

### 3. Edmund's Grandfather, Immigration from Ulster

#### A. Headright Grant in Queensborough

Edmund's grandfather was **John Ingram** who arrived in Savannah with family members from Ulster in 1768. John is believed to have been born about 1743. He died in Jefferson County, Georgia around 1795. Thomas (1927) lists John and **George Ingram** as being among early settlers of Queensborough, near present day Louisville, Georgia, who arrived from Ulster (p 38-40). Dates of John's birth and death are unknown. Based on his being head of the family arriving in 1768, we can presume that he was born prior to 1750. The date of birth of 1743 often found in genealogies is plausible but undocumented. Based on land transactions among his children as discussed later, he died prior to 1796 when his property passed to his children.

Crumpton (2003, p. 339) notes that **John Ingram** came on the ship *Prince George* in December 1768, that he received 400 acres from a Warrant of February 20, 1769, that was surveyed May 15, 1770, and granted August 2, 1774. Crumpton references Grant Book M, p. 209, and Plat Book C, p. 101, from Loose Plats, Jefferson County Library, Louisville, Georgia. Cofer (1977, p. 50) also notes that John Ingram arrived on the *Prince George*. Her sources were probably the same as Crumpton.

The *Belfast News-Letter* contained a notice of the departure of *The Prince George* in September 1768. The *Georgia Gazette*, published in Savannah on Wednesday December 7, noted the arrival of *The Prince George* on December 2, 1768: "Friday last arrived here from Boston, the sloop Polly . . . the same day arrived the ship Prince George, Capt. Robert Beatty, from Belfast, with the Reverend Mr. David McKay, who is appointed Pastor of the Williamsburg Congregation, South Carolina, also 114 settlers for this province, who think themselves under the greatest obligations of gratitude to Captain Beatty, for his kind and humane treatment of them during the passage, likewise for the care taken in providing them with plenty of good provisions. Signed in the name and with the consent of the passengers, this 6<sup>th</sup> December 1768. David M. Kay, Clotworthy Robson, Quinton Pooler."

Unfortunately, a passenger list was not published. The passengers sailed on the ship to take advantage of land grants in Jefferson County (originally St. George Parish), GA, Queensborough Township (Cofer, 1977, p 50). Smith (1900, p. 217-219) identifies **John** and **George Ingram** as being early settlers in Queensborough from Northern Ireland. He also states that a number of settlers in the area arrived from Virginia. John is also mentioned in Davis and Lucas (1981), Dumont (1969), and Bryant (1974).

The only article known to have survived from the trip to America is a water jug that has been passed down from John to his son William to his son John Spires. It was most recently in the possession of Ruth Walker, a descendant. Exhibit 3-1 provides a photo (from Almaraz).

**Exhibit 3-1. John Ingram's Water Jug Brought to America from Ireland**



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We don't know for sure the number of family members who arrived with John. We also don't know the name of his wife or even if she sailed to America with him. We know that John received a headright grant of 400 acres of land in Queensborough (see Exhibit 3-2). The order for surveying and granting land in Queensborough appears in Exhibit 3-3 (Candler, Vol. X, p. 696-697).

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**Exhibit 3-2. Headright Grant to John Ingram from Plat Index**

Title	Ingram, John
Last Name	Ingram
First Name	John
County	Parishes
Number of Acres	400
Watercourse	Chivers Creek
Year	1770

Volume C  
 Page 101  
 Record ID 36473

Source: Abbe, Mary H., *Georgia Colonial and Headright Plat Index, 1735-1866*, R. J. Taylor, Jr., Foundation and The Georgia Archives.

*Memorials of Lands*—Book Two, p. 109 contains “John Ingram, 400 acres, Township of Queensborough, St. George's Parish. Bounded northeasterly by Adam McLeroy and vacant land, northwesterly by Walter Stevens and vacant land and, southwesterly by Jacob Winfree and Robert Cooper, southerly by Robert Cooper. Granted 8-2-1774. Signed 10-24-1774 by Isaac Lorrimer for John Ingram.

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### Exhibit 3-3. Survey and Grant of Land to John Ingram

GEORGIA At a Council held in the Council Chamber at Savannah on Monday the 20<sup>th</sup> February 1769—

Present: His Excellency James Wright Esq., The Honble James Habersham, Noble Jones, James Mackay, James Edwd Powell, Grey Elliott, Lewis Johnson, James Read Esqrs.

On Reading a Petition of Noble Wimberly Jones, Lachlan McGillivray, John Mullryne, John Smyth and Alexander Wylly Esqrs nominated and appointed to carry into Execution an Act of the last General Assembly for settling a Township on the Branches of Great Ogechee River upon Lands some time since reserved for that purpose It Is Ordered that the following Tracts, out of the said reserve, be Surveyed and laid out to the several persons herunder Mentioned And that the Surveyer General do issue his Precept or Precepts for that purpose, and that Grants do pass to them for their Several Tracts Accordingly—That is to say—

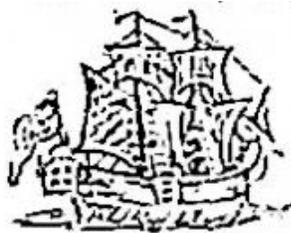
To Clotworthy Robson	One hundred Acres
Joseph Saunders	Four hundred Acres
David Russell	Four hundred Acres
Matthew Lyle	One hundred Acres
Robert Girvin	Four hundred Acres
Matthew Moore	Two hundred and fifty Acres
John Kennedy	Two hundred and fifty Acres
Walter Stephenson	Two hundred Acres
Patrick Mackay	One hundred Acres
William Mackay	One hundred Acres
William Harding	One hundred Acres
James Haddin	Two hundred and fifty Acres
John Martin	Four hundred Acres
Robert Warnock	One hundred and fifty Acres
Robert Cooper	Four hundred and fifty Acres
John Ingram	Four hundred Acres
Samuel Fleming	Three hundred and fifty Acres
James Fleming	One hundred Acres

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Advertisements appearing in the *Belfast News-Letter* during 1768 contained the statement that "Every head of a family will receive 100 acres of land, and every child 50." Exhibit 3-4 provides an advertisement that appeared in the *News-Letter* on June 10, 1768. A similar statement appeared on July 26, 1768. A year later, after John had arrived in Savannah, the advertisements indicated that the head of family and each child above 16 would receive 100 acres and other children would receive 50 (*Belfast News-Letter*, July 7, 1769). Based on these notices, we can conclude that John arrived with several family members. The notices in 1768 would indicate that John arrived with six family members (100 acres for himself and 50 each for six others). This calculation is consistent with land received by others who settled in Queensborough according to Cofer (1977), who lists the number of family members arriving for some settlers, though not for John.

The *Prince George* was one of several ships that arrived from Ireland with settlers for Queensborough. In 1769, the *Hopewell* arrived with 166 immigrants (Holmes, 1996, p. 7). Several hundred settlers arrived over a period of about 10 years, though not all acquired grants in Queensborough.

Exhibit 3-4. Advertisement for Land in Georgia, July 26, 1768.



For the Province of GEORGIA.  
**T**HIS is to give Notice, that Matthew Rea of Drumbo, and William Beatty of Belfast, will have a stout Ship well manned and victualled, to sail the first of September next for Savannah, which strikes the Boundary Line between Georgia and South-Carolina, distant from Charlestown about 140 Miles. All such as chuse to take a Passage in said Ship shall have it free, only paying one Guinea dead Earnest for every Passenger. This is a growing and flourishing Province, where Industry is amply rewarded. John Rea, Esq; of Rea's hall, from Ballynahinch, now in said Province forty Years, and George Golphin, Esq; of Silver Bluff, from Armagh, now in said Province twenty Years, both Gentlemen of opulent Fortunes, will give all the Passengers a kind Reception by furnishing each Family with Milch Cows and Horses gratis, and such Tinde as they can procure for themselves such in Kind. Every Head of a Family will receive 100 Acres of Land, and every Child 50, free till 10 Years, and for ever, the King's Quit-Rent being only 2s. 2d. per 100 Acres. As decent healthy Families are desired, and will give Content, a certain Number of such are only wanted, not to exceed 200 Persons; Therefore all such as incline to embrace this favourable Opportunity, which likely they will never have in their Power to repeat hereafter, are desired to apply to the above Matthew Rea and William Beatty, who will more particularly inform them in this Matter. Belfast, 10th June, 1768.

N. B. Math w Rea intends being in Armagh, and will be found at the House of Mr. Golphin's Sister, on Tuesday the 28th Instant; at Mr. Joseph Hall's in Lurgan, on Friday the first of July; at Mr. John Heyland's in Drumore, Saturday the 2d; and at Mr. John Detryerew's in Ballynahinch, Thursday the 7th.

A transcript of the advertisement follows:

For the Province of GEORGIA. This is to give Notice that Matthew Rea of Drumbo, and William Beatty of Belfast, will have a stout ship, well manned and victualled, to sail the first of September next for Savannah, which strikes the Boundry Line between Georgia and South-Carolina, distant from Charlestown about 140 Miles. All such as chuse to take a passage in said ship shall have it free, only paying one Guinea dead earnest for every passenger. This is a growing and flourishing Province, where industry is rewarded. John Rea, Esq of Rea's hall, from Ballynahinch, now in said Province forty years, and George Galphin, Esq. Of Silver Bluf, from Armagh, now in said Province twenty years, both gentlemen of opulent fortunes, will give all the passengers a kind reception by furnishing each family with milch cows and horses gratis, until such time as they can procure for themselves such in kind. Every head of a family will receive 100 acres of land, and every child 50, free first 10 years, and for ever, the King's quit-rent being only 2s. 2d. per 100 acres. As decent healthy families are desired and will give Content, a certain number of such are only wanted, not to exceed 200 persons: Therefore all such as incline to embrace this favourable opportunity, which likely they will never have in their power to refuse hereafter, are desired to apply to the above Matthe Rea and William Beatty, who will more particularly inform them in this matter. Belfast, 10<sup>th</sup> June, 1768.

N. R. Mathew Rea intends being in Armagh, and will be found in the house of Mr. Golphin's sister, on Tuesday the 28<sup>th</sup> of June, at Mr. Joseph Hall's in Lurgan, on Friday the first of July, at Mr. John Heyland's in Dramore, Saturday the 2d, and at Mr. John Pettycrew's in Ballynahinch, Thursday the 7<sup>th</sup>.

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It appears that **John** did not exercise his grant in Queensborough immediately upon his arrival. In February 1772, he petitioned to receive land in Queensborough that he had been granted previously but for which the grant had expired. The petition was granted (see Exhibit 3-5). John received a grant for 400 acres in 1774 in St. George Parish (Lucas 1982). The land was surveyed May 15, 1770 and granted August 2, 1774 (Jefferson County Plat Bk C, p. 101 and Grant Bk M, p. 209, with specific reference to 400 acres allotted in 1769). We presume that John and his family homesteaded the land in Queensborough soon after their arrival and were living there at the time of petitioning for a grant. However, it is possible that the family lived elsewhere or visited relatives in some other location prior to settling in Queensborough. A map showing the land received by John Ingram appears in Exhibit 3-6 (Crumpton, 2003, p. 12). According to Cofer (1977) a number of grants in Queensborough were made in 1774, presumably to people who settled there earlier.

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### **Exhibit 3-5. Petition of John Ingram for Land Grant**

Read a Petition of John Ingram setting forth that he had heretofore ordered him four hundred Acres of Land in the Township of Queensborough and a lot in the Town of Queensborough on Bounty which had been surveyed and plans thereof returned into the Surveyer general's Office but the time was Elapsed in which Grants for the same should have passed Therefore praying that notwithstanding the Lapse of time he might be permitted to take out his Majesty's Grant for the said Land and that the Surveyer general might be ordered to prepare and certify plans thereof for that purpose—

Resolved That on Condition &c the prayer of the said Petition is granted—

Candler, Volume XII, Proceedings and Minutes of the Governor and Council August 6, 1771, to February 13, 1782 p. 207, record for February 1772.

We know little about **John Ingram** after his arrival in America. He appears to have farmed the land granted in Queensborough and passed the land to his children. Also, we have no information about John prior to his arrival in America other than his nationality.

Beverly Almaraz noted the following concerning a visit to Ireland to search for information about John (from private correspondence): "One of the articles states that all the passengers on the Prince George were from Armagh or southern Antrim. I found 4 John Ingrams in those two places but there were not enough records to connect them to anything. I spent 3 weeks at PRONI and don't know any more than I did before I went. I did get to visit Tirigory, a farm owned by a John and William Ingram in 1768. Unfortunately that was in County Down. There was a total of 6 John Ingrams in Ulster in 1768.

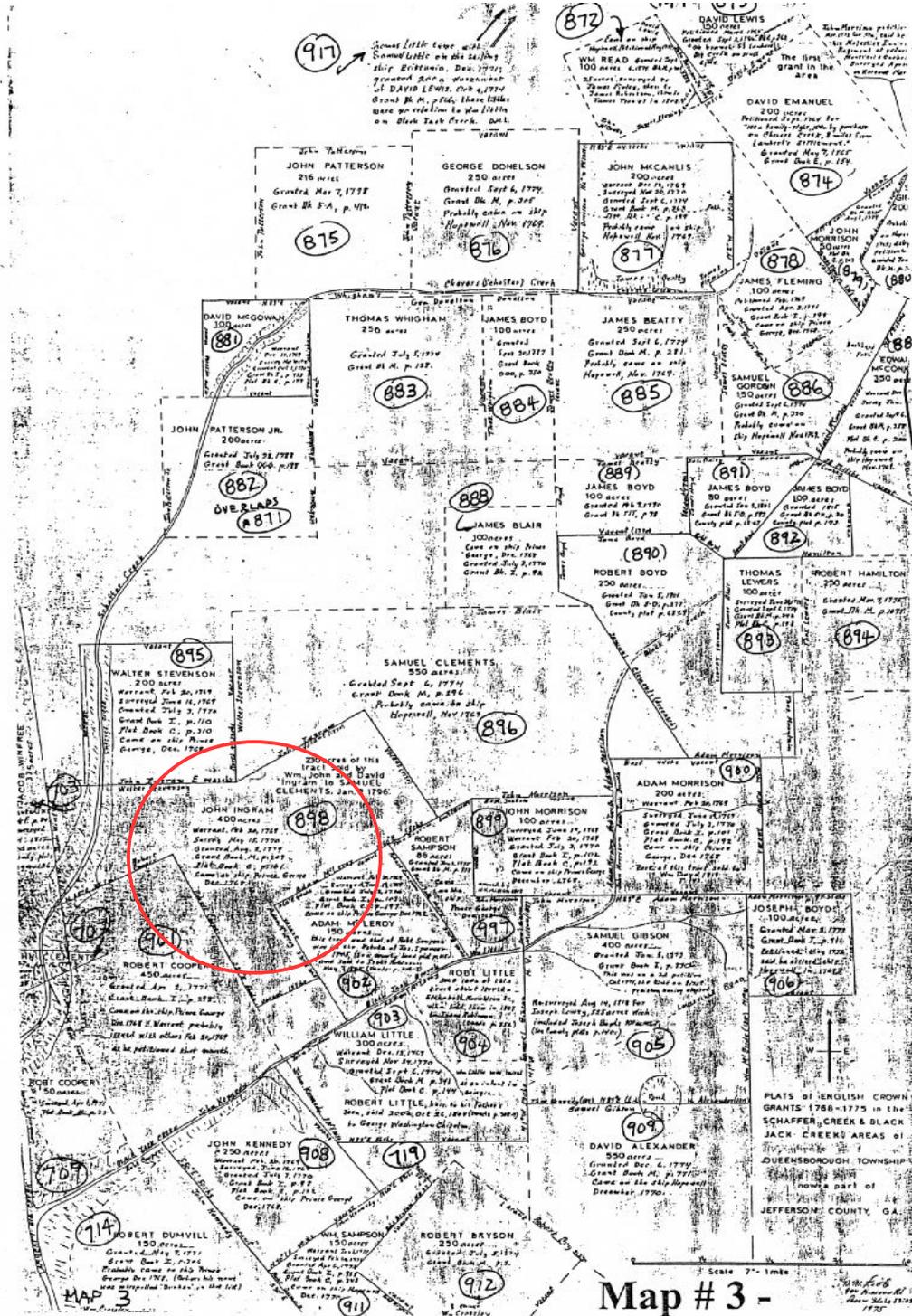
The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) ([www.proni.gov.uk/index/about\\_proni.htm](http://www.proni.gov.uk/index/about_proni.htm)) is the official archive for Northern Ireland. It aims to identify and preserve records of historical, social and cultural importance and make them available for the information, education and enjoyment of the public. In addition, it collects a wide range of archives from private sources. The PRONI database lists the following information about Ingram's prior to 1768:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Source</b>
Ingram Daniel	Comber	1775 Dissenters Petitions
Ingram John (1)	Drumballyroney & Drumgooland	1775 Dissenters Petitions
Ingram John (2)	Drumballyroney & Drumgooland	1775 Dissenters Petitions
Ingram William	Cumber	1740 Protestant Householders
Ingram Oliver	Aghanloo	1740 Protestant Householders
Ingram William	Seapatrick	1740 Protestant Householders
Ingram Ars	Seapatrick	1740 Protestant Householders
Ingram James	Kilbroney	1740 Protestant Householders
Ingram Thomas		Coroners Inquests
Ingram Arthur	Drumglass	1766 Religious Census
Ingram Mathew	Derryvullan	1766 Religious Census
Ingram William	Derryvullan	1766 Religious Census
Ingram David	Derryvullan	1766 Religious Census
Ingram Patrick	Devenish	1766 Religious Census

The listing only establishes the existence of Ingram's in Northern Ireland in the mid 1700s. It is unlikely anything specific can be discovered about the John Ingram who sailed to America in 1768.

However, much has been written about the migration of Ulster Scots to America and a fair amount has been written about Queensborough. Exhibit 3-7 provides information about Queensborough and early settlers. Exhibit 3-8 discusses the immigration of Ulster Scots to America.

Exhibit 3-6. Map Showing John Ingram Property in Queensborough



Research work by D. M. Little : Scale 1" = 1/2 mile : source: Jefferson County Library  
Louisville, GA.

Thomas (1927, p. 22) describes Jefferson County as being particularly fertile. She states that crops could be produced everywhere and included cotton, corn, peanuts, peas, beans, grain, potatoes, tobacco, and fruit. Some effort apparently was made to grow flax to produce linen, a major product of the Scots in Ireland, but the effort was not successful.

Nevertheless, not everyone was happy with the life in Queensborough. Settlers were engaged in ongoing disputes with Indians. A settler who arrived in 1769 published a letter that appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter* on April 27, 1770 (Dickson, 1966, p. 170-171). It noted that:

Savannah was a 'woeful place . . . a poor hole . . . that accursed place', full of pride and wickedness, the home of high prices, inhabited by a few Irish and some runaways from all parts of America, and the settlers of Queensborough ran true to form—eighteen of them were being tried at the time of the writer's arrival for stealing cows and horses. John Rea, 'that old jockey', both a liar and a cheat, was more concerned with erecting a 'hedge' between himself and the Indians than with promoting the happiness of his settlers.

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### Exhibit 3-7. Early Settlers in Queensborough

Jefferson County was organized in 1796 and named for Thomas Jefferson. There was no part of Georgia which had been peopled longer by white people, as we have seen, than a part of Jefferson. Here the Indian trader had his station before Oglethorpe came, and drew around him Scotch-Irishmen, and all along the banks of Briar creek, Rocky creek, Lambert's creek and the Ogeechee river many thrifty people had their homes before the Revolution.

According to Mr. White the early settlers were: Wm. Hardwick, Jno. Fulton, the Clemmons, Pattersons, Roger and Hugh Lawson, Wm. Gamble, Captain Haden, Captain Connelly, Andrew Berryhill, the Shellmans, John Berrien, the Hamptons, and the Whiteheads. Mr. White has naturally concluded because some of these came from the north of Ireland that all did. It is certain that William Hardwick and John Whitehead were Virginians in their ancestry, and I find a large number of persons receiving land grants before 1800 who evidently came from Virginia, but not a few from north Ireland. They were:

Hugh Alexander, James Harvey, Z. Albritton, Charles Harvey, Thomas Atkinson, Garland Hardwick, Dave Alexander, Jos. Hampton, Henry G. Caldwell, Esq., D. Hancock, Isaac Coleman, Wm. Hannah, Isaac DuBose, W. P. Hardwick, Marth Dorton, G. W. Hardwick, David Douglas, **John Ingram**, John Evers, **George Ingram**, John Evans, Wm. Kennedy, R. Fleming, John Land, R. Flournoy, Wm. Lowry, John Finley, Samuel Little, John Green, James Meriwether, R. Gray, John Martin, John Gamble, John Mock, Sherrod Hartley, B. McCutlers, John Maynard, Wm. Peel, Jesse Paulett, Love Sanford, Robert Prior, Henry Tucker, Jesse Purvis, Andrew Thompson, John Reese, Benjamin Warren, Jesse Slatter, John Warnocke, M. Shelman.

All these received grants of land in the county, and there were many whose names are to be found in the Appendix who received grants before the county was formed from St. George's parish or Burke county.

Along the banks of the Ogeechee and on the numerous creeks in the county were large areas of the best oak and hickory land, and away from them were wide areas of pine forests.

Like all the first settlements in Georgia, the first industry of the people was stock-raising, and there was but little else raised for some years. Then some tobacco was planted for market,

and there was a tobacco warehouse where the product might be inspected, located on the Ogeechee, in the early part of the century, but after cotton-gins were set up in the county every energy was turned in the direction of cotton-planting. Men made large fortunes raising cotton, and with the usual result—the small farms gave way to the large plantations.

The best lands were very hilly and friable, and as in Wilkes and Greene [counties], the hills soon washed badly and became very much impoverished. In the pine woods, as in Burke, the story was different.

Queensboro\* was established during the time of Galphin, and Louisville, which was named in honor of Louis XVI, was selected in accordance with the statute of 1786 by Hugh Lawson, Wm. Few and N. Brownson, commissioners, and laid out in the first of 1796 near Queensboro. An academy was one of the first buildings erected, and it was endowed by the State with £1,000 of confiscated property and the proceeds of the sales of the town lots. The town commissioners of the new city were Rev. David Bothwell, John Shelman, James Meriwether and John Cobbs. Forty acres of land were laid out into lots and they were sold at auction.

The capitol was removed from Louisville after it had been there for only seven years, and the modest building which served for a State-house was sold to the county for county purposes, and many of the people of Louisville followed the capitol to Milledgeville.

A State university had been projected, which was to be located in Louisville, but it was never established. The spot chosen by the commissioners at the capital city proved to be unhealthy. The hope that Louisville would be an important city was given up, and it declined, until in 1850 . . .

\* It has been claimed that this little hamlet was settled long before Oglethorpe came, and was named in honor of Queen Anne, but I can find no trace of it before 1760, and I am confident it was not settled until that time. Ualphin old town antedated it.

From Smith, George Gilman, *The story of Georgia and the Georgia people, 1732 to 1860*, Macon, Ga., G. G. Smith, 1900, p. 217-219.

Jefferson County was created in 1796 from Burke and Warren Counties in Georgia. Louisville is the county seat and was the first permanent capital of Georgia. It was also the first site where the government buildings were owned by the state. Savannah had served as the capital from Georgia's colonial period. For a short time Augusta was temporarily the capital city, while a new town Louisville, was being built in what was then the frontier. This new town would become the capital by an act of the General Assembly passed 26 January 1786.

On the 12th of January 1796 was the marked date of the first session of the General Assembly in Louisville. Jefferson County was home to many Scotch-Irish in which they founded Queensborough in St. George Parish before the Capital era days. (Jefferson County Georgia History, [www.usgennet.org/usa/ga/county/butts/](http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ga/county/butts/))

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### Exhibit 3-8. Migration of Ulster Scots to Georgia

Scots-Irish immigrants came from the historic province of Ulster (in the north of Ireland). Scottish settlers began to come in large numbers to Ulster in the early decades of the 1600s. James I, the English monarch, sought to solidify control by transferring land ownership to Protestants and by settling their lands with Protestant tenants (English and Scottish). Scottish settlers continued to come to Ireland throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. (Betit, 1994)

Emigration from Ulster to the American colonies was prompted by political, economic and religious causes. The majority of Ulster Presbyterians were poor small holders, artisans, weavers and labourers, and these were most vulnerable both to the succession of natural disasters - crop failures, smallpox epidemics, livestock diseases - which recurred throughout the eighteenth century, and to the increasing commercialization of Ulster, with the constant efforts of landlords to increase the profitability of their lands by raising rents. The increasing importance of the linen trade was also influential, and the numbers of emigrants rose and fell as this trade prospered or faltered. The very nature of the business facilitated emigration, since the ships which brought flax seed from America often returned with a cargo of emigrants. Before 1720, the stream of migrants across the Atlantic was slow but steady, with New England the favoured destination. After that date, the rate of emigration grew, with a peak in the late 1720s, and a decline in the 1730s, when relative prosperity returned to Ulster. The famine of 1740-1741 gave a sharp impetus to the renewal of emigration, which rose steadily through the 1760s, when more than 20,000 people left from the Ulster ports of Newry, Portrush, Belfast, Larne and Ferry. The migration reached a climax in the years 1770 to 1774, when at least 30,000 people departed. Over the course of the whole century, it is estimated that more than 400,000 emigrated from Ulster, the vast majority to North America; in 1790, the number of the United States population of Irish stock has been estimated to have been 447,000, two-thirds originating from Ulster.

Those who left were mostly indentured labourers, contracting to work for a number of years for employers in colonial America in return for their passage, with very few convicts or independent travelers. One important result, significantly different from later Catholic emigration, was the fact that the move was often effected by entire families or even communities, allowing the settlers to maintain their way of life in the new world, and providing a continuity of religion and tradition in keeping with the religious and cultural separateness they had already brought with them from Scotland to Ireland. To point up this separateness, in America they called themselves "Scots-Irish", and the distinctive culture they maintained allows us to trace their settlements in the United States with some precision. Initially, most of the emigrants sailed to the Delaware estuary, especially to Pennsylvania, where Cumberland County became the effective centre of the Scots-Irish settlement. In the 1730s, a second wave of emigrants, accompanied by the children of earlier settlers, moved farther west in Pennsylvania and south into the Valley of Virginia. By the 1750s, a third movement pushed further south again into the Carolina and Georgia back-country, where they met and mixed with emigrants arriving through southern seaports such as Charleston and Savannah. By the 1790s, more than half the settlers along the Appalachian frontier were of Ulster lineage. The influence of their culture, their music, religion and way of life, can still be seen in these areas today. (*Ulster Emigration*, [www.irishtimes.com/ancestor/magazine/emigration/ulster.htm](http://www.irishtimes.com/ancestor/magazine/emigration/ulster.htm))

After the cession of Indian lands along the Ogeechee river, John Rae and George Galphin petitioned in 1766 to the Governor and Council of Georgia for permission to lay out fifty thousand acres for Protestant families from Northern Ireland. The petition was granted and Rae and Galphin were provided a grant of 1,815 pounds for their venture. Galphin and Rae put advertisements in newspapers around Ireland during 1766 telling people about the new country and the town which would be developed. Most Irish people refused to leave their homeland until their passage was to be paid and land laid out for them. Nearly one hundred Ulster immigrants arrived on the ship "Prince George" in December of 1768. Another 200 came in November of 1769 on the "Hopewell" and in 1772 another 200 arrived on the "Brittania". Southern Irish (Catholics) did not arrive in Georgia until 1840. Settlers were assured of no rents for ten years, aid in reaching the new land, and a firearm, hoes, axes, and a cooking pot. A road from Savannah was created in the 1770's and an additional 25,000 acres was provided adjacent to the original

land grant. A log structure was built to house a Presbyterian church, the only public building ever built in Queensborough. Queensborough effectively ceased to exist at the time of the Revolution. The town of Louisville was built in the same area. (Cofer, 1977, p. 3-10)

The term Scotch-Irish is a particularly American expression to describe the Ulster families of Scottish origin who emigrated to the USA. It is often confused as meaning Roman Catholic and native Irish rather than Protestant/Presbyterian of Scots origin. In the UK they are properly referred to as the Ulster Scots (Scotch refers to the drink). Since the Colonies belonged to England, such families from Britain were not immigrants moving from one county to another. They did not need passports and no official records were kept of their movements. (Dobson, 1994)

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Thomas (1927, p. 18) reports the following tale about Galphin:

The following story is told of how George Galphin acquired the land on which the town of Louisville was afterwards built: Attracted by the red coat which he wore, an old Indian chief, whose wits had been sharpened by contact with the traders, approached Galphin in the hope of securing the coveted coat.

Said he:

“Me had dream last night.”

“You did?” said Galphin, “what did you dream about?”

“Me dream you give me dat coat.”

“Then you shall have it,” said Galphin, and immediately suited the action to the word by transferring to him the coat.

Quite a while passed before the old chief returned to the post, but when he again appeared in the settlement, Galphin said, “Chief, I dreamed about you last night.”

“Ugh”, he grunted, “what did you dream?”

“I dreamed you gave me all the land in the fork of this creek”, pointing to one of the tributary streams of the Ogeechee.

“Well”, said the chief, “you take it, but we no more dream.”

## B. Dissension with the Revolution

**John** took possession of his property in Queensborough just prior to the Revolutionary War. Many of the Queensborough settlers were British Loyalists who opposed independence. A document written in Queensborough in 1774 expressed disagreement with those supporting independence. The letter was signed by **George Ingram** among many others (Almaraz, p. 7, cites Hillhouse, 1985). In January 1779, a council was held in Burke County to “counteract a disaffection.” James Ingram of South Carolina [no known relation], a Commander of a British Volunteer Militia, led the council and published a letter on January 15, 1779 (Almaraz, p. 7, cites Georgia Historical Society, Vol X).

When the British withdrew from Savannah in 1782, many Loyalists fled to Florida which was still under British control. The *Treaty of Paris* signed September 3, 1783 ended the Revolutionary War and returned Florida to Spanish rule. [Florida came under U.S. control between 1810 and 1820, largely through the efforts of Andrew Jackson's to subdue the Seminoles.] Many of the white settlers who had left for Florida returned to Georgia (Almaraz, p. 7, cites Hillhouse, 1985). On July 18, 1783, John Ingram, a Tory refugee is reported to have

returned from Florida ("The Return of Refugees with their Negroes, who came to the Province of East Florida in Consequence of the Evacuation of the Province of Georgia as taken in 1783" transcribed by Charles S. Miller from the *East Florida Papers*, British Public Records Office, reprinted in the *Georgia Genealogical Magazine*, Winter 1993, Vol. 33, No. 1, p. 68). There were several John Ingrams in Georgia at this time, and it is not clear which John is referenced. John's property in Queensborough was not confiscated after the war but was inherited by his sons, though much of the property in Queensborough belonging to Loyalists was confiscated and sold (Green, 1960, p. 198, cites Candler, 1908, 524-544). According to Holmes (1996, p. 10) 2,650 acres of confiscated land in Queensborough were sold in 1782. A number of settlers also left the area prior to and during the Revolution because of continuing conflict with Indians and because of the war. Queensborough was on the front line during the Revolution with control of the area shifting back and forth between Patriots and British (Holmes, 1996, p. 9-11).

Davis (1979, p. 65) notes that St. George Parish was the largest parish in land area, and perhaps in population, in Georgia. It was divided into two districts because of religious [and political] differences between the English Anglicans in the north and the Irish Presbyterians in the south. Under Georgia's first state constitution in 1777, St. George Parish was renamed Burke County. The British retook Georgia in 1780, and Burke County again became St. George Parish. After the fall of Augusta to the rebels in 1781, the area again became Burke County (Davis, p. 62).

James Ingram of Augusta was a leader of a Loyalist militia unit (Davis, p. 176). On August 3 and October 9, 1781, he is recorded as receiving payment from the British for pay due him, his officers, and men, referred to as the Augusta Volunteer Troop of Horse (Davis, p. 184 and 187). This James was from the northern section of St. George Parish settled by English, which later became Richmond County. There is no known relation of James to John Ingram in Queensborough. Candler (1908, Vol. 3, p. 409) notes that James Ingram, Esquire was banished from Georgia in 1783 for his role in the war. His property in Augusta was sold in 1783 and the proceeds used to buy corn for the Indians (Candler, 1908, Vol. 2, p. 490). The banishment was later repealed on February 1, 1788 (Vol. 1, p. 621).

However, Hillhouse (1985, p. 32-34) reports that Lt. Co. James Ingram was a Patriot officer who led an effort in January 1779 to counteract disaffections by residents of Georgia who took allegiance to the crown following the British capture of Savannah. Shortly thereafter the Battle of Burke County Jail ensued between Patriot and Loyalist forces. The Patriots prevailed in this battle but Augusta later fell to the British on January 31, 1779. The Revolutionary War is depicted as being a civil war in the Burke County area with neighbor against neighbor. Settlers in the area were said to suffer harshly during the period from both Indians and the war.

Durden (1983, p. 8) notes that while the settlers of Queensborough were not initially inclined to support the Revolution that they renounced their loyalty to the King after the battle of Lexington and joined forces with the American rebels. None of the records of Revolutionary War soldiers I have located references John Ingram or his relatives. Davis (1979, p. 66-67) includes a petition of inhabitants of the Upper district of Saint George Parish to the Governor of Georgia dated February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1781, during the period of British control. The petition requested that the two districts and a Court of Conscience [SIC] held in both districts be restored. The petition was signed by Jon. Ingram. It appears that John Ingram of Queensborough and his family went on with their normal lives, to the extent possible, during this period.

### C. Remnants of Queensborough

Queensborough was an area of farms, not a town. Only one public building was known to

have been constructed and it was used as a Presbyterian Church (Green, 1990, p. 197). Queensborough effectively ceased to exist at the end of the Revolutionary War. Burke County was formed in 1777 from part of St. George Parish. Jefferson County was formed in 1796 from part of Burke County and contained the property from Queensborough. Louisville was built in the same area and served as the capital of Georgia from 1796 to 1807, bringing development to the area. An academy was built in the late 1790's to provide education for children in the area (Holmes, 1996, p. 70).

Ebenezer Church, located a few miles north of Louisville, Georgia, on U. S. Highway 1, was established about 1770 and there is still a small but active congregation there today. From the beginning the Church was affiliated with the branch of Presbyterianism known as the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. The Associated Reform Church began in 1740 with a separation from the established (government) Presbyterian Church in Scotland. A Scottish historian recently explained how the separation occurred:

Emigration to North America became more common and by the 1770s Scotland was contributing proportionately more to the transatlantic exodus than any other part of the United Kingdom . . . It was in this period too that the first serious impact of religious dissent began to be felt . . . In 1740 the General Assembly expelled a group of ministers, led by Ebenezer Erskine of Stirling, who were committed to the traditional rigors of Calvinism. They went on to form the Associate Presbytery (or Secession Church) that later split again into no fewer than four new dissenting Presbyterian congregations . . . the names of these bodies indicated profoundly different points of view concerning the loyalty of taking oaths to the civil authorities and whether or not earlier covenanting traditions of the seventeenth century were permanent and fixed or could be amended by changing circumstances. (T. M. Devine (1999), *The Scottish Nation*, pp. 89-90)

Devine pointed out that the massive growth of religious dissent in Scotland grew out of a rejection of government control of religion through an established church and reflected “a robust independence of mind and spirit based on the Calvinist inheritance of ‘the equality of souls’ before God” (p. 199). This religious dissent and egalitarianism “fueled the fiery political radicalism of Scottish Presbyterian migrants to Ulster (much more feared by their landowners than were Catholic tenants) and the pivotal role later by many of the “Scotch Irish” during the American Revolution and the rebellion of United Irishmen in 1798.”

Historical studies of Ebenezer Church may be found in: (1) Marion L. Durden (1983), *A History of Saint George Parish, Colony of Georgia, Jefferson County, State of Georgia*; (2) Albert M. Hillhouse, *A History of Burke County, Georgia, 1777-1950*; and (3) a 1969 publication of the Wrens, Georgia, DAR Chapter on the cemetery of the church.

Thomas (1927, p. 26) notes that Methodists and Baptists did not appear in Jefferson County until after the Revolutionary War. However, their numbers increased rapidly to become the largest religious affiliations in the area.

#### **D. John's Death and Property**

**John** died and his estate passed to his children in about 1795, based on land transactions discussed below. Given the dates of the deaths of his children and the land grant to John, it appears that he had three sons, **David**, **John** [referred to hereafter as John2 to distinguish him from his father], and **William**, all of whom were born in Ulster. No information is available about

John's burial or will. Crumpton (2003, p. 339) notes that 230 acres of the land granted to John Ingram was sold by William, John and David Ingram to Samuel Clements on January 2, 1796. Almaraz (p. 16 and 25) refers to Jefferson County Deed books as indicating that William and John2 sold 115 acres each to David, who then sold 230 acres of land from the 400 acres granted to John, deceased.

Assuming David, John, and William each received 115 acres from the original grant of 400 acres, the property was split into three and a half shares (115 acres to each son and 55 acres to a fourth person, perhaps a wife or daughter). A notice that "All personal estate of Jane Cox, deceased, will be sold at the house of John Ingram, Admins., May 2, 1804" was published in 1804 (Cofer, 1977, p. 50). Assuming the reference is to John2, there is some speculation that Jane Cox may have been a sister of John2, David and William. There is no known documentation to support this conjecture, however. Dumont (1969) lists Caleb Cox as an early settler in St. George Parish, arriving in March 1768 from South Carolina.

It is entirely possible that other family members accompanied John from Ireland. The death rate among early settlers was high and some of John's children may not have survived him. It is also possible that some family members left the Queensborough area prior to John's death. As noted above, the residents of the area suffered severe hardship prior to and during the Revolution.

What we know of the descendants of John Ingram is from information about his three sons, John2, William, and David. Chapter 4 discusses some of this information.