

1727 Barnabas Skipper TT Worksheet

1727 Barnabas Skipper Temp Test

BARNABAS,

SON OF CHIEF GEORGE AND MARY BAILEY SKIPPER OF THE CHERDENHAKA.

His Tribe

Rebecca Skipper 1862

Silas Skipper 1826

Barnabas Skipper, 1776

Barnabas Skipper 1727

George Skipper and Mary Bailey, 1700



*The Barnabas Skipper Domain
In Richmond, Anson, and Marlboro Counties,
1763-1808*

Tentative Outline

Birth 1727 Done

Anson County 1763 Done

Petition 1769

Anson County 1773-1778

Quick Survey 1779

War 1782 and Post War Tories and Pensions

After War Census Richmond 1784-87

Richmond County, NC, Home of Barnabas and Family

Rye sale 1784

Richmond 1790's

Marlboro 1800

Crime and cultural thingys

Patience 1808 – Rye and 1800 apb/ Rye and Cole @ law/ “Robert Rye”

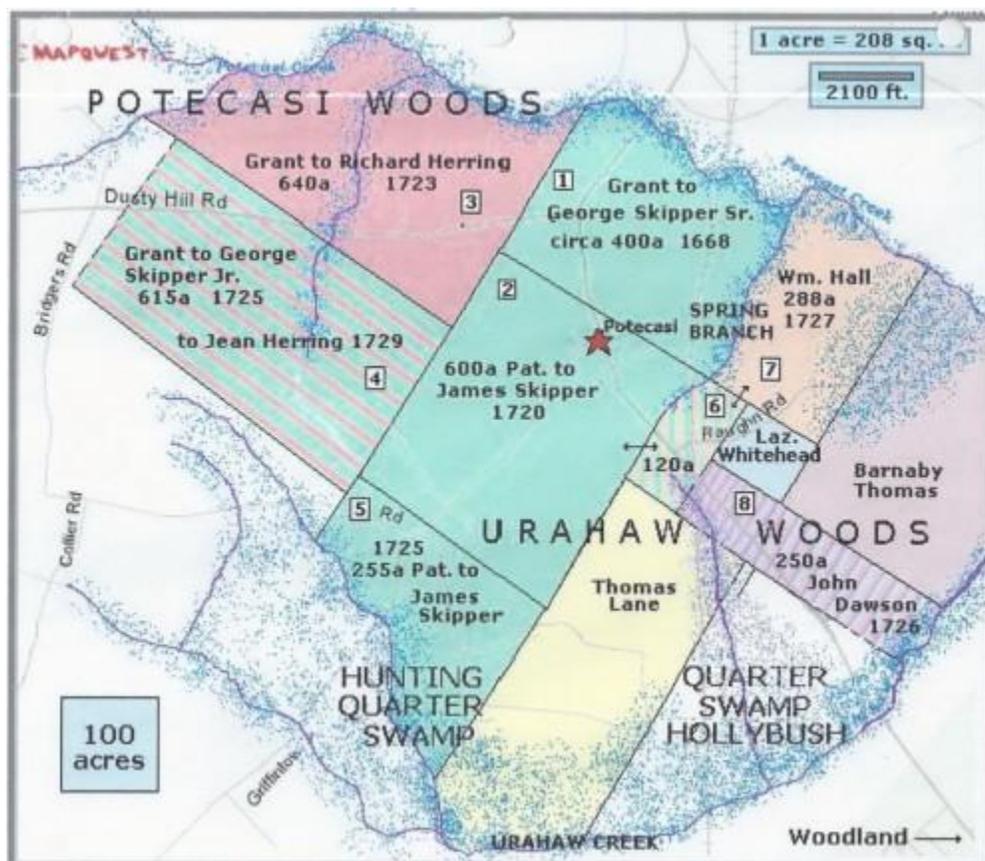
_____By Chapter and year

1. INTRODUCTION TO “THE BARNABY SKIPPER PLANTATION.” Birth 1727, Bertie
2. FROM WHENCE HE CAME AND WHY 1763
3. 1769-1771 THE COURAGE OF BARNABAS SKIPPER, the Petition and Alamance
The Beginning for Barnabas: The Battle of Alamance, 1771
? Add roads and bridges?? No frolic 2/23/20, 9:44pm.
4. **BARNABAS SKIPPER AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1779-1782**
At war in the South
5. LYNCHING OF SKIPPERS ALONG THE PEE DEE, 1779
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7. Post War Testimony of Tory Fighters 1783
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8. Post War Testimony of Tory Fighters
8. **THE BARNABAS SKIPPER TRIBE, AFTER THE REVOLUTION**
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INTRODUCTION TO “THE BARNABY SKIPPER PLANTATION.”

Barnabas Skipper was born in 1727 at the southern tip of his family's tribal lands in colonial Virginia. The line between the Carolina and Virginia was not yet laid out, so he could have been born on either side. Besides their tribal towns from Skipper's to Isle of Wight, Virginia, a map of the tentative Bertie-Chowan area on the North Carolina side shows the family owning property in the Potecasi Creek and Potecasi Swamp land. Next to Skipper acreage lies that of Barnabas Thompson during the 1720's decade. Later North Carolina census records show that Barnabas Skipper was born in 1727 and given the name of Barnabas. The Anglicized Nottoway commonly gave their sons the names of well-liked neighbor men—thus, Barnabas Skipper, born 1727 in a tentative North Carolina Colony.

1727 Map Showing Skipper Property in North Carolina Community Next to Barnabas Thomas



Around 1760 his aging father, Chief George Skipper, signed the last of the deeds to the Circle and Square tracts of Nottoway lands and moved his family to another unsteady border between the North and South Carolina Colonies.

The date of the last deed signed by Chief George Skipper in Virginia is 10 Sep 1760:

This Indenture Tripartite made the tenth Day of Sept ...in the year of our Lord Christ One Thousand Seven Hundred and sixty, Between George Skipper and William Pearch--Chief Men of the Nottoway Indian Nation and. . . Transcription of Excerpt, pg 84--Nottoway Indian deed of 1760, Southampton County, Virginia. By Helen Michael

In the Carolinas Chief George helped Barnabas to begin to establish himself on hundreds of acres of land that lay in Anson and Richmond to the north and Marlboro to the south. The life of Barnabas and his family can be gleaned from civil, land, and census records in these three border communities from 1765 through 1800. The area was known as the Old Cheraws.

Around 1760 the signatures and symbols of Nottoway Chieftains George Skipper and William Peach were put to three final deeds to their territory; the signing took place in Southampton County, colonial Virginia, where a border was shared with Northampton, Bertie, and Chowan in the Carolina District. The last of the transactions occurred on November 12, 1762, and afterwards George Skipper no longer appeared on the list of Chief Men. After 1763 the George Skipper of the 1700 generation could be “found as a planter in Anson County” with at least one of his sons—the son he named, Barnabas.

In February 1749, one George Skipper purchased 200 acres on the Pee Dee River in Anson County, North Carolina from John Clark. This George Skipper looks like Barnabas’s grandfather who had migrated to the Neuse River a few years earlier. He would be seventy-one years old. His son, Chief George, the younger, was still in Southampton, Virginia, signing deeds in ‘49. In 1763, at age 63 and finished with the deeds, the Chief turned up on a Tax List in Anson. Two years later he sold fifty acres to Barnabas Skipper out of the Pee Dee River acreage which his father had bought from Mr. Clark. His father would be too old to be in the real estate business and had surely passed on, while Chief George was now a planter, just like the man from whom he had once rescued his young wife.

1765, 13 Feb, Anson, North Carolina. GEORGE SKIPPER of Anson, planter, to BARNABA SKIPPER, for £20 proc. money...50 Acres adj. MR. GRIFFUTHS, granted to JOHN CLARK, 200 Acres on N side Pee Dee, near mouth of Little Creek, conveyed from CLARK to SKIPPER 1 Feb 1749. [Anson Co NC Deed Abstracts 1747-1768, p. 53]

The next day for another £ 20 Barnabas Skipper bought two strawberry roan colts and three sorrel colts and three sorrel mares with colts from George Skipper.

1765 14 Feb. Anson Co, North Carolina, p. 188. GEORGE SKIPPER to BARNABA SKIPPER, for £20...2 strawberry Rone Horses, 3 sorrel Do., 3 mares & colts...GEO. SKIPPER (SEAL), Wit: John Crawford, Saml. Snead. [Anson Co NC Deed Abstracts 1747-1768, p. 53]

Young Strawberry Roan Horse



White-faced Sorrel Horse



The Barnabas Skipper Domain of Richmond, Anson, and Marlboro Counties, 1763-1808

VOLUME 3

Pp. 181-182: 1 Jan 1765, JAMES LONG of Anson, carpenter, to WILLIAM MASK for £110... part of a grant to JOHN ASHLY 27 Nov 1746, adj. JORDAN ASHLY, 200 A on Little River...JAMES LONG (X) (SEAL), ELIZABETH LONG (X) (SEAL), Wit: DENNIS NOLLEN (2), CHAS. ROBINSON.

Page 183: 24 Jan 1765, WILLIAM IRBY sold to RANDOLPH CHEEK...10 sows...WILLIAM IRBY (SEAL), Wit: JAMES HUTCHINS, GABRIAL DAVIS (G).

Pp. 183-184: 22 Jan 1765, SAMUEL SNEAD of Anson, planter, to ISRAEL SNEAD, of same, planter, for £50 proc. money...200 A on Hitchcock Cr., adj. JOHN WILES ...JOSEPH HALLS, granted to SNEAD 22 Jan 1765...SAML SNEAD (SEAL), Wit: THOS. DOWNER, MARSHALL DEGGE, JOSEPH HALL (J).

Pp. 185-186: 26 May 1762, MATHEW CREED, late of Anson, but now of Craven Co., SC, to PHILLIP DILL of Anson, for £80 proc. money...200 A, part of 400 A... granted to THOMAS THOMPkins...MATHEW CREED (SEAL), Wit: WM LITTLE, THOMAS DIXON, LAURANCE EASTERWOOD.

Pp. 186-187: 23 Feb 1765, WILLIAM WITTSHEAR of Anson, to EDWARD ELLERBE of Craven Co., SC, for £75...250 A on S side Hitchcock Cr., adj. JOHN CRAWFORD, Waltens branch...WILLIAM WITTSHER (SEAL), MARY WITTSHEER (SEAL), Wit: THOMAS ELLERBE, JOHN ELLERBE, JOHN MULCASTER.

Page 188: 14 Feb 1765, GEORGE SKIPPER to BARNABA SKIPPER, for £20...2 strawberry Rone Horses, 3 sorrel Do., 3 mares & colts...GEO. SKIPPER (SEAL), Wit: JOHN CRAWFORD, SAML. SNEAD.

Pp. 189-190: 22 Apr 1765, JOHN GIBSON of Anson, to JOHN RYLE of same, planter, for £40...140 A granted to sd. GIBSON on S side Rockey River, granted 2 Nov 1764...JOHN GIBSON(SEAL), Wit: JOSEPH CULPEPPER, CHARLES HARRINGTON.

Pp. 190-191: 23 Oct 1764, CHARLES HIGDON of Anson, to ELIZABETH TALLANT, for £4... 25 A, part of 100 A adj. LEONARD HIGDON, on Buffellow Cr., nigh Mount Pleasant...granted to LEONARD HIGDON 24 ___ 1762...CHARLES HIGDON (SEAL), Wit: JNO. PICKETT, MARSHALL DEGGE.

Pp. 192-193: 13 Feb 1765, GEORGE SKIPPER of Anson, planter, to BARNABA SKIPPER, for £20 proc. money...50 A adj. MR. GRIFFUTHS, granted to JOHN CLARK, 200 A on N side PD, near mouth of Little Creek, conveyed from CLARK to SKIPPER 1 Feb 1749...GEO. SKIPPER (SEAL), Wit: SAML SNEAD, JOHN CRAWFORD, THOS. MOORMAN Recd. £20 of BARNABA SKIPPER 14 Feb 1765. GEO. SKIPPER (SEAL).

Pp. 193-194: 19 Jan 1765, JOHN VANHOSE, SEN. of Anson, to JOHN HAGLER, of same, for £20 proc. money...150 A on SW side Pee Dee, adj. JOSHUA WEAVER, JOHN HALL...granted to JOHN DAVIS 25 May 1757 & conveyed to VANHOSE 14 Apr 1760....JOHN VANHOSER (SEAL), Wit: EDMUND LILLY, SARAH LILLY, JOHAN JACOB [could be VANHOSER, German signature].

Pp. 195-196: 20 Oct 1764, TILMON HELMS of Anson, to DENNIS NOLLEN of same, for £15 proc. money. .150 A granted to HELMS, 27 Nov 1762 on E side Little River South side Buffellow, adj. GEO. HELMS, CHAS. ROBINSON...TILMON HELMS (T¹) (SEAL), Wit: DANIEL McDANIELD (D), CHARLES ROBINSON.

No. 4006

County Anson

Name Skipper Barnaby

Acres 5.00

Grant No. 955

Issued July 25 1774

Warrant No. _____ Entry No. 79

Entered 20 May 1778

Book No. 3 Page No. 251

Location West of Pee Dee on the
N. side of Mark's Creek

Remarks: _____

No. 3070

County Anson

Name Skipper Barnaby

Acres 5.00

Grant No. 955

Issued July 25 1774

Warrant No. _____ Entry No. 401

Entered 24 May 1773

Book No. 20 Page No. 117

Location On Frank's Creek
beg. at a line

Remarks: _____

Skipper Barnaby Anson, NC land Grant, 1773-74

Skipper Barnaby_1778 Anson, NC land grant

West of the Pee Dee on the ___ side of Mark's Creek 1778 .

On Mark's Creek, beginning at a line 1773-74"

Barnabas continued to add to his holdings in Anson County into the Revolutionary War years, up to 1778. With the land granted west of the Pee Dee, he was headed toward the area that eventually was Richmond County. After the war when he sold some of his Anson County property to an army buddy, his holdings were sufficient to be called, "the Barnaby Skipper Plantation."

Anson, North Carolina Map



FROM WHENCE HE CAME, AND WHY

After contact with the white man, the Virginian ancestors of Barnabas stepped into the colonial economy, and there was no looking back. His grandfather and his peers integrated produce from Nottoway farms and brought in furs to the shops and factories of colonial merchants and shippers and introduced handmade goods of Nottoway artisans to the white colonists. Lt. Governor Spotswood told the Board of Trade in London that the Nottoway were, "Trafficking with the inhabitants their Skins and Furs for Cloathing, powder, Shott and other European manufactures." In addition, men like William Byrd kept up a financial ledger on Nottoway and other Indian traders with whom he did business.

The Nottoway worked on "company store" credit. Giant fur trading companies in America's future got their start off of deerskins the Indians hunted and the furs of beaver, mink, otter, and muskrat that they trapped and traded for credit. Fur from Virginia critters provided felt for millions of hats for European soldiers at war and opulent robes and cloaks for European royalty. Deerskins were turned into leather for breeches, shoes, gloves, book covers, and saddles.

The Nottoway traded for guns that replaced bows, linen and wool that replaced buckskin, iron tools that replaced stone, and kettles that replaced Native ceramics. Far from advancing their culture, participation in the white man's market system wiped out the Nottoway's successful subsistence-based economy. Their encounter into the competitive colonial economy rendered them unable to keep up their traditional cooperative production methods. Diminished resources from increased competition forced Nottoway citizenry to open new markets to provide for their towns' needs:

The establishment of Isle of Wight markets allowed the Nottoway to sell Indian-made wooden bowls and utensils, which assisted the Iroquoian towns with acquiring additional avenues for income (Henning II:410, 480; Binford 1967:167). Finely woven mats made of cattails or tule reed were also sold to planters, as were "Baskets of their own making" "of a very fine sort of Bullrushes, and sometimes of Silk-grass, which they work with the figures of Beasts, Birds, Fishes" or dyed in "several sorts of Figures, in imitation of Gorges, Crosses, Stars, or any other odd kind of Figure that their imagination suggests" (Byrd 1967:122; Brickell 1737:338, 349). A modified Euro-Indian ceramic tradition also emerged during this period. Nottoway women produced earthenware plates, shallow bowls, and mugs in European styles for sale to Southside farmsteads (Binford 1964:303; 1990; Egloff and Potter 1982:114).

Land sales coincided with the Nottoway and associated groups' participation in the fur trade and the expanding colonial frontier. Loss of territorial hunting grounds through European settlement, marked with an increase in demand for manufactured goods, resulted in a "viscous cycle" of dependency and debt with James River traders (Binford 1967:163-168; Rountree 1987:198; Woodard 2013:45-48). Equally, competition for land use and trade resources created factionalism among Iroquoians:

"...the Tuskaruroe Indians (being encouraged thereto) do often come in the upper partes of the Countrey, about Appamattox, amongst the English, who furnish them with Gunns and Powder & shott, which enables them to hunt upon and burn up all the their [Nottoway] grounds, whereby their game is destroyed and their hunting spoyled. That the English trust the Tuskaruroes in trade with Rum & other goods which they bring out amongst the Nottowayes, and sometimes set into Play [gambling], and lose all or great parte of those goods, and not being able to make satisfaction to the English, they tell them the Nottoways take their goods from them, which occasions Differences and dissatisfaccons between the English and the Nottoways" (Palmer 1875:65)

The sale of uninhabited lands allowed for the settling of trade deficits and reopening of exchange with local merchants and traders who kept those debts. The Nottoway complained that they were often engaged by "ill disposed and dishonest people" who plied them with alcohol and took "great advantages of them, by first getting them in debt, and then taking their skins, money, cloaths, and ammunition; by which means they defeat the just trader from getting paid, for furnishing them with the necessaries of life" (Hennings V:273). At other times the Nottoway feigned that they were decrepit and unable to maintain themselves without the land sales,

“...reduced by warrs sickness and other casualties, to a small number and among those that remain many are old and unable to labour or hunt...whereas they have petitioned this general assembly to be enabled to sell the first mentioned tract in small parcels, for the payment of their debts, and the better support and maintenance of them and their posterity” (Hennings IV:459).

FROM: [Continuity Within Change: Virginia Indians National Register Project, Under Represented Communities Grant Program –Historic Preservation Fund P15AP00020, “The Millie Woodson-Turner Nottoway Reservation Allotment and Farmstead, 2017,” Buck Woodard, Ph.D. and Danielle Moretti-Langholtz, Ph.D. College of William & Mary Department of Anthropology, Williamsburg, Virginia](#)

Thus, the Colonists were able to force the hand of the Nottoway Chieftains like George Skipper, the father of Barnabas, until they owned practically all of Virginia, and the migrant Skippers headed south to the Old Cheraws where they established their own domain. The sale of Nottoway lands provided the Skippers the means to escape their debts and supplied them with the resources to buy livestock and set up their households in a new land—the Old Cheraws. Barnabas Skipper first appeared in Anson County in 1763. According to a North Carolina Taxpayers List, he arrived there with his father and perhaps a brother named Benjamin.

[Barnabas Skipper, 1763 Anson County, North Carolina Taxpayers List, 1679-1790, Vol. 2](#)

SKIPPER, Barnaba	Anso 1763
Benjamin	Anso 1763
Clemonds	Brun 1772
Fred	Blad 1763
George Sr.	Anso 1763
George 160 acres	Chow 1721

[George Skipper, the elder, 160 acres 1721--divided up Chowan/Bertie acreage between: George, James, and Jean Skipper Herring--siblings in the 1720's.](#)
[George Skipper, Sr., Anson 1763, Father of Barnabas. and Nottoway Chieftain from Virginia Benjamin Skipper, Anson 1763, related.](#)

The horse trader the thirty eight year old Barnabas was dealing with that February day in Anson was his father, who had finished his term as a Nottoway Chief in Southampton, Virginia. Barnabas, in buying land and horses from his dad's plantation, was making preparations for a new home for his growing family.

Thus, after George Skipper 's last Nottoway land deal was signed in 1760 Virginia, he followed his own father's footsteps south, with some of his family, into the territory of other Natives. He may have died soon after because his name disappears from records, and the Chief is replaced in history by two of his sons, Barnabas and George. Finally, only the name of Barnabas is left in this distant colonial outpost once known as the land of the Cheraws. Here and hereafter, Barnabas—with his small herd of horses-- prospers, starts a family, becomes a political activist, and goes to war.

THE COURAGE OF BARNABAS SKIPPER, 1769-1771

Across the Northern stage the bold actions of the Sons of Liberty that brought down the wrath of the British Empire on Boston, New York, and Philadelphia and triggered imperial guns in the American Revolution played into the Carolina arena and around the world. The men in the northern colonies who signed treasonous petitions and declarations in opposition to unfair taxation, cruel and unusual punishment, and overbearing social control over their private lives bore names that have come down through the pages of history. Dr. Joseph Warren, Sam Adams, John Adams, John Hancock, Paul Revere, and their fellow Revolutionaries—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington—made the war happen all the while knowingly risking life, welfare, homes, fortunes, and reputation for the right to have their say.

They weren't the only ones—or even the first—to risk all for freedom and justice. In North Carolina there were men petitioning for human rights and marching into battle six years before Lexington and Concord and before Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence which was signed with an original “John Hancock.” In North Carolina, after their Petition of 1769 failed to get the English King and Parliament to show southern colonists some respect, two years later Carolinians fought and died in the Battle of Alamance.

Barnabas Skipper was there. He put his name to the treasonous paper of 1769 and when it failed, he signed up for the fight at Alamance against old King George. Besides being a motivated landowner with over a thousand taxable acres, he was a subjugated, Anglicized Nottoway Indian, and he had longstanding personal complaints against the imperialistic British. Especially dear to his heart would have been Clause 16 in the people's failed petition.

Since 1691 the right of his people to marry whomever they wished had been denied by laws against interracial marriage. It was tough luck if a white girl fell in love with an Indian boy, because for nearly eighty years white women, specifically, were not allowed to marry Indian men. Thus, Clause 16:

***PETITION FROM INHABITANTS OF ANSON COUNTY CONCERNING TAXES
AND FEES FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS, 1769***

Snor, John; Et Al., October 09, 1769

Volume 08, Pages 75-80, [From MS. Records in Office of Secretary of State.]

Mr Speaker and Gent of the Assembly.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Anson County, being part of the Remonstrance of the Province of North Carolina, Humbly Sheweth,

That the Province in general labours under general grievances, have too long yielded ourselves slaves to remorseless oppression.—Permit us to conceive it to be our inviolable right to make known our grievances, and to petition for redress...

15. That all Taxes in the following Counties be paid as in other Counties in the Province (i e) in the produce of the Country and that ware Houses be erected as follows (Vizt):

In Anson County at Isom Haleys Ferry Landing on Pee Dee River, Rowan and Orange at Cambleton in Cumberland County, Mecklenburg at —— on the Catawba River, and in Tryon County at —— on —— River.

16. That every denomination of People may marry according to their respective Mode, Ceremony, and custom after due publication or Licence.—

17. That Doctr Benjamin Franklin or some other known patriot be appointed Agent, to represent the unhappy state of this Province to his Majesty, and to solicit the several Boards in England:—

Dated October ye 9th 1769

Among the hundreds of signatures are those of *Barnabas Skipper* and *George Skipper* of Anson County. Concerning grievance number 16, perhaps Barnabas hoped by the time his sons were old enough to marry, they could marry a white woman, if they wished. Perhaps in his youth he himself had known the heartache of being loved by a white woman who could not marry him, lest the “sins of the fathers” be visited upon their children:

In 1691 the Virginia Assembly prohibited interracial marriages and ordered the illegitimate, mixed-race children of white women bound out for 30 years [Hening, Statutes at Large, III:86-87].

THE BEGINNING FOR BARNABAS: THE BATTLE OF ALAMANCE, 1771

Before the Revolution there were minor incidents of war and signs that Barnabas Skipper was ready for a fight. One of these harbingers of colonist dissatisfaction culminated in the Battle of Alamance in Orange County, North Carolina, 1771. The core of the problem, as in the other colonies, was unfair taxation and official indifference and incompetence. Two years earlier George and Barnabas Skipper of Anson County had put their John Hancocks on the Regulator Petition protesting British tax regulation, neglect, and oppressive decrees.

The old Nottoway Chief would likely be in his seventies, or even passed on, so these two Anson County Skippers signed up for war, quite possibly in their elder's name. After setting up Barnabas with land and horses in 1765, George Skipper, the Nottoway Chief, appeared in no more records. His sons could have looked at the chance for battle as a memorial to a fallen Chief.

The rebellion in Orange County of colonial North Carolina was called The Battle of Alamance, and when the rebels lost, it was the final battle of the War of the Regulators. The fighting took place in Orange County, 1771, when Royal Governor William Tyron took 1,000 militia troops into central North Carolina to quell the brewing rebellion. He sent a proclamation to the rebels:

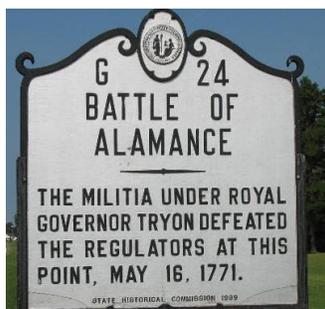
Alamance Camp, Thursday, May 16th, 1771.

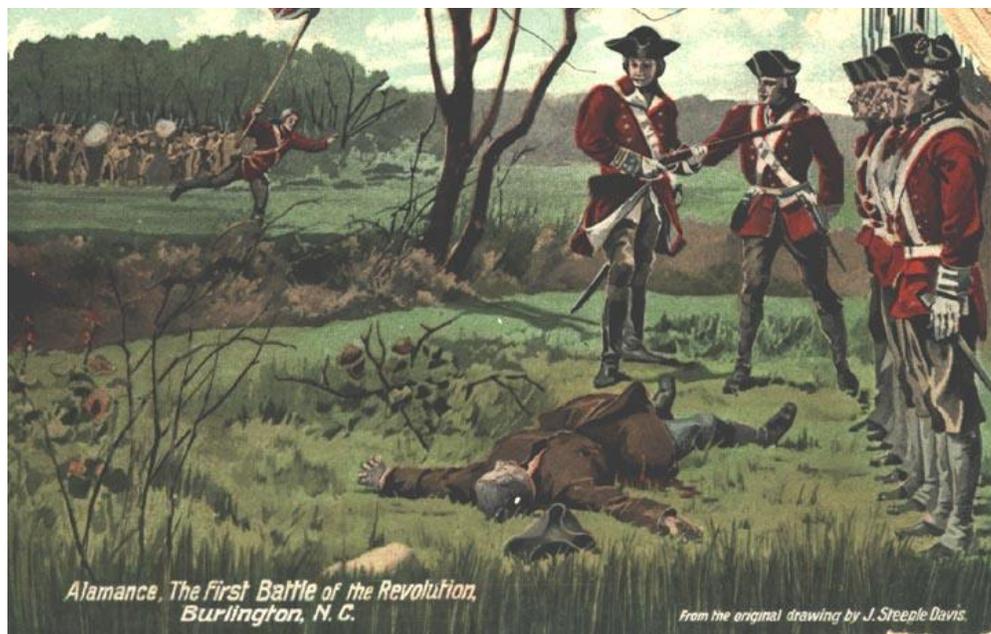
To Those Who Style Themselves "Regulators": In reply to your petition of yesterday, I am to acquaint you that I have ever been attentive to the interests of your County and to every individual residing therein. I lament the fatal necessity to which you have now reduced me by withdrawing yourselves from the mercy of the crown and from the laws of your country. To require you who are now assembled as Regulators, to quietly lay down your arms, to surrender up your leaders, to the laws of your country and rest on the leniency of the Government. By accepting these terms within one hour from the delivery of this dispatch, you will prevent an effusion of blood, as you are at this time in a state of REBELLION against your King, your country, and your laws.

(Signed) William Tryon.

After the Regulators rejected his terms, when the hour was up, Tryon sent a final warning:

GENTLEMEN AND REGULATORS: Those of you who are not too far committed should desist and quietly return to your homes, those of you who have laid yourselves liable should submit without resistance. I and others promise to obtain for you the best possible terms. The Governor will grant you nothing. You are unprepared for war! You have no cannon! You have no military training! You have no commanding officers to lead you in battle. You have no ammunition. You will be defeated!





**"Alamance, The First Battle of the Revolution, Burlington, N.C."
From the original drawing by J. Steeple Davis,
written on a postcard, circa 1905-1915.**

The British put out a huge bounty on the freedom fighters and on the men who had signed petitions pleading for better government. Several of the Regulators were permitted to go in search of them, "on leaving their Children Hostages." Considering the number of Tories in North Carolina, it's a wonder any of the protestors escaped a hanging.

*Proclamation by William Tryon concerning a reward for the capture of Regulator leaders
June 09, 1771, North Carolina*

By His Excellency William Tryon Esqr, His Majesty's Captain, General, and Governor in Chief in and over the said Province—A Proclamation.

Whereas Herman Husband, James Hunter, Rednap Howell and William Butler are Outlawed and liable to be shot by any Person whatever, I do therefore, that they may be punished for the Traiterous and Rebellious Crimes they have committed, issue this my Proclamation hereby offering a Reward of One Hundred Pounds and one thousand acres of Land to any Person or Persons who will take Dead or alive and bring into mine or General Waddell's Camp either and each of the above named outlaws. Given under my Hand and the great Seal of the said Province at Bathabara this ninth day of June in the year of our Lord 1771.

Signed

Wm. TRYON.

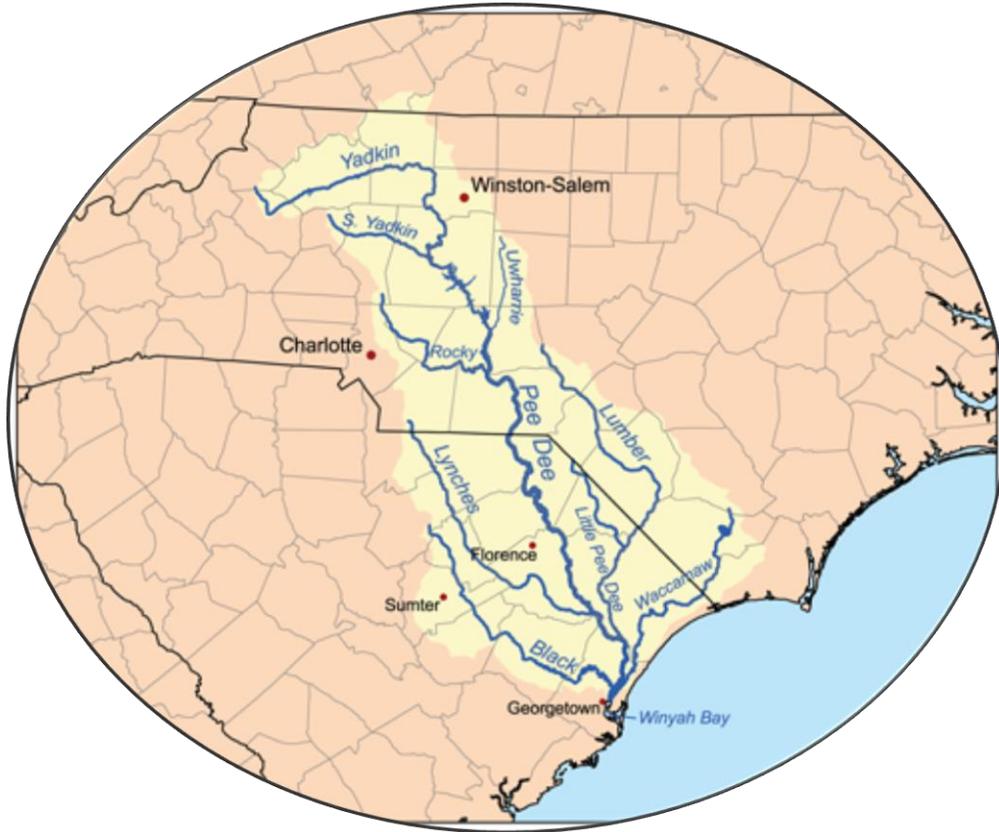
By His Excellency's command

Js. Edwards, P. Sec.

Volume 08, Page 617, [From MS. Records in Office of Secretary of State.]

North Carolinians, George and Barnabas Skipper, were protesting the same British abuse and neglect that was about to start a war in New England. Plus, it had been eighty years since the 1691 Assembly prohibited interracial marriages with the threat of enslavement of mixed-race children of white women. Skipper Indians, affected personally, surely added Item 16 to the "Petition from inhabitants of Anson County." Declaring, "That every denomination of People may marry according to their respective Mode, Ceremony, and custom," was just in case one of their sons grew up and had a baby with a white woman, a Skipper grandchild wouldn't have to be enslaved....

BARNABAS SKIPPER AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1779-1782



BARNABAS SKIPPER'S WORLD ALONG THE PEE DEE RIVER, THE CAROLINAS

From, **Skippers and the American Revolution**
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helenmichael347@yahoo.com

BARNABAS SKIPPER AT WAR IN THE SOUTH, THE BRAVE WARRIOR

General George Washington fought the American Revolution on two fronts. He led the fight up North where part of the war was against the snows of Valley Forge, the ice on the Delaware River, and a blizzard at Middlebrook, New Jersey. Down South in 1781 he sent his right hand man, General Nathaniel Greene, to help out the angry Patriots in their fight against Lord Charles Cornwallis. There the fight, peculiar in its cruelty, often engaged Tory neighbor against Patriot neighbor.

In the Southern theatre of war Francis Marion shined as a hardnosed leader of the rebellious Patriots. His expertise was in guerilla warfare. Greene's Continental troops arrived in the Carolina back country to be met with a whole new level of tactics Marion's men were frequently compelled to use in battles of neighbor against neighbor. Greene was a great general who did what worked. He had his men copy Marion in his unorthodox war against the Redcoats, and thus he wore out General Cornwallis in a war of attrition. Cornwallis claimed that, "Colonel Marion had so wrought the minds of the people, that there was scarcely an inhabitant between the Santee and the Pee Dee that was not in arms against us." Fifty-five year old Barnabas Skipper was one of the inhabitants along the Pee Dee River who took up arms against them. Hundreds of acres of farmland belonging to Barnabas and his Skipper tribe, all Indians, lay along the banks of the Pee Dee and was taxed on a regular basis without representation.

Sketch of the Waxhaw Massacre thought to be for a 19th century lithograph



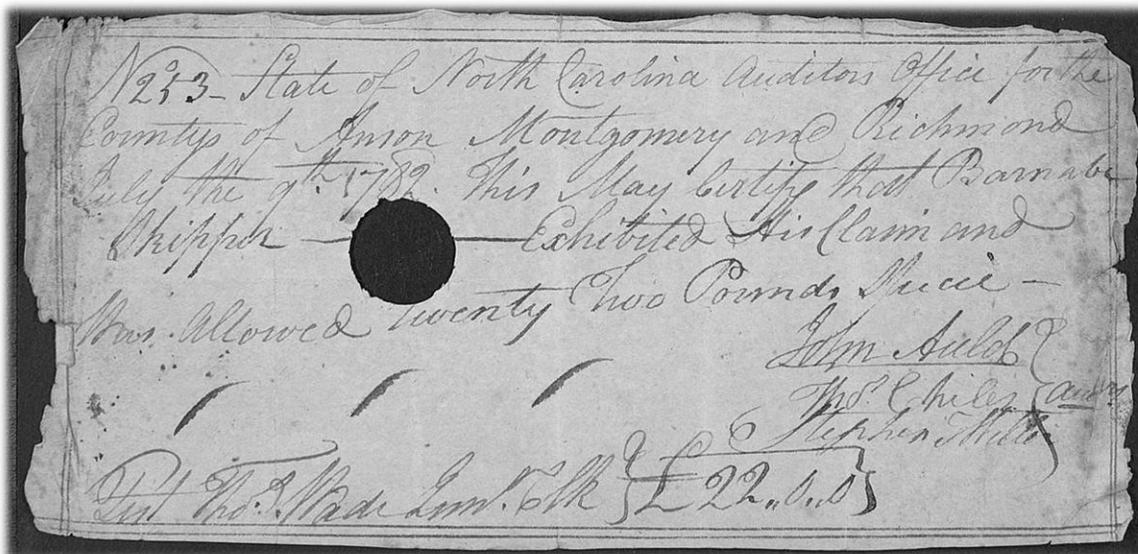
Earlier, west of the Marlboro, South Carolina property of Barnabas an incident called the Waxhaw Massacre took place on May 29, 1780. A battle had been fought between Continental forces and a Tory force led by British officer Banastre Tarleton. After the battle, the wounded were treated at nearby churches by the congregants, who heard tales of Tarleton's alleged violation of quarter, meaning--he killed surrendering Patriots. A large number of wounded were available to repeat the tale. A large number of kinfolk from all over the Pee Dee countryside showed up to tend to the wounded and heard their stories. When they heard what had happened from the lips of their suffering husbands, sons, brothers, fathers, and even grandfathers, news of a massacre spread through the farmland and rapidly enlisted new recruits.

**Waxhaw Massacre , May 29, 1780
Monument And Mass Grave At The Battle Site**



Barnabas Skipper of Anson and Richmond Counties, enlisted:

North Carolina Revolutionary Pay Voucher, 1779-1782, For Barnabas Skipper



No 253 State of North Carolina Auditor's Office for the County's of Anson, Montgomery and Richmond July the 9th 1782. This may certify that Barnabas Skipper - Ó-----Exhibited his claim and Was allowed Twenty Two Pounds Specie ---

John Auld }
Thos. Chiles } Auditors
Stephen Shelton }

Test Was Pade Amt. Clk } £22..0..0
North Carolina Revolutionary Pay Vouchers, 1779-1782

LYNCHING OF SKIPPERS ALONG THE PEE DEE, 1779

Through the years leading up to the war, Barnabas and George Skipper appear side by side-- ready for battle, signing treasonous documents, and as Pee Dee farmers with pitchforks. It can be assumed that they are brothers, the sons of Chieftain George Skipper and the grandsons of Chieftain Watt Bailey and an older George Skipper. The older Skipper may also have been a tribal leader, back in his younger days. Besides their involvement in a fight against corruption and incompetence called the Battle of Alamance and earlier adding their names to the People's Petition, their two names also appeared on earlier property and land documents. Barnabas was included on future census lists in Richmond, North Carolina and Marlboro, South Carolina.

Thus the Pee Dee property of Barnabas stretched across the Anson and Richmond border of North Carolina down into Marlboro, South Carolina, and during the war, besides being dreaded by Cornwallis, it was known by the locals as a notorious site....

On the third of September, 1779 for the sum of fifty shillings a certain Samuel Skipper bought a tract of land containing one hundred acres in Anson County on the east side of the Pee Dee on a branch of Solomon's Creek, Richmond, North Carolina which was part of or next to the farm of Barnabas Skipper. Samuel's land lay adjacent to a man he may have called, Uncle Barnabas. While living there, along with his brother named George, the two were hanged.

In Bishop Gregg's History Of The Old Cheraaws, 1867, there is a report on the hanging of two young men in the Pee Dee area. They were Indians. Their names were Samuel and George Skipper. Records suggest that these were the star-crossed sons of George Skipper, the brother of Barnabas.

Crimes of war in the American Revolution raged within the Carolinas unabated until the end and beyond. The brothers, probable grandsons of the Nottoway Chieftain Skipper, were victims of the bitter fighting in the backcountry. Bishop Gregg's version of the incident is descriptive:

On the eastern side of the Pee Dee River near the dividing line between Richmond County, and what is now Marlborough District, lived two young men named Skipper, of mixed blood, but peaceable and inoffensive

They had taken parole, however, and for no other offence, were seized by the Whigs on both sides of the line and hung. Such a course was well calculated to excite a feeling of bloody retaliation and thus the murderous conflict continued.

HISTORY OF THE OLD CHERAWS, 1867, Bishop Gregg

Descriptive, but maybe not completely accurate. George Skipper, Junior, an Indian son of a chief, could have legally fathered only Indian children. Half Indian children of white women were illegal and illegitimate and doomed by birth to slavery, a profit to a white man's coffers. Furthermore, given their father's political leanings, and that of their Uncle Barnabas, it is doubtful they were Tories.

Indians in every colony took up the Loyalist cause during the Revolution, thinking of and hoping for a better deal from the British Empire than they had gotten from the colonists. Many captured combatants took parole and agreed not to continue fighting, and it would not be unusual for the young Skippers to do so, if they had been Tories.

Neither was it unusual for white men to break the deals they made with Indians. In his writing Gregg hints that the two Skippers were killed more because of their race than because of their history as Tories. More loudly and clearly, history itself states that it was not unusual for white men to kill Indians for their land. That Samuel Skipper had just taken up some land in Anson not far from the farmhouse of Barnabas Skipper is a clue to a more sinister state of affairs.

The third day of September in the fourth year of Independence and in the year, one thousand seven hundred and seventy nine, Samuel Skipper paid fifty shillings for 100 acres along the Pee Dee River, geographically on or not far from the vast acreage of Barnabas Skipper whose land stretched across Richmond and Anson in North Carolina down into Marlboro, South Carolina. This particular acreage was near the cabin of Solomon Hughes and his creek...

SAMUEL SKIPPER, 100 ACRES, NO. 126 (from Book A page 26), STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA RECORDED IN THE SECRETARY OFFICE JNO. BRANCH P. SEC. TO

*ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING: KNOW ye that we for and in consideration of the sum of fifty shillings for every hundred acres hereby granted paid into our treasury by Samuel Skipper have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Samuel Skipper a tract of land containing one hundred acres lying and being in our **County of Anson of the East side of Pee Dee on a branch of Solomon's Creek**: ...as by the plat hereunto annexed doth appear together with all woods, waters, mines, minerals, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the said land belonging or appertaining. To hold to the said Samuel Skipper his heirs and assigns forever yielding and paying to us such sums of money yearly otherwise as our General Assembly from time to time may direct provided always that the said Samuel Skipper shall cause this grant to be registered in the Register's office within twelve months from the date hereof. Otherwise the same shall be void and of no effect. In testimony, whereof, we have caused our Great Seal to be here unto affixed. Witness Richard Caswell, Esq, our Governor, Captain, General, and Commander in Chief at Kingston the third day of September in the fourth year of our Independence and in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine. By His Excellency's. Comd. - Rd. Caswell. Wm.*

Some of the 1500 acres belonging to Barnabas Skipper in 1779 was, "lying and being in our County of Anson of the East side of Pee Dee on a branch of Solomon's Creek." Solomon Hughes, who named the creek, was his neighbor. For years following the war Skippers who fought recalled battles with Tories that were fought along the creek. Barnabas Skipper lived with his wife and eight children near the Anson County border, in Richmond County. Eight young Indians, large and little, filled his house. If greed for an Indian's land killed young Samuel and George Skipper, not their politics, that would have been how the children saw it. Perhaps from the front porch of their father's house they saw their cousins hanged. Thereafter, their father enlisted. Whether he loaded up a musket or a quiver full of arrows, they would have had reason enough to help him

Maybe the lynch mob that killed Samuel coveted the Indian's land, which he owned quite legally, too much. Tellingly, no further record of the two young men exists. Both disappeared after Samuel paid his fifty shillings, and there are no further records on him or George Skipper, but there is a military pay voucher,--starting in 1779 for Barnabas Skipper.

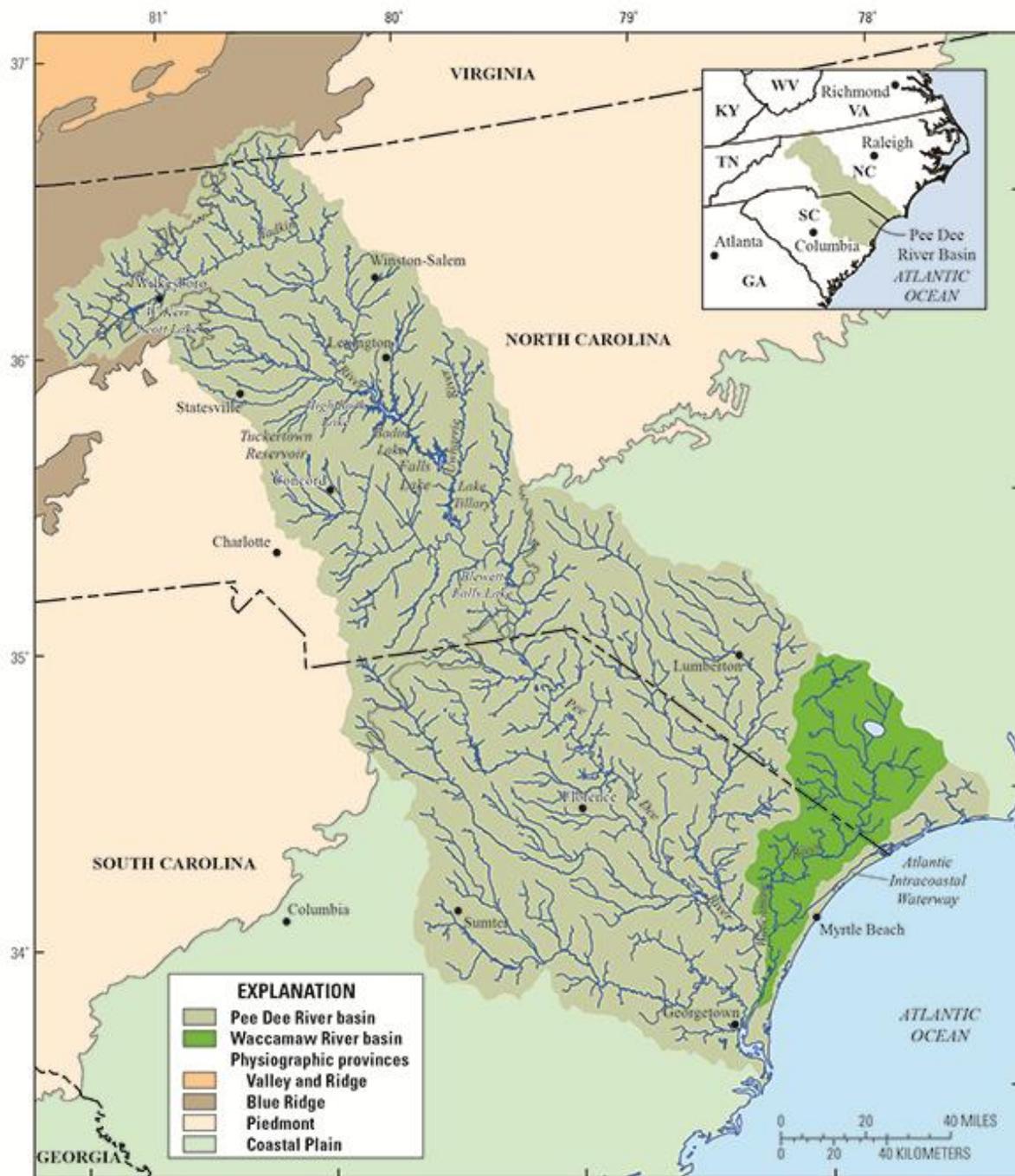
A PRACTICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL WAR

When the overconfident British neglected the people's demand for their rights as English subjects, North and South, it came to war. By 1780 the war was on the Skipper doorstep. The free-wheeling militia of Francis Marion had the Redcoats wishing they could go home, while angry voices out of the Waxhaw Massacre hollered for vengeance all the way to Anson County. Being a man of principle and courage, fifty-five year old Barnabas was thus inspired to join the fray to try to gain freedom, justice, and the new American way of governing himself. These were old principles of his native people.

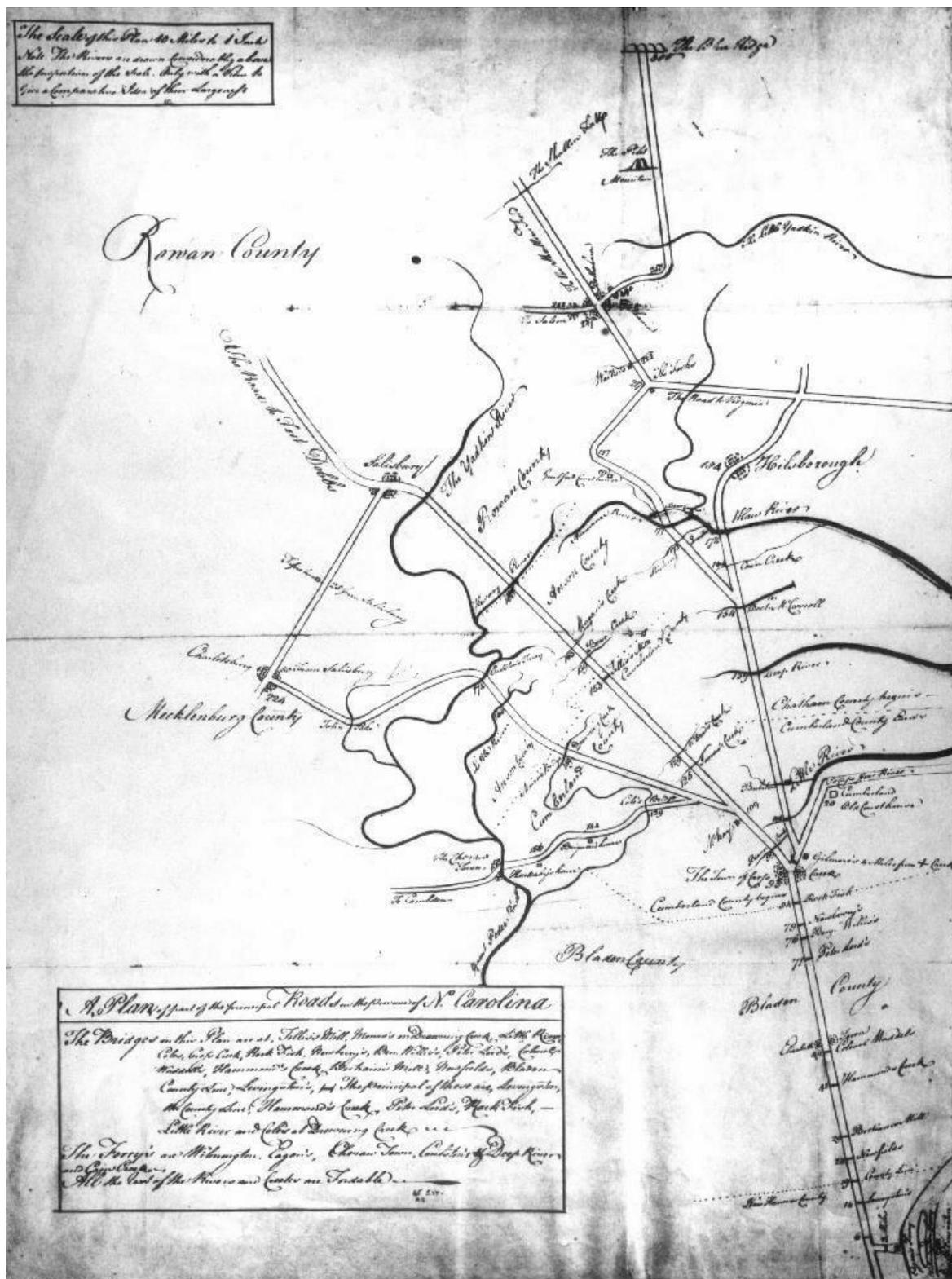
His petition predates the Declaration of Independence by almost six years and was significant because it showed that the people of Anson County, North Carolina—native and white--had long held the same grievances and demands as those of the Boston revolutionists. Many of the British subjects in the area were Natives the colonists had incorrectly called Indians for over one hundred and fifty years back in Virginia.

Name-calling was not the only mistake English authorities would make. It turns out they were not very good at governing from a long distance. After years of neglect, the colonists grew use to governing themselves and began to resent being treated exclusively as taxable assets to the crown. They were unrepresented in a Parliament that taxed them and gave them nothing in return for their money. Roads and bridges and borders were the big issue to the residents along the border of the two Carolinas.

Rivers and creeks laced in the settlements that had developed upon the banks of the Pee Dee River. Citizens needed roads, waterways needed crossings, and the two colonies needed a straight fence to separate their taxpayers who needed directions to the correct taxman. It was a feeble-minded landlord who neglected the needs of his tenants in the Old Cheraws.



Base from 1:100,000-scale National Hydrography Dataset.
 Albers Equal Area projection; central meridian-96 00 00; datum NAD83.



Roads and Bridge Problem Of Anson NC and "Marlborough" SC.

Out of love for the places of their childhood two historians—one old, one new—describe the life and times of the Skippers once they arrived in Carolina country. With barely a mention of the Skipper name or their tribe, the two men nevertheless include the goings on of the Nottoway refugees from Virginia in their separate storylines. The research of the two Carolinians weaves into one well-told tale. J.A. Bolton is still writing his version, Bishop Alexander Gregg published his History of the Cheraws in 1867.

J.A. Bolton is a member of the N.C. Storytelling Guild, the Anson County Writers' Club, the Richmond County Historical Society, and the Story Spinners in Laurinburg. J.A. Bolton is a storyteller. His history of early communities along the erratic border between North and South Carolina describes the life and times in which the Skipper family found itself at the very moment in time that members such as George and his son Barnabas moved into the area.

Fortunately for Skipper descendants, Bolton likes "to tell stories about the Pee Dee River and the river hills that stand as sentries over the river as it slowly makes its way to the sea." His stories include the places and the lives of white people that settled in upper Richmond County—the neighbors of Barnabas Skipper who lived in lower Richmond. He writes of the county's history with the river, and it meanders into the history of the Skippers and the causes of the American Revolution: (abridged for family use)

For many years, Indian tribes lived, fished, and hunted along the Pee Dee River. As the white men came, they needed a ford to be able to cross the river with their wagons and horses. The only place the river could be forded with normal water levels was upper Richmond County, and there were no bridges to cross the river or the many creeks that ran through the area.

In the early 1700s, a large chunk of land known as Anson County was formed out of what then was Bladen County. This land included present Anson, Richmond, and many other present counties in North and South Carolina.

Sometime in the early 1700s, the first white settlement in Anson County was formed on the west bank of the Pee Dee River. It was called Mount Pleasant. The little settlement prospered, not only from the rich farmland but also because it was located close to the river ford so people settled on both sides of the river.

As the settlement grew, a court system needed to be set up in the new county. A small log cabin was built around Mount Pleasant and was used to hold court and to house the legal documents of the times.

Some of those documents had the Skipper name on them. Bolton's history mentions how in 1740, a man by the name of John Clark took up a large portion of Anson County. A year later, on down the river on the South Carolina border, "...a man by the name of Solomon Hughes built himself a cabin (close to where the William Henry Harrington plantation would later be) and called the creek running by his cabin Solomon's Creek." All three men--John Clark, William Henry Harrington, and Solomon Hughes--wind their way through early Skipper property, civil, and census records just like the waters of Solomon's Creek flowed through his land. A few years down the road the waterways even become one of the issues over which these men, along with their Skipper neighbors, were willing to go to war with England.

Bolton concludes his story with his version of the life and times in early Richmond County where Barnabas was a large landowner "on the eastern side of Pee Dee River":

In the 1750s, more settlers started trickling in along the river and creeks of our area. There they built log cabins, planted small farms and fished and hunted to feed themselves and their families. A good number of them settled on the eastern side of Pee Dee River in what is now Richmond County. Most of the people settled farms and used the rich soil to grow crops and raise livestock.

In the 1750s, an old Indian trail running parallel with the river from South Carolina into North Carolina and beyond became known as the Old River Road. This

road was dotted with very steep hills and curves. With no bridges over the creeks, people with horses and wagons were forced to ford at shallow places. Sometimes the water would be so high there was nothing to do but wait for the water to go down. With a road and a waterway to get products to market, the settlements began to grow along the river.

In the 1750s, people didn't even have mailboxes. Mail was delivered by boat or horseback to certain houses or cabins in the area where the local people would have to come and pick it up. It could take weeks or months to get a letter.

A small meeting house (church) was formed in the Mount Pleasant settlement, but people on the east side of the river still had to ford the river to be able to attend church services. It wasn't long before the hardships of crossing the river to attend church got to be too much. A location for a new church on the west side of the river was picked for a new Methodist Church. The church was located on a tall hill people in the area called Bethel.

The church site was perfect, as you could stand in the church yard and just about see the whole beautiful Pee Dee River winding its way through the hills. The church was built in 1775 and called Bethel.

In 1779, Richmond County was divided from Anson County; partly because it was so much trouble to cross the river to attend court. People would have to spend days just to register a land deed.

Before the Revolution Barnabas Skipper risked his neck to complain about these road conditions. One of the complaints in the Anson County People's Petition to old King George III was that... *People would have to spend days just to register a land deed.* Or, to pay taxes. His Majesty should have built his taxpayers, such as Barnabas, some bridges.

The colonial line dispute between North and South Carolina ran through the property of Barnabas who owned over a thousand acres of Anson, Richmond, and Marlboro. It must have been an impossible job to keep his fences straight for the taxman. On the plus side, the boundary controversy provides evidence of a stable location of his farm at the same time it explains the fickle borders that at times made him look like he was moving all over the place. In addition, the unreliable perimeter marking the two colonies of the British Crown is one clear example of how badly England erred in neglecting her taxpaying colonists. Bishop Gregg spares no invective in his description of the obvious disdain which the mother country felt toward her colonists,

The tradition has been handed down, that the Commissioners appointed to make the survey, besides being ignorant of or inattentive to the difference between a statute and a geographical mile, were not at all times in a fit condition for the work. ...The truth of the matter, ...in surveying lands appears to be this, that its irregular, zigzag course indicates either gross carelessness in all the parties concerned, or, that the work was begun and ended in a common frolic....

Since taxation from both colonies would become an issue in such chaos, this quaking border was of much significance in the coming Revolution. Mishandling the taxpayers of the Old Cheraws, some of whom were land holding Indians, became a unifying element between old enemies that helped decide the outcome of the war.

Taxation being an issue in the chaos, even though Barnabas, like other landowners, held the legal papers on the land there was little to show him the way along the messy North and South Carolina borders. In a description of South Carolina, Governor Glen, 1761, referred to the mess as a dispute, attempting to blame the citizenry for His Majesty's ineptitude:

The Northern boundary of South Carolina is not so well agreed upon as might be expected, which is owing to the dishonest intentions of many lawless people, settled in those parts without legal titles, and not to any want of attention in Government, nor to any difficulty in the thing itself; but these people, by keeping up a dispute about the boundaries of North and South Carolina, evade

paying quit-rents for their lands, &c.; and so long as they can enjoy the protection of Government without contributing their quotas towards the expenses of it, they will be keeping up the dispute about boundaries. This they have hitherto done in such manner as to defeat the good intentions of all the Orders and Instructions from time to time given for terminating these disputes and ascertaining the Boundary, which, in his Majesty's Instructions, is directed to be done by running a line thirty miles to the southward of Cape Fear River, parallel to, and observing the course of that River to its head, for the Boundary on that side; and though this order is not only too explicit to be mistaken, but hath been put in execution, or at least is said to have been so, the good intention of it nevertheless continues to be evaded.

The Petition of 1769 states that all Barnabas and his friends wanted to know was where to go to pay his taxes and could some of the money be used to build roads and bridges he could use to get him there? Taxation without representation ended up being taxation without recompense That's what the fight at Alamance was over, and in 1776 it started up again.

From Virginia to the Carolinas Natives from tribes who had tried to escape Anglicization from the overbearing British enlisted. There were even a few who were born to Old Cheraw natives who had been in the Carolinas long before Barnabas's folks arrived--long before their tribesmen were called Skipper and Bailey and their tribe was labeled, Nottoway. But by 1776—English, or not--they were all subjected to English rule—even those who hailed from the natives.

Barnabas was born in 1727 into a prominent Native American family along the dividing line of what would become North Carolina and Virginia in the Bertie-Chowan area. His father and mother, and their parents, had been tribal leaders of Indians in Virginia--people the colonizing British called the Nottoway. The tribe's native name was the Cheroenhaka. The British called his parents George Skipper and Mary Bailey. Their native names got lost in British arrogance. This was one reason Barnabas had to love the American Revolution. His Cheroenhaka forefathers had suffered long enough under English royalty, and here he was in an America where English colonists were suffering under King George III. White people all around Barnabas began calling His Majesty a tyrant, and they were calling their dark skin neighbors their allies.

When put upon white colonists had had enough to put them in sympathy with the Natives, they rebelled against their mother England, King George, and his English Parliament and declared their independence. For the first time in known history, a war was being fought for an idea--not for kings or lands or power or gold, but roads and bridges were a big part of that idea. Freedom loving colonists came to believe that God had not anointed any one man to rule over them. Instead, they began to believe in a God that gave them the right, with His help, to rule over themselves. A belief the native people had held all along.

No longer able to think of themselves as subjects of King George, men, women, and children went to war believing in the idea of equality--that is, no king or nobleman was better than any other man no matter how much land or power or gold lay in the royal coffers. When Thomas Jefferson wrote it down, at the risk of being hanged, drawn, and quartered, many brave gentlemen signed up on the notion that all men are created equal. To an Indian, this sounded like a cause whose time had returned. In spite of what later historians wrote—that Indians favored the British--when heroic rebels from New England to Georgia were fighting for equality, the Carolina Nottoway and many of their Old Cheraw Indian neighbors joined the Patriots. From the beginning the Patriot cause was their cause. Fifty-five year old Barnabas joined up, eager to follow leaders who talked about throwing off the heavy yoke of British tyranny that had taken everything from the families of his forefathers—even their name.

In the end it was the rebellion of all these common folk, small merchants, and yeomen farmers who forced the English and Lord Charles Cornwallis to fight so long and hard in the Carolinas that they lost the war. In 1781 the proud Redcoats had to drag themselves into Yorktown, where—starving, worn out, covered in vermin, and out of ammunition--they surrendered. This time, Barnabas Skipper was the one still standing—a proud and victorious inhabitant of fifteen hundred acres he held up and down the banks of the Pee Dee River in the Old Cheraws. He couldn't get back his name, but he no longer had to pay taxes to a foreign land on roads and bridges that were never built.

All along, unannounced in American history, and thus unbeknownst to America, the Nottoway Barnabas Skipper, served in the American Revolution, and he was a brave and true war hero. Americans love the virtuous George Washington, and Nathanael Greene is attrition warfare's ultimate general, and

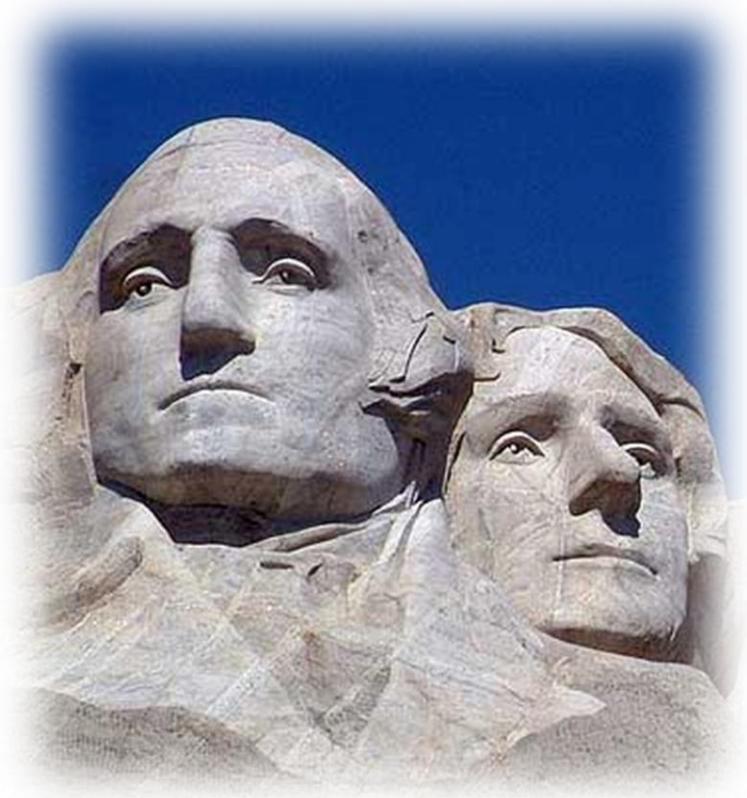
their history is a well-told tale. But Barnabas was with them all along—un-named and unheralded—and the strength and courage it took for an older Indian brave with a family to join them in the fight against the world's most powerful military, and win, is a notable fact.

Before the states were united, before there were dollars and cents, before there was a star spangled banner, before there was a united army—many colonists saw the common sense in the idea of equality long before they saw the value in unity. Thus, with no united colonies, no leader, no flag, and no army--they made the decision to fight and die for the idea of a free nation, if not for a united one. In no way, but spiritually, were they prepared to be free.

Except for the Natives; for them freedom had always been a natural state. Nevertheless, when Barnabas enlisted he got a taste of how hard it had been for his Cheroenhaka forefathers to fight England, an all-powerful imperial giant who believed one man had been appointed by a god to rule, by divine right, over all other men. But this time, the Indian had help.

Our country owes its life to heroes whose names it will never know.

General George Washington



George Washington and Thomas Jefferson; Mt. Rushmore Monument

At the end of the war, General Washington paid homage to the legions of brave men and boys who had followed him into battle against the world's super power. The war was won, he pointed out, by thousands of heroes whose names would never be known, except on their military payroll and muster sheets. Heroes like Barnabas Skipper

In spite of being an American Indian, whose legacy has been mangled and tangled by family genealogists and scholarly researchers alike, much can be known about Barnabas Skipper. Early on, the records of this one man made it into the archives of the invasive British officials, clerks, and administrators. Bearing their English derived family name and under the new tribal name of Nottoway,

Barnabas left some intriguing footprints along their Carolina trails. Military records tell the best tales. Nothing says, "I was here," with more authority than army payroll and muster sheets and pension applications that follow wars.

Though Anglicized and practically extinct, his tribe's legacy and its worth were kept alive, in part, by such prominent folks as Virginians George Washington and Thomas Jefferson—by Washington who admired and used the Nottoway as scouts and warriors in the French and Indian War and by Jefferson who admired their culture and made a study of it for all posterity.

The scouts and warriors Washington called up bore the names of peers of George Skipper. Jefferson employed the help of Edie Turner in his study of linguistics—herself and her Virginia neighbors still bearing more names of his father's peers.

As for Barnabas's family, they became prominent on their own merit, justifying the convictions of Washington and Jefferson. In the years leading up to the American Revolution, Barnabas Skipper, proved to be as courageous, determined, and farsighted as the Sons of Liberty--his peers in rebellious Boston. As the war went on, as a fifty-five year old man with eight large and little Indians still at home, he joined in to fight against the vicious Tories who were murdering and plundering the Carolina back country where his family lived. No Loyalist in Boston ever showed the propensity for cruel and unusual punishments that was felt in the pitiless hearts of the Tories residing in his Carolina neighborhood.

Besides an affinity for a philosophy that favored the aristocracy—clutched tightly in the closed minds of aristocrats--the remnants of an old English heritage kept hanging around for years in the colonies. It could be found in the way white Americans measured and counted, in the way they spoke and wrote their language, in the way they worshipped, and even in their legal system.

In 1776 the colonists still spoke English, practiced an Anglican religion, and counted their money in English denominations—the reason being, most of them were English. They had been proud and loyal subjects of English royalty for one hundred and seventy years. In the 1760's many became angry because Parliament and King George had stopped treating them like Englishmen. They possessed no representation in Parliament, and their closest kinship to the mother country could be described as that of mistreated step-children and adopted Indians. Angered citizens began to complain. Only after years of neglect and abuse did they began to fight. Even so, the King always had his loyal subjects, the Tories.

George II was King of Great Britain from 1727 until 1760. After thirty-three years of virtually governing themselves, the next monarch, George III, had a hard time convincing the independent minded colonists that he had been appointed by God to rule over them.

According to traditional historians, in the fight to come many Native Americans saw the quarrel as an opportunity to drive back the surging white settlers and so, they picked the Loyalist's side. Nowhere was this less true than in the Carolina back country where resided, after 1762, several Skipper families and descendants of other displaced natives. Several tribes, refugees from Virginia, had escaped the onslaught of British colonists by making their way to the Cheraws on the banks of the Pee Dee and Santee Rivers where Cornwallis found them waiting as a formidable foe. Long after the Revolution was won, several Pee Dee River inhabitants recalled their fight with the local Tories in various pension applications, one indication of how much the Carolina Nottoway favored the Rebels.

POST WAR TESTIMONY OF TORY FIGHTERS

Post war reviews kept popping up for years on the old homefront.

The daughter of Barnabas, Elizabeth, would become the bride of Solomon Quick of the Tuscarora tribe, and she began married life at the same time the guns of war hammered mercilessly across her father's farmland and the Carolinas. Southern Tories, also known as Loyalists, stayed at the throats of the Colonial Rebels, and outnumbered them in the Carolinas until General George Washington ordered his Continental Army south under the command of General Nathanael Greene; Greene rescued the besieged Patriots with the help of the Carolina Militia men, commanded by Francis Marion. Elizabeth's husband served as a Private with the Continentals. Her father was in the militia. Since the war was in their back yard, it's not surprising the Quick couple had a child during the conflict, making Barnabas a warrior grandpa.

Earlier, some of his own children were born during the fighting...



The Spirit of '76

Into the war torn section of the country of 1776, baby Barnabas, Jr. was born in Richmond County, North Carolina. He was seven before the guns in his backyard grew quiet, silenced by a treaty in 1783 that ended the war. And, while the British were fighting in wars all over the world, only in America had soldiers like his father, and fellow men in arms like Solomon Quick, Sion Odom, and James Skipper been smart enough, brave enough, and strong enough to fight and defeat the foolish idea that God made and appointed kings. Still, in the Carolinas, Tories never did get their minds—or hearts—around the idea that any man the people chose could be king—an idea in which the natives had believed since their own genesis. The words Thomas Jefferson wrote about all men being created equally, never meant anything but nonsense to a Tory, but they were basic to the everyday beliefs and behavior of American natives.

The war made American families heirs to the memories of their very own warriors—a treasure chest of war stories. Told by some when they were aged veterans—their stories in their pension applications were as valuable as the wartime accounts of braves who once told the stories of their battle scars around campfires. In the coming years census

lists and civil court documents would help muster sheets, military payrolls, and pension applications tell of the adventures of Barnabas Skipper, a soldier patriarch of his family's Revolutionary War history.

However, in the Carolinas the honor of serving and winning came at a cost when hard feelings left over from the war led to future feuding among those who had experienced the war close to home. Barnabas had not had to go far to fight. He only had to step out his door to join the war against his Tory neighbors. Years later, its bitterness was remembered by old soldiers who returned from the fight to their homes in the Pee Dee River Valley. For the family of Barnabas Skipper it may have never ended....

The Southern Tories who believed that George III had a God-given right to rule over them were finally defeated in 1783, but they never went away. Being aristocratic wannabees, their disappointment was unbearable. To be whipped by Indians like Barnabas and like Solomon Quick of the Tuscarora tribe, who believed that ever since the beginning of time they were blessed with a God-given right to be free, left bitterness seething and roiling in the blackened hearts of the losers for another four score and seven years.

Even before July 4, 1776, tales of burnings, killings and blood drawn between disgruntled colonists who signed petitions and who had fought at Alamance and those contented with being ruled by a king were told in the homes of Carolinian veterans who had witnessed the horror of the disagreement. After 1783 many war stories from the American Revolution were preserved in pension applications. Sixty years later James Skipper of New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina recalled how he

...was marched to Virginia where had been a battle fought. "I saw the Blood on the ground said to be Charles Fordyce's blood and saw all the wounded and the place where the slain were buried. From thence we marched to Norfolk ...when it was burnt, it being set on fire the first day of January 1776." ...Returning to New Bern he received a furlough for 15 days before going back to fight at Kinston on Neuse River "in my own County...." He added a story from the summer of 1781, when "...there landed a man at Wilmington, North Carolina called Craig; he and the Tories embodied and was said to be likely to do our Country much damage."

James's story ends up with him in the cavalry. In a letter dated October 6, 1835, the son of the veteran, Simon Skipper, added a poignant memory to his father's service:

I myself can relate many periods that I have heard him relate of the Revolution and one I well remember that about the winter of 1794 and 1795 he entered in a job with one John

Smith, and while they was in the woods at work much of their conversation was of the Revolution in which Smith related that the troops of North Carolina, just a while before they got to the line between the two States, that one Samuel Glover and a party formed a mutinous Resolution; made known to the General he immediately had sixteen apprehended and swore that one of their number should be put to death, and the sentence came out against Glover and he was shot, and I do think that from Smith's realization that they both shed tears for their Brother soldier...."

Closer to home, seventy-seven year old Sion Odom recalled his war days. Sion was from Marlboro, South Carolina. He told how as a young soldier returning to his Pee Dee River Valley home, he served as an MP before he volunteered to also ride in a cavalry regiment.

*...he returned to Marlboro and found that his father had moved to Richmond County, North Carolina to which place he went. He was there authorized ...in catching deserters and those who were drafted in the militia and would not serve. ...**He then volunteered in a regiment of Light Horse, spent his time pursuing the Tories in Richmond County, NC.** About this time, either General Cornwallis or some part of his army came to Cheraws. ... from that time until the close of the war, **he turned out whenever called upon to suppress the Tories who were plundering and murdering all over the country.***

*At one time he was obliged together with his brother Richard Odom, to hide himself in the swamps of Crooked Creek in Marlboro District. when, before he knew it **he was surrounded by the Tories, and taken prisoner.** They carried him over Gum Swamp in Richmond County. One of the Tories named John Turner, who had had a previous quarrel, declared he would kill him.*

Barnabas was rich enough to have been a Tory. At least he was rich in land and horses. His Anson County estate fenced in sufficient acreage to be called a plantation. He served in the Revolution with Solomon Rye, an old army buddy, kin by marriage, and a longtime neighbor, and North Carolina records show that Solomon purchased "the Barnaby Skipper Plantation" in 1784 in Anson County.

Begotten of a Native American heritage, Barnabas was a man who believed in the power of peace talks to solve a dispute, but it didn't keep him from his duties as a warrior. At the end of his life he and his children still owned hundreds of acres along the Pee Dee River where Skippers were once in arms against Cornwallis as he battled Americans under General Nathanael Greene. He had been one of the inhabitants whom the Redcoats and Tories wished they didn't have to fight. There lay his farm. There lived his family. Like his Cheroenhaka forefathers of old, he fought for his land, his family, and his sacred honor, and this time, he won.



A SKIPPER ODYSSEY IN RICHMOND, NORTH CAROLINA

MAKING NEW LAWS For SELF GOVERNMENT

As soon as the war was over national and local laws began growing out of the needs of a people who wanted to govern themselves. Nationally, representatives from the thirteen victorious colonies struggled for months to write a paper, revising the Articles of Confederation, which could unite and fairly govern thirteen different entities in a democratic republic.

Preamble to Constitution

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

To this end after five years of wheeling and dealing in Philadelphia, national representatives set up the administrative, legislative, and judicial branches of a federal authority. The drafting of the laws of the Constitution of the United States began on May 25, 1787, and ended on September 17, 1787. Ratification took place on January 10, 1791.

On a local level, wrangling of laws out of daily living sometimes took on the personal attributes of the inhabitants of a community. In Richmond, North Carolina where dwelled Barnabas Skipper, parallel years of local law-making and federal law-making carried on apace. The Skippers and extended family members, immediately after the war ended, became involved in numerous civil action cases. At times it seemed as if the war and independence had left these country folk in a legal mess, as free citizens went about establishing justice and insuring domestic tranquility as they saw fit.

While laws could no longer be used by officials to terrorize a citizen, because citizens had legal rights, a strange phenomenon appeared in the legal state of affairs as individuals became involved in making and using local laws. Initial recordings in the Civil Action Papers listed charges against keeping a messy house, adultery, handling liquor without a license, working on the Sabbath, switching a boy about the face and back--along with actual crimes of livestock theft worth at least 6 pence, theft, the assault of officials, impersonating the sheriff, assault, assaults on women, and filing of false warrants. Right or wrong, free men and women of Richmond actively sought their day in court.

THE SKIPPERS—AND, THE LAW

By 1786 the daughter of Barnabas, Elizabeth Skipper Quick, found herself caught up in a court of law. She was a resident of Marlboro County, where she and Solomon made their home. In 1786 she was coerced into giving a deposition in a Civil Action Case against her father, Barnabas Skipper of Richmond County, probably involving a war horse.

Horses were a valuable commodity during wartime, and after the war, claims on their value stacked up in the courtroom. Elizabeth's statement tells how two years earlier, directly at the war's end, her father and a man named Abraham Odom were in a dispute over the ownership of a horse.

In February 1784 Elizabeth's husband, Solomon Quick, sent her to her father's house for a horse Abraham Odom said was his. She said she went accordingly, and told Barnabas that she had come for Abraham Odom's horse.

Barnabas asked, "Where is Abraham?"

She answered her father, "He is at my husband's house; he spent the night."

Barnabas then said, "Tell Mr. Odom to come for his horse himself."

The two men had made a bargain, Barnabas explained, and he suggested that Mr. Odom should come speak to him in person to seek satisfaction for his trouble. Barnabas felt the two should act according to the bargain they had made, and so he did not let his daughter take the disputed horse, and Elizabeth went home without it.

Original conversation dramatized by Helen Michael

From: [Civil Action papers- 1785-1786 - CR.082.325.2. North Carolina Archives](#)



Nothing is said to explain Mr. Odom's reluctance to meet with Barnabas face to face. Although no record says how the quarrel was resolved, there is evidence that it was amiable; not far down the road a son and the grandsons of Barnabas married into the Odom family.

The family of Patience Skipper, the sister of Elizabeth, was next to appear in court over yet another disputed war horse. Patience was married to Robert Rye, and again in Marlboro County, 1786, her family was to see the inside of a courtroom when Robert Rye was asked to give a deposition in another Civil Action Case over one of these treasured steeds.

Robert Rye appeared before Claudius Pegues a Justice of the Peace of Marlboro County to tell how in 1781 he, in company with William Jordon and others, went to the house of Joseph Hall in search of a horse to carry him to war. There, Jordon borrowed Hall's horse. There was Tory danger nearby, and as Jordon promised to return the horse next day, he quickly added, "If I am not defeated by the Tories."

Jordon did bring back the horse, but he told Hall that he still needed the horse a little longer in the fight with the Tories, and since the Tories represented a vicious threat to the patriot community, Hall agreed. Then, Robert Rye claimed that he was the one

who rode the horse, in company with Jordon, down to Captain Speed's encampment. There, the horse, with a number of others, was delivered to the Captain. Rye claimed that he was ordered to take and keep the horse for the use of the service until further orders. In later action he was ordered out on a march to Betty's Bridge (**Beatti's Bridge, August 4, 1781**) and he rode the horse into battle. Hall's horse was lost in the action.

From: [Civil Action papers- 1785-1786 - CR.082.325.2. North Carolina Archives](#)

Rye's cavalry experience is matched by the account of William Vaughan, a neighbor who also lost a horse in a battle at Betty's Bridge:

State of North Carolina Anson County: Declaration of William Vaughan ...served as herein stated – I was a volunteer to serve in behalf of the United States – a private in a company of light horse in Cumberland County ...to keep the Tories from passing ...then we were marched to the various Bridges to keep the Tories from crossing then ...marched ... to keep under the Tories in Anson County and the adjoining Counties ...in pursuit of ToriesNot long after I was a volunteer again for six months and marched ...back again into Anson County, then crossed Pedee River then on to Drowning Creek to Bettys Bridge (Beatti's Bridge, August 4, 1781) here we had a Battle with the Tories & I had my horse Shot in the action here the Americans got defeated, ...Also I was employed Six months to provide Beef cattle for the regular Army when marching through this section of the Country on their march to the South, the year not recollected – I remember seeing ...General Nathanael Green and his army stopped a Short time near my house when I lived at the crossroads near Mays Mill on Jones's Creek.

This appearance in Richmond's fledging criminal justice system was one of several and telling....

RICHMOND COUNTY CRIMINAL ACTIONS 1777-1788

Transcribed and contributed by Myrtle Bridges

April 19, 2006

June 1785 - State vs. John Viner, Robert Rye Solomon Dearman, Pros.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present that John Viner & Robert Rye all of the county of Richmond and State aforesaid on the 1st day of January in the year of our Lord 1785 very wickedly inclined did feloniously steal, take, carry away and kill one white cow, the property of Soloman Dearman of the value of six pence at the county aforesaid and to the evil example of all others in like case offending and against the peace and dignity of said State. Jno McNairy CS. Jurors, Esqs, Charles Medlock, Jno Bounds and James Cole.

October 1785 - State vs. Hendrickson & Rye

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. Whereas, Ann Hill complains to Charles Medlock one of the justices of the peace for said county upon oath that sometime in October last, that she had two head of cattle feloniously stolen, taken and carried off, to wit, one no horns of a light red heifer, the other a red and white pided with horns. Each three years old, and that she has manifest reason to suspect that **Andrew Hendrickson and Robert Rye both of said county, labourers**, of stealing said heifers. They are therefore in the name of said state to require and command you that you take sufficient assistance with you and that you apprehend the said Andrew Hendricks and Robert Rye and you bring them before me or some other justice of the peace in and for the said County to answer the above complaint. Given under my hand and seal this 8th day of September 1785. Charles Medlock.

NOTE: **Andrew Hendrickson and Robert Rye both of said county, labourers, Later, Ann Hendrickson???**

December 1785 - Warrant & Recognizance for Andrew Hendrickson, bound over for cow stealing. £50 bond. Joseph Hall, Jun and William Hunter each £25.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. Whereas Thomas Quick this day came before me one of the Justices of the peace for the said county and made oath that he has lost some cattle, and has just cause to believe that Andrew Hendrickson has made way with them. These are there in the name of the State to command you that you take him and bring him before me or some other justice of the peace for said county as he may be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand and seal this 28th day of December 1785. Chas. Medlock. To any lawful officer to execute. Summons River Jordon and Robert Rye.

December 1785 - State vs. Andrew Hendrickson.

Indt. P. Lar. Thos. Quick, Pros., Robert Rye & River Jordon,
Wits. A True Bill. Thomas Pankey, Foreman.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present that Andrew Hendrickson, **late of the county of Richmond** at the county aforesaid on the 1st day of January 1785 did with force and arms feloniously steal, take and carry away one heifer of the value of six pence the proper goods and chattels **of a person unknown** to the evil example of all others in like case offending and against the peace and dignity of said State. Jno McNairy, County Solicitor.

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The Coles.

July 1787 - State vs. Peter Cole Indt TAB Ann Hendrickson Pros. A True Bill State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present Peter Cole, late of the county of Richmond, labourer, on the 5th day of June 1787 and in the 11th year of American Independence, did with force and arms make an assault upon a certain Ann Hendrickson at the county of Richmond aforesaid and her the said Ann did beat wound and ill treat, to her great damage and against the peace and dignity of said State. John McNairy, Atto for the County

The husband of Elizabeth's sister Rye and Hall

The US Constitution and local law

The end of the war left many such matters in question throughout the South. Some were settled amicably, while others turned into grudges that led to long lasting and bloody feuds—and war.

The Skippers and Quicks were involved in legal battles on the Skipper side of the Carolina line ten years later. On the 5th and 7th of January 1793, in Richmond County, North Carolina, legal proceedings were brought against Solomon Quick and two sons of Barnabas Skipper by a man named George Cole.

Cole's complaint swore that two months before, in November, he had lost a boar stag to thieves. *"I believe John Skipper, William Skipper, and Solomon Quick, in partnership, stole the hog and I can prove it," he said. The complaint further stated Cole knew of witnesses who could prove that the two Skipper brothers in conjunction with their Quick brother-in-law had undoubtedly taken hogs from other people.*

"I command you to take John Skipper, William Skipper, and Solomon Quick and have them or any one of them brought before some JP of this County and turned over to any Lawful officer," Cole pleaded. His plea was signed by D. Henagan.

The case included all the Skipper siblings, except Elizabeth—Silas, William, 17 year old Barnabas, John, Needham, Patience Skipper Rye, and Rachel Skipper Wallace--and their father. Also summoned as witnesses for the State were their Rye and Wallace in-laws. They could be called hostile witnesses.

The other side kept it in the family, as well: *"Any Lawful officer"* who tried to serve or enforce the summons, in one case, turned out to be—a Cole, Peter Cole. The following uncooperative people were bound for a court appearance in connection with this matter:

William Skipper £50, Barnaby Skipper £25, John Skipper £50, Barnaby Skipper £25. George Cole £10 and Needham Skipper £10 for their given evidence vs William and John Skipper.

John Wallace bound £10 for Patience Rye's testimony vs. the two Skippers and £10 more for Rachel Wallace's testimony vs. the two Skippers.

***John Rye** was bound £10 for his given evidence vs. the two Skippers.*

The above Recognizances entered into before Henry W. HARRINGTON on the 5th & 7 of Jany 1793.

Only Rachel Skipper Wallace gave a deposition in the case:

Rachel Wallace, being duly sworn declares that above 3 or 4 weeks ago she went with her brother Needham Skipper to her father Barnaby Skipper's corn crib & she saw the Head of a Hog, that the said Head was marked with a hole in each Ear & that she thinks the Ears were fresh marked by the Slopes, Sometime after this William Skipper came who was mad & broke out in a passion & said Damn or curse the fool who put the head there & said he did not put it there, that she heard her brother Needham then say, that was the head which Solomon & John said they had eat, by which this Deponent thinks the said Needham intended to signify Solomon Quick and John Skipper. Sworn the 7th Jany 1793. Before Hy Wm Harrington

The Skippers managed to refuse to testify against their kinfolk for a whole year and, along with John Wallace, were charged for failure to appear. By 1794 Needham Skipper had had enough and was especially offended when the Constable, Peter Cole, tried to take his horse as a penalty for non-appearance. The officer, having the same name as his brothers' accuser, was not about to take his horse! Needham got charged with assault for his trouble. Barnabas Skipper, Sr. was fined for non-appearance in 1794.

Barnabas, the family patriarch had a North Carolina farm of 1500 acres in 1793. Most of his family was still at home with him and their mother. The state line moved across the fence or river or road to Marlboro County, South Carolina, but the family was still together whichever side of the road their house was on. Rachel, now a widow with two sons, stayed with her father and mother. Her brother, Silas, twenty-five, moved nearby with his wife and two daughters. In time the Odom family allowed a son of Silas to marry one of their daughters. The Marlboro census of 1800, which referred to Native

Americans as Free White Persons, is the last record on Barnabas, Sr., the son of a Nottoway and a rescued Indian Princess.

Begotten of a Native American heritage, Barnabas was a man who believed in the power of peace talks to solve a dispute. Since a trial, if any, is lacking documentation it's impossible to know what the authorities did about him and the accusations against his family. The records show the Skippers were absolutely against being tried. If there was a trial and the record of the court proceedings went missing, then history should point out that legal authorities who have access to such papers—not the citizen being charged—are usually the ones who know where the papers can be found.

 RICHMOND COUNTY CRIMINAL ACTIONS 1777-1788
 Transcribed and contributed by Myrtle Bridges
 April 19, 2006

January 1793 - State vs. William Skipper, John Skipper and Solomon Quick
 State of North Carolina, Richmond County. This day George Cole complains to me on oath that on or near November last he lost a certain boar hog which he has cause to believe and doth believe that John Skipper, William Skipper and Solomon Quick in partnership stole the said hog and also says that he also that he believes he can make appear by good witness that the said John Skipper, Wm. Skipper and Solomon Quick has unlawfully taken hogs from other people. These are therefore to command you to take the bodys of the above John Skipper, Wm. Skipper, Solomon Quick and have them or any one of them before some justice for the said county to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand this 3rd day of January 1793.

D. Henagan. Summon Needam Skipper, Patience Rye, John Rye, John Wallis and Rachel Wallace,
 Witnesses for the State.

January 1793 - The Deposition of Rachel Wallace.

Rachel Wallace being duly sworn declares that about three or four weeks ago she went with her brother Needham Skipper to her father Barnaby Skipper's corn crib and saw the head of a hog, that the said head was marked with a hole in each ear and that she thinks the ears were fresh marked by the shapes. Soon after this William Skipper came who was mad and broke out in a passion and said damn or curse the fool who put the head there and said he did not put it there, that she heard her brother Needham then say, that was the head which Solomon and John said they had eat, by which this deponent thinks the said Needham intended to signify Solomon Quick & John Skipper. Sworn the 7th day of January 1793 before Henry Wm. Harrington.

April 1793 - State vs. Barn Skipper AB Peter Cole, Pros.

North Carolina, Richmond County. October Session 1793. The Jurors for the State upon their oath present and say that Barnaby Skipper of the county aforesaid on the 20th day of February then and there being, with force and arms an assault did make on the body of Peter Cole and him the said Peter did beat wound and evil treat to the great damage of him the said Peter, and against the peace of the State. John Cole, Foreman. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. Silas Skipper

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that Silas Skipper on the 20th day of February 1793 in the county aforesaid then and there being an assault did make and did beat wound and evil treat Peter Cole, Constable, to the great damage of said Peter and against the peace of the State. J. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. Silas Skipper

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that Silas Skipper on the 20th day of February 1793 in the county aforesaid then and there

being an assault did make and did beat wound and evil treat Peter Cole, Constable, to the great damage of said Peter and against the peace of the State. J. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. Needham Skipper

Peter Cole, Pros. Richmond County April Term 1793.

The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that Needham Skipper **late of said county on the 20th day of February, 1793** then and there being, with force and arms did take away from Peter Cole one horse, on which the said Peter had taken by execution in the county afore-said and contempt of the laws and against the peace of the State. J. Willis.

Cole

March 1780 - State vs. John Matthews, David Cole & Moses Hurley. Indt. AB Wits Abigail Brice, Jehukil Crowson, John Crowson. A True Bill, John Cole, Foreman. North Carolina, Richmond County. March Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. The Jurors for the State of North Carolina upon their oath do present that John Matthews, Moses Hurley and **David Cole late of the County of Richmond, labourers on the 14th day of February in the fourth year of Independence of said State**, with force and arms at the county aforesaid to wit, with guns, clubs and staves in and upon one Abigail Brice in the peace of God and this State then and there being an assault did make and her the said Abigail Brice then and there did beat wound and ill treat so that of her life it was despaired of and other wrongs and enormities to her the said Abigail Brice then and there did to the great damage of her the said Abigail Brice and against the peace and dignity of the said State. Jam Auld, Attorney for State.

Jordan

March 1785 - State vs. **River Jordon**. Indt. Assault. John Powers, Pros. No Bill. John Cole, Foreman. State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present that River Jordon late of the county aforesaid did on the 31st day of March 1785 with force and arms make an assault upon a certain John Powers in the peace of God and said State at the courthouse in said county against the peace and dignity of said State. Jurors, Charles Medlock, Dudley Mask, Joseph Haynes. Jno McNairy, CS.

Brigman

April 1787 - State vs. James Bounds Jr. Indt . Assault & Battery. Capias . Executed by H. Medlock. Jno. McNairy, Atto for Co. A True Bill. John Cole, Foreman.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present that James Bounds, Jun, late of said county of Richmond, yeoman, on the 12th day of April 1787 at the county of Richmond aforesaid did with force and arms make an assault upon a certain Isaac Brigman, and him the said Isaac did beat, wound and ill treat to his great damage and against the peace and dignity of the State. John McNairy, Atto for County. Isaac Brigman, Pros. Josiah Bagget, Wit. Wm. Love, Clk.

Peter Cole

July 1787 - State vs. Peter Cole Indt TAB Ann Hendrickson Pros. A True Bill

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present **Peter Cole, late of the county of Richmond, labourer, on the 5th day of June 1787 and in the 11th year of American Independence, did with force and arms make an assault upon a certain Ann Hendrickson** at the county of Richmond aforesaid and her the said Ann did beat wound and ill treat, to her great damage and against the peace and dignity of said State. John McNairy, Atto for the County

Upon John Cole, jr

October 1787 - State vs. Gilbert McNair A True Bill. Indt. F.A.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present that Gilbert McNair late of the County of Richmond, labourer, on the twelfth day of October one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and in the twelfth year of American Independence with force and arms at the County of Richmond aforesaid did make an **assault upon a certain John Cole, Jun.**, to his damage and against the peace and dignity of the State. John McNairy, Atto for County. John Cole, P. W, Neil Martin, Witness. Sworn to and sent Wm. Love.

Assault on JR.

June 1788 - State and John Cole vs. John Parr

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. Whereas, **John Cole (son of Mark Cole)** came before me one of the Justices of the said county and complains that John Parr of Anson County did fall on him and assault him, beat and ill treat him contrary to the peace and dignity of the said State. These are therefore to command you to cause the said Parr to be brought before me or some other Justice to answer the above complaint or to be dealt with as the Law directs. Given under my hand and seal this 30th day of June 1788. Jno. Wall

Needham Skipper

October 1791 - State vs. Samuel Sprawls Assault. Henry Reynolds, Pros. Needham Skipper, Wit. James Story, Wit. Wm. Haley, Foreman North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the State and County on oath present that Samuel Sprawls late of said county on the 14th day of July 1792 at said County with force and arms an assault did upon the body of a certain Henry Reynolds an assault make and did him the said Henry beat wound and evil treat to the great damage of the said Henry and against the peace and dignity of the State. J. Willis.

Peter Cole assaults before becoming constable

July 1792 - **State vs. Peter Cole**. Assault on Lydia Bond. North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the State and County on oath present that Peter Cole late of said county on the 16th day of May 1792 at said County with force and arms an assault did make on the body of Lydia Bond and her did abuse insult and treat in an indecent manner to her great damage and against the peace and dignity of the State. D. Judson Atto

Barnabay assaults Cole

April 1793 - State vs. Barn Skipper AB Peter Cole, Pros.

North Carolina, Richmond County. October Session 1793.

The Jurors for the State upon their oath present and say that Barnaby Skipper of the county aforesaid on the 20th day of February then and there being, with force and arms an assault did make on the body of Peter Cole and him the said Peter did beat wound and evil treat to the great damage of him the said Peter, and against the peace of the State. John Cole, Foreman. Willis.

Sherriff John Cole 1796

October 1796 - State vs. Daniel McLauchlin. Trespass John Husband, Pros. Martha Hicks and Malcolm Curry, Witnesses State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

Whereas, John Husband of the same county this day came before me John Crowson, one of the justices for said county and said on oath that a certain Daniel McLauchlin on the 4th day of October did with force and arms break open the door of his dwelling house and did beat and abuse his wife and daughter to his great damage. This is in the name of the State to cause you to take the body of said Daniel McLauchlin and bring him before me or some other justice to be dealt with agreeable to law in such cases given under my hand and seal this 10th day of October 1796. Jno Crowson. To Sheriff John Cole of the county summons Martha Hicks for plaintiff.

Xxxxxxxx X

Skipper Rachel n Wallace

Rachel Skipper

SOURCE: <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/SCMARLBO/2000-09/0968995563>

CONTENT

SOURCE: <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/SCMARLBO/2000-09/0968995563>

CONTENT

From: larry cates <lcates@northstate.net>

Subject: [SCMARLBO-L] Re: Solomon Quick's wife
 Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 01:26:03 -0400
 Information on the Barnabas-Wallace-Skipper-Quick connection.

A MARLBORO COUNTY MARRIAGE RECORD 1784

State of South Carolina, Marlborough county. Before me Drury Roberts, one of the Judges of the County aforesaid, appeared Solomon Quick and Elizabeth Quick who being duly sworn saith that somewhere about fourteen years past they were invited by a certain John Wallace to go with him and Rachel Skipper & see them get married, they went accordingly to the house of the Reverend Mr. Smith who was living at that time in the County of Marlborough aforesaid after being there some time the said John Wallace & Rachel Skipper did stand up together when the said Mr. Smith did repeat in a publick manner the usual matrimonial ceremony. & the said John Wallace & Rachel Skipper did agree to take each other as husband and wife and the said Smith did Declare them as such . the said John Wallace and Rachel Skipper his wife has lived together as man and wife ever since the time of their marriage until their four years past when he left her with their children which they had when they were together. . . .

Sworn to & subscribed this 19th day of January 1798 before me, J. Robertson, J.M.C.
 Solomon Quick (X), Eliz'th Quick (x).

Memoramdum. Solomon Quick & Elizabeth Quick saith that the John Wallace within mentioned was a low chunky made man & suppose him to be between thirty & forty years of age & generally wore short curled hair & there was a large scar on one of his legs. Elizabeth Quick saith that the said Wallace told her it was occasioned by a scale of a Rock which was broke by a Cannon Ball. He generlaly uses his left hand & is what we call left handed. He has a tolerable large face with a large jaws somewhat marked with the small pox. The above description was in agreeable to the best of our recollection.

Given under our Hand this 10th day of January 1798 in presence of D Robertson. Solomon Qick and Elizabeth Quick (With X Marks)

The attached Memorandum sounds like a "Missing Persons Report:"

 I just found Silas Skipper—for his descendants who will claim him--and he's right there in the middle of the other seven children of Barnabas, (1727-1808) and his unknown wife, the Nottoway Indian couple. Silas is in Richmond County, NC, in the 1790's civil action papers!!! There he was in action. Just this morning!!! Now I have all eight of his children linked with each other and with their father of Richmond/Anson, NC and Marloboro, SC, 1727-1808. Descendants have no excuse now for sticking this Silas in a Skipper home on the North Carolina seashore where he never belonged and then mislabeling their ancestor in Richmond, Anson and Marlboro. If anyone is interested, his siblings named in the papers and numbered on census lists are: Silas, Barnabas Jr, Needham, John, William, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Patience. Everyone but their mother is named. I am hoping this will mean something to his wandering descendants who are waiting at roadblocks up against brick walls. Silas deserves to be recognized and to be given his true identity.

Here is this morning's list from, RICHMOND COUNTY CRIMINAL ACTIONS, 1777-1788, transcribed and contributed by Myrtle Bridges, April 19, 2006 concerning a case I've covered extensively in my family narratives: William, John, Needham, Patience, Rachel, Barnabas Jr, Silas and their father Barnabas Skipper Sr. Includes—name, date, and place. Elizabeth is mentioned in a separate case, and even has a treasured conversation with her father—in their own words.

January 1793 - State vs. William Skipper, John Skipper and Solomon Quick

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. the above John Skipper, Wm. Skipper, Solomon Quick and have them or any one of them before some justice ...for the said county to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand this 3rd day of January 1793. D. Henagan. Summon Needam Skipper, Patience Rye, John Rye, John Wallis and Rachel Wallace, Witnesses ...

January 1793 - The Deposition of Rachel Wallace.she went with her brother Needham Skipper to her father Barnaby Skipper's corn crib.... Sworn 1793 before Henry Wm. Harrington.

April 1793 - State vs. Barn Skipper AB Peter Cole, Pros., North Carolina, Richmond County. October Session 1793. that Barnaby Skipper of the county aforesaid on the 20th day of February then and there being,with force and arms an assault did make on the body of Peter Cole. John Cole, Foreman.

April 1793 - State vs. Silas Skipper. State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors... say that Silas Skipper on the 20th day of February 1793an assault did make and did beat wound and evil treat Peter Cole, Constable, ...

April 1793 - State vs. John Skipper. State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors ...say.... an assault did make and did beat wound and evil treat Peter Cole, Constable, ...

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Index to the Colonial and State Records of North Carolina covering VOLS. I-XXV

History of Marlboro County

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RICHMOND COUNTY CRIMINAL ACTIONS 1777-1788

January 1793 - State vs. William Skipper, John Skipper and Solomon Quick

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. This day George Cole complains to me on oath that on or near November last he lost a certain boar hog which he has cause to believe and doth believe that John Skipper, William Skipper and Solomon Quick in partnership stole the said hog and also says that he also that he believes he can make appear by good witness that the said John Skipper, Wm. Skipper and Solomon Quick has unlawfully taken hogs from other people. These are therefore to command you to take the bodys of the above John Skipper, Wm. Skipper, Solomon Quick and have them or any one of them before some justice for the said county to be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of January 1793.D. Henagan.

Summon Needam Skipper, Patience Rye, John Rye, John Wallis and Rachel Wallace, Witnesses for the State.

January 1793 - The Deposition of Rachel Wallace.

Rachel Wallace being duly sworn declares that about three or four weeks ago she went with her brother Needham Skipper to her father Barnaby Skipper's corn crib and saw the head of a hog, that the said head was marked with a hole in each ear and that she thinks the ears were fresh marked by the shapes. Soon after this William Skipper came who was mad and broke out in a passion and said damn or curse the fool who put the head there and said he did not put it there, that she heard her brother Needham then say, that was the head which Solomon and John said they had eat, by which this deponent thinks the said Needham intended to signify Solomon Quick & John Skipper.

Sworn the 7th day of January 1793 before Henry Wm. Harrington.

April 1793 - State vs. Barn Skipper AB Peter Cole, Pros.North Carolina, Richmond County. October Session 1793. The Jurors for the State upon their oath present and say that Barnaby Skipper of the county aforesaid on the 20th day of February then and there being, with force and arms an assault did

make on the body of Peter Cole and him the said Peter did beat wound and evil treat to the great damage of him the said Peter, and against the peace of the State. John Cole, Foreman. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. Silas Skipper

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that Silas Skipper on the 20th day of February 1793 in the county aforesaid then and there being an assault did make and did beat wound and evil treat Peter Cole, Constable, to the great damage of said Peter and against the peace of the State. J. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. John Skipper

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that Silas Skipper on the 20th day of February 1793 in the county aforesaid then and there being an assault did make and did beat wound and evil treat Peter Cole, Constable, to the great damage of said Peter and against the peace of the State. J. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. Needham Skipper

Peter Cole, Pros. Richmond County April Term 1793. The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that Needham Skipper **late of said county** on the 20th day of February, 1793 then and there being, with force and arms did take away from Peter Cole one horse, on which the said Peter had taken by execution in the county afore-said and contempt of the laws and against the peace of the State. J. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. Needham Skipper

Peter Cole, Pros. Richmond CountyJurors ...say that Needham Skipper late of said county on the 20th day of February, 1793 then and there being, with force and arms did take away from Peter Cole one horse... 11/15/19, to Kathi 11/22/19

Index to the Colonial and State Records of North Carolina covering VOLS. I-XXV, History of Marlboro County

FAMILY AND FARM, TRADITIONS, RELIGION

In 1779 the eastern part of Anson County became Richmond County. And the part of Richmond County east of the Pee Dee River was where Barnabas Skipper lived with his wife and eight children.

North Carolina took a state census from 1784 through 1787—at the same time delegates in Philadelphia were struggling to make the Articles of Confederation work for the new nation. The list includes the names of people in Richmond who stay circumstantially linked to the Nottoway Skippers, and in the midst of these names appears—Barnabas Skipper. The census taker recorded that he is an older man with five boys and three girls still young enough to be living with their mom and dad. He is over sixty years old—old enough to be an Indian son born to George Skipper and Mary Bailey in 1727 and named Barnabas after their neighbor, Barnabas Thomas. A Benjamin Skipper lives nearby.

Nothing is known about the Skipper children's mother, which is sometimes an indication of an Indian female; although she is listed as white, so is Barnabas, and he is a full blood Nottoway via the Cheroenhaka. The census taker didn't have to ask for much information, but one fact stands for a distinctive truth—Barnabas Skipper didn't keep slaves on his plantation.

One reason he didn't need slaves was that he was the father of five sons. Later records reveal their names to be William, John, Needham, Silas, and Barnabas Jr. The girls are older sisters. Two of the three daughters, Rachael and Patience, would find husbands from the Wallace and Rye families on the list. Elizabeth married into the Quick family. The girls were all married before the ink dried on Richmond's census. Other names linked to the Skippers over time were the Sneads and Henry William Harrington who served in the war with Barnabas. A Benjamin Skipper could be his bother.

After the war, Solomon Rye--an old army buddy, kin by marriage, and a longtime neighbor of Barnabas--purchased "the Barnaby Skipper Plantation" in 1784 in Anson County according to North Carolina land records. The record doesn't say how much of the plantation Rye bought. Barnabas may have still owned land in Anson County, but through this census and additional civil records he can positively be located in Richmond to the north and Marlboro to the south up to 1800. The last record on Barnabas is an 1800 Marlboro, South Carolina census. Whether it was Barnabas or the state line that moved is not known, but it's likely that the old man, in his eighties, died before he met the census taker of 1810. His burial site is unknown. Family members stayed in the area for the next hundred years.

1784-1787 POST WAR RICHMOND CENSUS

STATE CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA 1784-1787											
Head of Household	WM 21-60 yrs. WM under 21 & above 60					Head of Household	WM 21-60 yrs. WM under 21 & above 60				
	WF all ages	Blacks 12-50	Blacks under 12 & above 50	WF all ages	Blacks 12-50		Blacks under 12 & above 50	WF all ages	Blacks 12-50	Blacks under 12 & above 50	
RICHMOND COUNTY											
Pg. 1					Thos. Curtis						
Col ⁿ . Charles Medlock	3	2	2	6	6		1	6	2	.	
James James	1	2	4	.	.		55	97	157	56 55	
Isreal Sneed	1	1	2	6	10	Pg. 2					
Robert Webb	1	6	3	2	1	James Smith	1	3	3	1 3	
David Sneed	1	1	2	.	.	James Smith Jr.	1	.	2	2 4	
Randolph Haley	1	Walter Leak Esq.	2	.	2	7 6	
Daniel Sneed	1	2	4	1	1	John Hany	1	1	4	.	
Zach. Martin	1	2	4	.	.	John McCray	1	2	1	.	
David Sneed Jr.	2	1	2	.	1	Anguish Steward	1	2	5	.	
Isreal Sneed Jr.	1	4	2	.	1	John McDuffee	1	3	5	.	
Solomon Rye	1	2	3	.	.	Duncan McCray	1	3	2	.	
Lott Stricklin	1	1	1	.	.	Daniel McCaul	1	1	1	.	
Gilbert McNear	1	1	6	1	.	Farquar McCray	1	.	.	.	
Allen McKaskill	2	3	2	.	.	Alex ^r . McCray	1	4	4	.	
Robert Melson	1	3	6	.	.	Christopher McCray	1	2	2	.	
Swine McIntosh	2	4	3	.	.	Zpher. McCray	1	3	2	.	
Benj. Skipper	1	1	3	.	.	Alex ^r . McCray	1	4	3	.	
John Bone	1	2	5	.	.	John Keachey	1	1	1	.	
Dun Rye	1	1	3	.	.	Margaret Keachey	.	1	2	1	
John Watkins	1	4	4	.	.	Reubin Thompson	1	1	2	.	
Barnaby Skipper	.	6	4	.	.	Duncan McInnise	.	2	2	.	
John Wallace	1	1	1	.	.	Farquar McCray	1	2	2	.	
Wm. Haley	1	1	3	.	1	Farquar McCray	.	3	3	.	
John Campble	1	.	3	.	.	Farquar McCray	1	1	1	.	
Ann Hill	1	1	6	.	.	James Keachey	1	3	3	.	
Benj. Moreman	2	1	1	.	.	Christopher McCray	1	2	2	.	
Andrew Moreman	1	.	4	.	.	Martha Henry	.	1	1	.	
Henry Wm. Herrington	2	2	3	22	22	Anthony Mathews	1	4	5	.	
Shadrack Bagget	1	2	7	.	.	[next name and figures covered over as pages pasted together]					
Rich ^d . Griffin	1	2	6	.	.	Thos. Adams	1	2	5	.	
John Moreman	1	1	4	.	.	Alex ^r . McCray	1	.	1	.	
James Bagget	1	.	4	.	.	Malcom McCray	1	5	2	.	
James Bagget Jr.	1	2	2	.	.	Alex ^r . McCray	1	1	2	.	
Martha Matthew	.	2	2	.	.	Paul McCaul	1	2	1	.	
James Powers	1	.	1	.	.	John Morison	.	1	1	.	
Absolum Rye	1	2	5	.	.	John McCaul	1	2	1	.	
Silas Haley	2	1	1	.	1	Wm. Newbery	1	2	1	.	
John Speed Esq.	2	3	1	8	5	Alex ^r . McCray	1	1	3	.	
John Newbery	1	.	2	.	.	James Smith	1	1	2	.	
Wm. Newberry	1	1	3	.	.	Wm. Johnson	1	5	2	.	
Christian McKaskill	.	2	8	.	.	Jean Shepherd	.	1	3	.	
Catherine McLeoud	.	3	2	.	.						
Ann Morrisson	.	2	3	.	.						



The Pee Dee River Domain of the Carolina Skippers

The Skipper estate, webbed by creeks and rivers, is a mystical place to read about and even takes on a spiritual quality when studied. Maps of area streams murmur with the sound of water rippling over ancient rocks as they babble their way down to the Pee Dee River. The riverbed bubbles up amid the splashing and sloshing of the onrushing waters of creeks emptying into the flow. Verdant banks of foliage offer cover to the deer, foxes, raccoons, opossums, and wolves that come to drink. Beaver, birds, otter, and muskrats make their homes on the water's edge. Except for those left by fishermen, hardly a human footprint can be seen, but here and there is a river road, a ferry crossing, a mill, or perhaps a bridge over the narrows. In the heart of its mystique dwell the Skippers.

While there doesn't seem to be a family burial site, the area is rich with Native American lore concerning Indian wars, the dead, and burial mounds. Bishop Gregg visited the upper part of Marlboro District, near the North Carolina line in 1859. This is the exact 18th century location of the Barnabas Skipper estate. He saw a mound which according to local yore stood on the grounds of an Indian battle of long ago. Gregg writes,

Its dimensions were about ten by fifteen feet. Many years before, a partial excavation had been made, and in digging down on this occasion for a short distance small pieces of bone were found mixed with the earth throughout, so that no opinion could be formed as to the depth of the first layer of bodies. Four feet below the surface a point was reached where the soil had not been disturbed, and a little below this were found from four to six skeletons, lying regularly, in a horizontal position, with the feet to the east, having evidently been placed in two layers. The larger bones were in a

comparative state of preservation, and one of the jawbones with the teeth entire, apparently of a person about middle age. With the bones were found a stone hatchet, a beautiful arrow-head, and a pipe, and strange to relate, the smell of tobacco about the pipe was perceptible for several hours after the exhumation. The tradition relating to the battle and the burial was well founded, and carried them nearly a century back. On the Pedee, is an instance of this, where many remains of the kind were once visible, though now for the most part levelled by the plough.

The battle had been the Native Cheraws fighting for their territory against the Cherokee and others. The plough might have belonged to Barnabas Skipper.

The Native American tribe of the Skipper family, the Cheroenhaka, once lived a good life, and early historians made a point of noting that Christian and socialist principles and practices thrived throughout their pre-colonization communities. Bishop Gregg seemed fascinated by their kindness and social affection towards one another as they experienced the benefits of living by the Golden Rule. They lived their daily lives as stewards of the earth and tended to the needs of one another as if the life of their community depended on it. So, if one's neighbor had a need, Bishop Gregg reported, "They rendered him assistance, saying, 'There were several works which one man could not effect, and that therefore they must help him; otherwise their society would fall.'"

Before the white man arrived with his blurred view of the relationship between God and man—contrived out of political need—the daily life of Native Americans flourished in the belief of a good and benevolent god balanced against one who was evil and malevolent. Remarkably, the so-called savages thus lived by Christian principles they must have learned from the good half of their gods. Without any reported visit from Jesus of Nazareth in the flesh they did unto others kindly, tended to widows and orphans, and helped those in need more than was asked of them.

Even the good Bishop could not see their religion as they lived it as the same as what they said they believed. After describing their saintly behavior, he says,

As to religion, they believed generally that the world was round, and that there were two spirits, the one good and the other bad. The good spirit they reckoned to be the author and maker of everything. It was He, they said, who gave them the fruits of the earth; and taught them to hunt, fish, and be wise enough to overpower the beasts of the wilderness and all other creatures, that they might be assistant and beneficial to man. They did not believe that the good Spirit punished any man in this life, or that to come, but that he delighted in doing good, and in making his creatures wise and happy. The bad Spirit (who lived, as they thought, separate from the good spirit) they made the author of sickness, disappointment, loss, hunger, travail, and all the misfortunes that human life is incident to.

Interestingly, he found some Indians, like groups all over the world, believing there had once been a great flood of biblical proportions.

Alas and alack, their perverse Anglican overlords replaced the lessons of the Indians' gentle god at Christian schools the sons of the Nottoway were forced to attend. By comparison, the gods of the white man must have seemed like they were the ones from hell. The attitude of the Indians toward their gods and one another, described in the Bishop's words, today sound Bible-ish, and the lessons they learned from their benevolent god are lessons any true Christian could live by in the twenty first century.

Unfortunately for the Cheroenhaka, turned Nottoway, the white colonists weren't true believers in their god's version of the Golden Rule. As a cruel result, most Indians in the Carolinas were baptized and labeled as one Protestant religion or another by the mid 1700's. By the time Barnabas Skipper was a plantation owner, it's not clear how much or how little his religion had been Anglicized. Bravery in battle or political protest is not a measurement of one's religious indoctrination. Still, it seems clear he was a good and decent man who stood for human rights, and he fought to get justice for all.

Therefore, how strange it seems, toward the turn of the century, to find another area family accusing members of the Barnabas Skipper clan of theft and even murder.

1790 RICHMOND NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS

The land is not ours to hand down to our children; we are borrowing it from their future. Native American Adage

In 1790 Barnabas Skipper was sixty-three or older. His wife's name was still unknown. Some of the names of friends, relatives and associates in the Richmond neighborhood were Snead, Odom, and Jordan. He has four sons still living at home with him and his wife. Three of the four are Barnabas Jr, Silas, and Needham. Either John or William has left home—as have their sisters: Elizabeth, Rachel, and Patience. The census taker of 1790 would find that the girls had left home, moved nearby, and started families of their own.

The three daughters of Barnabas married into the Quick, Rye and Wallace families, all neighbors in their Richmond community. As mentioned before, early American marriages usually formed amongst the locals, and Elizabeth met Solomon Quick, perhaps paying a visit to her brothers across their Anson fence line, or road, or river, and they got married. Silas also married into the Quick clan. Rachel married John Wallace who disappeared under suspicious circumstances after fourteen years of marriage. He left her with two young boys as well as leaving a small community called Wallace on the Marlboro map. Patience married into one of Richmond's Rye families.

The new nation had a new name, a new Constitution, and a new President. Under George Washington, the free white population of the United States was growing, and the country was well on its way to becoming an agricultural Mecca. However, from 1792 the infant government, trying to find its legs, was in depression. It had no banking system, no national economic system, and no financial tradition except for huge war debts owed to France. In contrast, the plantations of the Carolinas were relatively well off. The rice, tobacco, sugar and cotton industries—plus the slaves themselves enriched the southern economy. It's possible North Carolinians escaped the worst of the nation's financial woes.



Men and women slaving over a cotton gin.

Barnabas was a plantation owner, and his Indian children grew up to plow the land, to tend its livestock, and to inherit it when the time came, similar to how it had been with their forefathers since time was measured in moons. Plantations like the one Barnabas sold to Solomon Rye after the war currently grew crops that earned a living off of corn, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, hay, and cotton while grazing livestock churned out a big piece of the national slab of economic butter. Cotton fields and the slaves who ran them were before his time. In 1794 Eli Whitney invented a device to speed up the processing of the plant into fabric and his gin made cotton a lucrative crop. Although it was not Whitney's intention, subsequently, the Southern market for human hands to cultivate cotton became the biggest enterprise in the world. While Barnabas's family owned a lot of land and livestock, there is no record of him owning slaves, and in his present agricultural world five sons and three daughters were counted on to do the work.

Farm children helped their families raise their crops; earning their keep, they were valuable assets to their mothers and fathers. Even while small they were taught how to do simple but vital chores—especially that of hoeing weeds out of corn rows and picking the ears when they grew full. They filled up the corn cribs from which they fed the hogs--hogs which farm families raised to put bacon on the table. Milking the cow—and life on every farm depended on a good milk cow—was a chore even the smallest of hands could accomplish. A child just needed to be tall enough to carry a bucket of milk without sloshing it. Children that big could slop hogs and pick and husk the corn that fed them.

These hard-working stewards of the land drew on a family-based agricultural system that their descendants carried on wherever they settled, and it lasted into the mid-twentieth century, up until the time big agri-business took over the growing of green things.

Back in the late eighteenth century, farming and tending the land worked well for the Pee Dee River Skippers and for their neighbors. The family prospered under this system. The Skipper children grew up in a house that was a home, with a father who provided well enough for his family.

It is strange, then, that the ownership of pigs and cows and horses grew to be a legal headache for the Skippers and the Quicks.

Early on, the Quick family farmed nearby in the county of Anson. The land of the two families stretched out along the Pee Dee River, and the Skippers and Quicks were close enough that they and their children had easily formed relationships. The Quicks were Indian but of a different tribe. The two families were not poor like their native brethren they had left in Virginia; the Quicks owned slaves, and Barnabas Skipper seemed to have all the land—not to mention, horses—he wanted for himself and his progeny.

Elizabeth's brothers, William and John Skipper, it appears, were running around with Solomon Quick, when, as a sister is prone to do, even today, she married her brother's friend. His family's farm was located in Anson County on White's Creek which empties into the Pee Dee in Marlboro County, South Carolina. The Skippers lived to the east of the Quick plantation. The two families had been neighbors since 1779 at least, when, that year Elizabeth's father and Solomon Quick dragged the chains that measured off acreage that may have been dowry for the new couple's farm. On record, from the time they worked together as chain bearers, surveyors for Solomon Quick's land, the Skippers and Quicks continued to keep close company. Elizabeth and Solomon got married, as did Silas Skipper and a Quick girl named Jane.

1790 Richmond North Carolina Census
Detail, Right, 3rd down, Barnabas Skipper

1790, Richmond NC: Barnabas Skipper is at least sixty three and he has four sons still living at home with him and his wife. Three of the four are Barnabas Jr, Silas, and Needham. Either John or William has left home—as have their sisters: Elizabeth, Rachel, and Patience.

James Crouch	1				John Morrison	1					
Thomas Beckrahm	1	1	5		Ann Inead				2		
Hadriash Bagget	2	1	3		Barnabas Skipper	4	1		1		
James Bagget Jr	1		3		Joseph Lapite	2	1		5		
James Bagget Sr	1	4	1		Christian McKay				3		
George Bounds	1	2	6		Ferguhard McKee	1	2		3		
Daniel Brown	2		2		Peter Bethune	1	3		1		
Richard Bennet	1		4		William Miles	1	3		4		
John Douglas	2	4	3		Lepe Thickland	1					
Gabriel Dees	1				Ben Shephard	1	2		3		
Amount ferried forward	1000	1130	1464	54	563	Amount ferried over	1072	1101	2052	54	577

1790 RICHMOND NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS

Schedule of the whole number of persons within the Division allotted to Guilford Dudley											
181						182					
Names of heads of Families						Names of heads of Families					
<i>Richmond County</i>						<i>Richmond County</i>					
Amount brought over	956	1069	1020	54	524	Amount brought forward	1000	1130	1944	54	563
William Adams	1					Thomas Dorkery	2	2	5		9
Thomas Brown	2	2	1			William Edd	1	1	5		
Amey Gibson		3	1			Arch ^d Graham	8		3		1
Abel McCall	1					James Greer	1		1		
Robert Johnston	1	1	2			William Hall Sr	1	1	4		
Joseph Hull	1					Moses Hurley	1	3	1		
Margaret McSphee	1		1		2	Sam Henry	1		1		
James Beasley	1	2	5			Lurana Jones	1	2	1		
Lethro Moore	1		2			Thomas Johnston	1	2	4		
Benjamin Dumas	3	3	4		21	John Johnston	1	3	3		
Andrew Dumas	1		5		1	Robert Johnston	1	2	3		
Stephen Pitcock	1		1			William Johnston	1				
Thomas Walker	1	3	1		4	William Lowers	1				
Samuel Chears	1	1	1			John McHinner	1	3	5		
Samuel Witherson	1	3	1			Laughlan McHinner	2		5		1
Leffe Alsbrook	1	1	3			William McKay	2	1	2		
John Robertson	4	3	10		2	Phil Martin	1		1		
Abey Hicks	2	3	3			Daniel McTear	1	2	4		
Lucian Dumas	1		1		1	Daniel McTherson	1		2		
Sarah Rogut		1	2			William Hall Jr	1		1		
Johnathan Balding	1		1			August Morrison	3	2	3		
Peter Watts Sr	1		3			Arch ^d Atkial	1				
Peter Watts Jr	1	2	3			Arch ^d McCaru	1				
William Watts	1		2			Daniel McCaru	1	2	4		
Lusannah Dumas		3	1		1	Duncan McLenan	1		3		
Samuel Guchings	1					Daniel McKay	1	1	4		
Abey Morrison	1		1		1	Duncan McLenan Jr	1				
Hugh Cameron	1	3	4			Hector McNeil	1	1	2		2
Wm Jordan	1	1	3			Richard Oxum	2		2		
Isaac Thichland	1	1	2			Matthew Watson	1				
Darius Burns	1	2	4			Mathew Woodel	1				
Edmond Brown	1	3	5			Harling Williamson	1	4	3		
Jugal Campbell	1	3	4			John Mattes Jr	1	2	5		
Daniel Curry	1	3	5			Francis Nixon	1	1	2		1
Daniel Carmichael	2		3			William Mooreman	1				
Henry Clark	1		6			Malcolm McQueen	1	2	4		
John Caser	1	1	1		6	Duncan McKay	1	1	4		
James Crouch	1					Amey McStubby	2				
Thomas Cockraham	1	1	5			John Morrison	1		1		
Andrack Bagget	2	1	3			Ann Inead			2		
James Bagget Sr	1		3			Barnabas Skipper	4	1	1		
James Bagget Jr	1	4	1			Joseph LaPete	2	1	5		
George Bounds	1	2	6			Christian McKay		1	3		
Daniel Brown	2		2			Langshard McKee	1	2	3		
Richard Bennett	1		4			Peter Bethune	1	3	1		
John Douglas	2	4	3			William Miles	1	3	4		
Gabriel Dues	1					Leffe Thichland	1				
Amount ferried over	1000	1130	1944	54	563	Amount ferried over	1072	1101	2052	54	577

The 1790's became a time of civil trial and aggravation—if not, tribulation--for the Skippers. In Richmond the family and their in-laws butted heads with the law.

There is some evidence that Barnabas Skipper's invitation to Abraham Odom to come talk things over was accepted. During the time that Rachel Skipper Wallace was being hounded in another case, she had a little baby boy and named him Barnabas. A little later a woman in the Odom family gave birth to little Jane Odom. Within twenty years the two offspring of the quarreling families—Barnabas Wallace and Jane Odom--were married to each other. Then, like unto it, another son of Barnabas, Sr., Silas Skipper, married into the Quick family, and his union with Jane Quick brought forth a son who married a Nancy Odom. His name was Arthur. Nancy's father's name was Sion, and forever after Barnabas was blessed with many a descendant with this unusual name handed down by the Odom family. Finally, Barnabas, Jr. married a woman named Temperance, and the name of Temperance also could have been courtesy of the Odoms via their in-laws, the Sneads who were fond of naming baby girls, "Temperance," and they were perennial neighbors of the Skipper clan. And, for some reason, Barnabas, Jr. and Temperance gave their first born the name of Sion.

The three Skipper daughters stayed in the same South Carolina community where lived their parents until after the death of their father—sometime before the census of 1810 was taken--as did three of his sons, John, Silas, and Barnabas, Jr. The girls all had sons with the name of Barnabas; these three boys had none, but, several cousins called each other, Sion.

2/25/2020

End of Farming, Traditions, and Religion etc

March 30, 2020

Tentative Outline

Marlboro 1800

Crime

Patience 1808 – Rye and 1800 apb/ Rye and Cole @ law/ “Robert Rye

For the Ghosts of Mama’s Indians

I dig up dead people; I’m a family genealogist.

Sometimes I dig up grisly tales from the crypt that haunt our dead kinfolk; these are narratives worthy of Halloween status. Such is the frightening story of Patience Skipper. She is the sister of Great-great-great-grandpa Barnabas Skipper, Jr.—and child of Barnabas Skipper, Sr. and his unknowable wife, my GX4 grandparents—and thus, my long, long ago and far, far away, Aunt Patience.

Patience was born into a prominent Native American family along the dividing line of what would become North and South Carolina. Her grandfather and grandmother had been tribal leaders of Indians in Virginia--people the colonizing British called the Nottoway. The tribe’s native name was the Cheroenhaka. The British called her grandparents George Skipper and Mary Bailey. Their native names are lost to British Imperialism.

Though Anglicized and practically extinct, the tribe’s legacy and its worth were kept alive, in part, by such prominent folks as Virginians George Washington and Thomas Jefferson—by Washington who admired and used the Nottoway as scouts and warriors and by Jefferson who admired their culture and made a study of it for all posterity.

As for Patience’s family, they became prominent on their own merit, justifying the convictions of Washington and Jefferson. In the years leading up to the American Revolution, the father of Patience and Barnabas, Jr., Barnabas Skipper, Sr., proved to be as courageous, determined, and farsighted as the Sons of Liberty--his peers in rebellious Boston. After the war began, as a sixty-five year old man with eight little Indians still at home, he joined in to fight against the vicious Tories who were murdering and plundering the Carolina back country where his family lived. No Loyalist in Boston ever showed the propensity for cruel and unusual punishments that was felt in the pitiless hearts of the Tories residing in his Carolina back country.

Thus Patience was an early daughter of the American Revolution. In the Carolinas the honor came at a cost when hard feelings left over from the war led to future feuding. Years later, its resulting vengefulness could have led to the spitefulness which trapped her in a witch hunt in 1808.

For nearly twenty years the United States Constitution had given its constituents individual freedoms, so the burning of religious heretics was way down, but by 1808 local ladies in their respective communities kept up their witch hunts apace. In that year the Richmond ladies of the Skipper’s North Carolina neighborhood accused Patience of having a baby and murdering it.

Helen Vaughan Michael

White Man's Law and the Skippers

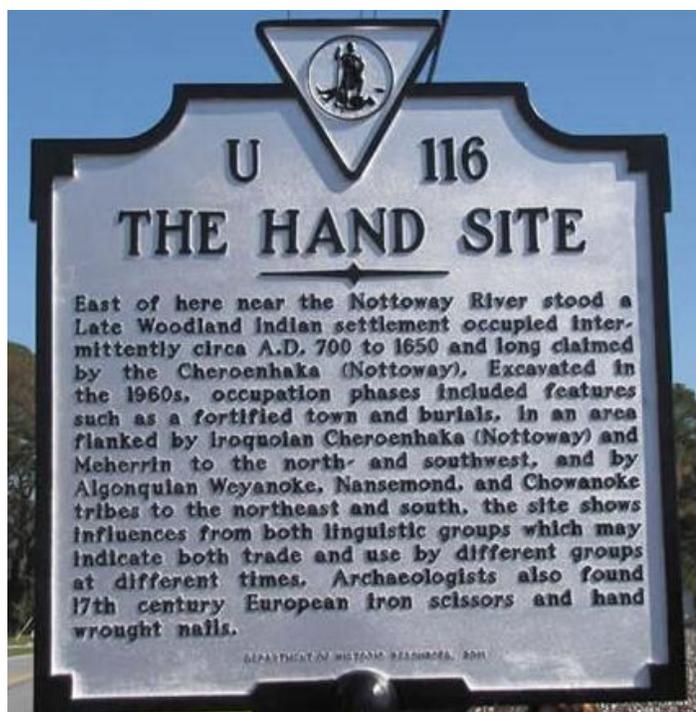
By Helen Vaughan Michael

From the experiences of a Native American family living in the early Colonial Carolina District a few stories of their triumphs and trials survived the turmoil of time. The otherwise triumphant Skipper Indians literally had to endure a few trials.

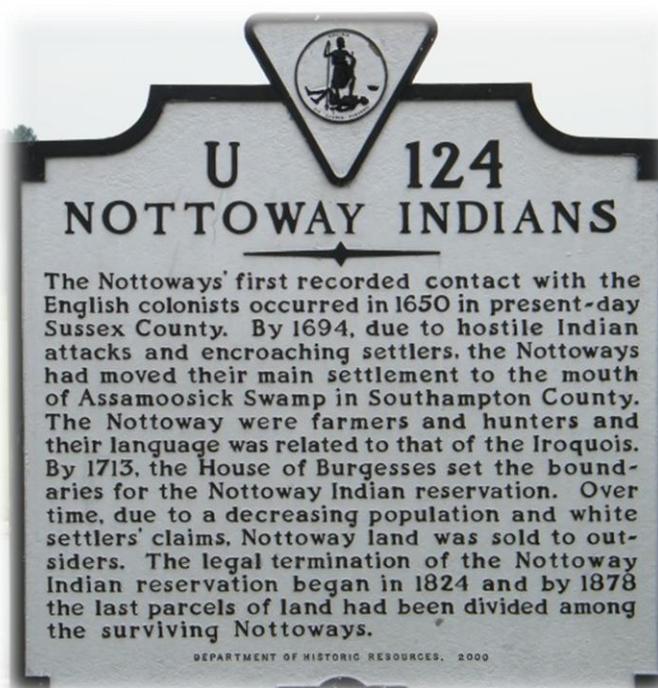
Carolina aboriginals, the Cheraws, had established tribal lands before written history, ... before there was a Carolina—North or South—and they shared their valuable hunting grounds with their northern cousins, the Cheroenhaka refugees--the Skippers among them. When the Cheroenhaka tribe, renamed the Nottoway, migrated south to escape the imperialistic British who had done the renaming after their invasion of Virginia in 1609—where the Cheroenhaka natives had lived since before written history—before there was a Virginia, the Skippers-to-be ended up with the Carolina Cheraws.

The Cheroenhaka wayfarers did well, thanks, in part, to the acceptance of the Old Cheraw natives and in spite of losing their identity to Anglicization. The haughty 17th century English began calling their tribe the Nottoway and one of their Chiefmen was renamed, George Skipper.

The next century Chieftain George Skipper named one of his sons Barnabas, 1727-1808, and he is my great-great-great-grandfather. Barnabas, though not a chief, was a powerful Indian with money, land, horses, sons, and perhaps friends in high places. He had a daughter named Patience. Being the sister of my great-great-great-grandfather, Barnabas Skipper, Jr., she is an aunt to me. She's a very old and distant aunt from long, long, long ago, but still as beloved as if she were my mother's sister.



Virginia Historical Markers

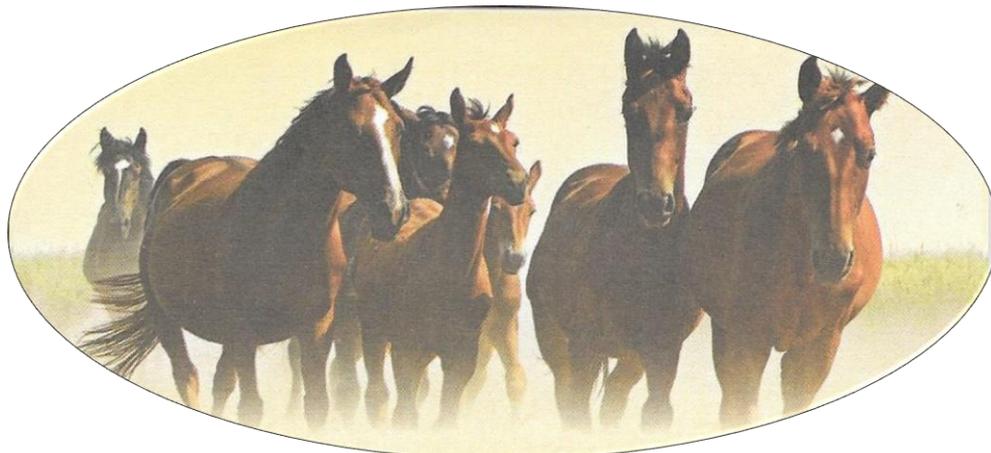


Patience Skipper Rye, No Stranger to the Courtroom



The family of Patience Skipper was to appear in court over and over for a period of twenty years, from 1786 to 1808. Charges were made against her and her kin, but there are no court records of a single Skipper being tried for--and found guilty of--any crime. During this time it was mostly their patience, with a small “p”, that was being tried by their neighbors. Some of the cases against them seem contrived out of spite by one member or another of the Cole family. Beginning in 1785, in *State vs. John Viner and Robert Rye*, jurors for the State found the accused had, “... very wickedly inclined, did feloniously steal, take, carry away and kill one white cow, the property of Soloman Dearman,” one of the jurors being, James Cole.

Patience was eventually the wife of Robert Rye, and in Marlboro County, South Carolina 1786, her family was to see the inside of a courtroom when Robert Rye was asked to give a deposition in a Civil Action Case over a war horse. Horses were a valuable commodity during the American Revolution, and after the war claims on their value stacked up in the courtroom.



The case had Rye and Joseph Hall in a dispute over one of these treasured steeds. He appeared before Claudius Pegues a Justice of the Peace of Marlboro County to tell how in 1781 he, in company with William Jordon and others, went to the house of Joseph Hall in search of a horse to carry him to war. There, Jordon borrowed Hall’s horse. There was Tory danger nearby, and as Jordon promised to return the horse next day, he quickly added, “If I am not defeated by the Tories.”

Jordon did bring back the horse, but he told Hall that he still needed the animal a little longer in the fight with the Tories, and since the Tories represented a vicious threat to the Patriot community, Hall agreed. Then, Robert Rye claimed that he was the one who rode the horse, in company with Jordon, down to Captain Speed’s encampment. There, the horse, with a number of others, was delivered to the Captain. Rye claimed that he was ordered to take and keep the horse for the use of the service until further orders. In later action he was ordered out on a march to Betty’s Bridge and he rode the horse into battle. Hall’s horse was lost in the action. **From: Civil Action papers- 1785-1786 - CR.082.325.2. North Carolina Archives**

Patience’s father, Barnabas, who had also been a Revolutionary soldier, was in yet another dispute over a horse in 1786. At that time, Solomon Quick, the husband of her sister, Elizabeth, sent Elizabeth to their father’s house for a horse



Abraham Odom said was his. Elizabeth did go and told Barnabas that she had come for Abraham Odom's horse.

Barnabas asked, "Where is Abraham?"

She answered, "He is at my husband's house; he spent the night."

Barnabas then said, "Tell Mr. Odom to come for his horse himself."

The two men had made a bargain, Barnabas explained, and he suggested that Mr. Odom should come speak to him in person to seek satisfaction for his trouble. Barnabas felt the two should act according to the bargain they had made, and so he did not let his daughter take the disputed horse, and Elizabeth went home without it.

From: Civil Action papers- 1785-1786 - CR.082.325.2. North Carolina Archives

The end of the war left many such matters in question throughout the South, questions that led to bitter feuding. The Skippers had to contend with a malicious few. Perhaps their problems sprang up out of leftover malice from the cruelty that had seethed out of bounds between the Patriots and the Tories in their very own neighborhood. After the war the Skippers were involved in legal battles even ten years later, and beyond, and the malice especially came from the Cole clan. In January of 1793, in Richmond County, North Carolina, legal proceedings were brought against Solomon Quick and two sons of Barnabas Skipper by a man named George Cole.

Cole's complaint swore that two months before, in November, he had lost a boar stag to thieves. "I believe John Skipper, William Skipper, and Solomon Quick, in partnership, stole the hog and I can prove it," he said. The complaint further stated Cole knew of witnesses who could prove that the two Skipper brothers, in conjunction with their Quick brother-in-law, had undoubtedly taken hogs from other people.

"I command you to take John Skipper, William Skipper, and Solomon Quick and have them or any one of them brought before some JP of this County and turned over to any Lawful officer," Cole pleaded. His plea was signed by D. Henagan.

The case included all the Skipper siblings, except Elizabeth and Silas—William, John, Needham, 17 year old Barnabas Jr., Patience Skipper Rye, and Rachel Skipper Wallace--and their father. Also summoned as witnesses for the State were their Rye and Wallace in-laws. They could be called hostile witnesses.

The other side kept it in the family, as well: "Any Lawful officer" who tried to serve or enforce the summons, in one case, turned out to be—a Cole, Peter Cole. The following uncooperative people were bound for a court appearance in connection with the case:

...William Skipper £50, Barnaby Skipper £25, John Skipper £50, Barnaby Skipper £25. George Cole £10 and Needham Skipper £10 for their given evidence vs William and John Skipper.

...John Wallace bound £10 for Patience Rye's testimony vs. the two Skippers and £10 more for Rachel Wallace's testimony vs. the two Skippers.

...John Rye was bound £10 for his given evidence vs. the two Skippers.

Above Recognizance entered into before Henry W. Harrington on the 5th & 7 of Jany 1793.

Only Patience's sister Rachel gave a deposition in the case. The rest of the Skippers managed to refuse to testify against their kinfolk for a whole year and, along with John Wallace, were charged for failure to appear.

By 1794 Needham Skipper had had enough, and he had a special bone to pick when the Constable, Peter Cole, tried to take his horse as a penalty for non-appearance. The officer, having the same name as his brothers' accuser, was not about to take Needham's horse! Needham got charged with assault for his refusal to be a meek and mild Indian.

Patience would appear in court again in 1808, a Skipper confronted once more by a member of the Cole family. This time she was accused by a group of neighborhood women of killing her newborn baby. A woman by the name of Elizabeth Cole was a chief accuser.

Patience Skipper Rye, In the Middle of a Patriot vs. Tory War

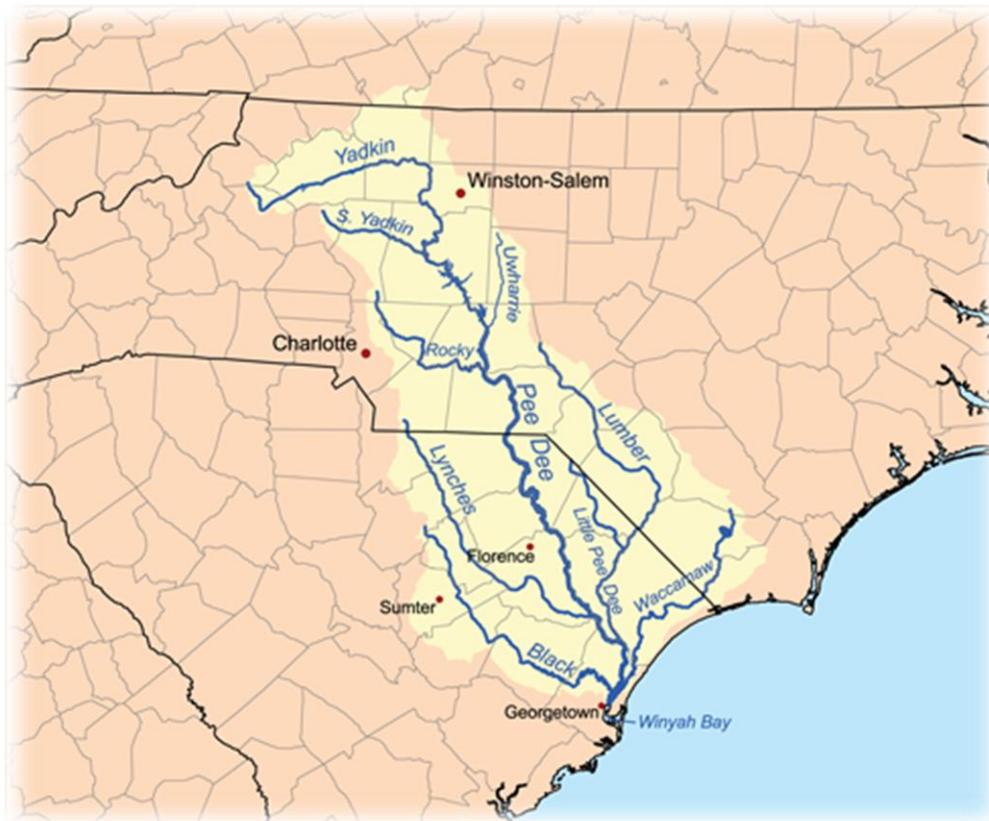
By 1808 Patience Skipper Rye was in her forties and maybe nearing fifty years old. She was born the granddaughter of a Nottoway Indian Chief; she was the daughter of a soldier of the American Revolution; she was the wife of a soldier of the American Revolution; she was an Indian woman who came out of a family that had money, land, horses and sons. Still, she must have known the post war resentment of some toward her people's good fortune and standing.

When she was small, a tragedy took place toward the end of the war she may have witnessed. Indian brothers, George and Samuel Skipper, probable nephews of Barnabas, and thus her cousins, were the victims of the bitter fighting going on between the Patriots and the Tories in the backcountry where stood her father's farm. Bishop Gregg wrote of the incident:

On the eastern side of the Pee Dee River near the dividing line between Richmond County, and what is now Marlborough District, lived two young men named Skipper, of mixed blood, but peaceable and inoffensive

They had taken parole, however, and for no other offence, were seized and hung. Such a course was well calculated to excite a feeling of bloody retaliation and thus the murderous conflict continued. **HISTORY OF THE OLD CHERAWS, Bishop Gregg**

Map of Skipper Pee Dee Territory along the North and South Carolina Border



Before he was hanged, Samuel Skipper had just recently taken up some land in Anson along the Pee Dee River, geographically on, or near, the vast acreage of Barnabas Skipper whose land stretched across Richmond and Anson in North Carolina down into Marlboro, South Carolina.

SAMUEL SKIPPER, 100 ACRES, NO. 126 (from Book A page 26), STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA RECORDED IN THE SECRETARY OFFICE JNO. BRANCH P. SEC.

*TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING: KNOW ye that we for and in consideration of the sum of fifty shillings for every hundred acres hereby granted paid into our treasury by Samuel Skipper have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Samuel Skipper a tract of land containing one hundred acres lying and being in our **County of Anson of the East side of Pee Dee on a branch of Solomon's Creek**: ...as by the plat hereunto annexed doth appear together with all woods, waters, mines, minerals, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the said land belonging or appertaining. To hold to the said Samuel Skipper his heirs and assigns forever yielding and paying to us such sums of money yearly otherwise as our General Assembly from time to time may direct provided always that the said Samuel Skipper shall cause this grant to be registered in the Register's office within twelve months from the date hereof. Otherwise the same shall be void and of no effect. In testimony, whereof, we have caused our Great Seal to be here unto affixed. Witness Richard Caswell, Esq, our Governor, Captain, General, and Commander in Chief at Kingston the third day of September in the fourth year of our Independence and in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine. By His Excellency's. Comd. - Rd. Caswell. Wm. (3 Sept 1779 100 a)*

Some of the 1500 acres belonging to Barnabas Skipper was, “*lying and being in our County of Anson of the East side of Pee Dee.*” Along the county borders, in Richmond County east of the Pee Dee River was where Barnabas Skipper lived with his wife and eight children. His children were eight little Indians. If Samuel and George Skipper were killed because of their race, not their politics, that would have been how Patience and her siblings saw it, perhaps from the front porch of their father’s house.

It looks as if Samuel was murdered on the same property for which he had recently paid, ...*the sum of fifty shillings*. Many Indians died at the hands of white men, Whigs and Tories, alike, who wanted their land; Samuel would not have been the first.

Most likely it was Tories, not Whigs, who killed Samuel and George on the Richmond County line. Sion Odom, a war veteran and a contemporary of Barnabas, would one day testify that he had been, “*called upon to suppress the Tories who were plundering and murdering all over the country.*”

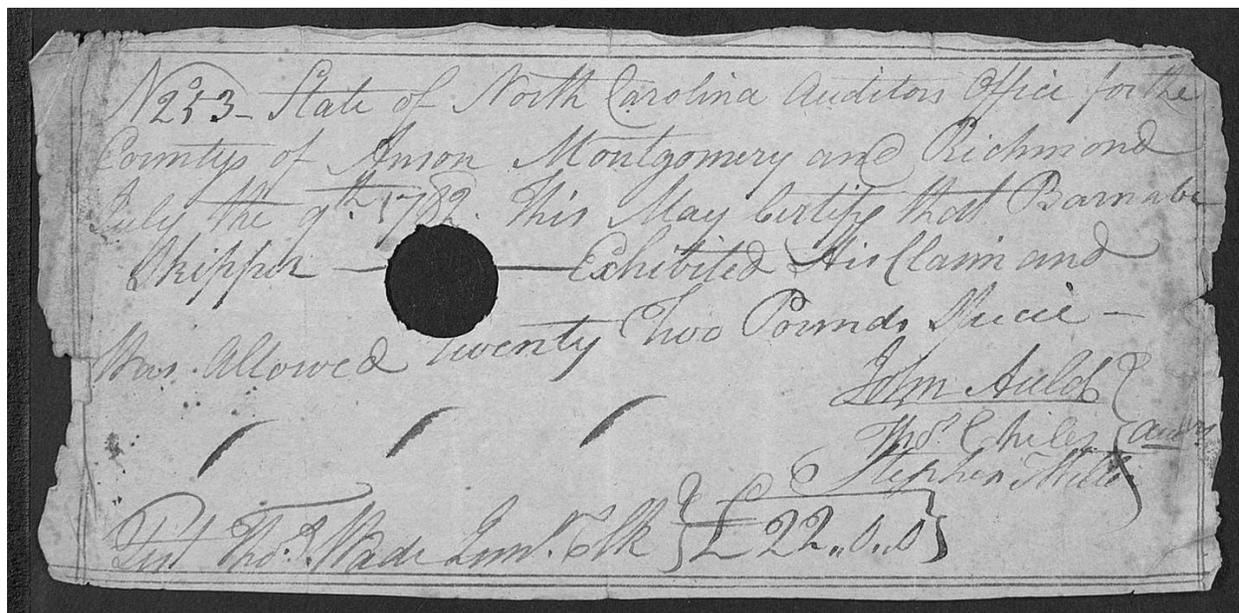
Along with Sion Odom, Skipper veterans in the future testified that they too struggled with the Tories during the Revolution. The murder of his nephews, so close to home, could have been the spark that fired Barnabas off to join the fight. . . .

*Transcription of payroll sheet for Barnabas Skipper for his part in the American Revolution:
No 253 State of North Carolina Auditor's Office for the County's of Anson, Montgomery and Richmond
July the 9th 1782. This may certify that Barnabas Skipper –O-----Exhibited his claim and Was allowed
Twenty Two Pounds Specie ---
John Auld}
Thos. Chiles} Auditors
Stephen Shelton}*

Test Was Pade Amt. Clk } £22..0..0

North Carolina Revolutionary Pay Vouchers, 1779-1782

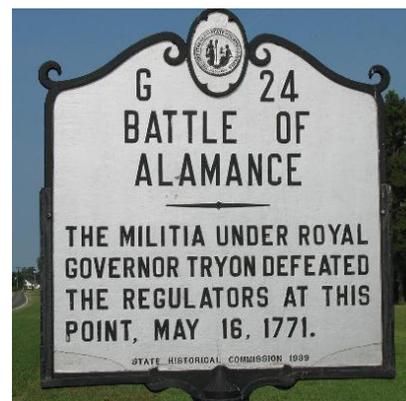
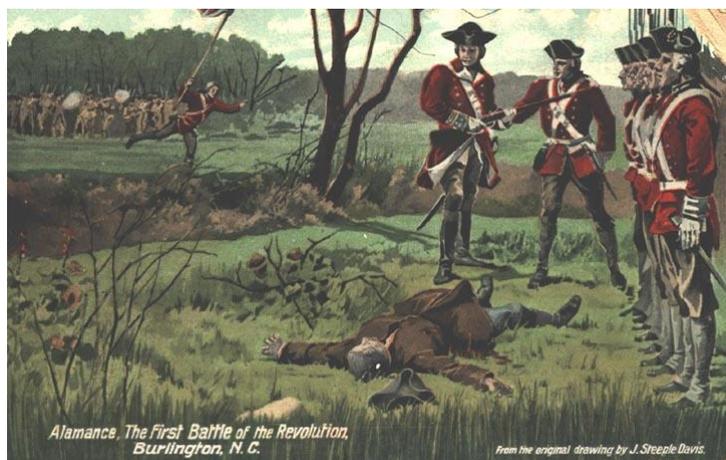




Near the end of the Revolution in 1782 he was paid twenty-two pounds for serving with the state militia "...for the *Countys* of Anson, Montgomery, and Richmond," thus defending his home ground and family from Tory depredations. He had been an over taxed landowner risking all in his fight against British tyranny ever since the Battle of Alamance of 1771, and then in the first year of independence his eighth child, Barnabas, Jr., was born. Besides the deaths of his nephews, he was one Indian who had reasons for being a Patriot—at least a dozen reasons.

North Carolina Historical Marker and Alamance Post Card

The Battle of Alamance, called the first battle of the American Revolution. Besides the deaths of his nephews, Barnabas, Sr. was one Indian who had reasons for being a Patriot—at least a dozen reasons.





Map of the Three-County Area of the Skipper Property

*September 1808, State v. Patience Rye,
Patience Skipper Rye, In her Defense*

Over two hundred years later, Patience--the granddaughter of a Chief, the daughter of a soldier of the American Revolution, the wife of a soldier of the American Revolution, an Indian woman who came out of a family that had money, land, horses and sons—it was revealed, was once an accused murderer. As such she literally became the subject of interest to the History Department of Duke University and also appeared in a twenty-first century book.

Published in 2010, “Narrating Infanticide: Constructing the Modern Gendered State in Nineteenth-Century America,” Felicity Turner of the Department of History, Duke University, gleaned from Criminal Action Papers, Richmond County, NCDAH, information concerning an attempt to bring Patience Skipper Rye to trial for the alleged death of an alleged baby. Plus, in 2013, We Have Raised All of You: Motherhood in the South, 1750-1835, author Katy Simpson Smith included a mention of Patience’s trial.

More accurately, her non-trial. The Duke study was about the legalities of the case, but didn’t seem to know what to make of the information. No baby. No corpse. Nor coroner inquiry. And, eventually, no trial. Yet a few “anxious” women in the community clamored for Patience’s prosecution. Turner writes, “...where no body existed investigations in these cases proceeded on the basis of complaints made or information provided to the Justice of the Peace, rather than at the behest of the Coroner.”

An “inquisition” over which the Coroner was supposed to rule, could not take place without a body, so, the local ladies took their accusation to their local JP who then convened a hearing to determine if a crime had occurred. Of the thirteen witnesses summoned, including the local ladies, some refused to show up. Others who did appear testified that Patience had enemies—“who might fabricate a story about her pregnancy”—and about “Rye’s state of mind over the days the crime allegedly occurred.” The local ladies clamoring before the JP numbered about seven or eight.

One potential enemy who might have fibbed was Elizabeth Cole.

According to the Duke study, testimony which the Coroner refused to listen to was heard at the JP’s Court and led the JP to conclude Rye had given birth to a child. She was indicted for murder at the September Term of the **Richmond County** Superior Court that year, where the Grand Jury found a true bill—that is, sufficient evidence against Patience to justify her indictment and a hearing of the case: *State v. Patience Rye, September Term 1808, Criminal Action Papers, Richmond County, NCDAH*.

Then, nothing further.

Two hundred years passed and Turner and Smith tried to sort thru the 1808 grand jury's evidence. They seem a bit perplexed. Rambling and roaming through the same impossibilities that witch hunters always run into, they recorded what they found, seemingly ignoring the evidence that Patience could have been railroaded into court by neighborhood gossips. Neither researcher seemed aware of the disdain our Constitution-writing forefathers bore against the British for making innocent people have to prove they were not guilty of a crime they had not committed.

Evidence, called at times--*confusion, never explicit, evasive, contradictory*--and dotted with plenty of *ifs, unknowns, might have beens, impossible to ascertain, etc.*, , yet the two authors never question the legitimacy of the inquisition. All the while they continuously wonder, "Where is the evidence?" No baby. No body. No witness. Even though nearly half of those summoned testified on behalf of Patience—that she had enemies who might be on a witch hunt and make up lies about her, if they testified at all--neither writer ever wondered if Patience could have been the true victim in the case. Based on: *State v. Patience Rye, September Term 1808, Criminal Action Papers, Richmond County, NCDAH*. Turner dutifully reported:

...After the initial investigation in May, at her September trial local women testified concerning her appearance before and after the alleged pregnancy of Rye.

*...Though never explicitly stated in the pages of testimony and her indictment for the trial, it is **evident that a baby's body was never found.***

*...The fact the child was now gone, combined with Rye's "**evasions**" and her "**contradictory answers**" intimated that Patience Rye had, indeed, killed the child.*

*...As with many cases from North Carolina, the eventual outcome of this case is **unknown**. As the Grand Jurors found a true bill against Rye, the case **most likely** proceeded to trial. **Yet**, without a body, it is almost impossible that the court could have found Rye guilty of murder.*

Turner's analysis plodded on without mentioning that in her weakened state Patience may have been incoherent rather than vague or contradictory. Evidence was even given on how far women could potentially wander from their homes to dispose of a body after they had given birth:

...in which the Jury in reaching its conclusions determined that Patience Rye could not, based on her physical condition as described by those women who examined Rye, have wandered far to bury the child. The information provided the community with an idea of where they might search for the body, although the testimony suggests that they were eventually unable to locate a corpse

All the examiners agreed that Patience had been one sick woman back in the spring. She could have been speaking with a voice that was too weak to be anything other than evasive and contradictory. Just as it was with Salem witch trials, a person in a weakened state can be brought to say anything if tormented or badgered enough. From the evidence in the inquest papers, it seems that a sickly Patience was being bullied by a gaggle of busy-bodies rather than being looked in on by helpful, caring friends.

One of the conflicted statements Patience made was where she put the alleged dead child, claiming to have buried it in a small box out in the field. Since the body was never found, the Coroner was right in refusing to hear that case, the reason being—first of all, it's not that hard to locate dead things out in a field.... After a couple of days in a pasture,





even if there's just a bone left, the buzzards will circle the sky over it while others flock around it on the ground. Its fragrance can be taken in for a mile in all directions.

Secondly, it's very hard to dig a grave. In addition to the body and box, Patience would have needed the strength to lug a shovel, a grubbing hoe, a rake, and an axe to the field, after which she would have to dig a very deep hole through roots and rocks and other underground debris. It would be hard work, even for a farmer moonlighting as a gravedigger.

The extraordinary difficulties of the physical evidence—or lack thereof—was the reason the coroner refused to hear the case. Turner mulled over the evidence presented in the confusion of *State v. Patience Rye, September Term 1808, Richmond County*, without

much consideration of the vague and contradictory nature of the facts surrounding Patience. For instance, her state of matrimony:

...Whether Patience was still married in 1808, or whether she was a widow, is unknown. Robert Rye had been charged with the assault of Patience Rye in 1801, with court records suggesting that he was her husband.

Vs.

...Patience Rye was married, and the relevant statute therefore did not apply.

Vs.

...Patience Rye, a widow with grown-up children,

Vs.

...the fact that Rye was a widow,

And,

...At least one of Patience Rye's children, Rachel Rye, testified at the Justice Court in the 1808 case.

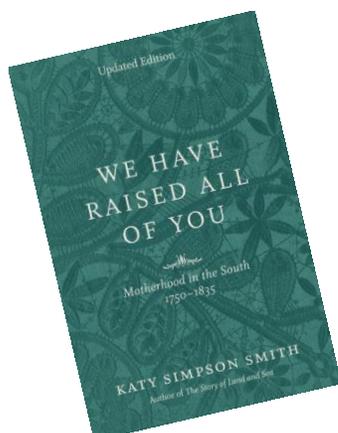
Earlier records show that she was married to Robert Rye, that she was a widow, and besides Rachel, she had a son named Needham. Young Needham was named after her brother who had once refused to give up his horse to Constable Peter Cole.

At the inquest no one made a statement that brought clarity to the case. All testimony produced new questions which were never answered—at least not to the satisfaction of future investigators. For example one witness was named John Rye. Turner writes,

To add to the confusion, John Rye—whose relationship to either Rachel or Patience is also unknown (brought up the name of a stranger, John Delaney, and claimed Delaney had aided and abetted his sister-in-law's crime.) ...When a witness, John Delaney, refused to provide the one thousand dollar surety for his appearance in September, several members of the local community eventually bound themselves over to the Sheriff for payment of this amount should he fail to appear. The extent to which the witness was, if at all, involved in the alleged murder of the child, and, the extent of his relationship with Patience Rye, is impossible to ascertain.

State v. John Delaney, September Term 1808, Criminal Action Papers, Richmond County

Impossible to ascertain. ...because Delaney failed to appear at a trial that never happened. If this was a story out of Hollywood, or from an episode on "Gunsmoke", John Rye could fit right in to the character of the villainous brother-in-law who was trying to take over the farm of a brother's wife with a missing husband.



In her book, We Have Raised All of You: Motherhood in the South, 1750-1835, Katy Simpson Smith portrayed Elizabeth Cole as concerned about Patience's condition, at the same time she used the term, *anxious*, to describe her. By all accounts, the women in the community knew Patience was extremely ill that May, yet not one of them cared enough or was anxious enough to be around during the alleged birth, alleged death, and alleged burial of her alleged baby. It looks like the friends of Patience who were suspicious of the women who testified against her had reason to be suspicious. The coroner that saw how a woman as sick as Patience could not do all the things they claimed she had done, also figured out that by the time any of them began to belatedly look in on her, it was no wonder her answers were "cagey" and "evasive" whenever they badgered her during their un-neighborly visitations.

As it often happens in genealogy, as in the criminal justice system, sometimes there just isn't enough evidence.

Unhappily, the unhappy events of 1808 are the last mention that Patience gets. Much ado about her alleged baby's body that never existed overshadows the future pleasing narrative on her actual son, Needham. In History Of Marlboro County, the author tells how he and several of his kinsmen are active churchmen in the neighboring county:

Needham Rye in HISTORY OF MARLBORO COUNTY, 1896

There were three church buildings erected there from the beginning; the first was built of hewn logs dovetailed at the corners; the second was a frame building about 30x40 feet, and it stood, as did the first, on the south side of the road. This building was erected about 1830. It had the usual high pulpit, and benches made from heavy plank with a sixinch board about high enough to strike the shoulder blades for a back. The last church, which now stands there, was built in 1859 or 1860 by H. G. Lucas. This church is 40x60 feet, and is one the best church edifices in the county. It has sheltered one of the largest memberships in this section of country. Barnabas Wallace, Samuel Odom, Sr., Thomas Barrentine, Needham Rye and others had their membership here in the generation before the last.

Although it is not known what happened to Patience Skipper, it is good, in the end, to know that Barnabas Sr., who had been a courageous and strong Indian with money, land, horses, sons, and perhaps friends in high places prepared a place where many of his descendants took the high road through the paths the perils of being Indian had taken so many of their kind. Hopefully, having such a father was enough to carry her and both of her children through the hard times to this kind of happy ending.

1800 Census Marlboro County, South Carolina

Barnabas Skipper, Sr. was seventy three with an elderly wife and a daughter--Rachel, and a son--Barnabas Jr., 24. Marlboro was also home of son, Silas, and of Israel Snead. This is the last census on which the name of the 1727 Nottoway Barnabas Skipper appears.

	619	257	191	239	135	503	203	240	216	103	51
Brought Forward	619	257	191	239	135	503	203	240	216	103	51
Lewis Stubbs	2	"	"	1	"	2	1	"	1	"	"
Derby Simbart	"	"	"	1	"	2	"	1	1	"	"
John Smith Jr	"	"	1	"	"	2	"	1	"	"	"
Mrs Stapleton	1	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	1	"	"
Wm Shanks	2	"	"	"	1	1	2	1	1	"	"
George Shanks	2	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
Madrach Sheppard	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"
Nathan Shucky	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
James Spears	1	2	"	1	"	2	1	1	1	"	"
Baxter Smith	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	1	"	1	"
Baxter Smith Jr	"	"	"	1	"	2	"	"	1	1	"
William Smith	2	2	1	"	1	3	2	1	1	"	"
Joshua Sumner	1	1	"	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"
Joseph Sumner	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
James Trenchers	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
Novis Stapleton	2	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	1	"
William Strother	1	"	1	"	1	2	"	1	1	"	"
Charles Strother	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
George Stanton	3	1	"	1	"	2	1	2	1	"	"
Barnabas Skipper	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"
James Stubbs	1	2	"	1	"	1	1	1	"	1	"
Israel Snead	3	1	2	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"
Thomas Stubbs	1	1	"	1	"	4	"	"	1	"	"
Lewis Stubbs Jr	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
Ann Stephens	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
Jonathan Steady	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
William Sellers	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"
John Smith	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"
Silas Skipper	"	"	1	"	"	2	"	1	"	"	"
Ann Stephens	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
Baxter Stubbs	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"

Silas Skipper, b.1775, son of Barnabas, Sr. b.1727, married Jane Quick and they were parents of Arthur Skipper who married Nancy Odom, daughter of Sion Odom.

Barnabas, the family patriarch had a North Carolina farm of 1500 acres in 1793. Most of his family was still at home with him and their mother. The state line moved across the fence or river or road to Marlboro County, South Carolina, but the family was still together. Rachel, now a widow with two sons, stayed with her father and mother. One son, Silas, twenty-five, moved nearby with his wife and two daughters. In time the Odom family allowed a son of Silas to marry one of their daughters. The Marlboro census of 1800, which referred to Native Americans as Free White Persons, is the last record on Barnabas, Sr., the son of a Nottoway and a rescued Indian Princess.

Begotten of a Native American heritage, Barnabas was a man who believed in the power of peace talks to solve a dispute. Since a trial, if any, is lacking documentation it's impossible to know what the authorities did about him and the accusations against his family. The records show the Skippers were absolutely against being tried. If there was a trial and the record of the court proceedings went missing, then history should point out that legal authorities who have access to such papers—not the citizen being charged—are usually the ones who know where the papers can be found.

On 12 March 1785, Marlboro County, SC was established by state law of the new United States. It was named for the Duke of Marlborough.[9] The first courthouse was built near the Great Pee Dee River, just north of Crooked Creek, in a village called Carlisle, named for Richard Carlisle. Neighboring counties Anson and Richmond, NC.



Marlboro County, SC



RICHMOND COUNTY CRIMINAL ACTIONS 1777-1788

Transcribed and contributed by Myrtle Bridges

April 19, 2006

June 1785 - State vs. John Viner, Robert Rye Solomon Dearman, Pros.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present that John Viner & Robert Rye all of the county of Richmond and State aforesaid on the 1st day of January in the year of our Lord 1785 very wickedly inclined did feloniously steal, take, carry away and kill one white cow, the property of Soloman Dearman of the value of six pence at the county aforesaid and to the evil example of all others in like case offending and against the peace and dignity of said State. Jno McNairy CS. Jurors, Esqs, Charles Medlock, Jno Bounds and James Cole.

October 1785 - State vs. Hendrickson & Rye

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. Whereas, Ann Hill complains to Charles Medlock one of the justices of the peace for said county upon oath that sometime in October last, that she had two head of cattle feloniously stolen, taken and carried off, to wit, one no horns of a and light red heifer, the other a red and white pided with horns. Each three years old, and that she has manifest reason to suspect that Andrew Hendrickson and Robert Rye both of said county, labourers, of stealing said heifers. They are therefore in the name of said state to require and command you that you take sufficient assistance with you and that you apprehend the said Andrew Hendricks and Robert Rye and you bring them before me or some other justice of the peace in and for the said County to answer the above complaint. Given under my hand and seal this 8th day of September 1785. Charles Medlock.

NOTE: Andrew Hendrickson and Robert Rye both of said county, labourers, Later, Ann Hendrickson???

December 1785 - Warrant & Recognizance for Andrew Hendrickson, bound over for cow stealing. £50 bond. Joseph Hall, Jun and William Hunter each £25.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. Whereas Thomas Quick this day came before me one of the Justices of the peace for the said county and made oath that he has lost some cattle, and has just cause to believe that Andrew Hendrickson has made way with them. These are there in the name of the State to command you that you take him and bring him before me or some other justice of the peace for said county as he may be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand and seal this 28th day of December 1785. Chas. Medlock. To any lawful officer to execute. Summons River Jordon and Robert Rye.

December 1785 - State vs. Andrew Hendrickson.

Indt. P. Lar. Thos. Quick, Pros., Robert Rye & River Jordon,
Wits. A True Bill. Thomas Pankey, Foreman.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present that Andrew Hendrickson, late of the county of Richmond at the county aforesaid on the 1st day of January 1785 did with force and arms feloniously steal, take and carry away one heifer of the value of six pence the proper goods and chattels of a person unknown to the evil example of all others in like case offending and against the peace and dignity of said State. Jno McNairy, County Solicitor.

January 1793 - State vs. William Skipper, John Skipper and Solomon Quick

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. This day George Cole complains to me on oath that on or near November last he lost a certain boar hog which he has cause to believe and doth believe that John Skipper, William Skipper and Solomon Quick in partnership stole the said hog and also says that he also that he believes he can make appear by good witness that the said John Skipper, Wm. Skipper and Solomon Quick has unlawfully taken hogs from other people. These are therefore to command you to take the bodys of the above John Skipper, Wm. Skipper, Solomon Quick and have them or any one of them before some justice for the said county to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand this 3rd day of January 1793.

D. Henagan. Summon Needam Skipper, Patience Rye, John Rye, John Wallis and Rachel Wallace,
Witnesses for the State.

January 1793 - The Deposition of Rachel Wallace.

Rachel Wallace being duly sworn declares that about three or four weeks ago she went with her brother Needham Skipper to her father Barnaby Skipper's corn crib and saw the head of a hog, that the said head was marked with a hole in each ear and that she thinks the ears were fresh marked by the shapes. Soon after this William Skipper came who was mad and broke out in a passion and said damn or curse the fool who put the head there and said he did not put it there, that she heard her brother Needham then say, that was the head which Solomon and John said they had eat, by which this deponent thinks the said Needham intended to signify Solomon Quick & John Skipper. Sworn the 7th day of January 1793 before Henry Wm. Harrington.

April 1793 - State vs. Barn Skipper AB Peter Cole, Pros.

North Carolina, Richmond County. October Session 1793. The Jurors for the State upon their oath present and say that Barnaby Skipper of the county aforesaid on the 20th day of February then and there being, with force and arms an assault did make on the body of Peter Cole and him the said Peter did beat wound and evil treat to the great damage of him the said Peter, and against the peace of the State. John Cole, Foreman. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. Silas Skipper

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that Silas Skipper on the 20th day of February 1793 in the county aforesaid then and there being an assault did make and did beat wound and evil treat Peter Cole, Constable, to the great damage of said Peter and against the peace of the State. J. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. Silas Skipper

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that Silas Skipper on the 20th day of February 1793 in the county aforesaid then and there being an assault did make and did beat wound and evil treat Peter Cole, Constable, to the great damage of said Peter and against the peace of the State. J. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. Needham Skipper

Peter Cole, Pros. Richmond County April Term 1793.

The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that Needham Skipper **late of said county on the 20th day of February, 1793** then and there being, with force and arms did take away from Peter Cole one horse, on which the said Peter had taken by execution in the county afore-said and contempt of the laws and against the peace of the State. J. Willis.

Cole

March 1780 - State vs. John Matthews, David Cole & Moses Hurley. Indt. AB Wits Abigail Brice, Jehukil Crowson, John Crowson. A True Bill, John Cole, Foreman. North Carolina, Richmond County. March Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. The Jurors for the State of North Carolina upon their oath do present that John Matthews, Moses Hurley and **David Cole late of the County of Richmond, labourers on the 14th day of February in the fourth year of Independence of said State**, with force and arms at the county aforesaid to wit, with guns, clubs and staves in and upon one Abigail Brice in the peace of God and this State then and there being an assault did make and her the said Abigail Brice then and there did beat wound and ill treat so that of her life it was despaired of and other wrongs and enormities to her the said Abigail Brice then and there did to the great damage of her the said Abigail Brice and against the peace and dignity of the said State. Jam Auld, Attorney for State.

Jordan

March 1785 - State vs. **River Jordon**. Indt. Assault. John Powers, Pros. No Bill. John Cole, Foreman. State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present that River Jordon late of the county aforesaid did on the 31st day of March 1785 with force and arms make an assault upon a certain John Powers in the peace of God and said State at the courthouse in said county

against the peace and dignity of said State. Jurors, Charles Medlock, Dudley Mask, Joseph Haynes. Jno McNairy, CS.

Brigman

April 1787 - State vs. James Bounds Jr. Indt . Assault & Battery. Capias . Executed by H. Medlock. Jno. McNairy, Atto for Co. A True Bill. John Cole, Foreman.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present that James Bounds, Jun, late of said county of Richmond, yeoman, on the 12th day of April 1787 at the county of Richmond aforesaid did with force and arms make an assault upon a certain Isaac Brigman, and him the said Isaac did beat, wound and ill treat to his great damage and against the peace and dignity of the State. John McNairy, Atto for County. Isaac Brigman, Pros. Josiah Bagget, Wit. Wm. Love, Clk.

Peter Cole

July 1787 - State vs. Peter Cole Indt TAB Ann Hendrickson Pros. A True Bill

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present **Peter Cole, late of the county of Richmond, labourer, on the 5th day of June 1787 and in the 11th year of American Independence, did with force and arms make an assault upon a certain Ann Hendrickson** at the county of Richmond aforesaid and her the said Ann did beat wound and ill treat, to her great damage and against the peace and dignity of said State. John McNairy, Atto for the County

Upon John Cole, jr

October 1787 - State vs. Gilbert McNair A True Bill. Indt. F.A.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present that Gilbert McNair late of the County of Richmond, labourer, on the twelfth day of October one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and in the twelfth year of American Independence with force and arms at the County of Richmond aforesaid did make an **assault upon a certain John Cole, Jun.**, to his damage and against the peace and dignity of the State. John McNairy, Atto for County. John Cole, P. W, Neil Martin, Witness. Sworn to and sent Wm. Love.

Assault on JR.

June 1788 - State and John Cole vs. John Parr

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. Whereas, **John Cole (son of Mark Cole)** came before me one of the Justices of the said county and complains that John Parr of Anson County did fall on him and assault him, beat and ill treat him contrary to the peace and dignity of the said State. These are therefore to command you to cause the said Parr to be brought before me or some other Justice to answer the above complaint or to be dealt with as the Law directs. Given under my hand and seal this 30th day of June 1788. Jno. Wall

Needham Skipper

October 1791 - State vs. Samuel Sprawls Assault. Henry Reynolds, Pros. Needham Skipper, Wit. James Story, Wit. Wm. Haley, Foreman North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the State and County on oath present that Samuel Sprawls late of said county on the 14th day of July 1792 at said County with force and arms an assault did upon the body of a certain Henry Reynolds an assault make and did him the said Henry beat wound and evil treat to the great damage of the said Henry and against the peace and dignity of the State. J. Willis.

Peter Cole assaults before becoming constable

July 1792 - State vs. Peter Cole. Assault on Lydia Bond. North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the State and County on oath present that Peter Cole late of said county on the 16th day of May 1792 at said County with force and arms an assault did make on the body of Lydia Bond and her did abuse insult and treat in an indecent manner to her great damage and against the peace and dignity of the State. D. Judson Atto

Barnabay assaults Cole

April 1793 - State vs. Barn Skipper AB Peter Cole, Pros. North Carolina, Richmond County. October Session 1793.

The Jurors for the State upon their oath present and say that Barnaby Skipper of the county aforesaid on the 20th day of February then and there being, with force and arms an assault did make on the body of Peter Cole and him the said Peter did beat wound and evil treat to the great damage of him the said Peter, and against the peace of the State. John Cole, Foreman. Willis.

Sherriff John Cole 1796

October 1796 - State vs. Daniel McLauchlin. Trespass John Husband, Pros. Martha Hicks and Malcolm Curry, Witnesses State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

Whereas, John Husband of the same county this day came before me John Crowson, one of the justices for said county and said on oath that a certain Daniel McLauchlin on the 4th day of October did with force and arms break open the door of his dwelling house and did beat and abuse his wife and daughter to his great damage. This is in the name of the State to cause you to take the body of said Daniel McLauchlin and bring him before me or some other justice to be dealt with agreeable to law in such cases given under my hand and seal this 10th day of October 1796. Jno Crowson. To Sheriff John Cole of the county summons Martha Hicks for plaintiff.

Xxxxxxxx X

Skipper Rachel n Wallace
Rachel Skipper

SOURCE: <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/SCMARLBO/2000-09/0968995563>

CONTENT

SOURCE: <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/SCMARLBO/2000-09/0968995563>

CONTENT

From: larry cates <lcates@northstate.net>

Subject: [SCMARLBO-L] Re: Solomon Quick's wife

Date: Fri, 15 Sep 2000 01:26:03 -0400

Information on the Barnabas-Wallace-Skipper-Quick connection.

A MARLBORO COUNTY MARRIAGE RECORD 1784

State of South Carolina, Marlborough county. Before me Drury Roberts, one of the Judges of the County aforesaid, appeared Solomon Quick and Elizabeth Quick who being duly sworn saith that somewhere about fourteen years past they were invited by a certain John Wallace to go with him and Rachel Skipper & see them get married, they went accordingly to the house of the Reverend Mr. Smith who was living at that time in the County of Marlborough aforesaid after being there some time the said John Wallace & Rachel Skipper did stand up together when the said Mr. Smith did repeat in a publick manner the usual matrimonial ceremony. & the said John Wallace & Rachel Skipper did agree to take each other as husband and wife and the said Smith did Declare them as such. the said John Wallace and Rachel Skipper his wife has lived together as man and wife ever since the time of their marriage until their four years past when he left her with their children which they had when they were together. . . .

Sworn to & subscribed this 19th day of January 1798 before me, J. Robertson, J.M.C.

Solomon Quick (X), Eliz'th Quick (x).

Memoramdum. Solomon Quick & Elizabeth Quick saith that the John Wallace within mentioned was a low chunky made man & suppose him to be between thirty & forty years of age & generally wore short curled hair & there was a large scar on one of his legs. Elizabeth Quick saith that the said Wallace told her it was occasioned by a scale of a Rock which was broke by

a Cannon Ball. He generally uses his left hand & is what we call left handed. He has a tolerable large face with a large jaw somewhat marked with the small pox. The above description was in agreeable to the best of our recollection.

Given under our Hand this 10th day of January 1798 in presence of D Robertson. Solomon Quick and Elizabeth Quick (With X Marks)

The attached Memorandum sounds like a "Missing Persons Report:"

 I just found Silas Skipper—for his descendants who will claim him--and he's right there in the middle of the other seven children of Barnabas, (1727-1808) and his unknown wife, the Nottoway Indian couple. Silas is in Richmond County, NC, in the 1790's civil action papers!!! There he was in action. Just this morning!!! Now I have all eight of his children linked with each other and with their father of Richmond/Anson, NC and Marloboro, SC, 1727-1808. Descendants have no excuse now for sticking this Silas in a Skipper home on the North Carolina seashore where he never belonged and then mislabeling their ancestor in Richmond, Anson and Marlboro. If anyone is interested, his siblings named in the papers and numbered on census lists are: Silas, Barnabas Jr, Needham, John, William, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Patience. Everyone but their mother is named. I am hoping this will mean something to his wandering descendants who are waiting at roadblocks up against brick walls. Silas deserves to be recognized and to be given his true identity.

Here is this morning's list from, RICHMOND COUNTY CRIMINAL ACTIONS, 1777-1788, transcribed and contributed by Myrtle Bridges, April 19, 2006 concerning a case I've covered extensively in my family narratives: William, John, Needham, Patience, Rachel, Barnabas Jr, Silas and their father Barnabas Skipper Sr. Includes—name, date, and place. Elizabeth is mentioned in a separate case, and even has a treasured conversation with her father—in their own words.

January 1793 - State vs. William Skipper, John Skipper and Solomon Quick
 State of North Carolina, Richmond County. the above John Skipper, Wm. Skipper, Solomon Quick and have them or any one of them before some justice ...for the said county to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand this 3rd day of January 1793. D. Henagan. Summon Needam Skipper, Patience Rye, John Rye, John Wallis and Rachel Wallace, Witnesses ...

January 1793 - The Deposition of Rachel Wallace.she went with her brother Needham Skipper to her father Barnaby Skipper's corn crib.... Sworn 1793 before Henry Wm. Harrington.

April 1793 - State vs. Barn Skipper AB Peter Cole, Pros., North Carolina, Richmond County. October Session 1793. that Barnaby Skipper of the county aforesaid on the 20th day of February then and there being,with force and arms an assault did make on the body of Peter Cole. John Cole, Foreman.

April 1793 - State vs. Silas Skipper. State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors... say that Silas Skipper on the 20th day of February 1793an assault did make and did beat wound and evil treat Peter Cole, Constable, ...

April 1793 - State vs. John Skipper. State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors ...say.... an assault did make and did beat wound and evil treat Peter Cole, Constable, ...

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 Index to the Colonial and State Records of North Carolina covering VOLS. I-XXV
 History of Marlboro County

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RICHMOND COUNTY CRIMINAL ACTIONS 1777-1788

January 1793 - State vs. William Skipper, John Skipper and Solomon Quick

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. This day George Cole complains to me on oath that on or near November last he lost a certain boar hog which he has cause to believe and doth believe that John Skipper, William Skipper and Solomon Quick in partnership stole the said hog and also says that he also that he believes he can make appear by good witness that the said John Skipper, Wm. Skipper and Solomon Quick has unlawfully taken hogs from other people. These are therefore to command you to take the bodys of the above John Skipper, Wm. Skipper, Solomon Quick and have them or any one of them before some justice for the said county to be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of January 1793.D. Henagan.

Summon Needam Skipper, Patience Rye, John Rye, John Wallis and Rachel Wallace, Witnesses for the State.

January 1793 - The Deposition of Rachel Wallace.

Rachel Wallace being duly sworn declares that about three or four weeks ago she went with her brother Needham Skipper to her father Barnaby Skipper's corn crib and saw the head of a hog, that the said head was marked with a hole in each ear and that she thinks the ears were fresh marked by the shapes. Soon after this William Skipper came who was mad and broke out in a passion and said damn or curse the fool who put the head there and said he did not put it there, that she heard her brother Needham then say, that was the head which Solomon and John said they had eat, by which this deponent thinks the said Needham intended to signify Solomon Quick & John Skipper.

Sworn the 7th day of January 1793 before Henry Wm. Harrington.

April 1793 - State vs. Barn Skipper AB Peter Cole, Pros.North Carolina, Richmond County.

October Session 1793. The Jurors for the State upon their oath present and say that Barnaby Skipper of the county aforesaid on the 20th day of February then and there being, with force and arms an assault did make on the body of Peter Cole and him the said Peter did beat wound and evil treat to the great damage of him the said Peter, and against the peace of the State. John Cole, Foreman. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. Silas Skipper

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that Silas Skipper on the 20th day of February 1793 in the county aforesaid then and there being an assault did make and did beat wound and evil treat Peter Cole, Constable, to the great damage of said Peter and against the peace of the State. J. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. John Skipper

State of North Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that Silas Skipper on the 20th day of February 1793 in the county aforesaid then and there being an assault did make and did beat wound and evil treat Peter Cole, Constable, to the great damage of said Peter and against the peace of the State. J. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. Needham Skipper

Peter Cole, Pros. Richmond County April Term 1793. The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that Needham Skipper **late of said county** on the 20th day of February, 1793 then and there being, with force and arms did take away from Peter Cole one horse, on which the said Peter had taken by execution in the county afore-said and contempt of the laws and against the peace of the State. J. Willis.

April 1793 - State vs. Needham Skipper

Peter Cole, Pros. Richmond CountyJurors ...say that Needham Skipper late of said county on the 20th day of February, 1793 then and there being, with force and arms did take away from Peter Cole one horse... 11/15/19, to Kathi 11/22/19

Index to the Colonial and State Records of North Carolina covering VOLS. I-XXV, History of Marlboro County

 Civil and Family Records of Barnabas Skipper

Feb 1. 2020 = 1500acres "Solomon Rye" buys Anson

Every time I think I've found every piece of info ever printed on my Grandpa Barnabas and his Skipper property, he pops up from the grave, again and again, yelling—"Not just yet!." This little piece is so crammed full of info, I'll have to find a place for it in my story. Just yesterday I finished adding all the new info shared in the Group over the past few months—all I needed to do was reformat it. Now I find an old army buddy, kin by marriage, and a longtime neighbor of Barnabas buying his acreage in Anson County in 1784. This has been on the internet for almost 20 years:

genealogy.com , Rye

Re: Solomon Rye 1800 N.C

By genealogy.com user March 18, 2002 at 09:39:45

In reply to: Re: Solomon Rye 1800 N.C, Glenda Duke 6/09/00

Just surfing thru when I saw the note on Solomon Rye. Don't know if this will help but here is a little info I picked up a while ago. North Carolina records show that Solomon was issued Revolutionary pay vouchers for services in Anson County in 1782. His record has been approved by DAR. His wife was Sarah (last name unknown). Research shows that Solomon was issued a Land Grant in 1784 and that he purchased the Barnaby Skipper Plantation in 1784 in Anson County. He had previously received a Land Grant in Anson County in 1780. In 1798 he sold his land in North Carolina and moved to Marlborough County, South Carolina where records show that on March 21, 1811, Vol. GG, page 159, Solomon Rye sold 180 acres for \$300 to John McCaskill. Solomon moved to Dickson County, Tn, where 1813 land records show that he bought more land east of Yellow Creek below the mouth of Great Cave near Ruskin Cave. On February 18, 1814, Solomon deeded an acre to the Methodist/Episcopal Church called Shiloh and later called Old Union Church. In 1819, Solomon died and left his land to Solomon No.2 and another son named William. - Fred Smith

Wherever you are Fred Smith, Thank you.

=====

^^^ Rewritten and copied from Backup , to here 2/23/20 11:23 pm

Tentative Outline

Birth 1727 Done

Anson County 1763 Done

Petition 1769

Anson County 1773-1778

Quick Survey 1779 ///

War 1782 and Post War Tories and Pensions

After War Census Richmond 1784-87

Richmond County, NC, Home of Barnabas and Family

Rye sale 17784 ///

Richmond 1790's

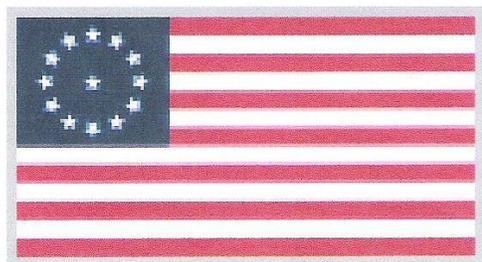
Marlboro 1800

Crime and cultural thingys

Patience 1808 – Rye and 1800 apb/ Rye and Cole @ law/ “Robert Rye”

_____By Chapter and year

1. p3 **INTRODUCTION TO “THE BARNABY SKIPPER PLANTATION.” Birth 1727,Bertie**
2. FROM WHENCE HE CAME AND WHY 1763
3. 1769-1771 THE COURAGE OF BARNABAS SKIPPER, the Petition and Alamance
The Beginning for Barnabas: The Battle of Alamance, 1771
? Add roads and bridges??
4. **BARNABAS SKIPPER AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1779-1782**
At war in the South
5. LYNCHING OF SKIPPERS ALONG THE PEE DEE, 1779
6. A PRACTICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL WAR
7. Post War Testimony of Tory Fighters 1783
and repeat 8
8. Post War Testimony of Tory Fighters
8. **THE BARNABAS SKIPPER TRIBE, AFTER THE REVOLUTION**
9. The Census yrs 1784-1800
10. **THE BARNABAS SKIPPER TRIBE, and the Law**
11. ??? The Odyssey of George Skipper and Sons, to GRANDSON, BARNABAS??? END?
Post War and Solomon Rye???



THE ODYSSEY OF GEORGE SKIPPER AND SON BARNABAS



1644 Isle of Wight, Virginia, Circle
and Square Reservation to . . .



1700 Southampton, VA, to . . .



1720 Chowan/Bertie, North Carolina. . .
(Chowan, due North....)



...and, Northampton, North Carolina to . . .



Richmond/Anson, North Carolina, 1787, to . . .



Marlboro, South Carolina, 1800—the end of the trail.

The drafting of the [Constitution of the United States](#) began on May 25, 1787, when the [Constitutional Convention](#) met for the first time with a [quorum](#) at the [Pennsylvania State House](#) (now Independence Hall) in [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#) to revise the [Articles of Confederation](#), and ended on September 17, 1787, the day the Constitution drafted by the convention's delegates to replace the Articles was adopted and signed. The ratification process for the Constitution began that day, and ended when the final state, [Rhode Island](#), ratified it on May 29, 1790. In addition to key events during the Constitutional Convention and afterward while the Constitution was before the states for their ratification, this timeline includes important events that occurred during the run-up to the convention and during the nation's transition from government under the Articles of Confederation to government under the Constitution, and concludes with the unique ratification vote of [Vermont](#), which at the time was a [sovereign state](#) outside the Union. The time span covered is 5 years, 9 months, from March 25, 1785 to January 10, 1791.