

*Barnabas Skipper, 1776-1842, and his Wife,
Temperance,
Their Story in American History*

Walking, I am listening to a deeper way. Suddenly all my ancestors are behind me. Be still, they say. Watch and listen. You are the result of the love of thousands.

Linda Hogan (b. 1947)
Native American writer

The mythical Hiawatha and Minnehaha, in 1912 sculpture by Jacob Fjelde near Minnehaha Falls in Minneapolis, Minnesota





Barnabas Skipper, Born in These United States of America

Barnabas Skipper, the son of Barnaby Skipper, who was the son of Cheroenhaka parents, was born with a drop of the last of the pure blood of his tribe. His forefathers included two Cheroenhaka chiefs named Watt Bailey and George Skipper of the Virginia Colony. His own mother, by 1691 British law, had to have been Indian, but nothing else is known of her—not even her name or tribe.

The Original Borders of the Thirteen United States of America >

1776. Barnabas was born in a barely united American nation in the state of North Carolina in Richmond County. Coincidentally, the patriot who launched the birthday of the United States of America, July 4, 1776 also harbored an interest in the history of the people from



whom Barnabas came; they were the Cheroenhaka natives who Thomas Jefferson knew as the *Nottoway*. Years later, in 1820, former President Jefferson mentioned in his correspondence with Peter S. DuPonceau and with John Woods, a former Professor of Mathematics at the College of William & Mary, that the Cheroenhaka, *aka Nottoway*, vocabulary list he had obtained that year was through the courtesy of a Virginia native by the name of Edie Turner. The Turners still carried on what few of the original Cheroenhaka traditions that she could recall. Her family was “maintained,” of course, by white trustees whose ancestors had renamed her

Cheroenhaka tribe the *Nottoway*. Edie was a gracious leader of the dwindling clan which Jefferson concluded had members still living on reservation land west of the Nottoway River in Southampton County, Virginia. One custom of interest to Jefferson was her dialect which was left over from its original Great Lakes tribe, the ancient Haudenosaunee, known as The People of the Longhouse. The Cheroenhaka were descendants of the Haudenosaunee. Interestingly, the Haudenosaunee was the ancestral tribe of the authentic Hiawatha. The poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, made up a mythical character, named him Hiawatha, and wrote him into epic poetic history.

Concerning Turner's language, DuPonceau replied to a Jefferson directive July 12, 1820:

I did not expect to find, in what you consider as a branch of the general language of the Powhatans, an Iroquoian Dialect, & yet nothing is clearer nor more incontrovertible, than that this Nottoway Language is essentially Iroquois, & is compounded of the different dialects of the Six Nations. ...Virginia has been inhabited by nations of two great stocks, the Lenape & Iroquois...

Iroquois is the name the French gave to the Cheroenhaka ancestors of the Skippers and Edie Turner, the Haudenosaunee from way up north, from a long, long, long time ago.

Jefferson's regard for the Native American was exceptional--extraordinary for an era in which Indian tribes stood in the way of white progress. His view that there was a nobility in tribal ways that stood the Indians on higher moral ground than that of their white conquerors had grown out of his youthful experiences in colonial Virginia.

George Washington, another Virginian, also saw something special in the *Nottoway* he knew—at least in their warriors. It was the *Nottoway* from whom he specifically requested warriors in 1757 to aid him in the French and Indian War, sometimes called the Seven Years War—help which they gave. The names of the warriors on their eventual military papers match the names of the peers and cohorts of Chief George Skipper, the grandfather of Barnabas.

LEFT: INTERNET ARCHIVE IMAGE, UNNAMED IROQUOIS CHIEF, EARLY 18TH CENTURY



But no matter how noble or good these people might have seemed to the two future Presidents, the natives were doomed by land-grabbing white men. Edie Turner and her tribe were disappearing. Young Barnabas Skipper's kinsmen, left over from the Carolina *Nottoway* Cheroenhaka, were legally intermarrying with white women, and in due course, he, like so many others, would be moving on with the rest of America—heading west.

The earliest record of Barnabas is a state census of Richmond County, North Carolina, taken about 1786. He is one of the five young sons of Barnaby Skipper under twenty-one who was counted on that census.

1784-1787 Post War Richmond, North Carolina State Census

The first federal census, mandated by the new United States Constitution would not be taken until 1790.

For 1784-1787, a Richmond, North Carolina census counted the father of Barnabas Skipper. He is “above 60,” and he has 5 sons under 21 still living at home with him and his wife. They are Barnabas, William, John, Silas, and Needham. Their 3 sisters—Elizabeth, Rachel, and Patience—are probably older sisters, but as yet, unmarried. In this and future documents the name of the mother of Barnabas is never mentioned. **Barnaby Skipper in the North Carolina, U.S., Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1790-1890; Name: Barnaby Skipper; State: NC; Richmond County; Year: 1786; Record Type: State or colonial census; Page: 001; Database: NC Early Census Index**

In the beginning, home was with his Cheroenhaka parents on their Richmond, North Carolina plantation. Since he was born before the Revolutionary War was won, his parents would have been married under British law which forbade white women from marrying Indian men. Thus, his mother—of unknown name—legally had to be an Indian. If his mother had been white, Barnabas, and his four brothers, would have been sold into thirty years of slavery at birth:

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. Being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia from the first session of the Legislature, in the Year 1619. By: William Waller Hening.]

1784-1787 Post War Richmond, North Carolina State Census

STATE CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA 1784-1787											
Head of Household						Head of Household					
	WM 21-60 yrs. WM under 21 & above 60	WF all ages	Blacks 12-50	Blacks under 12 & above 50			WM 21-60 yrs. WM under 21 & above 60	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	.	.						

Name: Barnaby Skipper; State: NC; Richmond County; Year: 1786; Record Type: State or colonial census; Page: 001; Database: NC Early Census Index

NOTE: Barnaby Skipper, first column, 21 down.

In 1779 the eastern part of Anson County, North Carolina had become Richmond County, North Carolina. And the part of Richmond County east of the Pee Dee River was where little Barnabas lived with his parents and seven siblings.

Later records reveal that 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 first federal census of 1790.

***The Pee Dee River Basin of North and South Carolina,
World of Young Barnabas and the Tribe of his Father, Barnaby Skipper
File:Peedeerivermap.png From Wikipedia***



THE PEE DEE RIVER DOMAIN OF THE CAROLINA SKIPPERS



The Boy Barnabas on an American Farm

The new nation had a new name, a new Constitution, a flag 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, in the 1790's 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 cotton industry—plus the slaves themselves enriched the southern economy. It's possible North Carolinian yeomen farmers escaped the worst of the nation's financial woes.

18th century (1790's) barn, Mable Harp photo, 1997



The father of Barnabas was a plantation owner whose Indian children grew up to plow the land, to plant the seeds, to tend its livestock, and to inherit it when the time came--similar to how it had been with their forefathers, except for the plow and livestock, ever since time was measured in moons instead of calendars. Family farms of white people replaced the Cheroenhaka community garden of beans, squash, and corn,

and became an American tradition. Plantations like the one on which Barnabas grew up were growing crops that earned a living off of fruit and vegetables, sugar, tobacco, indigo, hay, and livestock. While his family owned a lot of land and animals, there is no record of his father owning slaves, and in their agricultural world five sons and three daughters were counted on to do the work.

Farm children helped their families raise their crops and earned their keep. 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 their winter table. Their corn crib was their food bank.

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 agribusiness took over the growing of green things. Little hands were no competition for the big farm machines of twentieth century corporate America.

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 Americana system. Gone were the community gardens of beans, squash, and corn grown by his Cheroenhaka ancestors, but Barnabas grew up in a house that was a home, with a father who provided well enough for his family.

Early on, the Skipper family farmed the counties of Anson and Richmond, North Carolina. Eventually, their land stretched out along the Pee Dee River, down into Marlboro County, South Carolina. Evidently, the Skippers were not poor like their native brethren they had left behind in Virginia. At least Barnaby Skipper seemed to have all the pasture land—not to mention, horses--he wanted for himself and his five sons—sons of whom Barnabas was one.



THE NEXT DECADE, THE '90'S

The First United States Census, 1790 Of Richmond, North Carolina

Name: Barnabas Skipper (Barnaby)

Home in 1790 (City, County, State) Richmond, North Carolina

Free White - Males -16 and over _____4= Father and 3 sons

Free White Persons - Males - Under 16_1= Barnabas

Free White Persons – Females _____1= Mother

Number of Household Members_____6=Total

1790, Richmond North Carolina: Barnaby Skipper is at least sixty-three. He has four sons still living at home with him and his wife. The youngest, Barnabas, is fourteen. The mother's name is still unknown, but at least she still lives. Three daughters and a son have married and moved away.

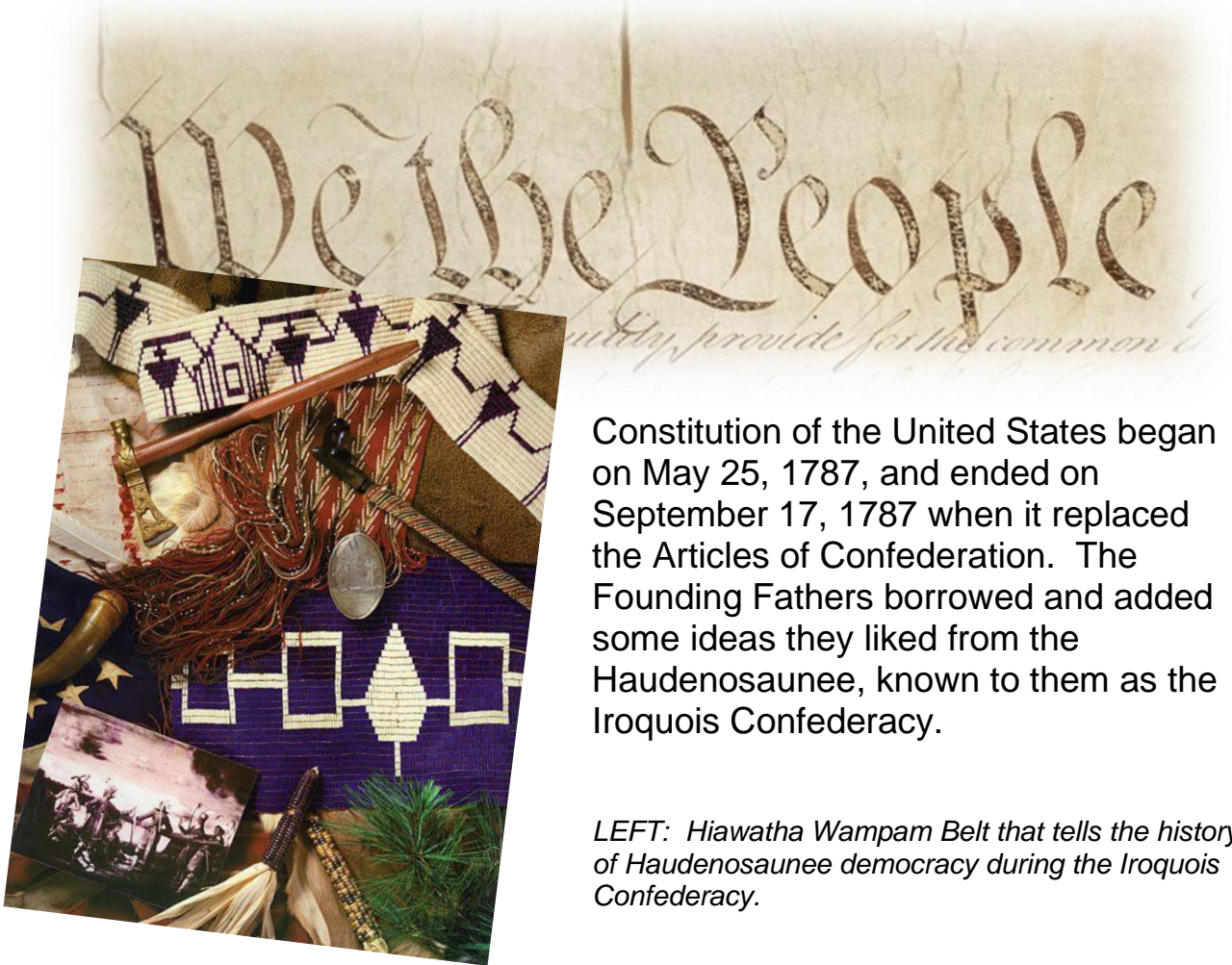
Making New Laws for Self-Government

As soon as the guns of war grew quiet, 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 be used to fairly govern thirteen different entities in a democratic republic.

Preamble to the United States 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 four years of wheeling and dealing in Philadelphia, national representatives of the people 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 when it replaced the Articles of Confederation. The Founding Fathers borrowed and added some ideas they liked from the Haudenosaunee, known to them as the Iroquois Confederacy.

LEFT: Hiawatha Wampam Belt that tells the history of Haudenosaunee democracy during the Iroquois Confederacy.

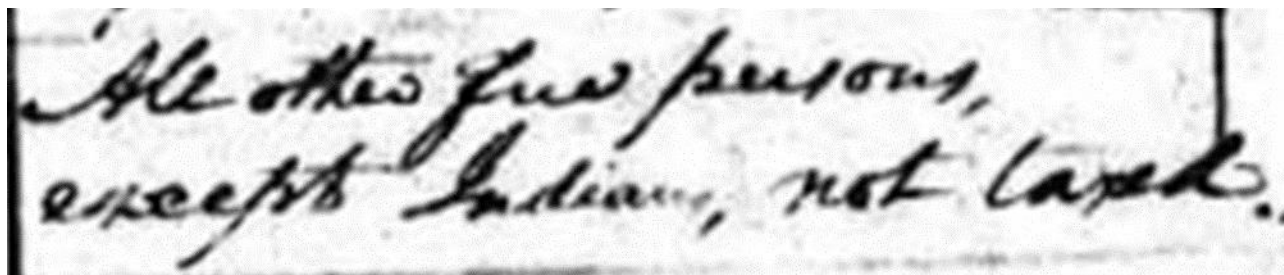
Article I, Section 2

Borrowing the idea of democracy from the Haudenosaunee was not the only good idea the victorious patriots came up with. The Post Office was another, and to keep track of its democratic citizenry the United States Constitution mandated a census be taken every ten years:

Article I, Section 2: Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States... according to their respective Numbers... . The actual Enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years.

Article I was good for white men who owned property in 1790, but until 1810 no census even mentions “Indians.” That year the third United States census adds, “All other free persons, except Indians, not taxed.” Except here, there is no other category for counting Indians. Indians simply didn’t count, except as exceptions.

All other free persons, except Indians, not taxed.



This meant that Indians didn’t get counted, except as whites. Thus, in 1784-1787 and again in 1790 landowner Barnaby Skipper and his Indians got counted as whites in North Carolina.

*1790 Richmond North Carolina United States Census,
Detail, Right Column, 3rd down, Barnaby Skipper*

James Crouch	1				John Morrison	1			
Thomas Beckraham	1	1	5		Ann Snead				2
Andrack Bagget	2	1	3		Barnabas Skipper	4	1		1
James Bagget Jr.	1		3		Leift Lapite	2	1		5
James Bagget Sr.	1	4	1		Christian McKay				3
George Bonds	1	2	6		Frederick McKee	1	2		3
Daniel Brown	2		2		Peter Bethune	1	3		1
Richard Burnett	1		4		William Miles	1	3		4
John Douglas	2	4	3		Leif Thickland	1			
Gabriel Dues	1				Ben Shephard	1	2		3
Amount ferried Forward	1000	1130	1444	54-563	Amount ferried over	1072	1101	2052	54-577

In 1790 some of the names of friends, relatives and associates in the Richmond neighborhood were Wallace, Rye, Quick, Snead, Odom, and Jordan. On the census Barnabas has three brothers still living at home-- Needham, John, and William. Silas has left home—as have his sisters: Elizabeth, Rachel, and Patience. The census taker of 1790 would find that Silas and the girls had married, moved nearby, and started families of their own.

1790 Richmond North Carolina Census

Schedule of the whole number of persons within the Division allotted to Guilford Dudley					
Names of heads of Families	181	182	183	184	185
Richmond County					
Amount brought over	956	1069	1020	54	524
William Adams	1				
Thomas Brown	2	2	1		
Amey Gibson		3	1		
Abel McCall	1				
Robert Johnston	1	1	2		
Joseph Hull	1				
Margaret McSphee	1		1		2
James Beasley	1	2	5		
Lethro Moore	1		2		
Benjamin Dumas	3	3	4		21
Andrew Dumas	1		5		1
Stephen Pitcock	1		1		
Thomas Walker	1	3	1		4
Samuel Chears	1	1	1		
Samuel Witherson	1	3	1		
Leffe Alsbrook	1	1	3		
John Robertson	1	3	1		2
Henry Hicks	2	3	3		
Lucian Dumas	1		1		1
Sarah Rogut		1	2		
Johnathan Balding	1		1		
Peter Watts Sr.	1		3		
Peter Watts Jr.	1	2	3		
William Watts	1		2		
Lusannah Dumas		3	1		1
Samuel Guchings	1				
Abner Morrison	1	1	1		1
Hugh Cameron	1	3	4		
Wm Jordan	1	1	3		
Isaac Throckland	1	1	2		
Darius Burns	1	2	4		
Edmond Brown	1	3	5		
Jugal Campbell	1	3	4		
Daniel Curry	1	3	5		
Daniel Carmichael	2		3		
Henry Clark	1		6		
John Caser	1	1	1		6
James Crouch	1				
Thomas Cockraham	1	1	5		
Andrack Bagget	2	1	3		
James Bagget Sr.	1		3		
James Bagget Jr.	1	4	1		
George Bounds	1	2	6		
Daniel Brown	2		2		
Richard Bennett	1		4		
John Douglas	2	4	3		
Gabriel Dues	1				
Amount ferried forward	1000	1130	1044	54	563
Richmond County					
Amount brought forward	1000	1130	1044	54	563
Thomas Dorkery	2	2	5		9
William Edell	1	1	5		
Archd Graham	8		3		1
James Greer	1		1		
William Hall Sr.	1	1	4		
Moore Hurley	1	3	1		
Sam Henry	1		1		
Lurana Jones	1	2	1		
Thomas Johnston	1	2	4		
Wm Johnston	1	3	3		
Robert Johnston	1	2	3		
William Johnston	1				
William Lowers	1				
John McKeener	1	3	5		
Laughlan McKeener	2		5		1
William McKay	2	1	2		
Phil Martin	1		1		
Daniel McTear	1	2	4		
Daniel McPherson	1		2		
William Hall Jr.	1		1		
August Morrison	3	2	3		
Richd McNeil	1				
Archd McCaru	1				
Daniel McCaru	1	2	4		
Duncan McLenan	1		3		
Daniel McKay	1	1	4		
Duncan McLenan Jr.	1				
Hector McNeil	1	1	2		2
Richard Oxum	2		2		
Matthew Watson	1				
Mathew Woodel	1				
Harling Williamson	1	4	3		
John Matties Sr.	1	2	5		
Francis Nixon	1	1	2		1
William Mooreman	1				
Malcolm McQueen	1	2	4		
Duncan McKay	1	1	4		
Amey McCluby	2				
John Morrison	1		1		
Ann Inead			2		
Barnebas Shepper	4	1	1		
Joseph LaPete	2	1	5		
Christian McKay		1	3		
Langshard McKee	1	2	3		
Peter Bethune	1	3	1		
William Miles	1	3	4		
Leffe Throckland	1				
Ben Shephard	1	1	2		3
Amount ferried over	1072	1101	2052	54	577

After the Revolutionary War ended, Barnabas found himself, a teenager, growing up in an era of post war feuds and grudges. North Carolina citizens went to court, trying out the new nation's American laws in litigation after litigation against their neighbors. It seems the war within a war between the Patriots and the Tory loyalists of the Carolinas didn't end with the signing of a peace treaty between the new United States and Great Britain.

Following the Revolution, old evil habits were hard to break in many a villain. When Richmond County was formed it took up some of Anson County, and the deal included Anson County criminals, from yeomen farmers to evil sheriffs, along with the good folks.

Early on, Anson County included a lot more land than it does today, so its residents were spread out far and wide. The enormity of the area needing rules and an administration provided unscrupulous men the opportunity to indulge in corruption. Sheriffs, tax collectors, registrars, court clerks, and judges continued to get away with being crooks all across the county, just as they had before the war. Citizen protests, like the 1769 Petition in Anson County, had gone on for years against these deceitful men and their devious practices. In 1769 that petition bore the handwritten name of the father of Barnabas Skipper.

USA North Carolinians wrote up laws that included punishment for keeping a messy house, for committing adultery, for handling liquor without a license, for working on the Sabbath, for theft over six pence, for stealing livestock, for assaulting women, and for assaulting officials.

There were laws against breaking oaths, official and religious. For his disloyalty, a man who "did divulge the State's secret to his fellows, contrary to the sacred and religious ties of an oath by him taken, and contrary to the duty every man owes to that society in which he lives," was charged with a misdemeanor. It was a misdemeanor for another fellow, when he, "not being a citizen of this State, but a citizen of South Carolina, did undertake to execute the office of a constable."

Another misdemeanor was charged to an armed man who tried to break some prisoners out of jail. On the other hand, a Benjamin Vaughan, along with many individuals were true billed for armed assault against other men. On an additional other hand, a man charged with "Fighting" was found "Not Guilty." The Richmond County Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions declared that "the term 'fighting' ascertains no crime in legal terms and of course, no punishment."

While he was still a teenager the family of Barnabas, and his extended family of brothers-in-law, had a few encounters with the laws of the local constabulary. At least once, he was summoned to court. It was a summons he chose to ignore. It appears all his kin, except his mother, may have been subpoenaed by a Richmond grand jury at one time or another. Only one of them replied.

Since there is no record of any of them, except his sister, ever appearing in court, two things could be going on in their Richmond neighborhood. One—a witness testified, the Skippers had enemies who wanted to do them harm, who “would fabricate” a story against them, and two—the Skippers may have had friends in high places who wanted to help them get out of trouble whenever lies were told about them.

At war’s end legal problems for the Skippers began piling up. The husband of one sister was confronted about the loss of a war horse, as was Barnabas’s father. Next, the husband of another sister, along with two of their brothers, were accused of stealing a man’s hog.

By that time the Skipper’s had had enough.

When they and their in-laws were summoned by the grand jurors to testify in the pilfered pig case, almost everybody refused to show up. A local constable went after the no-shows.

Barnabas was listed with his father Barnaby, among several uncooperative Skippers and in-laws, who were bound for a court appearance in connection with the matter of the missing hog. At best, if they had shown up, they would have been called Hostile Witnesses. Bound were:

William Skipper £50, Barnaby Skipper £25, John Skipper £50, Barnabas 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

NOTE: The following examples of criminal cases are taken from 2006 transcriptions made by Myrtle Bridges: RICHMOND CO CRIMINAL ACTIONS 1777-1788, transcribed by Myrtle Bridges, 19 Apr 2006.

The Skippers, along with John Rye and John Wallace, in-laws, managed to refuse to testify against their kinfolk and were charged for failure to appear. Constable Peter Cole, a man who liked to fight women, tried to take Needham's horse as a penalty for non-appearance. Cole found fighting against Skipper men to be more difficult than fighting the ladies. One year earlier, an example of one of his assaults on a woman:

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.

Cole, himself, having the same name as the accuser of Needham's brothers—not to mention a grand jury foreman and a sheriff, was ganged up on and beaten, wounded, and treated evilly by Needham and two of his brothers, said the jurors. Needham, who was armed, kept his horse.

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. . . . J. Willis.

Some of the family took exception to a Cole trying to take the young Skipper's horse, and they ganged up on him:

Pictured, Below: From 20th century Native American photo collection, Internet Archives.



April 1793 - State vs. Silas Skipper, State of N Carolina, Richmond Co. 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 N Carolina, Richmond County. The Jurors for the county aforesaid on their oaths present and say that John 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.

That fall, Cole's jurors heard the same charges made against their father, Barnaby. Barnaby had also been armed:

State vs. Barn Skipper AB Peter Cole, Pros. NC, 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.

Ever since his grandfather's trial for rescuing his grandmother from slavery, Barnabas's people have done well in the courtroom versus those who tried to testify against them. Maybe it was more like trespassing against them. Just as it looked like someone in high places was looking after George Skipper and Mary Bailey in 1723, so it looked in 1793.

The someone in a high office in this case might have been Henry William Harrington, fellow-plantation owner and longtime neighbor of Barnaby Skipper, the father of Barnabas. Harrington and Barnaby were fellow soldiers in the late war, and veterans do have a way of looking after each other, for life. Not only are the Coles not from the Richmond neighborhood, lacking war records in the Continental Army, they may not have been on the right side in the war. If they were Tories, maybe they were still sore at Barnaby Skipper for winning the Revolution. Tories were notorious for holding a grudge. More likely, they were white people sore at him for being an Indian with property and ponies.

Records show the Skippers were absolutely against being tried. If there was a trial in the hog-stealing case, Judge William Henry Harrington would have surely heard the Skipper defense ask, "What fool would ever spoil his own corn crib with the head of a dead hog?" All those who had ever spent a winter without bacon, pork, and ham hanging in the smokehouse would know the answer to that question.

If the case ever came to trial the record of the court proceedings went missing. Sad to say, papers were not the only thing to disappear. After the incident with the hog's head, Skippers and their allies went missing from their homes, their neighborhoods, and from further Richmond records. Since legal authorities have access to court papers—not the citizen being charged—they are the ones who know where the papers can be found. American History has often shown that corrupt officials also have known where missing persons ended up.

*October 1796 - State vs. Daniel McLauchlin. Trespass John Husband, . . . State of North Carolina, Richmond County.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. x*

John Cole, a perpetual juryman, was listed as Richmond County Sheriff on various records from 1792 through 1796. His appointment to the constabulary of Richmond may have been a scary development in the eyes of young Barnabas.

Around this same time, troubling departures in the Skipper family alliance began. The disappearance of some of its boldest members is alarming. Except for memorabilia and in memoriam, the brothers of Barnabas--William and Needham--along with his Rye and Wallace brothers-in-law, were never heard of again in the years following their legal

fight with the Coles. In October of 1791 Needham had been named as a witness in State vs. Samuel Sprawls. Then, Needham, *late of said county*, was never heard from after the 20th day of February, 1793. Needham's married siblings, adding sons to the family, began naming their newborns, Needham—perhaps in his memory. Fifteen years later when their sister, Patience, found herself in the Richmond courthouse at the insistence of a fabricating Elizabeth Cole, she was alone. She had a teenage son named Needham and a daughter named Rachel, but no one seemed to know what had happened to her husband, Robert Rye. Finally, the missing persons problem never looked more ominous than when John Wallace vanished. Elizabeth Skipper Quick and her husband Solomon filed what sounds like a missing person report in 1798 Marlboro County for her sister's husband, John Wallace, who, they claimed, went missing in 1794.

John Cole was sheriff in Richmond County when Wallace and the Skippers began to have trouble with the law—and subsequently began to disappear.

Four years later in 1798 his sister-in-law and her husband wanted to know just what had happened to Wallace:

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).

Memorandum. 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 & generlally 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 large jaws somewhat marked with the small pox. The above description was in agreement 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)

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

The family of John Wallace was originally from Richmond County, North Carolina, neighbors of the Skippers; that the family he had with Rachel Skipper ended up in Marlboro, South Carolina is likely the result of a dowry from Barnaby Skipper when John married Rachel. Elizabeth and her husband Solomon Quick ended up there in like manner. Barnaby Skipper had a lot of land to give to his children, and Barnabas and his brothers, except for Needham and William who disappeared, also got their share.

There is an old community in Marlboro County, in the year 2024, called Wallace.

**IN MEMORY OF JOHN WALLACE
VETERAN OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION**



1800

1800 UNITED STATES CENSUS MARLBORO COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

1800 Barnaby Skipper was at least seventy-three with an elderly wife and an adult daughter, probably Rachel, whose husband had gone missing, with her young son. Barnaby's son—Barnabas, 24, remained. This is the last census on which the name of the 1727 Barnaby Skipper appeared. His never-named wife still lived.

Brought forward	614	257	191	239	135	503	203	290	216	100	51
Lewis Stebbins	2	"	"	1	"	2	1	"	1	"	"
Derby Smith	"	"	1	1	"	2	"	1	"	"	"
John Stebbins jr	"	"	1	1	"	2	"	1	"	"	"
Mrs Stapleton	1	"	"	1	"	2	"	1	1	"	"
Mrs Shanks	2	"	"	1	1	1	2	1	1	"	"
George Shanks	2	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
Madrasch Stefford	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
Nathan Stucky	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	"	"
Lehua Summford	1	1	"	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"
Lehua Summford	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Terkins	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
Annis Stapleton	2	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
William Strother	1	"	1	"	1	2	"	1	1	"	"
Charles Strother	"	"	2	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	"
George Stanton	3	1	"	1	"	2	1	2	1	"	"
Barnabas Skipper	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"
James Stebbins	1	2	"	1	"	1	1	1	1	"	"
Israel Sneads	3	1	2	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"
Thomas Stebbins	1	1	"	1	"	4	"	1	1	"	"
Lewis Stebbins jr	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
Ann Stephens	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
Jonathan Steady	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	1	"	"	"
William Sellers	3	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"
John Smith	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"
Silas Skipper	"	"	1	"	"	2	"	1	"	"	"
Ann Stephens	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
John Stebbins	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"

The 1800 census taker found Barnabas, at twenty-four, the last of five brothers to leave the family nest. His sister with a missing husband, Rachel Wallace, may be there with her son, Needham.

1800 Census Marlboro County, South Carolina

Barnabas Skipper in the 1800 United States Federal Census:

Home in 1800 (City, County, State): Marlboro District, South Carolina
Free White Persons - Males - 10 thru 15: 1—Needham, his nephew?
Free White Persons - Males - 16 thru 25: 1-- Barnabas
Free White Persons - Males - 45 and over: 1-- Barnaby, his father
Free White Persons - Females - 26 thru 44: 1 --Rachel Wallace, sister?
Free White Persons - Females - 45 and over: 1 -- his mother
Number of Household Members Under 16: 1
Number of Household Members Over 25: 3 -- 4?
Number of Household Members: 5

Inaccuracies are common in old records and here the math may not add up. Furthermore, since the sprawling acreage of the Skipper plantation stretched along the North Carolina—South Carolina border the elderly Skipper parents of Barnabas may not have moved from Richmond to Marlboro at all. A surveyor, or even the census taker, may have gotten the address wrong. However, Marlboro County, South Carolina is where five of the Skipper children who are heirs of Barnaby have homes, evidently having inherited a share of the Barnaby Skipper Plantation that stretched into the South Carolina county.

Barnabas, received his share, and he lived on his land until 1822.

After Thomas Jefferson put the American rebellion into words and declared their independence from Great Britain, and after Washington led them to actually win it, the two men each took a turn at presiding over the new nation they had created.

Beginning in 1801 President Thomas Jefferson oversaw the expansion of the United States from sea to shining sea. With the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 and--to explore the new purchase--the launching of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1804, he provided a whole new world for the pioneering Cheroenhaka descendants of Chieftains George Skipper and Watt Bailey. During those years, Barnabas must have been a young man looking for his destiny, perhaps dreaming of places unknown while exploring the Carolina home place of his parents, a place he would one day leave when he headed out into the western lands which Jefferson's policies opened up for him and his generation.



Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition Map

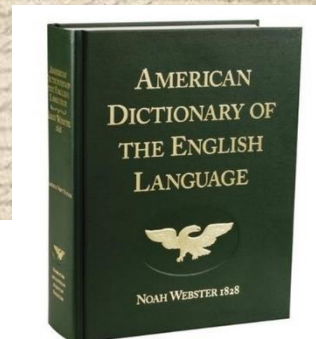
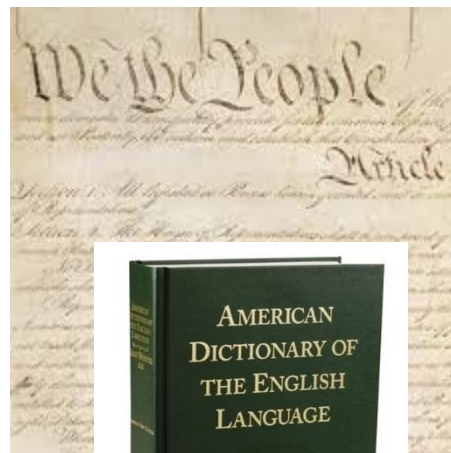
1800--1820

After making the count in 1800, Barnabas is not on the United States Census of 1810, but he has a family by 1820 in Marlboro County, South Carolina, so, for whatever reason, the census taker had missed him as he began growing a family. These twenty years are eventful. Late in the first decade he got married and became a father. His wife's name was Temperance, but her maiden name--the name of the mother of his children--is never given. At the same time the couple began their family, Barnabas marched off to war.



In the election of 1812 James Madison was re-elected President and would serve four more years. He presided over interesting times—starting off with a war. The American and English war that began in 1812, and was called the War of 1812, came to an end in 1814.

Thirty years after his father added his efforts to the Continental Army's efforts to blast the Redcoats back to England, the English returned in 1812 to have a go at a new generation of American soldiers. A few Americans were still mad at them for the first fight—anger which showed up in events such as the adoption of the U.S. Constitution with its contemptuous attitude toward the notion of the divine right of kings--a document of which President Madison himself was considered the father. There was the creation of Noah Webster's dictionary--advocating



Congressional Acts passed in support of pensions for Revolutionary War veterans who had defeated England the first time around. This time around, King George's son was on the throne, and it seems the British were still pretty mad too. They burned down the relatively new White House, (PICTURED, LEFT) and Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner" as he watched Fort McHenry get bombed (PICTURED, BOTTOM, LEFT, National Park Service.) The British fully intended to take back America, all the way to the potentially valuable shipping ports on the Mississippi River. The Skippers were well represented in the fray.

Before the war began, Barnabas got married. He and Temperance had a wedding sometime before 1810, a wedding his parents could have lived to see. Then, Barnabas stayed busy starting his family at the same time he served as a private in Gasque's Battalion, South Carolina Militia. He and his wife became parents of Sion in 1810, Martha in 1812, and Rebecca in 1814.

As the War of 1812 ended Pvt. Barnabas Skipper's family had three toddlers in the house and Temperance could breathe a sigh of relief for him, and for all their children, that the fighting was

basically over. A peace treaty ending the three-year war was signed in Belgium in December 1814. Sion, Martha, and Rebecca were born as close together as possible, and in 1816, baby Nancy joined their nursery. In 1820, Temperance was born--the last of this Skipper clan to be born in South Carolina. (Ages and names of the children born in South Carolina are calculated from later census records and are subject to question. Some families also list a John Wesley as the Skipper's first born.)

War of 1812 Service Record, 1812-1815

Name: Barnabas Skipper;
Company: Gasque's Batt'n, S C Militia;
Rank - Induction: PRIVATE
Rank - Discharge: PRIVATE

National Archives and Records Administration. Index to the Compiled Military Service Records for the Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. M602, 234 rolls. This database is a listing of men mustered into the American armed forces between 1812 and 1815 for the War of 1812.



Although the war had ended, General Andrew Jackson's victory at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815 helped bring on an intense American pride over this "second war of independence." The war also resulted—in part—in Jackson becoming President of the United States. Elected in 1828, Jackson served from 1829–1837. His Indian Removal Act, which forced thousands of Native American tribes out of Tennessee and Alabama and into Indian Territory, opened up more land for white settlement, an opportunity of which several of the Skipper's Cheroenhaka descendants took advantage. Referred to as a "Sale of Public Lands," over two hundred and twenty western acres would be granted to Barnabas Skipper in 1837.

However, Barnabas stayed put in the Carolinas until 1820.

1820 Census, Marlboro, South Carolina

1820 Federal Census of South Carolina

Name...Barney Skipper;

Home in 1820 (City, County, State) Marlboro, South Carolina

Enumeration Date...August 7, 1820

Free White Persons - Males - Under 10 ...1; Sion

Free White Persons - Males - 16 thru 25 ...1; Unknown, possibly John Wesley

Free White Persons - Males - 26 thru 44 ...1; Barnabas, HEAD OF HOUSE

Free White Persons - Females - Under 10 ...3; Rebecca, Nancy, and Martha

Free White Persons - Females - 26 thru 44 ...1; Temperance, WIFE

Free White Persons - Under 16 - 4

Free White Persons - Over 25 - 2

Total Free White Persons - 7

Total All Persons - White, Slaves, Colored, Other - 7

South Carolina Children of Barnabas and Temperance Skipper
(Submitted names, Ancestry.com, unverified)

John Wesley before 1810

Sion Skipper 1810–1897

Martha Skipper 1812–

Rebecca Skipper 1814–1880

Nancy Skipper 1816–

Temperance Skipper--1820

Marlboro was also home to his brothers, Silas and John, and to his sisters, Elizabeth and Rachel, but sometime after the Census of 1820 was taken, Barnabas, for unknown reasons, left his home in Marlboro, South Carolina and moved his family to Tennessee.



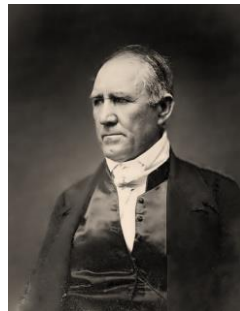
Westward, Ho! To the Tennessee Hills

County	Name of head of family	Free white males										Slaves									
		1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820
	Spain prob.	1																			
	Stubbins J																				
	Stiles	3																			
	Smith Charles	1																			
	Smith James	1																			
	Smith J	1																			
	Smith John																				
	Smith John	2																			
	Smith John	1																			
	Smith William	1																			
	Smith William	1																			
	Smith John	3																			
	" William																				
	" George	2																			
	" James	2																			
	" David																				
	Stubbins Campbell	4																			
	" Ben	2																			
	Sparks Sam	1																			
	Swet William																				
	" Ben																				
	" Kenneth																				
	Stubbins John	1																			
	Stett James																				
	Stubbins James																				
	Stewart John																				
	Stewart Daniel	1																			
	Stewart John	3																			
	Stewart James M	1																			
	Stippert John	2																			
	Stett John	1																			
	Stannin Henry	1																			
	Stippert Daniel	1																			
	Stubbins William	2																			
	" Ann	1																			
	Stippert Ben	1																			
	Stippert Elias	1																			
	Stubbins John	3																			
	Stett William	2																			
	" Susy																				
	Stett Mary	2																			
	Stett																				
	Stewart James																				

1820 Marlboro County, South Carolina Federal Census

A piece of the explored lands from the Louisiana Purchase became the State of Missouri in 1821. Because slave-holders boating up the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers had settled the area, Missouri entered the Union in 1821 as a slave state as agreed in the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Maine entered as a free state. The rush for land in between the Atlantic and Missouri and Texas was on. Moses Austin of Missouri took

three hundred of the new state's citizens to Texas. A lot of Tennessee folk also left for Texas. Led by unique characters such as Sam Houston and Davy Crockett, Tennesseans hit the trail for Texas and its cheap land in droves. From Alabama, William Barrett Travis headed west, and he and Crockett would meet up at the Alamo and fight the Mexicans over property that had belonged to the Comanche, the Apache, the Kiowa, and other tribes of the southwest. As Crockett and Houston were moving out of Tennessee, Barnabas Skipper moved in. While Sam Houston was destined to be the first President of the new Republic and lived out a full life serving Texas, Crockett and Travis died at the Alamo in 1836. Sometime after Travis left Alabama, Barnabas moved there. Before the end of the century, his grandchildren were moving to Texas. This real estate version of musical chairs would go on and on—into the twentieth century. Quite a number of the grandchildren of Barnabas and Temperance settled down in Texas and stayed.



Pictured: Lone Star Flag of Texas, Sam Houston, and the Alamo

Driven by the insatiable desire of Southern slave-holding cotton planters for more land, by 1820 Easterners had begun to make their move west, invading Indian tribal grounds and claiming the territory of the Cherokee. He owned no slaves, but Barnabas was one of the first from Marlboro, South Carolina to take his Skipper brood to Tennessee.

The national map spread into all the lands west of Virginia from 1794 to 1818 as these areas were annexed into the United States. Further down the western highway--Arkansas, Texas, and Missouri were eventually taken in. By 1814, the Mississippi River had the potential to become a valuable shipping lane, and General Jackson's refusal to let the Redcoats take it had salted away the notion of expansion for the next generation of nomads. In the future, a few Skippers would go west with the rest of America, seeking

a place to settle where they could raise their crops and kids. And, perhaps buy a slave or two. Some Skippers owned a handful of slaves, but Barnabas never owned even one. There is probably a story behind him leaving his Carolina home, but it wasn't to grow cotton.

The waterways snaking around the new states flowed over a rough Appalachian terrain, leaving behind excellent land for farming along the streams that fed them. Small family farms fit perfectly onto the gracefully sloping hillsides and nestled into the narrow valleys that the rushing water and quiet streams formed in Tennessee.

By 1822 the pioneering spirit of Barnabas first led his family into trying out a new life in Sumner County, Tennessee. There, the last of the Skipper babies were born to fifty-ish Barnabas and Temperance Skipper—Elizabeth in 1822 and Silas in 1825.

Map of Sumner County, Tennessee



Members of the Barnabas and Temperance Skipper Family in Tennessee

Sion Skipper 1810–1897

Martha Skipper 1812–

Rebecca Skipper 1814–1880

Nancy Skipper 1816–

Temperance Skipper 1820–1896

Elizabeth Skipper 1822–1896, born Tennessee.

Silas Skipper 1825–1864, born Tennessee.

Manifest Destiny



In the midst of a national community of land grabbers, whose belief in Manifest Destiny would eventually become America's Eleventh Commandment, the Skippers ended up invading Indian territory and picking up some of it for themselves. This was a time when all men were hungry for cheap land on which to raise a family, and too often they claimed what was not theirs. In fact, in a family history of musical chairs, these descendants of the displaced Cheroenhaka were moving in on the lands of a displaced Cherokee family who would become ancestors of shared Cheroenhaka and Cherokee descendants in the future. A Cherokee child, rescued off the Trail of Tears, would one day become the great-grandmother of three great-great-grandchildren of Barnabas Skipper. (Pictured, above—Isabella Cummins Loudermilk, Cherokee future great-grandmother [ancestor] of three Cheroenhaka Skipper descendants--her great-grandchildren.)

Then as now, not every young man was cut out to feed the pigs or hoe a row of corn, and some young men headed west simply to look for adventure and excitement, but perhaps Barnabas was motivated by his wife and children--that is, to find them a better home. After the War of 1812, there were some hard economic times on U.S. farms, and it could have been these hard times that caused Barnabas to leave the old home place in South Carolina. He moved out sometime after the 1820 census. His siblings, Elizabeth, Rachel, Patience, Silas, and John, however, stayed, and some lived out a long life in Marlboro and Richmond counties.

His brother Silas, who married Jane Quick, had a son named Arthur in 1800. After Arthur's marriage to Nancy Odom, he followed his uncle's trail to Tennessee about ten years later. Fellow members of his church traveled with his family when they moved to Tennessee. On the 1830 census, several other Skippers were already settled in the area. Many of them probably traveled together in one of the endless wagon trains that lined the roads west in those days.



According to the Civil War records of Silas Skipper, the youngest son of Barnabas and Temperance, their family settled in Sumner County; his record says that Silas was born there in 1825. Of the Skippers who went to Tennessee, a few stayed, but some kept on the move; Barnabas and Temperance moved their family to Alabama after less than a decade in Tennessee. Their family, happily all nine of them, were still alive and together in central Alabama in 1830.

1830 Census of Dallas County, Alabama for Barnabas Skipper

Home in 1830 (City, County, State) Dallas, Alabama

Free White Persons - Males - 5 thru 9: 1, Silas

Free White Persons - Males - 20 thru 29: 1, Sion

Free White Persons - Males - 40 thru 49: 1, Barnabas, head of household

Free White Persons - Females - 5 thru 9: 1, Elizabeth

Free White Persons - Females - 10 thru 14: 1, Temperance, daughter

Free White Persons - Females - 15 thru 19: 2, Nancy and Rebecca or Martha

Free White Persons - Females - 20 thru 29: 1, Rebecca or Martha

Free White Persons - Females - 40 thru 49: 1, Temperance, wife

Free White Persons - Under 20: 5

Free White Persons - 20 thru 49: 4

Total Free White Persons: 9

Total - All Persons (Free White, Slaves, Free Colored): 9.

Map, Dallas County, Alabama



Manifest Destiny and the Indian Wars

Native Americans did not simply sit around and watch the white settlers steal their homelands. The Census Bureau in 1894 counted over 40 wars with rallying Indian tribes fighting to keep whites out during the 57 years between 1789 and 1846, but, simply put--the Indians lost. Called the Indian Wars, the battles between whites and the native peoples of North America began almost from the time of the first landing and eventual settlement at Jamestown. War was the unsurprising result of whites trespassing on tribal property. While the Indians fought for their lives and their way of life, the Jamestown colonists had come to mainland America seeking capitalistic opportunities in land, lumber, and furs. A few were moved by religious zeal. Whatever their cause, the colonists won.

In 1830 the grandson of a Cheroenhaka Chief moved onto the land of a nineteenth century tribe that was driven out of their homes by the same imperial force that had expelled Barnabas's people from their homes almost two hundred years earlier—the white man's belief in Manifest Destiny.

There is an ironic symmetry to Barnabas Skipper, one of the last of the Cheroenhaka, heading off into the American West where millions of unsuspecting natives had made their homes for thousands of years. He would be in line with all the white settlers who were forcing them off their land and stealing their homes from them.

For his part, Barnabas Skipper first headed toward the western meadows and forests in the river valleys and pristine hills of Tennessee. Through his children his legacy then flowed into the history of the nation like the mysterious waters of a Tennessee river. Just how and why



Barnabas Skipper left his Tennessee home, is hard to tell—another mystery.

*The Indian Wars
“...40 wars with rallying
Indian tribes fighting to
keep whites out during
the 57 years between
1789 and 1846...”*

1830 Census of Dallas County, Alabama for Barnabas Skipper

Barney Skipper, # 18 down, nine family members:

SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the Division allotted to

Name of County, City, Ward, Town, Township, Parish, Precinct, Hundred, or District.	NAMES or HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE PERSONS, (INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.)																						
		MALES.										FEMALES.												
		Under five years of age.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100, &c.	Under five years of age.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80
Dallas	A. Mc Millen	781	511	426	299	662	406	214	115	57	16	4			714	472	485	338	470	298	174	82	45	12
	John Cunningham		/	/											/	/	/		/					
	Samuel Lee		/	/	/										2	2	/		/					
	Richd. J. Bryan		/	/											/	/			/					
	Elizabeth Bryan														/	2			/					
	Isaac Sumner, Jr		2												/	/			/					
	Mr Smiley		/												/				/					
	John Tompkins														/				/					
	Morgan Mitty														/				/					
	James Phelps			2	2	/												2	/					/
	E. J. Cooper		/	/											2	/			/					
	Walter B. Davis		2	/											2	2			/					
	John Wilbary														/	/			/					
	Henry Wilbary		/												/	/			2					
	John Sumners														/					2				
	McGue Wilbary		/												/	/			/					/
	E. Wyatt		/												2	/			/					
	Barnes Skipper		/												2	/			/					/
	Ransom Davis		/		/										/	2	/		/					/
	Nancy Riely		2												/	2	/		/					/
	Mr Fair		/	/			2								2	/		2						/
	James Kent		2												2	/		2						/
	John Davis																		/					
	F. Jones																		/					
	Morgan Griffin		2	/	/	/									2				/					/
	Mundick McFarland		2	2	/	/									2				/					/
	Nancy McCallough			/	/														/					/
	Matthew Davis		2																/					/

While Andrew Jackson of Tennessee was President, 1830-1938, the Indian problem took a back seat to the biggest issue of the time--the morality of slavery. The economy, the Nullification crises, and events in Texas—all tied to the questions inherent in the practice of selling human souls into bondage to gain free labor—were on everyone’s mind. Young and old, black and white and Indian wondered and worried alike over slavery.



Pictured, Left, Andrew Jackson.

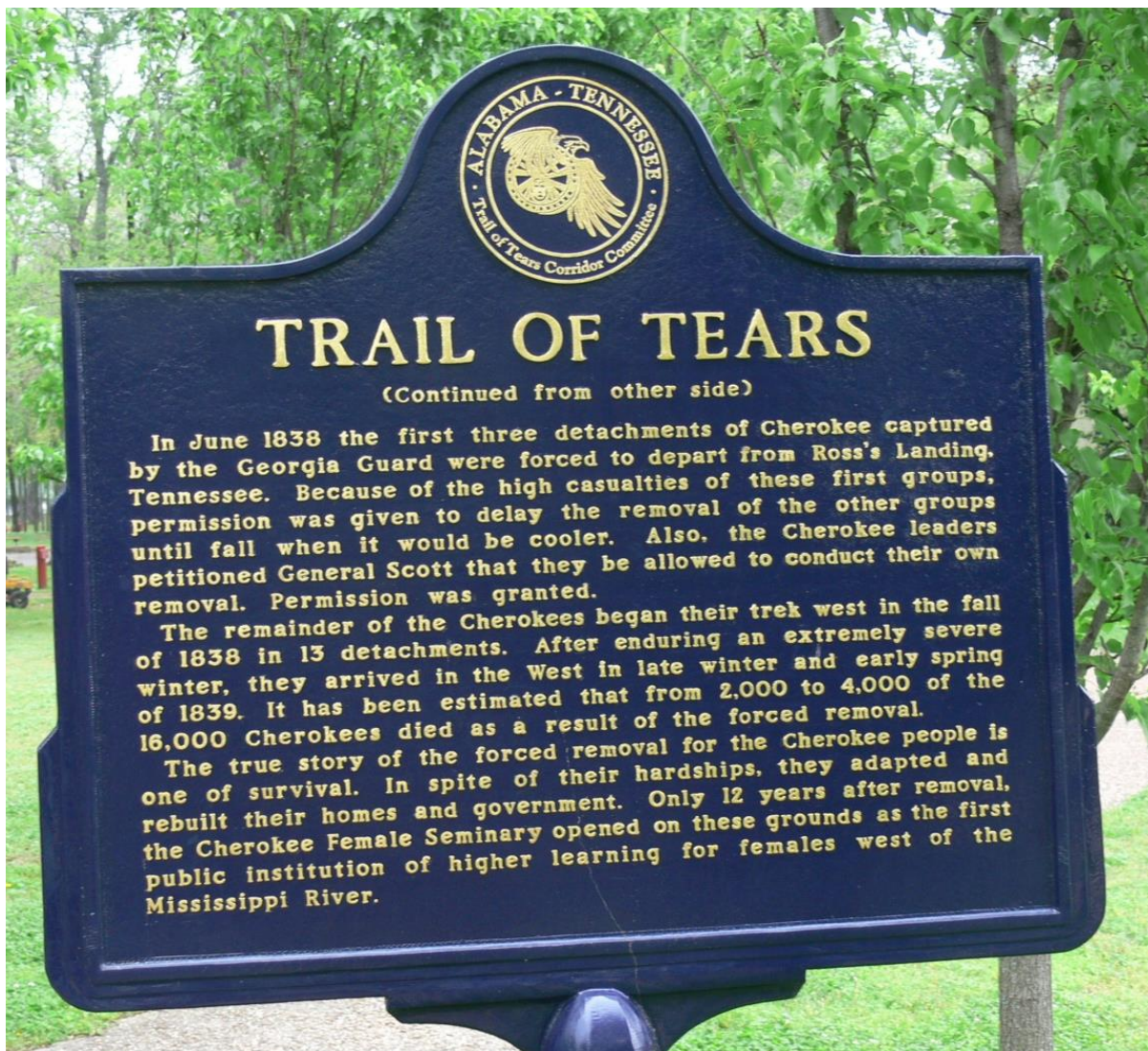
At the very heart of Jackson's Indian removal policy was the demand of slave owners for more land, and the rich black soil of Alabama provided a perfect base on which slaves could build huge cotton plantations. Subsequently, thousands of native people were ripped out of their homes, their communities destroyed, and their feet heard trampling down thousands of miles of a trail of tears for everyone in the South to see and hear. Alabama and the whole world were not big enough to grow a sufficient amount of cotton to soften the sound.



The United States government, unable to conclude an agreement with the duly authorized leaders of the Cherokee Nation, signed a treaty with a minority faction willing to cede the last remaining portion of the original Cherokee homeland on December 29, 1835. Despite the protests of the overwhelming majority of Cherokee people, the fraudulent "Treaty of New Echota" was ratified by the U. S. Senate by only a single vote on May 23, 1836. The Cherokees were given two years from that date to remove to the Indian Territory. When the time had expired only 2,000 of the nearly 17,000 Cherokee remaining in the east had departed their ancestral homeland.

In late May, 1838 General Winfield Scott and 7,000 federal and state troops arrived in the Cherokee Nation to enforce the removal. Cherokee families were forced from comfortable homes into 31 stockades and open military stations scattered throughout the Cherokee Nation in southeast Tennessee, western North Carolina, northwest Georgia and northeast Alabama. From the stockades the Cherokee were sent to the principal emigrating depots near Ross's Landing at Chattanooga, Tennessee, Fort Cass, near Calhoun, Tennessee, and a camp eight miles south of Fort Payne, Alabama.

(Continued on other side)



**IN MEMORY OF THE CHEROKEE PARENTS OF
ISABELLA CUMMINS LOUDERMILK**

Butler County, Alabama Land Grant, 1837

174

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE }
No. 32133. }

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS *Barnabas Skipper, of Butler County, Alabama,*

has deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at *Cahaba* whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said *Barnabas Skipper*

according to the provisions of

the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for

the North West quarter of Section Twenty two in Townships Ten & Range Sixteen, in the District of lands subject to sale at Cahaba, Alabama, containing One hundred and Fifty nine acres and Eighty seven and a half hundredths of an acre

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the **SURVEYOR GENERAL**, which said tract has been purchased by the said *Barnabas Skipper*

NOW KNOW YE, That the

United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, **HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED,** and by these presents **DO GIVE AND GRANT,** unto the said *Barnabas Skipper*

and to *his* heirs, the said tract above described: **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said *Barnabas Skipper*

and to *his* heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, *Martin Van Buren*


PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made **PATENT,** and the **SEAL** of the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESSE under my hand, at the **CITY OF WASHINGTON,** the *eighteenth* day of *August* in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *thirty seven* and of the **INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES** the *sixty second*

BY THE PRESIDENT: *Martin Van Buren*

By *A. Van Buren* Sec'y.

Jos. S. Wilson Acting Recorder of the General Land Office.
ad interim

 L.S.

1840, UP TO THE END

Alabama became a state of the United States of America on December 14, 1819. Twenty years later, in spite of Indian protests, President Jackson's policy of Indian removal forced most Native Americans out of the state, and white settlers moved in. Wealthy planters took over and forced their slaves to build their monstrous plantations. Planters opened up lucrative slave markets where human souls were bought and sold like property. Tens of thousands of slaves were brought into the state by slave traders who had purchased them—mothers away from children, fathers away from sons, grandchildren away from grandparents—in the Upper South and put them on the market in the Deep South. Elsewhere in Alabama, slave-less whites practiced the principles of good stewardship on their family farms, where they thrived.

When Barnabas Skipper's family of nine moved into Alabama he still owned no slaves.

There are no other family names on the Dallas County, Alabama census, but ten years later the married children of Barnabas, along with a Wallace nephew or cousin, are living nearby him in Butler. The opportunities offered by a land grant in 1837 may have inspired Barnabas to move there. In Butler County, Alabama, just south of Dallas, on August 18, 1837, he accepted a grant of over two hundred and twenty acres. His certificate was signed by President Martin van Buren. Butler was home to him and Temperance in 1840, with young Silas the only child still living with them.

1840 Butler County, Alabama Census

Name: Barny Skipper

Home in 1840 (City, County, State): Butler, Alabama

Free White Persons - Males - 15 thru 19: 1, Silas

Free White Persons - Males - 50 thru 59: 1, Barnabas

Free White Persons - Females - 50 thru 59: 1, Temperance

Total All Persons - Free White, Free Colored, Slaves: 3

By 1840 Barnabas and Temperance had a number of grandsons living in Butler. Their son Sion named one of his sons, Needham. Needham was the name of the brother of Barnabas who had gone missing in the 1790's. A latter day descendant of Sion's Needham wrote an essay on what life was like for the grandson of Barnabas and Temperance in Butler, Alabama.

Needham Skipper by Shannon Gardner Keleman, May 2000

Many years ago in a peaceful countryside of Alabama, the Skipper family lived happily. In the Yellow Shanks and Midway community there was a deep feeling of love and family togetherness. Neighbors lived happily on farmland where the crops were grown and marketed. Beside the gardens and farm animals, which provided food for the families, there were chickens to provide eggs, hogs for meat, cows for beef, milk and butter, cane mills to make their syrup and grist mills to grind their corn into meal. They did not go into town very often, so they would buy their flour by the barrel. At harvest time, these crops provided an income for the families. Neighbors helped one another during planting and harvesting seasons. The Skippers were crop farmers like most of the families in that area. Needham Skipper was also a known miller.

*There was little recreation for the youth. The girls would play hide and seek, hop scotch and jump rope while the boys played horse shoes and went to the race track to watch the horses race. Later in the day, they would get together, jump in the wagon and head for **Skipper Mill Pond** for a swim, and some relaxation. That was the highlight of their day.*

Families attended community functions. Women had quilting Bee parties while the men cut trees and had log rollings which cleared the land for planting. Every Sunday they went to one of the churches in the area. There was a church in Centenary, Rock Hill, Honoraville, Midway, Damascus, and two at Black Rock. In addition to the churches, there were also brush arbors with old fashioned preaching, praying, shouting, and singing. One pastor served several churches, which resulted in some churches meeting only one or two times each month. At church meetings, there was dinner on the grounds made up of basket lunches of covered dishes prepared by each family that were served on a long table constructed of wood with a full day of fellowship, worship, and "sing-a-longs."

*The Skippers migrated to Alabama from the Carolinas. They settled in a small booming, peaceful town called Yellow Shanks. There were many homes, a few stores, a church, a school house, a post office, a cotton gin, a cane mill, a saw mill, a grist mill, and **a ball diamond**, to name a few things.*

John Robert Brewer was the Postmaster at Yellow Shanks. He was the son-in-law of Sion and Mary Gains Skipper. Robert married Martha Skipper.

Yellow Shanks was later called Friendship. It is now a ghost town called Midway with a few homes, a church, and run down, falling in houses and stores.

The Barney Skipper and Sion Skipper families lived side-by-side in Butler. Other Skippers were in the same neighborhood, as was a single woman named Mary Gains.



Butler Alabama Map

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE PERSONS, INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.																					
	MALES										FEMALES											
	Under 5	5 under 10	10 under 15	15 under 20	20 under 30	30 under 40	40 under 50	50 under 60	60 under 70	70 under 80	80 under 90	90 under 100	100 and over	Under 5	5 under 10	10 under 15	15 under 20	20 under 30	30 under 40	40 under 50	50 under 60	60 under 70
Butler County	434	328	273	185	287	173	128	83	32	10	4		416	294	287	214	276	161	118	55	24	
Dr. Over																						
Jonathan Houghton					1																	
Ezra Vasey								1	0												1	0
Ralph Cobb	1				1									1								
Jesse M. Armstrong	1	2				1								2								
Nichols Armstrong					2									2	1	1						
Dr. Herricks		2				1								3	1							
Dr. W. B. De	1				1																	
Barny Skipper				1				1														1
Rich. Skipper	2		1			1								2							1	
Walter Reeves		2	1											1			1	2			1	
Wm. G. Reed						1								1								
James Gibson	1					1								2	1							
Samuel Bartow	1	1				1								1								
Dr. Johnson						1																
Elijah Hendrix								1														1
Thos. Skipper	1				1									1			1					
Wm. Wallace	2	1					1							1	1	1					1	
Benj. May			1	2	2				1												1	1
Eleby Johnson	2				1																1	
Mary A. Foutle	2	2												1	2	3					1	
Kelker Johnson					1									2								
Mary Hains				1																	1	
Albert Tallard	1	1	2	1		0	1							1		1					1	
Jonathan Living		1	1				1							1							1	
A. L. Henderson	2	1				1								1		1					1	
Wm. Thomas		1						1						0	2	2					1	
Alpheus A. Houston	2	1				1															1	
Thos. Myroddick	1		1			1								1	1	1					1	
Wm. J. Straty	1	2				1								2								

1840 Butler Alabama, 3 residents—Barnabas, Temperance, and son, Silas.

Temperance

Living at home with Barnabas and Temperance in 1840 is Silas Skipper, the Tennessee teenager. His older brother, a sister, and other kinfolk are in the neighborhood, now with families of their own. Whatever caused his father to pack up his family of nine and move them away from friends and family—first from South Carolina, then from Tennessee to

Alabama--didn't matter for long, because they soon had a family compound around them. Then sometime after the 1840 census was taken, Barnabas Skipper died. He left no will.

His death left Temperance and Silas, her youngest son, on their own to tend their two-hundred-and-twenty-acre farm. Silas had long farmed with his father without enslaving a single soul, and he was up to the task. He got married in 1846, and he and his bride, Harriet Owens, started filling up his deceased father's house with a new branch of Skippers. Martha and Mary were born before the end of the decade, and their grandmother Temperance was there to help care for them.

In 1850 young Harriet was living with Silas, their two children, and Silas's widowed mother, Temperance:

1850 Butler, Alabama Census:
Elias Skipper 25, b. Tennessee
Harriet Skipper 25, b. South Carolina
Martha Skipper 3
Mary Skipper 1
Temperance Skipper 70

To this union, in 1859 Harriet Malinda was born in Louisiana, and in 1862 her sister Rebecca was born, also in Louisiana, but before Silas left Alabama for Louisiana, his elderly mother remarried.

Temperance's second husband was Charles B. Jordan. They were listed as the same age, but Temperance was at least ten years older. Jordan was a landowner. In 1860 his real estate was valued at \$1600 and his personal estate at \$2,560.

Detail, 1860 Butler Alabama Census for Temperance Skipper Jordan.

15			<i>J. J. Taylor</i>	7	M										15
16	65	65	<i>C. B. Jordan</i>	73	M	<i>Farmer</i>	\$	1600	2560	<i>Georgie</i>					16
17			<i>J. Jordan</i>	73	F					<i>S. Caroline</i>			1		17
18	66	66	<i>S. R. Brightwell</i>	33	M	<i>Farmer</i>	\$	600	160				1		18

Marriage Record

Name: Temperance Scipper ; Spouse: Charles B. Jordan

Marriage Date: 11 Jan 1855

Marriage Place: Butler

Performed By: J. P.

Surety/Perf. Name: H. C. Smith

Crenshaw County was formed from Butler and other counties in 1866. Some say Temperance Skipper Jordan died in 1862 and that she is buried in Crenshaw, Alabama with Barnabas, but there is no record written on paper or stone that tells of her death, or, the death of Barnabas. The cemetery there is in the edge of a wood, and the last survey was taken February, 1987 when searchers found a lot of graves were sunken in and that there was a large number of unidentified graves.

The 1860 census is the last word on Temperance, wife and widow of Barnabas Skipper, maiden name unknown till the very end.

The End