A History of People, Places and Events in Darlington County, South Carolina*, Eliza Cowan Ervin and Horace Fraser Rudisill, eds. (1964; repr. Spartanburg, South Carolina: The Reprint Co., 1997), 5.

<sup>183</sup> Searching, using a variety of wild cards, the Darlington and Marlboro County population and mortality schedules. “1880 United States Federal Census;” database, *Ancestry.com* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)). Also, “U.S. Census Mortality Schedules, 1850-1885;” database, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>). Also, reading page by page the 1880 population schedules for Society Hill Township, Darlington County, and Red Hill Township, Marlboro County; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 16 September 2016), citing NARA microfilm T9, rolls 1227 (Darlington County) and 1235 (Marlboro County).

On 20 November 1846, the estate of John K. McIver bought for \$600 from Alexander McIntosh, a “Negro woman Zilphia & her child Evander.”<sup>184</sup> McIntosh owned a plantation next door to the McIver place in Marlboro County,<sup>185</sup> and he was soon to leave South Carolina to settle in Alabama.<sup>186</sup> A few days earlier, Alexander McIntosh, his wife, and 10 “servants” received letters of dismissal—signifying their good standing and worthiness to be received into another Baptist Church—from Welsh Neck Baptist Church in Society Hill. It seems likely that the McIver estate bought Zilpah and Evander to prevent them from being separated from her husband and his father when McIntosh left the state.<sup>187</sup>

Since under the terms of McIver’s will, his estate was to be kept together until his son John K. McIver, Jr., reached 21 or his daughter Sarah married,<sup>188</sup> the purchase of Zilpah—aside from the human implication—may have seemed a good investment as well. Boston Jr.’s father, Boston Sr., as driver on the plantation (at least at his death in 1859), may have had somewhat more clout in looking after his son’s interests than ordinary slaves would.

The events of the fall of 1846 must have seemed to occur very fast for Boston and Zilpah: the master Dr. John K. McIver felt ill enough to make his will on 27 October,<sup>189</sup> and died on 30 October.<sup>190</sup> The death of a slave owner always brought uncertainty and fear to enslaved people,

---

<sup>184</sup> Account for 1846-1848, John K. McIver estate, Annual Returns #17 (1839-1851), 212; DCHC. Though they were likely living with Boston, Jr., when the John K. McIver inventory was taken on 15 January 1847, Zilpah and Evander were not listed in it, presumably because they were purchased by the estate and were not part of it at the time of McIver’s death in 1846.

<sup>185</sup> 1840 U. S. census, Marlboro District, South Carolina, p. 191 [stamped, verso and recto], JK [?] McIver, A. J. McIntosh; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 19 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm T5, roll 162. Listed on adjacent census lines, both were absentee owned with “plantation” written in the section for whites, and no white residents reported.

<sup>186</sup> Alexander McIntosh, his wife Ann, and ten “servants” received letters on 1 November 1846. Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, 1 November 1846, p. 237. They moved to Marengo County, Alabama, where daughter Ann Elizabeth was born 28 February 1848. For Ann Elizabeth’s date of birth, see “Annie Elizabeth McIntosh Agee,” Magnolia Cemetery, Marengo County, Alabama, Annie E., wife of Kennon Agee, born 28 February, 1848 died 6 December 1924, memorial 33632825; *Find A Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 21 October 2016), photograph of stone by Renae Carpenter. For her birthplace, see 1850 U. S. census, Marengo County, Alabama, population schedule, p. 8 (left, stamped), dwelling 94, family 94, A. J. McIntosh; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 21 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm M432, roll 10. Also, Kevin Spiers, “Alexander James Mikell McIntosh,” ([http://www.spiers.net/mstree/note\\_590.htm](http://www.spiers.net/mstree/note_590.htm): accessed 20 October 2016).

<sup>187</sup> The purchase of slaves by an estate in Darlington County was extremely rare, in the author’s experience. Planters did, on occasion, swap slaves to allow husbands and wives to live together. See, for example, the three way swap of men made by Thomas P. Lide, G. H. Fountain and J. O. B. Dargan in 1845, “in order to accommodate families.” “Ages of Negroes belonging to T. P. Lide 1826,” unpaginated, the third page of births; Thomas P. Lide Papers, DCHC. James Lide, another Darlington planter moving with his family and slaves to Alabama, sold a man Amos to his neighbor Peter Abel Wilds in 1837. Amos’s wife and children were Wilds slaves. Original receipt, 17 October 1837, D. R. Lide for James Lide to Peter Abel Wilds, Slave Receipts, Peter A. Wilds Papers, DCHC. Peter Abel Wilds Register of Births and Deaths, Robert W. Coggeshall Papers, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts. Fletcher M. Green, *The Lides Go... South and West: The Record of a Planter Migration in 1835* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1952), 3, mentions Amos’s return to Darlington even as the caravan was making its way to Alabama.

<sup>188</sup> Will of John K. McIver, Probate 551; DCHC.

<sup>189</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>190</sup> *Darlington District, S. C. Cemetery Survey, Volume One, 7.*

as families could be separated or sold to provide inheritances or pay debts.<sup>191</sup> Alexander McIntosh announced his and his slaves' departure at church on 1 November.<sup>192</sup> Probably unbeknownst to the slaves, McIver's executors qualified on 12 November,<sup>193</sup> and bought Zilpah and her child Evander on 30 November. For Zilpah, the purchase would have been bittersweet. While she was now able to reside with her husband at his plantation, it is likely that many of her relatives were taken away to Alabama when the McIntoshes and their slaves left.

Zilpah (Est. Dr. McIver) was received for baptism in the Welsh Neck Baptist church on 8 June 1856,<sup>194</sup> but her baptism was not recorded in the church minute book. Boston was received for baptism by the Welsh Neck Baptist Church on 8 May 1864,<sup>195</sup> and was probably among the 119 unnamed people who had previously been received who were baptized on 9 October 1864.<sup>196</sup>

### Boston Jr. and Zilpah's Children

There is direct evidence for the partial parentage of only one of Boston Jr., and Zilpah's children: Evander, the child who was purchased with his mother by the McIver estate in 1846. In the 1856 McIver inventory and partition, the 1857 Cornelia McIver–Zimmerman Davis marriage settlement, and Cornelia's List (c.1859), Boston Jr. and Zilpah are listed together with Evander, Simon and Serena. (See Table 1.) In each case, they are listed in the same order, suggesting that Simon and Serena were younger children of Boston Jr. and Zilpah. Cornelia's List is very helpful in giving ages for each person. Two ages are given for each person, with the ones in heavier ink likely made when the list was originally written (see Appendix 2). In the heavier ink, Boston Jr. is 35, Zilpah's age is missing, Evander is 13, Simon 11, and Serena, 9. Zilpah's missing age may reflect uncertainty about the age of a woman who was purchased, rather than born on the plantation. Serena's name is marked through and in the column with a second list of ages penciled in. The document appears to read "Dead" next to her name. Zilpah may have had another pregnancy after Serena; in 1852 she received obstetrical care from Dr. S. H. Pressly.<sup>197</sup>

---

<sup>191</sup> See Cheryl Ann Cody, "Naming, Kinship, and Estate Dispersal: Notes on Slave Family Life on a South Carolina Plantation, 1786 to 1833," *William & Mary Quarterly* 39 (1989):192-211.

<sup>192</sup> Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, 1 November 1846, p. 237.

<sup>193</sup> Qualification of Executors, 12 November 1846, at the end of the original will of John K. McIver. Probate 551; DCHC.

<sup>194</sup> Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, p. 292.

<sup>195</sup> Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, p. 310.

<sup>196</sup> Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, p. 311.

<sup>197</sup> Pressly Medical Account Book, I,167, entry for 12 March 1852: "To Mil[eage], vis[it] & obstet[rical] att[ention] Zilpah 7.00."

Was Boston Jr., the father of Evander, Simon and the unfortunate Serena? It seems likely for these reasons:

- The purchase of Zilpah, if already pregnant with Boston Jr.'s child, would have been even more compelling if Boston Jr., was also the father of her child, Evander. The transaction was the first one recorded by John K. McIver's executors in the 1846–1847 Annual Return of John K. McIver's estate, suggesting the urgency of the pending McIntosh move out of state. Perhaps John K. McIver had already agreed to the purchase before he died.
- The age spacing between Evander and Simon, as given in Cornelia's List, suggests a regular birth spacing of 2 years, without a gap.
- The adjacent nature of the McIver and McIntosh plantations strongly suggests that the sale of Zilpah to the McIver estate was driven by an already existing relationship, rather than an effort merely to find a wife for Boston Jr.
- Evander took the surname Bostic after emancipation. If he had had a different father he might have taken a different surname when he was able.
- Evander named a son Simon and Simon named a son Evander, indicating that the relationship of the brothers was close. Evander also named a daughter Rena, probably for his sister Serena.<sup>198</sup> (This could have been the case even Evander was only a half-sibling to Simon and Serena.).
- Evander is a white McIver family name; John K. McIver's father was Evander McIver.<sup>199</sup> If Boston Jr. was involved with naming Evander (as a father might), he picked a name from the McIver family, who had owned him all his life. Anyone in the region would associate the name Evander with the McIver family.
- Simon Bostic named children Boston, Zilphia, and Evander. His Civil War pension application stated that he was a former slave of J. K. McIver,<sup>200</sup> and his most likely birthdate is consistent with his age on Cornelia's List.
- Serena was born well after Zilpah's purchase by the McIver estate, during the time that Boston Jr., and Zilpah can be assumed to be a couple—after the purchase in 1846 and before the 1856 appraisal.

---

<sup>198</sup> See the genealogical summaries at the end of this section, as well as Simon's children in Generation Three.

<sup>199</sup> Gregg, *History of the Old Cheraws*, 83n.

<sup>200</sup> See Generation Three.

Taken together, these items suggest that Boston Jr. was the father of Zilpah's three known children: Evander, Simon and Serena. The family appeared together on the 1856 appraisal and partition, in sequence in the 1857 marriage settlement, and the c.1859 Cornelia's List.

After the war, Zilpah lived in Society Hill. On the 1869 state census, "Zilpha Bostick" was enumerated with a second family member, a "colored" male who was *not* aged 6 to 16, and also not over 21.<sup>201</sup> The identity of the second person in the household is explained by Zilpha's 1870 federal census entry. She was enumerated in 1870 as "Sylvia Bostick," age 40, a cook, living with Charles Bostick, age 3.<sup>202</sup> Charles was her grandson, son of her son Evander Bostic, with whom he was enumerated in 1880.<sup>203</sup> It is possible that Zilpah lived at the old Adam Marshall/John K. McIver home place in Society Hill. In 1870, her household appeared in the census four households after T. A. Gandy, a white merchant. He was Thomas Alexander Gandy (1842-1895),<sup>204</sup> and he had bought the Marshall/McIver place from John K. McIver Jr.'s estate after the war.<sup>205</sup>

Boston Jr., and Zilpah had the following children:

- i. EVANDER BOSTIC, born about 1845, died after 1910. He married LAVINIA/VENNIE BROWN<sup>206</sup> about 1866 (first child born about 1867). She was born about 1853-1854 and died 23 June 1909 and was buried at Bethesda Baptist Church cemetery, Society Hill.<sup>207</sup> They first lived in Red Hill Township,

---

<sup>201</sup> South Carolina Secretary of State, Records Deposited with the Secretary, 1869 State Population Census, Hamilton Township, Darlington County, unpaginated, sheet 9, Zilpha Bostick; Microfilm CN 6589 (AD965), SCDAH. The age categories are Children 6-16 [changed by hand from 18], Males Over 21, and Total Number of Persons of All Ages. Each category is divided into White and Colored. The white households around her entry include those of Theodore Sompayak and L. M. Coker, both residents of the town of Society Hill. Wilson, *Memories of Society Hill, S. C.*, 53, 56

<sup>202</sup> 1870 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Hamilton Township, p. 9 (stamped 445), dwelling 78, family 79, Sylvia Bostick.

<sup>203</sup> 1880 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill Township, ED 45, pp. 17-18 (stamped 293 and verso), dwelling 190, family 193, Evander Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 6 September 2016), citing NARA microfilm T9, roll 1227.

<sup>204</sup> "Thomas Alexander Gandy," Abel Gandy Family Cemetery, Darlington County, South Carolina, Thomas Alexander Gandy, born 21 February 1842, died 6 August 1895, memorial 46522383; *Find A Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 6 September 2016).

<sup>205</sup> Wilson, *Memories of Society Hill, S.C.*, 50-51.

<sup>206</sup> Her maiden name is known only from the death certificate of their son Charles. Standard Certificate of Death, State of South Carolina, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, certificate 10165 (1933), Bennettsville, Marlboro County, South Carolina, Charlie Bostic, died 12 July 1933; digital image, "South Carolina, Death Records, 1821-1961," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 28 September 2016). The informant was Charles Bostic's wife Elizabeth.

<sup>207</sup> "Levnia Bostic," Bethesda Baptist Church Cemetery, Society Hill, Darlington County, South Carolina, Levenia Bostic, died 23 June 1909, aged 55 years, memorial 125685139; *Find A Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed August 2016), photograph by Patrick Yearty.



Marlboro District, where they were listed in the 1869 state census,<sup>208</sup> and in the 1870 federal census<sup>209</sup> when both were called farm laborers. By 1876, they had moved to Society Hill Township, in Darlington County, where he was listed as a voter living in the Robbins Neck section of the township.<sup>210</sup> In 1880, they lived in Society Hill Township in Darlington County, where he continued to work as a laborer, and she was a servant.<sup>211</sup> The 1900 census reported that they had been married 30 years, and that she had had 14 children, only 2 of whom were then living.<sup>212</sup> In 1910 the widowed “Vanda” Bostic was enumerated in Society Hill Township, said to be aged 70, a farm laborer “working out” – that is, on someone else’s land.<sup>213</sup> Evander Bostic and Luvenia (Brown) Bostic had these known children:<sup>214</sup> (1) Charles Bostic, born about 1867 and died 12 July 1933 at Bennettsville, Marlboro County, South Carolina, where he owned a store. He married a woman named Elizabeth, last name unknown.<sup>215</sup> (2) Joseph Bostic, born about 1869. No further information. (3) Rena Bostic, born about 1872, died 29 November 1949 at Tatum, Marlboro County, South Carolina. She married George Alford about 1888.<sup>216</sup> (4) Simon Bostic, born about 1873. No further information.

---

<sup>208</sup> Secretary of State, Records Deposited with the Secretary. State Population Census Schedules, Marlboro County, 1869, Red Hill Township, p. 12, Evander Bostic; Microfilm CN 660, SCDAH.

<sup>209</sup> 1870 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Red Hill Township, , p. 17 [stamped 424], dwelling 138, family 138, Evander Bostic; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 28 September 2016), citing NARA microfilm M593, roll 1504.

<sup>210</sup> A List of Colored Voters in Hamilton Township, Darlington County, Voter Profile, [1876].

<sup>211</sup> 1880 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill Township, ED 45, pp. 17-18 [stamped 423 and following], p. 17 [stamped 424], dwelling 190, family 193, Evander Bostick.

<sup>212</sup> 1900 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill Township, ED 28, Sheet 6B, dwelling 107, family 148 [corrected numberings], Evander Bostic; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 28 September 2016), citing NARA microfilm T623, roll 1525.

<sup>213</sup> 1910 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill Township, ED 14, Sheet 4A, dwelling 57, family 57, Vanda Bostic; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 28 September 2016), citing NARA microfilm M624, roll 1454.

<sup>214</sup> Joseph is known from the 1870 census only: 1870 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Red Hill Township, p. 17 [stamped 424], dwelling 138, family 138, Evander Bostic. Charles was living with Zilpah in 1870 (see note 206, above). Charles, Rhena (Rena) and Simon were listed in the 1880 census: 1880 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill Township, ED 45, pp. 17-18 [stamped 423 and following], dwelling 190, family 193, Evander Bostick.

<sup>215</sup> Standard Certificate of Death, State of South Carolina, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Bennettsville, Marlboro County, Charlie Bostic, died 12 July 1933, certificate 10165 (1933); digital image, “South Carolina, Death Records, 1821-1961,” *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 28 September 2016).

<sup>216</sup> Standard Certificate of Death. Division of Vital Statistics–State Board of Health, State of South Carolina, Tatus, Marlboro County, South Carolina, Rena Alford, died 29 November 1949, certificate 49–01663; digital image, “South Carolina, Death Records, 1821–1961,” *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 12 November 2016). U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Bennettsville, ED 88, Sheet 1A, dwelling 5, family 5, George Alford; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 13 November 2016), citing NARA microfilm T623, roll 1535.

3.
  - ii. SIMON BOSTIC, born about 1847 in Marlboro District, South Carolina, married about 1866, SALLIE BROCK, died 1 March 1916.
  - iii. SERENA, born about 1850, died probably soon after 17 October 1863. Dr. S. H. Pressly treated her six times between 11 and 17 October 1863.<sup>217</sup> Stated to have been aged 9 in Cornelia's List (c.1859), her name was later marked out and in the other column of ages is written "Dead." She was certainly dead by 1 February 1864 when she did not appear with her parents or brothers on the inventory of John K. McIver Jr.'s estate.<sup>218</sup>

### Generation Three – Simon Bostic

**3. SIMON BOSTIC**, son of Boston Jr., and Zilpah, was born about 1847 on the John K. McIver plantation called "Whirligig," in Marlboro District, South Carolina.<sup>219</sup> He died 1 March 1916, probably in Marlboro County, South Carolina, where he lived in 1910, and was buried in the Bethesda Baptist Church cemetery in Society Hill, Darlington County.<sup>220</sup> He married **SALLIE BROCK**, also known as Sallie Williams, about 1867 or 1868, possibly 15 October 1867.<sup>221</sup>

---

<sup>217</sup> Pressly Medical Account Book, II, (second page series), 193.

<sup>218</sup> Probate 1192, DCHC.

<sup>219</sup> His age or birth year vary considerably in his enlistment papers from 1865, the federal censuses of 1870-1910, his pension application and his gravestone. He was not yet born in November 1846, when his mother was sold to the John K. McIver estate. He claimed to be 18 when he enlisted in the USCT in North Carolina in April 1865. He was 24 in the 1870 census, so born about 1845-1846. 1870 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Hamilton township, p. 43 (stamped 462), dwelling 372, family 327, Simon Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed August 2016), citing NARA microfilm M593, roll 1493. He was 27 in the 1880 census, so born about 1852-1853. 1880 U.S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill township, ED 45, p. 6, dwelling 60, family 63, Simon Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 21 August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T9, roll 1227. He was 60 in the 1900 census (born May 1840). 1900 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Red Hill Township, ED 96, Sheet 22A (stamped 243), dwelling 316, family 427, Simon Bostic; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 21 August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T623, roll 1536. In 1910, the census gave his age as 70, so born about 1839-1840. 1910 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Red Hill township, ED 87, Sheet 19A, dwelling 388, family 342, Simon Bostic; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 21 August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1468. For his birthplace, see his statement: Claimant's Affidavit, Simon Bostic alias Simon McIver, Pension Office stamp dated 12 December 1902, Sallie Bostic, widow's pension no.1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington..

<sup>220</sup> No death certificate for him has been located. His gravestone in the Bethesda Baptist Church cemetery, Society Hill, Darlington County, South Carolina, gives his death date as 1 March 1916. Author's photograph, 29 November 2012. For his residence in 1910, see 1910 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Red Hill township, ED 87, Sheet 19A, dwelling 388, family 342, Simon Bostic. Dr. E. F. Barentine of Society Hill, South Carolina, attested that he had attended Simon Bostic in his last illness and that he died 1 March 1916. Affidavit of E. F. Barentine, M.D., 10 August 1916, Sallie Bostic, widow's pension no. 1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington.

<sup>221</sup> Affidavit of Simon Bostic, 29 November 1902, and Declaration for Widow's Pension, 29 March 1916, Sallie Bostic, widow's pension no. 1,064,172, RG 15, NARA-Washington. The 1900 census reported that Simon and Sallie had been married for 40 years, or since about 1860, doubtless an error. 1900 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Red Hill township, ED 96, Sheet 22A (stamped 243), dwelling 316, family 427, Simon Bostic. The 1910 census reported that they had been married for 48 years, or since about 1862. 1910 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Red Hill Township, ED 87, Sheet 19A, dwelling 388, family 342, Simon Bostic.

Sallie was born about 1850 in South Carolina,<sup>222</sup> probably in Darlington District. Her pension affidavit states that she was a former slave of “Nick Williams,” and that she was also known as Sallie Williams.<sup>223</sup> John Nicholas Williams (1797-1861),<sup>224</sup> son of former governor David Rogerson Williams, was one of the largest planters and slave owners in Darlington County.<sup>225</sup> She died 5 December 1928 at Bennettsville, Marlboro County, South Carolina, and was buried in Society Hill, probably also at Bethesda Baptist.<sup>226</sup> She may have been a daughter of Peter and Nelly Brock, who were listed on the 1870 census three households ahead of Simon and Sallie.<sup>227</sup>

Simon Bostic grew up on a John K. McIver plantation, probably on the one in Marlboro County known as Whirligig, where he was born. His mother Zilpah may have been pregnant with him when she was purchased by the John K. McIver estate in late 1846.<sup>228</sup> In the division of McIver’s estate in 1856, with his parents and siblings he was inherited by Cornelia J. McIver, and was part of the marriage settlement made by Cornelia with her new husband Zimmerman Davis in 1857. While the Davises moved to Charleston with a handful of Cornelia’s slaves, the bulk of her slaves remained in Marlboro or Darlington County, probably under the supervision of Cornelia’s brother John K. McIver Jr. Though no deed, bill of sale, or agreement survives, Cornelia evidently sold the bulk of her inheritance to her brother John K. McIver, Jr., who died in Confederate service in 1863.<sup>229</sup> Simon was listed, grouped with his parents, grandmother

---

<sup>222</sup> She was said to be age 20 in 1870. 1870 U. S. census, Darlington Co., South Carolina, pop. sch., Hamilton township, p. 43 (stamped 462), dwelling 372, family 327, Simon Bostick household. She was said to be 26 in 1880. 1880 U.S. census, Darlington Co., South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill township, ED 45, p. 6, dwelling 60, family 63, Simon Bostick household.

<sup>223</sup> Declaration for Widow’s Pension, 29 March 1916, Sallie Bostic, widow’s pension no. 1,064,172, RG 15, NARA-Washington.

<sup>224</sup> *Old Darlington District Cemetery Survey, Volume 1*, 110. John N. Williams was known as Nicholas or Nick. W. Reaves McCall, *In Search of Center Hall* (Columbia, S.C.: The R. L. Bryan Co., 2003), 20-23. Also, Harvey Toliver Cook, *The Life and Legacy of David Rogerson Williams* (New York: no publisher, 1916), 290.

<sup>225</sup> John Nicholas Williams held 227 slaves at his death in 1861. Darlington County Probate Court, Probate 923, John N. Williams, Inventory and Appraisal of the Personal Property of the Est[ate of] John N. Williams, 16 May 1861; DCHC. Five slaves were named Sarah or Sally, including “Old Sarah.”

<sup>226</sup> Certificate of Death, State of South Carolina, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, death certificate no. 23048 (1928), Sallie Bostic; digital image, “South Carolina, Death Records, 1821-1961,” *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed August 2016). The death certificate notes her burial in “Society Hill Cem.” Her parents are not named in the death certificate. Also, Asst. Chief, Claims Division, W. S. Dewhirst to Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, 5 March 1928, Sallie Bostic, widow’s pension no. 1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington, stating Sallie’s death date and requesting attention to a pension check issued to her.

<sup>227</sup> 1870 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Hamilton Township, p. 43 (stamped 462), dwelling 369, family 385, Peter Brock; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed September 2016), citing NARA microfilm M593, roll 1493. On the 1869 state census, Peter Brock appeared six households ahead of Simon Bostic. 1869 South Carolina state census, Hamilton Township, Darlington County, unpaginated, sheet 14.

<sup>228</sup> Account for 1846-1848, John K. McIver estate, Annual Returns #17 (1839-1851), 212.

<sup>229</sup> “Capt John Kolb McIver,” Welsh Neck Baptist Church Cemetery, Society Hill, Darlington County, South Carolina, John K. McIver, born 1 September 1835, died 13 October 1863, memorial 63956460; *Find A Grave*

Fanny, uncle Solomon, and brother Evander in John K. McIver Jr.'s estate inventory of 1864.<sup>230</sup> Simon, as well as his brother Evander and four other McIver slaves, was received for baptism by the Welsh Neck Baptist Church on 24 July 1864.<sup>231</sup> He was probably one of 119 people “previously received” who were baptized on 9 October 1864.<sup>232</sup>

### Civil War Service

In the first months of 1865, federal troops under Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman left Georgia and pushed through South Carolina on their way to North Carolina. Columbia, South Carolina, the state capital, was taken in February, and Cheraw, just 12 miles north of Society Hill, fell by 5 March. In March, Sherman's forces crossed the Pee Dee River at Cheraw and moved into Marlboro District, with the 17<sup>th</sup> Corp. occupying Bennettsville, the county seat, en route to Raleigh, North Carolina, which surrendered in early April.<sup>233</sup> The McIver plantations, straddling the Pee Dee River—the county line between Darlington and Marlboro—near Society Hill were caught in the backwash of Sherman's troops. In March 1865, the Baptist Church at Bennettsville suspended church services, “on account of the devastations committed by the march of the Yankee Army ... through the District.” In April, the church proposed to exclude its “[s]lave members ... who deserted their owners ... & have gone off with the Yankee Army.”<sup>234</sup> Twenty-one of 298 “colored” members of the Bennettsville church left with the federal army.<sup>235</sup>

It was in this heady environment that the 18-year old Simon Bostic acted, leaving his home and making his way to New Bern, North Carolina, where he enlisted as a Union soldier. In an interview prepared in 1912 to support his application for a pension, an elderly Simon Bostic stated that he had enlisted “[w]hen the raid went thro here.”<sup>236</sup> While Sherman's troops went on to Fayetteville, North Carolina, eventually to capture Raleigh, Simon headed to New Bern, North Carolina. New Bern had been in Union hands since 1862, and was a hotbed of former slaves ripe

---

(<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 21 August 2016), photograph and contributor note by Patrick Yearty. The marker in Society Hill may be a cenotaph.

<sup>230</sup> Probate 1192, DCHC. See Table 1.

<sup>231</sup> Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, p. 311, 24 July 1864.

<sup>232</sup> Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, p. 311, 9 October 1864.

<sup>233</sup> Dan Morrell, *The Civil War in the Carolinas* (Charleston: The Nautical & Aviation Publishing Company of America, 2002), 467–476. Also, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I—Volume XLVII—Part II, Correspondence, Etc.* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895), 690; digital images, *Google Books* (<https://books.google.com> : accessed 23 November 2016).

<sup>234</sup> Minutes of the Bennettsville Baptist Church, Works Progress Administration (WPA) typescript, p. 83, March 1865, 8 April 1865; FHL 22,734, it. 1. The resolution to exclude the wayward members was carried over without action several times, but was adopted, with a slight change in wording, in June 1865. Bennettsville Baptist Minutes, typescript p. 84.

<sup>235</sup> Bennettsville Baptist Church Minutes, typescript p. 88, 7 October 1865. The Welsh Neck Baptist Church in Society Hill minutes are silent from November 1864 to October 1865. Welsh Neck Minutes, pp. 311-312.

<sup>236</sup> Simon Bostic, interview by J. R. Bachelder, Special Examiner, 2 February 1912, Sallie Bostic, widow's pension no.1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington.

for federal army recruitment.<sup>237</sup> On 4 April 1865, identifying himself as “Simon McKeever,” Simon enlisted in Company I of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment, U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery. His enlistment papers, which he signed with a mark, state that he was born in Marlboro County, “North Carolina,” his age as 18 years, and his occupation as laborer. The regiment’s major observed him to have black eyes, woolly hair, a black complexion, 5 feet, 7 inches tall.<sup>238</sup> He was continuously on the company’s muster rolls until his discharge at Fort Macon, North Carolina, on 11 December 1865.<sup>239</sup> He later stated that he had “guarded the fort.”<sup>240</sup> A companion in service, Andrew Pugh of Windsor, Bertie County, North Carolina, reported in 1902 that Simon Bostic had suffered from chronic diarrhea during his time at Fort Macon.<sup>241</sup> Another former soldier, James Gandy of Leavenworth County, Kansas, recalled that Simon had been sick a long time, and had been in the hospital.<sup>242</sup>

### A New Name

After his discharge, Simon returned home to South Carolina. There are two statements related to Simon Bostic’s surname in his pension file. In his statement of 1902, he stated that “after the Colored people were set free my owner refused to let me keep the name that I inlisted [sic] with so I had to change my name to Simon Bostic.”<sup>243</sup> The 76-year old Theodore Sompayrac, owner of a store in Society Hill,<sup>244</sup> testified in 1902 that he “knew Simon Bostic as Simon McIver

---

<sup>237</sup> Joe A. Mobley, *James City: A Black Community in North Carolina, 1863-1900* (Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1981), 1, 5, 23, 25. Also, Jonathan Martin, “James City,” *North Carolina History Project* (<http://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/james-city/> : accessed 14 October 2016). Also, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, “Slavery and the African American Experience,” *North Carolina Civil War Sesquicentennial* (<http://www.nccivilwar150.com/history/african-american.htm> : accessed 14 October 2016).

<sup>238</sup> Volunteer Enlistment, Simon McKeever, 4 April 1865; Sallie Bostic, widow’s pension no.1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington.

<sup>239</sup> United States, War Department, Adjutant General’s Office, Compiled Service Records of Union Soldiers Who Served with the United States Colored Troops, Artillery Organizations, 14<sup>th</sup> Heavy Artillery, Simon McIver, private; digital image, “Civil War Service Records,” *Fold 3* (<http://www.fold3.com> : accessed 23 September 2016), citing NARA microfilm M1818. Note that two compiled service cards indicate enlistment at Morehead City, NC, on 4 February 1865. The original enlistment papers are clear that Simon enlisted on 4 April at New Bern. The company was not organized until March 1865. U. S. National Archives, *Compiled Military Service Records...United States Colored Troops: Artillery Organizations*, Descriptive Pamphlet M1818, 4; digital image, *Fold3.com* (<https://www.fold3.com/image/273/268778834> : accessed 23 September 2016).

<sup>240</sup> Affidavit of Claimant, Simon McIver, undated, stamped received by the Pension Office, 30 March 1901; Sallie Bostic, widow’s pension no.1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington.

<sup>241</sup> Affidavit of Andrew Pugh, 6 May 1902, Sallie Bostic, widow’s pension no. 1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington.

<sup>242</sup> Affidavit of James Gandy, 6 May 1902, Sallie Bostic, widow’s pension no. 1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington.

<sup>243</sup> Claimant’s Affidavit, Pension Office stamp dated 12 December 1902, Sallie Bostic, widow’s pension no. 1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington.

<sup>244</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Nomination form for Welsh Neck-Long Bluff-Society Hill Historic District, 1974, unpaginated, structure 9; (<http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/darlington/S10817716003/S10817716003.pdf> : accessed 30 September 2016). Also, John E. Murray, *The Charleston Orphan House: Children’s Lives in the First Public Orphanage in America* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2013), 164.

before the war. He was owned by a family by the name of McIver. After the war he registered as Simon Bostic and has been known as Simon Bostic ever since....”<sup>245</sup> Since Simon’s owner, John K. McIver Jr., died as a result of wounds received at Gettysburg in 1863,<sup>246</sup> it might seem unlikely that the McIver family prevented him from using the surname. Perhaps the surviving McIver family—the widow Hannah and her sisters-in-law—did not appreciate their name being used by a young man returned from his escape and service in the federal cause. Simon’s entire immediate and extended family became Bostic, however, so it seems more likely that the name was in honor of the patriarch, Old Boston, the African who had died only a few years before. Perhaps it had been used as a private surname even in slavery times.<sup>247</sup>

### Marriage

Soon after his return, Simon married Sallie Brock, formerly a slave of John Nicholas “Nick” Williams. Simon’s own statement dates the event as about the fall of 1868, Sallie was more precise in making the date 15 October 1867. The service was performed by the Rev. James Hamilton, pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church.<sup>248</sup> Bethesda was organized in November 1867 when African-American members of Welsh Neck Baptist in Society Hill withdrew and formed their own church, having elected a pastor and deacons.<sup>249</sup>

### Farming

It is possible that Simon’s statement that he was not allowed to use his former name had some grounding in reality. The white McIvers—John Jr.’s widow Hannah McIver and her sisters-in-law—may not have not wanted this young man who had run away to join the Yankees to use their name, and they may not have wanted him to return to their plantation, or plantations, either. Simon’s 1901 pension affidavit states that he had continuously lived on his former master’s place where he had been born in Marlboro County, which was owned in 1901 by L. E. Carrigan.<sup>250</sup>

---

<sup>245</sup> Affidavit of T. Sompayrac, Sallie Bostic, widow’s pension no. 1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington.

<sup>246</sup> See note 56.

<sup>247</sup> For African-American surnames in emancipation and before, see Gutman, *The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom*, especially 231-256.

<sup>248</sup> Affidavit of Simon Bostic, 29 November 1902, Affidavit of Sallie Bostic, 4 August 1916, Sallie Bostic, widow’s pension no.1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington. The Rev. James Hamilton’s gravestone at Bethesda Baptist Church in Society Hill, SC, citing his death on 20 September 1882, noted that he had been pastor for 16 years, or since about 1866. Author’s photograph, 16 July 2005.

<sup>249</sup> Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Minutes, p. 316.

<sup>250</sup> Simon Bostic, Answers to questions, 22 May 1901, Sallie Bostic, widow’s pension no.1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington. The Carrigan place was immediately across the Pee Dee River from Society Hill, in Marlboro County. Capt. J. R. Parker, Map of Marlboro County, S.C., tipped into J. A. W. Thomas, *A History of Marlboro County* (1897: repr. Baltimore, Regional Publishing Co., 1971).

The evidence is strong, however, that after their marriage, and for some years thereafter, Simon and Sallie lived on a former Williams plantation called Plumfield, which had been inherited by Nick Williams's daughter Serena, who married James N. Kirkpatrick.<sup>251</sup> While Simon was still in the army, Kirkpatrick's labor contract for Plumfield in 1865 listed among its employees Peter and Nelly—Sallie's possible parents Peter and Nelly Brock—as well as "Sarah."<sup>252</sup> Born about 1850, Sallie may also have not been quite old enough to sign the 1865 Plumfield contract.

James D. Kirkpatrick's labor contract with his workers—freedmen and women—for calendar year 1866 was signed (by mark) by 36 people.<sup>253</sup> One of them, number 34, was named *Simon*. Another, number 3, was named *Sallie*. The contract was fairly standard for its time—Kirkpatrick used a fill-in-the-blank form, which was filed with, and approved by, the Freedmen's Bureau. The terms of the 1866 labor contract were strict: the freedmen and women could not leave the premises or invite visitors to it. The work day commenced at sunrise, with three hours a day for meals. They would provide from their number a foreman, to be selected by the employer, to direct their labor and to report absences, refusal to work, and disorderly conduct to the employer. The freedmen and women could keep chickens, ducks, turkeys and hogs, but not dogs or stock. Firearms and "ardent spirits" were forbidden. The contract spelled out the number of rails to be split, feet of ditching and banking to be done, number of hills of corn to be planted, and rows of cotton to be hoed. Absences were penalized in cash, and could result in being dismissed from the plantation. Those dismissed would receive no share of the crop, but would instead be paid \$4 for each month worked, less any advances made by the employer. Each family would receive quarters on the plantation, half an acre for a garden, and the right to get firewood. Their houses, lots and persons were "subject to the inspection of the employer at any time." The employer furnished medical care, to be paid for by a deduction from their share of the profit. The employer furnished animals and feed, as well as plantation implements, wagons, and so forth. The employer could furnish bread and meat rations if desired, to be accounted for out of the shares of the freedmen. For their labors, the freedmen and women received one third of the cotton, corn, peas and potatoes raised, with cotton seed reserved to the employer.

Simon and Sallie apparently remained at Plumfield for some years, probably working as sharecroppers or tenant farmers as contractual farming relationships between white landowners and black laborers changed.<sup>254</sup> On the 1880 agricultural census schedule for Darlington County, Simon was listed a few lines after N. W. Kirkpatrick, son of James D. Kirkpatrick and grandson

---

<sup>251</sup> Will of John N. Williams, 29 March 1861, Darlington County Probate Court, Probate 923, DCHC. *Darlington District Cemetery Survey, Volume 1*, 37.

<sup>252</sup> *FamilySearch.org* (<https://familysearch.org/search/collection/2127881> : accessed 12 November 2016) > South Carolina, Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records, 1865-1872 > Darlington (acting assistant commissioner) > Roll 73, Labor contracts, 1865 > image 527, Articles of Agreement between James. D. Kirkpatrick and Freedmen and Women of Plumfield plantation, 28 July 1865.

<sup>253</sup> *FamilySearch* ([familysearch.org/search/collection/2127881](https://familysearch.org/search/collection/2127881): accessed 7 November 2016) > South Carolina, Freedmen's Office Records, 1865–1872 > Darlington (acting assistant commissioner) > Roll 74, Labor contracts, no 1–128, 1866 > images 52–54, Jas. D. Kirkpatrick contract with freedmen, 1 January 1866.

<sup>254</sup> See George Brown Tindall, *South Carolina Negroes, 1877–1900* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1966), 96–97.

of John N. Williams.<sup>255</sup> A sharecropper, Simon farmed 12 acres of improved land. His livestock was worth \$25. In the previous year, the farm had made products worth \$190. As of 1 June 1880, Simon had one ox and 5 swine (pigs or hogs). The prior crop year, Simon had 2 acres in corn, making 100 bushels, and 6 acres in cotton, making 2 bales. The census schedule did not account for the other 4 acres of land he farmed.

To support his farming, Simon got advances (probably for seeds and farm implements and the like) from Allison Smoot, a Society Hill dry goods merchant, for \$50 in 1879, and \$65 in 1880.<sup>256</sup> Smoot died in 1880,<sup>257</sup> and Simon's 1882 advance for \$125 was taken out from J. G. Winter,<sup>258</sup> Smoot's brother-in-law.<sup>259</sup> Sallie and Simon continued to live and farm at Plumfield, since the crop lien for \$125 that Simon took out in 1882 specified that it was for farming at Plumfield.<sup>260</sup>

#### Voter

In 1872, Simon voted at Society Hill Precinct, one of 365 African Americans to do so.<sup>261</sup> In 1880, Simon Bostic voted the Republican ticket at Society Hill in the contested election for Congress from the First District of South Carolina.<sup>262</sup>

---

<sup>255</sup> 1880 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, agriculture schedule, Society Hill Township, ED 45, p. 3, line 9, Simon Bostick; digital image, "U.S., Selected Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 August 2016), citing SCDAH microfilm series F 600204. This entry is indexed as "Simon Bostock" on *Ancestry.com*. His entry, which followed a number of other sharecroppers, came after property owner N. W. Kirkpatrick. For the Kirkpatrick-Williams relationship, see Wilson, *Memories of Society Hill*, 77-78.

<sup>256</sup> Darlington County, Indexes to Crop Liens, 1879, 1880. The volumes are not paginated but arranged by first letter of the last name of the debtor. For Allison Smoot's occupation, see 1880 U. S. Census (Population Schedule), Society Hill Township, Darlington County, South Carolina, ED 45, p. 54, dwelling 103, family 103, Allison Smoot; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 30 September 2016).

<sup>257</sup> 1880 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, mortality schedule, Village of Society Hill, ED 45, p. 2, line 1, Allison Smoot, died February 1880; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 30 September 2016), citing SCDAH. This entry is indexed on *Ancestry* as Alliance Smoot. Also, "Stephen Allison Smoot," Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Society Hill, Darlington County, South Carolina, Allison Smoot, born 23 September 1817, died 28 February 1880, memorial 106314321; *Find A Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 30 September 2016), photograph by Patrick Yearty.

<sup>258</sup> Index to Crop Liens, 1882, arranged by first letter of surname and date; DCHC. Only the index volumes survive.

<sup>259</sup> Wilson, *Memories of Society Hill*, 48, 65.

<sup>260</sup> Index to Crop Liens, 1882, DCHC.

<sup>261</sup> Poll List kept by the Managers of Elections of the Society Hill Election Precinct, 5 November 1872, entry 321, Simon Bostick, Subject Filed Loose Papers (Green Files), Box 4, Elections/Poll Lists; Series S165249, SCDAH.

<sup>262</sup> U.S. Congress, *Lee vs. Richardson. Testimony and papers in the contested-election case of Samuel Lee vs. John S. Richardson, from the First Congressional District of South Carolina*, 47<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., House Miscellaneous Document 19, Serial Set Vol. No. 2040 (Washington, D.C., no publisher, 1881), 120; digital image, *Genealogy Bank* (<http://www.genealogybank.com> : accessed 16 August 2016).



## Later Life

By 1900, Simon and Sallie left Plumfield plantation and lived and farmed in Marlboro District, probably returning to the former McIver plantation known as Whirligig, where he had grown up, and where his uncle William Bostic had farmed. In 1900 he and Sallie and their younger children were living on a rented farm in Red Hill Township, Marlboro County, just across the Pee Dee from Society Hill.<sup>263</sup> They remained in Red Hill, living on a rented farm in 1910, where Simon was described as a farmer and Sallie and their two children Ellen and Simon, Jr., were farm laborers.<sup>264</sup>

In 1901, physician John H. Harden of Society Hill examined Simon as part of his application for a pension from his Civil War service.<sup>265</sup> Simon's own statement on the form was that before the War he was strong and well, but ever since, his health "has been very poor, & he suffers more or less really all the time with a pain in chest near heart & in his back." Harden's report was that Simon's appearance was that of a man 65 or 70 years old, rather than 56. Harden's summary was that Simon's "age should not incapacitate him for farm work, but his physical condition is such that ... he is unable to support himself by manual labor." Harden updated his assessment in 1904, stating that Simon was incapable of "any great amount of manual labor."<sup>266</sup> Of course, physicians' statements prepared in support of a person's application for an Invalid Pension should perhaps be taken with a grain of salt. Nevertheless, Simon must have been in weak physical condition by 1901.

Simon died 1 March 1916, a fact attested to by physician E. F. Barentine of Society Hill.<sup>267</sup> The date is the same as that on his gravestone at Bethesda Baptist Church cemetery in Society Hill. The gravestone is a fairly grand one, and he is identified as husband of Sallie Bostic, so she must have made sure that some of his pension money went to acquiring the stone.<sup>268</sup>

After Simon's death, Sallie apparently lived with her daughter Ellen and her husband Sam Harrison in Bennettsville, Marlboro County, where she died 5 December 1928.<sup>269</sup> Sam Harrison, the informant on her death certificate, did not know her parents' names, and guessed her age as

---

<sup>263</sup> 1900 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Red Hill Township, ED 96, Sheet 22A (stamped 243), dwelling 316, family 427, Simon Bostic.

<sup>264</sup> 1910 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Red Hill Township, ED 78, Sheet 21B, dwelling 388, family 392, Simon Bostic.

<sup>265</sup> John H. Harden, Surgeon's Certificate, 5 August 1901, Sallie Bostic, widow's pension no.1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington.

<sup>266</sup> John H. Harden, Physician's Affidavit, undated but received in the Pension Office 17 March 1904, Sallie Bostic, widow's pension no.1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington.

<sup>267</sup> Notarized statement of E. F. Barentine, M.D., 10 August 1916, Sallie Bostic, widow's pension no.1,064,172, Civil War, RG 15, NARA-Washington.

<sup>268</sup> Author's photograph, Bethesda Baptist Church cemetery, 29 November 2012.

<sup>269</sup> Certificate of Death, Marlboro County, Town of Bennettsville, Certificate 23048 (1928), Sallie Bostic died 5 December 1928.

about 80 years. While there is no marker, she was probably buried next to Simon at Bethesda, since her death certificate reports her place of burial as Society Hill Cemetery.

#### Simon and Sallie Bostic's children

According to the 1900 and 1910 censuses, as well as Simon Bostic's pension file, Sallie had 16 children in all. The names of 10 are known; the others probably died young. Though they were married about 1867, Simon and Sallie reported no children living with them in 1869 or 1870, and it is likely that one or two children were born and died between 1867 and 1870. In the 1880 census, four children were reported: Dicey (age 8), Ella (6), Evander (3) and Isaac (1). Based on the children's spacing, another child was likely born between Ella and Evander, and died before the census was taken. Four other children, born after 1880, are known from the 1900 census: Johnican, Zilpha, Ellen, and Simon, Jr. The names of two others – Boston and Rebecca – are known only from Simon and Sallie's pension application papers. In 1900, the census reported that six of Sallie's 16 children were then living. Six children of the known 10 were alive in 1900 or later; the other 4 as well as 6 others must have died before 1900. Evidence from the 1880, 1900 and 1910 censuses and from two statements from Simon's pension file is detailed in Table 2.

Children of Simon and Sallie (Brock) Bostic (all presumably born in Darlington County or Marlboro County, South Carolina), possible birth order:

- i. Boston Bostic. Known only from Simon's pension file, probably died young.
- ii. Dicey Bostic, born about 1872.<sup>270</sup> No further information. She may have been the mother of Meta Coit, a granddaughter of Simon's living with him in 1900.<sup>271</sup>
- iii. Ella Bostic, born about 1874,<sup>272</sup> married Aaron Morrison about 1895-1897,<sup>273</sup> and died at Richmond, Virginia, 6 January 1941.<sup>274</sup> Her death certificate stated she was divorced.

---

<sup>270</sup> 1880 U.S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill Township, ED 45, p. 6, dwelling 60, family 63, Simon Bostick.

<sup>271</sup> 1900 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Red Hill Township, ED 96, Sheet 22A (stamped 243), dwelling 316, family 427, Simon Bostic household.

<sup>272</sup> 1880 U.S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Society Hill Township, ED 45, p. 6, dwelling 60, family 63, Simon Bostick household.

<sup>273</sup> 1900 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Red Hill Township, ED 96, Sheet 19A (stamped 240), dwelling 262, family 373, Aaron Morrison; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 6 August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T623, roll 1536. Also, 1910 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Red Hill Township, ED 87, Sheet 19B, dwelling 398, family 402, Aaron Morris [sic]; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 6 August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1468.

<sup>274</sup> Certificate of Death, Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Certificate 47 (1941), Ella Morrison, Richmond, Virginia, died 6 January 1941; digital image, "Virginia, Death Records, 1912-2014," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 3 September 2016).

**Table 2 – Children of Simon and Sallie (Brock) Bostic**

Source:	1880 Census <sup>a</sup>	1900 Census <sup>b</sup>	Simon's Pension File 1902 <sup>c</sup>	Simon's Pension File 1915 <sup>d</sup>	1910 Census	Comment
	Age / Approximate Year of Birth	Month and Year of Birth	Month and Year of Birth	Name	Age / Approximate Year of Birth	
<b>Boston</b>			(Not living)	Listed after known living children		<i>Made the eldest child since he was first in the 1915 list, after the 6 living children</i>
<b>Dicey</b>	8 (c 1871-72)		(Not living)	Not listed		
<b>Ella</b>	6 (c 1873-74)		April 1877	Ella Morrison	35 (c 1874-75) <sup>e</sup>	
<b>Evander</b>	3 (c 1876-77)	January 1878	June 1881	Evander Bostic	30 (c 1879-80) <sup>f</sup>	
<b>Isaac</b>	1 (c 1878-79)		(Not living)	Listed after known living children		<i>Second child listed after 6 living children in 1915</i>
<b>Johnican</b>		March 1883	March 1884	Johnican Bostic	29 (c 1880-81) <sup>g</sup>	
<b>Zilphia</b>		July 1884	May 1886	Zilphia Williams	22 (c 1887-88) <sup>h</sup>	
<b>Ellen</b>		May 1887	July 1888	Ellen Harrison	21 (c 1889-90) <sup>i</sup>	
<b>Rebecca</b>			(Not living)	Listed after known living children		<i>Third child listed after 6 living children in 1915</i>
<b>Simon</b>		May 1893	April 1892	Simon Bostic	18 (c 1891-92) <sup>j</sup>	

<sup>a</sup> 1880 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill Township, ED 45, page 6, dwelling 60, family 63, Simon Bostick household; digital image, "1880 United States Federal Census," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 14 October 2016, citing NARA microfilm T9, roll 1227.

<sup>b</sup> Evander headed his own household in 1900: 1900 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill Township, ED 28, Sheet 20B, dwelling 459, family 463, Evander Bostic household; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 14 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm T623, roll 1525. The other children were living with Simon and Sallie: 1900 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Red Hill Township, ED 96, Sheet 22A (stamped 243), Simon Bostic household; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 14 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm T623, roll 1536.

<sup>c</sup> Questionnaire signed by Simon Bostic (his mark), 5 December 1902; Sallie Bostic, widow's pension application no. 1,064,172, certificate no. 813,269; service of Simon McIver alias Simon Bostic (Pvt., Co. I, 14<sup>th</sup> Heavy Artillery, United States Colored Troops, Civil War); Case Files of Approved Pension Applications ..., 1861-1934; Civil War and Later Pension Files; Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15, National Archives, Washington, DC. In answer to the question, "Have you any children living? If so, please state their names and the dates of their birth." The answer was "Yes—6" and after the listing with months and years of birth adds, "This is a record of the living children. My wife has given birth to 16 children but only 6 are living."

<sup>d</sup> Questionnaire signed by Simon Bostic (his mark), 5 April 1915, Sallie Bostic, widow's pension application no. 1,064,172, certificate no. 813,269; RG 15, NA-Washington. The amanuensis added a note: "Simon Bostic does not know dates of birth of children, as he was a slave and knew nothing about keeping records."

<sup>e</sup> 1910 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, Red Hill Township, ED 87, Sheet 19B, dwelling 398, family 402, Aaron Morris [sic] household; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 16 August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1468.

<sup>f</sup> 1910 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina Bennettsville Township, ED 78, Sheet 20B, dwelling 333, family 338, Evander Bostick household; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1468. Note that this household is indexed on *Ancestry* as "Erastus Bostich."

<sup>g</sup> 1910 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, Bennettsville, ED 78, Sheet 21B, dwelling 356, family 361, John Bostick household; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1468.

<sup>h</sup> 1910 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, Adamsville, ED 77, Sheet 19A, dwelling 345, family 353, George B. Williams household; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1468.

<sup>i</sup> 1910 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, Bennettsville, ED 78, Sheet 21B, dwelling 388, family 392, Simon Bostic household; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1468.

<sup>j</sup> 1910 U. S. Census, Bennettsville, Marlboro County, South Carolina, ED 78, Sheet 21B, dwelling 388, family 392, Simon Bostic household.

- iv. Evander Bostic, born about 1877, died in Bennettsville township, Marlboro County, South Carolina, 4 February 1939, and was buried at Sawmill Baptist Church.<sup>275</sup> He married first, Mary J. (--?--), about 1899.<sup>276</sup> He married second, about 1905,<sup>277</sup> Annie Eliza Townsend, daughter of William and Jane (Miles) Townsend, who died 22 March 1933, and was buried at Sawmill Baptist Church.<sup>278</sup> He married third, Rosa Bostic, who died at Blenheim, Marlboro County, South Carolina, 9 July 1945.<sup>279</sup>
- v. ISAAC BOSTIC, born about 1879. No further information, assumed to have died before 1900.
- vi. JOHNICAN BOSTIC, born about March 1883,<sup>280</sup> and died of drowning in the Pee Dee River near Society Hill on 27 February 1927.<sup>281</sup> He married, first, about 1897, Fran Ella (---?--),<sup>282</sup> He married, second, 15 December 1919 at Wadesboro,

---

<sup>275</sup> Standard Certificate of Death, State of South Carolina, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Certificate 2226 (1939), Vanda Bostic, died Marlboro County, 4 February 1939; digital image, "South Carolina, Death Records, 1821-1961," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 3 September 2016).

<sup>276</sup> 1900 U. S. census, Darlington County, South Carolina, population schedule, Society Hill Township, ED 28, sheet 20B, dwelling 459, family 463, Evander Bostic; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 14 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm T623, roll 1525.

<sup>277</sup> 1910 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Bennettsville Township, , ED 78, Sheet 20B, dwelling 333, family 338, Evander Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 6 August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1467. Note that this household is indexed on *Ancestry.com* as "Erastus Bostich."

<sup>278</sup> Standard Certificate of Death, State of South Carolina, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Certificate 4054 (1933), Eliza Bostic, died Marlboro County, 22 March 1933; digital image, "South Carolina, Death Records, 1821-1961," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 3 September 2016).

<sup>279</sup> Standard Certificate of Death, State of South Carolina, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Certificate 14950 (1945), Rose Bostic, died Marlboro County, 9 July 1945; digital image, "South Carolina, Death Records, 1821-1961," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 3 September 2016). Her mother is stated to be Victoria Bostic; no father is named.

<sup>280</sup> 1900 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Red Hill Township, ED 96, Sheet 22A (stamped 243), dwelling 316, family 427, Simon Bostic.

<sup>281</sup> "Society Hill," *Darlington News and Press*, 3 March 1927, p. 4, col. 4. The tragedy was described as occurring "Saturday," which would have been 27 February 1927, and stated that the body had not been found. Also, Standard Certificate of Death, State of South Carolina, Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Certificate 5326 (1927), Johnakin Bostic, died 3 March 1927 [no place given, the certificate is filed with those of Darlington County]; digital image, "South Carolina, Death Records, 1821-1961," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 3 September 2016). The certificate states that the case was referred to the coroner's office, which performed an autopsy, and that burial took place in Bethesda Baptist Church cemetery on 30 March. The certificate was filed 29 March. Given the time elapsed, it seems likely that the newspaper clipping is more accurate as to the day of the week of the drowning, and hence the date of death.

<sup>282</sup> 1910 U. S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Bennettsville, ED 78, Sheet 21B, dwelling 356, family 361, John Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1467. She was still alive 12 September 1918 when she (as Ella Bostic) was named as his wife. United States, Selective Service System, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-

Anson County, North Carolina, Flora L. Williams, daughter of Dave and Isabella (----?-----) Williams of Darlington County.<sup>283</sup>

- vii. ZILPHIA BOSTIC, born about July 1884,<sup>284</sup> and died 7 May 1927 at Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina.<sup>285</sup> She married George Berry Williams about 1905.<sup>286</sup> He was born 10 September 1884 in Marlboro County, son of Dave and Lillie Belle (---?----) Williams, and died 15 July 1944 in Stewartsville, Scotland County, North Carolina.<sup>287</sup>
- viii. ELLEN BOSTIC, born about May 1887,<sup>288</sup> died October 1970, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.<sup>289</sup> She married Samuel Harrison about 1913 (birth of first child), probably in Marlboro County, South Carolina.<sup>290</sup> He was born 10 June 1884.<sup>291</sup>

---

1918, South Carolina, Marlboro County, Local Board not stated, Serial Number 1019, Johnakin Bostic, born 2 March 1874; digital image, "U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 3 September 2016). His date of birth is likely too old on the draft registration.

<sup>283</sup> *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/search/collection/1726957> : accessed 8 July 2016) > North Carolina, County Marriages, 1762-1979 > Anson > Marriage licenses, 1869-1962, vol A-B > image 1093, Bostic-Williams marriage, 15 December 1919.

<sup>284</sup> 1900 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Red Hill Township, ED 96, Sheet 22A (stamped 243), dwelling 316, family 427, Simon Bostic.

<sup>285</sup> North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Standard Certificate of Death, Certificate 20 (1927), Cumberland County, Zilphia Williams, died 7 May 1927; digital image, "North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 3 September 2016). This death certificate is indexed on *Ancestry.com* as Zilphia Williams.

<sup>286</sup> 1910 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Adamsville Township, ED 77, Sheet 19A, dwelling 345, family 353, George B. Williams; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 21 August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T624, roll 1467.

<sup>287</sup> North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death, Certificate 20145 (1944), George Berry Williams, died 15 July 1944, Scotland County; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2016). Also, 1900 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Red Hill Township, ED 96, Sheet 22A (stamped 243), dwelling 322, family 433, Dave Williams; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2016), citing NARA microfilm T623, roll 1536. The 1900 census reported his birthdate as October 1885.

<sup>288</sup> Her application for a social security card gave her birthdate as 23 April, with the year nearly illegible. She was said to be 65 years old at her last birthday, in an application taken 23 March 1955. United States, Treasury Department, Social Security Administration, Form SS-5, "Application for Social Security Account Number, Ellen B. Harrison, Social Security Number 189-30-0154; Social Security Administration, Woodlawn, Maryland. The 1900 census gives her date of birth as May 1887. 1900 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Red Hill Township, ED 96, Sheet 22A (stamped 243), dwelling 316, family 427, Simon Bostic.

<sup>289</sup> Social Security Administration, "U.S., Social Security Death Index," database, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 8 September 2016), entry for Ellen Harrison, 1970, SS no. 189-30-0154. No will or administration was filed for her in Philadelphia. Indexes to Wills and Administrations, Register of Wills, Philadelphia.

<sup>290</sup> 1930 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, population schedule, Bennettsville, ED 35-18, Sheet 17B, dwelling 331, family 354, Samuel Harrison; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 8 September 2016), citing NARA microfilm T626, roll 2205.

- ix. REBECCA BOSTIC. Birth order unknown, known only from Simon's pension file, probably died young.
- x. SIMON BOSTIC, JR., born April 1894,<sup>292</sup> died 13 September 1960 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.<sup>293</sup> He married, about 1920, Fannie (----?----).<sup>294</sup>

---

<sup>291</sup> United States, Selective Service System, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, South Carolina, Marlboro County, Serial Number 657, Sam Harrison, born 10 June 1884; digital image, "U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2016).

<sup>292</sup> His application for a social security number gives 9 April 1894. United States, Treasury Department, Social Security Administration, Form SS-5, "Application for Social Security Account Number," Simon Bostic [signed Bostick], Social Security Number 161-05-2024;; Social Security Administration, Woodlawn, Maryland. His World War I draft registration says 20 April 1894. United States, Selective Service System, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia City, Local Board 37, Serial Number 173, Simon Bostic, born 20 April 1894; digital image, "U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," *Ancestry.com* ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com): accessed 3 September 2016). His World War II draft registration has 15 April 1894. United States, Selective Service System, Selective Service Registration Cards, World War II: Fourth Registration, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County, Local Board 9, Serial Number 2791, Simon Bostic, born 14 April 1894; digital image, "U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 3 September 2016). Note that the verso of the card is on the following digital image. Also, 1900 U.S. census, Marlboro County, South Carolina, pop. sch., Red Hill Township, ED 96, Sheet 22A (stamped 243), dwelling 316, family 427, Simon Bostic, which gives May 1893 as his birthdate.

<sup>293</sup> Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Health, Vital Statistics, Medical Examiners Certificate of Death, Certificate 086924-60, Simon Bostick, died 13 September 1960, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; digital image, "Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1963," *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 3 September 2016). The death certificate, for which Ellen B. Harrison, stated to be his sister, was informant, stated that he was single. No will or administration was filed for him in Philadelphia. Indexes to Wills and Administrations, Register of Wills, Philadelphia.

<sup>294</sup> 1930 U. S. census, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, population schedule, 13<sup>th</sup> Ward, ED 51-327, Sheet 9B, dwelling 112, family 244, Simon Bostick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed August 2016), citing NARA microfilm T626, roll 2097.

## Appendix 1

### The African Origins of Adam Marshall's 1805 Slave Purchases

In an extraordinary document written in 1806 and updated in 1807, Adam Marshall, recapitulated his slave purchases, listing by name, source and price the slaves and groups of slave bought from 1788 to 1807, and noting the births and deaths that had occurred.<sup>295</sup> Marshall's recapitulation was intended to compare the present value of his purchases and their increase, with his initial investment. Between 1788 and 1804, Marshall purchased 33 slaves from relatives and neighbors, and 6 more from a Charleston merchant. Two enslaved babies were born in this period, and of the 41 total, 4 had died by the middle of 1807.

After a period of closure by the state government, the importation of African slaves to South Carolina was re-opened in December 1803, and remained open until 1 January 1808, when the United States ended the legal slave trade.<sup>296</sup> In the summer of 1805, Marshall bought 25 African slaves recently imported by Charleston merchants, and one baby was born. Additional purchases, two births, and two deaths, were recorded in 1806 and 1807. Marshall's total purchases were recorded as costing him £4,340, and in 1807 he judged his total investment to be worth £5,750.

Boston and Fanny were two of the enslaved and imported Africans that Marshall purchased in Charleston in the summer of 1805. Boston was listed in the group of adults (though not explicitly stated as such), number 13, purchased for £70. Fanny was the last listed, number 26,<sup>297</sup> called a girl and with a purchase price of £52/10. The section of Africans purchased—"bo[ught]. in Ch[ar]leston"—does not relate those purchased to a specific seller, but lists the merchants *seriatim*: Tunno & Cox, John Price, Napier, John S. Adams, and possibly one other seller whose name may be missing from paper loss.

In addition to preserving Marshall's recapitulation, or master list of slaves, Marshall's family preserved the original receipts for most of the purchases made.<sup>298</sup> Four receipts survive from 21 June to 3 July 1805, for 19 slaves purchased from Charleston merchants Tunno & Cox, John Price, and John S. Adams—a total of 7 men, 2 "men boys," 6 boys, and 4 girls. Though incomplete—at least one receipt must be missing—the receipts correlate reasonably well with the recapitulation, which lists 15 men, 1 woman, 4 boys and 5 girls bought during this time period. There is no receipt preserved from the merchant named Napier, and there may be one missing from the merchant whose name may be worn off.

---

<sup>295</sup> Adam Marshall, List of No. & Names of Negroes purchased to 1 July 18[06], Ser. II, Financial Records, folder 199, Marshall-Furman Family Papers, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Hereinafter cited as Adam Marshall Recapitulation. Marshall updated the list in 1807, adding names, purchase information, and values, ending with purchases made from the estate of James Hart in May 1807.

<sup>296</sup> George C. Rogers, Jr., and C. James Taylor, *A South Carolina Chronology, 1497-1992, Second Edition* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1994), 70-71. Also, James A. McMillin, *The Final Victims: Foreign Slave Trade to North America, 1783-1810* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2004), 86.

<sup>297</sup> One entry of the 26, no. 9, is for an illegible person, marked "Born since purchased," in the purchased (date) column. Marshall bought 25 Africans in Charleston in the summer of 1805.

<sup>298</sup> Various dates, 1794-1807, Marshall-Furman Family Papers, Ser. II, Financial Records, folder 199, LSU.

Using the recapitulation, the surviving receipts, the names of the selling merchants, newspaper advertisements, and a modern slave voyage database, it is possible to gain some idea of the part of Africa from which Boston and Fanny and their fellow enslaved Africans likely were imported. Despite the availability in Charleston in the summer of 1805 of captives from the Congo,<sup>299</sup> so far as can be gleaned from the surviving receipts, Marshall bought only Africans imported from the coast of West Africa from the Bight of Benin, the Gold Coast, Windward Coast and Senegambia. South Carolina planters of the day had specific ideas about the characteristics of specific African ethnic groups and Marshall was likely influenced by these perceptions.<sup>300</sup> Slaves from the Gold and Windward Coasts were favored, while those from the Niger delta, Angola and the Congo were not. Whether Marshall was influenced by prevailing sentiments, or simply bought based on availability in Charleston when he was there, is impossible to know.

Using the merchants named in the recapitulation, four extant receipts for three of the merchants, and Charleston newspapers, it is possible to identify the group of ships from which Marshall made most of his purchases in June and July 1805. Two receipts accounted for about a third of Marshall's purchases: dated 24 June and 3 July 1805, they represent sales by the mercantile firm of Tunno and Coxe, and account for 2 men, 2 "men boys," 3 boys and 2 girls.<sup>301</sup> The purchases were surely from the ship *Nanny*, the only ship's cargo for which Tunno and Coxe advertised in the Charleston papers in June and early July 1805.<sup>302</sup> The *Nanny* had picked up a total of 382 slaves—99 from Cape Coast Castle on the Gold Coast (now Ghana), and 284 from Lagos, Onim and Benin in the Bight of Benin (now Nigeria). The first captives from Cape Coast Castle were taken on board 4 December 1804. 326 disembarked at Charleston beginning 22 June 1805, and one was still with the ship when it departed Charleston. Nearly 15% of the captives died on the voyage. Eight of the 46 crew members deserted.<sup>303</sup> It must have been a long and horrible voyage, though successful from the investors' point of view.

On 21 June 1805, Marshall bought two boys, two girls, and a man from the merchant John S. Adams.<sup>304</sup> Adams was selling slaves from two ships: the brig *Eliza* and the sloop *Love and Unity*. Both cargoes were from the Windward Coast: 300 people on the *Eliza*<sup>305</sup> and 40 on the *Love & Unity*.<sup>306</sup>

---

<sup>299</sup> "Africans for Sale," Charleston *Courier*, 20 June 1805, p. 3, col. 3.

<sup>300</sup> McMillin, *Final Victims*, 62-63. For eighteenth-century Carolina planters' perceptions and preferences for certain African ethnic or regional groups, see Daniel C. Littlefield, *Rice and Slaves: Ethnicity and the Slave Trade in Colonial South Carolina* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981), Chapter 1.

<sup>301</sup> Original receipts, Tunno and Coxe to Adam Marshall, 24 June 1805 and 3 July 1805, Ser. II, Financial Records, folder 199, Marshall-Furman Papers, Special Collections, LSU.

<sup>302</sup> "Gold Coast Slaves," Charleston *City Gazette*, 24 June 1805, p.3, col. 2.

<sup>303</sup> David Eltis, Stephen D. Behrendt, David Richardson, Herbert S. Klein, *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: A Database on CD-ROM* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999), searching under ship *Nanny*, unique identifier 82872.

<sup>304</sup> Original receipt, John S. Adams to Adam Marshall, 21 June 1805, Marshall-Furman Papers, LSU.

<sup>305</sup> "Africans for sale," Charleston *City Gazette*, 27 June 1805, p. 3, col. 1.

<sup>306</sup> "For Sale," Charleston *City Gazette*, 18 June 1805, p. 3, col. 1.



On 27 June 1805, Marshall bought 4 men from the merchant John Price.<sup>307</sup> He had imported 268 “very prime Gold Coast slaves” in the *Jack Park*. The sale commenced in Charleston on 24 June 1805.<sup>308</sup> Like the ship *Nancy*, the *Jack Park*’s voyage had been long and troublesome. Twelve of the original crew of 41 deserted. Of 309 enslaved Africans picked up from the Gold Coast, only 268 disembarked in Charleston—13% had died en route.<sup>309</sup>

The mercantile firm of Napier, Smith & Co. was also selling “very prime young slaves” from “the River Gambia” off the ship *Armed Neutrality*. The ship, with 181 slaves, arrived in Charleston on 1 June,<sup>310</sup> and sales continued into July.<sup>311</sup> The last slaves on the ship, as well as the ship itself, were advertised to be sold at auction on 12 July.<sup>312</sup> Though no original receipt survives, Marshall listed the firm as a source for Africans bought in Charleston in the summer of 1805.<sup>313</sup>

Though it is not possible to attribute Boston or Fanny or any other particular person to a certain ship from which Marshall bought slaves, it is very likely that they were imported from West Africa, in the region stretching from the Gambia River eastward to the Bight of Benin.

---

<sup>307</sup> Original receipt, John Price to Adam Marshall, 27 June 1805, Marshall-Furman Papers, LSU.

<sup>308</sup> “Gold Coast Negroes,” *Charleston City Gazette*, 27 June 1805, p. 3, col. 1.

<sup>309</sup> Eltis, Behrendt, Richardson, Klein, *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade: A Database on CD-ROM*, searching under ship *Jack Park*, unique identifier 81947.

<sup>310</sup> “Marine List,” *Charleston Courier*, 1 June 1805, p. 3, col. 2, and “Africans for sale,” *Charleston Courier*, 1 June 1805, p. 3, col. 4.

<sup>311</sup> No title, *Charleston City Gazette*, 8 July 1805, p. 3, col. 2.

<sup>312</sup> “Public Auction,” *Charleston Courier*, 11 July 1805, p. 3, col. 4.

<sup>313</sup> Adam Marshall Recapitulation.

## Appendix 2

### Dating the Cornelia (McIver) Davis Slave List

*Background.* One document providing important evidence for the identification of slave families owned by the family of Dr. John K. McIver is a photocopy of a list of people found in a file labeled “J. K. McIver Plantation Rec.—List of Slaves” at the Darlington County Historical Commission, Darlington, South Carolina. One page, it has no title. If there is or was writing on the back of the original sheet, that side of the page was not photocopied.

The list is marked off into what appear to be family groups, and next to each name are two numbers, seemingly ages. Because the document provides ages for the people listed, it is particularly important to be able to date the document, thus providing a benchmark for converting the ages to years of birth. The purpose of this appendix is to determine an approximate date for the creation of the list, using internal evidence and evidence from other available documents. See the image labeled as Figure 1. It will be called “Cornelia’s List” in the ensuing discussion.

*Provenance.* In a letter dated 28 April 1999, then Darlington County Historian Horace Rudisill thanked Mrs. Edith Jones of Greensboro, North Carolina, a descendant of Cornelia (McIver) and Zimmerman Davis, for sending him a copy of the document.<sup>314</sup> Recent contact with one of Mrs. Jones’s daughters indicates that the present location of the list is not known, though the daughter recalled that her mother had it framed and hanging on the wall many years ago.<sup>315</sup> Efforts continue to locate the original.

*Brief Description of the List.* The single sheet contains a list of names, numbered 1 to 38. In addition, on the right side is another, un-numbered short list, headed 1856, with 4 names (duplicating some of the names in the first group on the left) and another date, 1858, followed by a single name. Four names are lined through, and though the photocopy is faint, next to some is the word, “Dead.”

For the names in the numbered list, there are two numbers, in each case similar but not the same, that appear to be ages. The numbered list is marked off into groups of one to eight persons. Some names have a check mark with a tic mark through it: ~~✓~~. Ink and handwriting suggest that some names, and at least one set of ages may have been done at different times.

*Identification of the People in the List.* Comparison with the list of enslaved people set off to Cornelia in the 1856 division of Dr. McIver’s estate, as well as in the 1857 marriage settlement<sup>316</sup> between Cornelia, Zimmerman Davis, and the trustee Samuel H. Pressly make it obvious that the people named in the list were those that went to Cornelia as part of her father’s

---

<sup>314</sup> Retained copy of the letter from Horace Rudisill, Zimmerman Davis biographical file; DCHC.

<sup>315</sup> Emails to the author from Jessica Noah, [email address in author’s files], 26 September, 2016, 18 October 2016.

<sup>316</sup> Three part indenture between Cornelia J. McIver, Samuel H. Pressly, and Zimmerman Davis [Marriage Settlement], Miscellaneous Records (Columbia Series), AA (1857-1860), 179-182, SCDAH.

**Figure 1**  
**Cornelia's List**

1 Natima	44	<del>31 Ned</del>
2 Weston	15	32 Jeham 25 x 30
3 Julia	12	<del>33 Henry</del>
4 Polly	10	34 Lucinda 11
5 Antium	7	35 Cato Sr 63
6 Harriet	4	36 Nancy 60
7 Lenah	19	37 Muriet 11
8 Antoin	7mo	38 Cain 58
9 Simon	30 x 30	
10 Penny	23	
11 Emma	3	
<del>12 Cato Jr</del>		1856
13 George	x	Natima 45
14 Cressy	44	Julia 11
15 Sally	6	Antium 6
16 Laura	31	Harriet 3
17 Irene	11	1858
18 Martha	9	Phuelus 12
19 Fanny	3	
20 Alice	1	
21 Boston Sr	70 x 74	
22 Fanny	60 63	
23 Boston Jr	30 x 35	
24 Dilphy		
25 Evander	12 13	
26 Simon	9 11	
<del>27 Antoin</del>	9	
28 Bill	30 x 31	
29 Scipio	25 x 29	
30 Billy	15 19	

Source: Photocopy, File labelled "J.K.McIver Plantation Rec.—List of Slaves, Plantation Records Vertical Files, Deed Room, Darlington County Historical Commission. It was presented to the DCHC in 1999 by a descendant of Cornelia McIver Davis. See the discussion and footnotes above.

estate. Cornelia's marriage settlement includes 36 names of slaves, all of which are in the numbered list of 38 names on Cornelia's List. Two additional names: Ranter (7 mo) and Alice (1) appear on Cornelia's List but not in the marriage settlement.

*Family Groups.* The list of 38 names is marked off into 14 groups, of which 6 are singletons and the others are composed of 2 to 8 persons. From the arrangement of names and numbers—which are pretty obviously ages—the groups represent families headed by an adult (sometimes a couple) followed by children in birth order. For example, the marked group with persons 16-20, with ages (from the heavier penned set of numbers) is Laura (31), Irene (11), Martha (9), Fanny (5) and Alice (1). One divider was corrected: the line between #13 and #14 was marked out with x's, and a new line above George, #13, inserted, making George, Cressy and Sally a family group.

*Meaning of the Check Marks.* Six names on the list have a check mark with a cross mark through it, located between the two age numbers: Simon (#9), George (#13), Boston Sr (#21), Boston Jr. (#23), Bill (#28) and Scipio (#29). The people so marked are either the head of a family group, or, in the case of Bill and Scipio, are singles not listed with a family. The people check-marked or in a group headed by a check-marked man were owned in 1864 by the estate of John K. McIver Jr., Cornelia's brother, with some exceptions. Of the family group headed by Simon, only apparent wife Penny was listed on the 1864 John Jr. inventory. Boston Sr. was check-marked, but only his wife Fanny ("Tax") was listed in the 1864 John Jr. inventory, because Boston Sr. died in December 1859. The group headed by Boston Jr. was all present in the 1864 John K. McIver, Jr., inventory, except for Serena, who is lined through in the Cornelia list and marked (very faintly) as "Dead." Bill and Scip, the check-marked singles, both appear in the 1864 John K. McIver, Jr., inventory. (Bill is listed as William in the 1864 inventory.) While there are no extant deeds or bills of sale, Cornelia and Zimmerman Davis, who lived in Charleston, planned to sell most of Cornelia's inherited slaves. Sarah McIver Pressly brought her sister Lucy McIver up to date in a letter in 1858:<sup>317</sup>

Brother Richard[Furman, husband of Mary McIver] sold all his negroes to Mr Coker on Saturday. Mr Coker has also bought some of Cornelia's – Weston Lenah & Polly. I expect Fatima will be glad that Mr Coker has them\_\_as he owns both her brothers....I don't know yet who will get the rest of Cornelia's."

Though Weston, Lenah and Polly were not marked with checks in the Cornelia list, they also were not heads of household. And Lenah's son in the Cornelia list, Ranter, was first marked as aged 7 months, and then lined through. The best explanation for the check marks is that they were added at some point to indicate the families or singles that were sold by Cornelia and Zimmerman Davis.

---

<sup>317</sup> S. M. Pressly to Lucy McIver, Society Hill, 29 November 1858, Folder 2, Lucy McIver Papers, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

*The list on the right.* On the right side of the page is a short list:

1856  
Fatima 44 [overwritten 45]  
Julia 11 [perhaps overwritten 12]  
Antrim 6 [overwritten 7]  
Harriet.....3  
1858  
Phoebus 12

Fatima, Julia, Antrim and Harriet were listed in the first group in the numbered list, and are Fatima and three of her children. (Weston, Lenah and Polly, the others of Fatima's children, were sold to Mr. Coker, see above.) Phoebus was a young man that Zimmerman Davis bought for his wife Cornelia McIver Davis shortly before 6 June 1859.<sup>318</sup> This short list was perhaps prepared for the 1860 census. Zimmerman Davis reported these enslaved people in Charleston in 1860.<sup>319</sup>

1 female aged 46	[Fatima]
1 male aged 12	[Pheobus]
1 male aged 7	[Antrim]
1 female aged 5	[Harriet]
1 female aged 13	[Julia]

The reference to Phoebus suggests that the list—or at least this portion of it or addition to it—was made after about June 1859, when Davis purchased him.

*Dating the List.* Two lists of slaves inherited by Cornelia from her father exist: the partition of his estate dated 16 October 1856, and the marriage settlement dated 9 November 1857, by which Cornelia, anticipating her marriage to Zimmerman Davis, transferred her property to her brother-in-law Dr. Samuel H. Pressly, in trust. In comparing Cornelia's List with the list of people distributed to her on 16 October 1856, three children are present on Cornelia's List that were not in the distribution.

The family headed by Simon and Penny had one child, Emma, listed in the distribution list, but another, Cato Jr., is listed on Cornelia's List. Cato Jr., was also deleted and the faint image stating "Dead" is visible on the photocopy. Cato Jr. was alive and mentioned in the November 1857 marriage settlement. Based on this pattern, Cornelia's List must have been made no earlier than November 1857 when the marriage settlement document was dated.

Another instance of a child born after the distribution was made is in the family of a woman named Laura. In the 1856 distribution she was grouped with her (assumed) children Irene,

---

<sup>318</sup> Cornelia M. Davis to Lucy McIver, Charleston, 6 June 1859, Watson Family Papers, Box 1 (letter-sized), folder 12, SCL.

<sup>319</sup> 1860 U. S. census, Charleston District, South Carolina, slave schedule, 4<sup>th</sup> ward, Charleston, p. 13 (stamped 445), Z. Davis; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>) : accessed 20 October 2016), citing NARA microfilm T7, roll [269].

Martha, and Fanny. On Cornelia's List she also had a daughter, Alice, aged 1. If Alice was actually 12 months old, Cornelia's List could not have been made before October 1857, a year after the distribution was made in October 1856. Alice was not mentioned in the November 1857 marriage settlement. If she was born immediately after the marriage settlement was written, and was a year old when Cornelia's List was written, Cornelia's List could not have been written before November 1858.

The most significant familial change for dating purposes was one made in the first family listed on Cornelia's List: that of Fatima. In the distribution list of 1856, Fatima was followed in a group: Fatima, Lenah, Western, Julia, Polly, Antrum, and Harriet. Cornelia's List makes this family:

Fatima	44
Weston	15
Julia	12
Polly	10
Antrum	7
Harriet	4
Lenah	19
Ranter	<del>7 mo.</del>

If Ranter was born immediately after the distribution was made in October 1856, he would have been seven months old no earlier than May 1857. Ranter was born to Lenah, and while she and her baby were still listed in a group with her mother Fatima, she was moved down to the end of the group, followed by her infant. Therefore, Cornelia's List must have been made no earlier than May 1858, when Ranter, unborn in October 1857, could have been 7 months old. This date can be extended by another year, since Ranter was not named in the November 1857 marriage settlement of Cornelia with Zimmerman Davis. Cornelia's List cannot therefore have been made before 7 months after November 1857, or June 1858. It could have been made even later than June 1858, if Ranter was not born immediately after the marriage settlement date of November 1857.

Evidence from Dr. Samuel H. Pressly's account book suggests that Ranter, son of Lenah, was born about August 1858. Lena[h] received 15 visits from Dr. Pressly between May and August 1858. These visits ended, and "Lena's infant" received care from Dr. Pressly on 31 October and 1 November 1858.<sup>320</sup> Assuming that this infant—we have no evidence of another child of Lenah in this period—was born in August 1858, and was living in October 1858, he would have been 7 months old about February 1859, and the Cornelia's List would have been written about that time, or later. If Ranter was born when Lenah first received medical care in May 1858, he would have been born about December 1858.

---

<sup>320</sup> Pressly Medical Account Book, II, (first page series), p. 107 (15 visits to Lena, May–August 1858), and p. 137 (visits to Len's infant, 31 October and 1 November 1858).

There is an outside date after which Cornelia's List could not have been made, December 1859. Old Boston/Boston Sr. died in December 1859.<sup>321</sup> He was listed on Cornelia's List with the age of 74 (76 in the penciled insertion). His age stated age in the federal mortality census was 74.

It seems most likely that Cornelia's List was written about February 1859—a time when Ranter was perhaps 7 months old, and when Old Boston was still living. Some of the markings seem to represent updated information, for example the short list on the right was apparently prepared for the 1860 census, the check marks that seem to indicate families and individuals sold, and the lining out of Serena's name, and the listing of her as "Dead. Serena is known to have lived until 1863."<sup>322</sup> In the present study, the document will be dated circa 1859, and called "Cornelia's List (c.1859)."

---

<sup>321</sup> 1860 U. S. census, Marlboro District, South Carolina, mortality schedule, p. 2, line 7, entry for Boston.

<sup>322</sup> Pressly Medical Account Book, II, (second page series), 193.