

GENERAL DAVID BLACKSHEAR AND THE GEORGIA FRONTIER DURING THE EARLY 1800S

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Although the land granted to Georgia in her colonial charter extended to the western seas, early settlement had largely been confined to the Atlantic coast and to the Savannah River valley. The interior, at the end of the Revolution, remained under Indian control. The Indians, however, soon felt the westward push of white settlers. The thrust of white expansion inevitably brought conflict with the Indians who were determined to resist the taking of more of their lands.

The desire of Georgians for Indian territory caused conflict not only with the Creeks and Cherokees but also with the government of the United States. In 1802 the state ceded its western lands to the national government. In return the government was to secure the extinguishing of Indian claims and the removal of Indians from within Georgia's boundaries. Until 1835 this was a leading priority of the state. The slowness and reluctance with which the national government concluded the necessary treaties became a major source of friction between Georgia and the United States.¹

General David Blackshear, a native of North Carolina, settled on the east bank of the Oconee River in 1790.² The land between the Ogeechee and Oconee Rivers had just been ceded to the state by the Lower Creeks, and the Oconee marked the boundary between white and red territory. From the time he established his home in Georgia, Blackshear gave of his time and talents in the service of the state. His personal agenda coincided with that of Georgia. As a soldier and public official, he was committed to Indian removal.

David Blackshear, the son of James and Catharine Blackshear, was born on January 31, 1764 in eastern North Carolina near the village of Trenton. Only a boy twelve years old, Blackshear followed his two older brothers when they took up arms against the British. He was present at the defeat of the Tories at the Battle of Moore's Creek in north Carolina on February 27, 1776.³

Blackshear, a self-taught surveyor, first came to Georgia to survey for the state the newly acquired land between the Ogeechee and Oconee Rivers. By 1790, he had acquired sixteen hundred acres on the east bank of the Oconee in Washington County, and had established his plantation, Springfield. Eventually his holdings would cover seventeen square miles on both sides of the river. He became a resident of Laurens County in 1809 when the legislature changed the boundaries of the county by adding the part of Washington County which included Springfield.⁴

Soon Blackshear was active in state affairs, serving as justice of the peace, militia officer, and state legislator. In January 1792 he was appointed

justice of the peace. In 1799 he served his first term in the Georgia House of Representatives. From the time he settled in Georgia until his retirement in 1826, Blackshear was an active member of the Georgia militia. By 1797 he was a major in the Washington County militia, and by 1799 a Brigadier General in the state militia.⁵

While the Oconee River served as a boundary between Lower Creek territory and the state, keeping the peace was a duty of Blackshear as a justice of the peace as well as a soldier. White settlers who wanted to graze cattle on the west side of the river used liquor to obtain the Indians' consent. The Indians also crossed the river to get alcohol.⁶

The specter of Indian war was in his thoughts when Governor James Jackson directed Blackshear to deal harshly with any whites who gave or sold alcohol to Indians. Jackson informed Blackshear that Indians who remained on the east bank after being directed to leave could be treated as vagabonds; but the governor, in the interest of peace, recommended forbearance in dealing with the Creeks. He said: "I would much prefer the punishment of our own people who are, in fact, the sole authors of these mischiefs." The governor also feared that an Indian war, incited by white conduct "might so anger the Union as to prevent our obtaining the Ocmulgee lands, which I have reason to believe, is in fair train."⁷

Yet Indian attacks did occur along the Oconee boundary. In the autumn of 1795 two incidents were reported in the *Augusta Chronicle*. On October 8, Blackshear, as militia officer, led a search for Creeks, wearing war paint, who had been spotted at the house of one Benjamin Harrison. In an ensuing engagement seven Indians and one militiaman were killed.⁸ Then on November 30 militia officers Elijah Blackshear, the general's brother, and Isom Carr reported to David Blackshear, serving as justice of the peace, that the house of Ruben Wilkinson had been burned, and Wilkinson, his wife, and a Negro had been murdered. Two scalping knives were found at the site. Although a militia unit followed the trail, the warriors were able to escape. This second incident may have been caused by the murder of two Indians at Fort Washington in Franklin County by two soldiers on duty there.⁹

Blackshear added his efforts to those of other Georgians who were attempting to prod the United States into securing the promised treaties for Indian lands. He asked Georgia Congressman James Jones to keep him informed of the progress that was being made. In February 1800, Jones wrote Blackshear that commissioners to treat with the Lower Creeks had finally been appointed, but one had left for England. In September 1800, President Thomas Jefferson instructed the Indian agent Benjamin Hawkins to work for a treaty to secure the Ocmulgee Fork area and the Tallasee country in south Georgia.¹⁰ Not until 1802 was the first land west of the Oconee secured by the state. In 1805 all of the

land between the Oconee and Ocmulgee was ceded.¹¹

The securing of this land moved the boundary to the Ocmulgee River. Land was distributed by lottery, and settlement followed rapidly. The danger of Indian attack remained in this area, especially in Telfair County which occupied the southern portion between the forks of the Oconee and the Ocmulgee. This long, undefended boundary was vulnerable to attack by Indians or by foreign powers.¹² As the first decade of the 1800s ended, war with England threatened.

Fortifications and roads were needed to protect the Ocmulgee lands. the most important stronghold, Fort Hawkins, was erected near the east bank of the Ocmulgee in 1806 in what is now Macon.¹³ Further defensive measures seemed necessary by 1812. The Georgia legislature asked the governor to seek presidential approval to build a military road from Hartford, across the Ocmulgee from the present city of Hawkinsville, to the federal road in the Creek nation and to erect a military outpost near the Flint River.¹⁴ The construction of the outpost and the building of the road to connect it with Hartford were assigned to Blackshear. Fort Early, which was probably a stockade like Fort Hawkins, was erected on the east bank of the Flint, twelve miles south of the future town of Cordele. The road to supply the fort and to move the militia was built through forty miles of wilderness.¹⁵

Approval from the Creeks for the construction of a second road through their territory was secured. The road was designed to connect the Ocmulgee frontier with the coast at St. Mary's, Georgia. In October 1813, Governor David B. Mitchell authorized Blackshear to mark the best route for the proposed road.¹⁶ The Blackshear Road, as it was known, began at Hartford, followed the big bend of the Ocmulgee as it turns to meet the Oconee, and ended at Trader's Hill near St. Mary's. Where possible the road was kept close to the banks of the river so that troops could be supplied by water.¹⁷

For Georgia the War of 1812 brought apprehension of renewed Indian warfare. The influence of Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet on the Creeks and actions of the British to incite the Seminoles in Florida caused panic along the frontier.¹⁸ On August 2, 1813, Governor Mitchell directed Blackshear to lead his brigade to the frontier and to provide for the defense of the inhabitants of Twiggs, Telfair and Pulaski counties.¹⁹ Major David Adams of Jasper county was also directed to defend the frontier in Jones and Jasper counties.²⁰ By August 13 Blackshear was able to inform the governor that he was implementing a chain of fortifications: three in Telfair, three in Twiggs, and four in Pulaski. The forts were ten miles apart. Those in Twiggs and Pulaski had eight foot stockades enclosing ten thousand square feet with two block houses. He had provided for each to be commanded by a subaltern and garrisoned by a sergeant, a corporal, and fourteen privates. Each unit was to be relieved at ten day

intervals. Since Telfair County was more sparsely populated, the three forts were smaller and had twelve privates. A captain was to coordinate the chain of forts.

The defensive plan called for the stationing of two horsemen, called spies, at each fort. The spies were to scout the territory across the Ocmulgee and report immediately signs of hostile activity. The area to be reconnoitered was divided so that the scouts from one fort covered the ground down to that of the fort directly to the south.²¹

Governor Mitchell approved the plan, but was concerned about the expense involved. He suggested that the inhabitants of the area do "all they can to make the burden to the state as light as possible in her present situation."²² By mid-September, Blackshear was able to report that the danger of immediate invasion of the Ocmulgee area had subsided, and settlers were returning.²³

On August 30, 1813, a new period of Indian warfare began in Alabama territory at Fort Mims with the massacre of white settlers who had taken refuge there. The United States government called on Georgia for 3600 troops to take part in an attack on the Upper Creeks. A three-pronged invasion was planned with soldiers from Georgia, Tennessee, and Louisiana. The Tennesseans were commanded by General Andrew Jackson, while the Georgia contingent was led by General John Floyd of Camden County.²⁴ By November, the Indian threat to the Ocmulgee frontier warranted Blackshear's being ordered to reoccupy the chain of forts he had constructed along the Ocmulgee frontier.²⁵

In March, this Indian uprising was quelled with Jackson's famous victory at Horseshoe Bend in Alabama territory. Under the treaty which followed, the Creeks lost a strip of land in south Georgia. Much of this land belonged, not to the hostile Upper Creeks, but to the Lower Creeks who were friendly to Georgians. The Creeks were left with a seventy mile wide band of land in Georgia bounded by the Ocmulgee on the east and the Chattahoochee on the west.²⁶

During the second half of 1814, the threat of British invasion moved to the lower South, and military preparations in Georgia began. To command Georgia's militia, Governor Peter Early designated John McIntosh as major general, and Blackshear and Floyd as the two brigadier generals.²⁷ When it appeared that Mobile would be the point of invasion, the Secretary of War, James Monroe, asked Early for thirty-five hundred armed and equipped militia to be sent to reinforce Andrew Jackson. McIntosh was placed in charge of these forces with Blackshear his second in command. Floyd and his militia were not put under United States authority, but were left to protect the Georgia coast.²⁸

The troops designated for Jackson were ordered to meet at Camp Hope near Fort Hawkins. Before they could depart, however, a dispatch from Indian agent Benjamin Hawkins warned of an attack planned by the Seminoles on the

Ocmulgee frontier which would be left unprotected after the soldier's departure for Mobile.²⁹ On November 23, the *Milledgeville Southern Journal* reported that British troops had led the Indians to the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers.³⁰

Responding to this warning, general Jackson asked Governor Early to have Seminole camps sixty miles west of the Flint destroyed. A regiment under Blackshear's command was detached for this purpose. McIntosh issued these orders on December 14. Blackshear was to cut a road to the Flint as quickly as possible and erect a fortified depot from which troops could be supplied. the depot was to serve as a base for forays across the Flint. Troops were to mount attacks against the Seminoles and then return to camp.³¹

The receiving of the orders marked what was certainly the most frustrating period of Blackshear's service to his state. He left Fort Hawkins for Hartford where he built a ferry and prepared his troops to cross the Ocmulgee. Upon reaching Camp Blakely at Hartford on December 22, the general discovered that the flat boat had not been constructed because the necessary tools were not available. The troops did not cross the river until December 28. The first group to cross went ahead to clear the path and to build a bridge over the first creek.³²

Georgia's difficulty in supplying an army can be illustrated by letters written by Blackshear during this campaign. To Governor Early he wrote,

. . . it is with pain that I am impelled to state that we have no quartermaster, no contractor, one assistant forage master. . . with but \$500.00 out of which all requisitions and forage are to be furnished. We have now not one day's forage . . . No soap, no spirits, no candles; nor is there any component part of a ration except flour, meat, and salt. We seem to be neglected by the departments on whom we chiefly depend.³³

He told McIntosh that he would "persevere in obedience to orders with or without supplies."³⁴

On January 3, 1815, the assistant forage master Alex McDonald reported to Blackshear that supplies which he had obtained, including corn, tools, and cartridge boxes, were lost when the barge at Hartford hit a snag in the river and sank. Of five wagons, only one and its contents could be salvaged.³⁵

The general and his troops pushed on into the Georgia wilderness, carving out a road as they went. On January 6, 1815, the contingent reached the Flint. Blackshear sent word to the assistant forage master that he was ready to begin construction of the depot but that he was nearly out of rations and

forage.³⁶ The messenger bearing this dispatch to McDonald probably met the one from the latter with the news that there were neither funds nor provisions available.³⁷

The depot was never finished. Blackshear's orders were revised because Hawkins had reported that the Seminoles, supposedly massed for attack on the Appalachicola, had dwindled to a few braves. On January 5, General McIntosh sent a dispatch directly to Blackshear, and on January 6 Governor Early also wrote to him, relaying orders from McIntosh. Each dispatch changed Blackshear's procedure, but differently. On behalf of McIntosh, Early directed Blackshear to cancel the Flint campaign and to join McIntosh at Fort Mitchell near the Chattahoochee. The McIntosh dispatch informed Blackshear that he should proceed directly to Mobile where he would be joined by Hawkins and a regiment of Indians. while proceeding to Mobile, he was directed to subdue any hostile Indians he encountered.³⁸

By the time Blackshear had received these orders, Hawkins had reported to the governor and to McIntosh that Indians had massacred a group of whites at Forbes store on the Appalachicola River.³⁹ General McIntosh informed Blackshear of Hawkin's latest report, and directed Blackshear to send one battalion to join McIntosh, and to remain behind with the rest to follow the original plan. Blackshear was again told that he would be joined by Hawkins and seven hundred braves.⁴⁰

In a letter dated January 13, 1814, but which was undoubtedly written on that day in 1815, Blackshear told Governor Early, "I have remained silent on the subject to colonel Hawkin's numerous reports until silence on that subject would cease to be a virtue." Blackshear accused Hawkins of misreporting the number of hostile Indians and of describing the Miccauskies as alternately friendly or on the warpath. The general flatly stated that he wanted no part of Hawkins or his Indian troops. "If General Jackson and General McIntosh believe that they can induce Colonel Hawkins and his red regiment to fight, why not march them to Mobile? Why send them here where they are not wanted?" Blackshear did not trust Hawkins's troops and expected to have to fight British, Seminoles and Negroes while keeping "an artful commander and seven hundred warriors in check."⁴¹

In another letter to Early, Blackshear complained that Hawkins invented hostile Indians and British soldiers as needed "to keep himself and his Indians under pay and rations." Blackshear, who was critically short of supplies and ammunition, believed that Hawkins and his troops were being given priority over his own and that Hawkins's reports were given too much credence. Blackshear wrote that the arrangements "for the defense of our beloved state are broken in upon by the artifice of one old man, who does nothing but write and talk, and talk and write."⁴²

At the beginning of the expedition, Blackshear had issued orders that the troops not fire on Indians encountered during their march to the Fling; the white flag was to be respected.⁴³ The soldiers had not engaged in any fighting by mid-January. Rather, the enemy had been the lack of supplies and the winter chill. Since crossing the Ocmulgee, three had died; three more were not expected to live; and around ninety were sick.⁴⁴

On January 14, Blackshear informed McIntosh that he would begin complying with the latest set of orders. As commanded, Blackshear would leave the Flint, return to Hartford and then to Fort Hawkins. After obtaining provisions, he would begin the journey to rejoin McIntosh who had been ordered to New Orleans.⁴⁵

Then on January 19, a final change in Blackshear's destination was ordered, but not by his commanding officer. Instead a dispatch from Governor Early informed him that British ships were off Georgia's coast and their troops had landed on Cumberland Island. Early feared the British would incite both Indian massacres and slave insurrection. Although Blackshear and his troops were serving under the authority of the United States and Andrew Jackson, Early told him, "A great crisis has occurred which has determined me to assume a responsibility in relation to you and your command which no other condition of things would justify," Early then asked Blackshear to disregard his orders from McIntosh, and to turn and march to defend Georgia's coast.⁴⁶

Thus Blackshear had the unpleasant choice of disobeying orders from the United States, or deserting his state in its time of need. Immediately, he wrote to McIntosh to let his superior know that he was marching toward St. Mary's, even though "it was counter to the last orders of my major general and might implicate me for disobedience of orders."⁴⁷ On January 25, the *Southern Journal* informed its readers that Blackshear was advancing toward the coast to meet the enemy.⁴⁸

By January 27, Blackshear had reached Camp Little Ocmulgee in Telfair County, and his progress was being impeded by refugees fleeing the coast. He asked the governor to send him supplies down the Oconee. Blackshear's dispatch closed with a plaintive request, "I should be glad to hear, as early as possible, if General McIntosh sanctions the change of my route."⁴⁹ On February 8, Governor Early was able to relay McIntosh's approval.⁵⁰ Early's own actions were approved by Secretary of War James Monroe in a letter of February 13, 1815.⁵¹

As McIntosh hurried to join Jackson and Blackshear rushed toward the Georgia coast, the British had already been soundly defeated by General Jackson at New Orleans, and overseas the British and American negotiators had concluded the Treaty of Ghent. Jackson's victory was reported by the *Southern Journal* on February 8, and information about the treaty was published on

February 22.⁵² Blackshear did not know that the war was over as he made plans with General Floyd to reinforce the coastal defenses.⁵³

Even though Blackshear disregarded orders from his military superiors to defend coastal Georgia, he did so to meet their common enemy. He was in a much better position to defend the coast than he was to reinforce Jackson who was over four hundred miles to the west. The urgency of the situation and the slowness of communication made following the chain of command impractical. The action asked by Governor Early and taken by Blackshear was the more prudent.

After disbanding his forces, Blackshear continued to serve in the militia for another decade, but he did not again lead an army into combat. As state senator from Laurens County he continued to work for Indian removal. While serving as chairman of the legislature's Joint Committee on the State of the Republic, Blackshear sent a memorial to President John Quincy Adams reminding him of the government's obligation to remove Georgia's Indians.⁵⁴ Correspondence with Representative R. H. Wilde indicated that Georgia's plea went unheard in Washington. Wilde told Blackshear: "Our claims for the removal of the Indians are not treated with common decency."⁵⁵

After retiring from the militia and the Georgia Senate, Blackshear devoted his final years to his prosperous plantation Springfield. He lived to see the state take all of the Indian land within its boundaries. The final Cherokee cession was in 1835; Blackshear died on July 4, 1837. In his obituary, the *Milledgeville Southern Recorder* said: "The records of Georgia will speak for him as a valued citizen, an honest man, and a brave soldier who has done her service in the time of need."⁵⁶ He was buried in the family cemetery at Springfield. General David Blackshear's final resting place near the east bank of the Oconee River is on the boundary of the frontier he once fought to defend and to extend.

NOTES

¹F. N. Boney, *A History of Georgia*, ed. Kenneth Coleman (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1977), 130-35.

²Perry Lynchfield Blackshear, comp. *Blacksheariana: Genealogy, History, Anecdotes* (Atlanta: By the compiler, 1954), 63; The *Augusta Georgia State Gazette or Independent Register*, 15 September 1787, lists David Blackshear as owning land in Captain Crawford's district in Washington County.

³Stephen F. Miller, *Memoir of David Blackshear* (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1858), 356.

⁴*Ibid.*, 358; William J. Northern, *Men of Mark in Georgia*, 2 vols. (Atlanta: A. B. Caldwell, Publishers, 1910), 1: 168.

⁵ *Augusta Chronicle or Gazette of the State*, 21 January 1792; Allen D. Candler and Clement Evans, eds., *Georgia; Comprising Sketches of Counties, Towns, Events, Institutions and Persons Arranged in Cyclopedic Form*, 3 vols. (Atlanta: The Historical Society, 1902), 2: 190.

⁶ Governor James Jackson to Blackshear, 18 June 1799, in Miller, *David Blackshear*, 405.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 406.

⁸ *Augusta Chronicle*, 7 November 1795.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 5 December 1795.

¹⁰ Representative James Jones to Blackshear, 16 February 1800, in Miller, *David Blackshear*, 407, and 11 September 1800, 410.

¹¹ Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, *Georgia and States' Rights* (1902; Macon, Ga.: Mercer University Press, 1983), 149.

¹² Governor David B. Mitchell to Secretary of War General John Armstrong, 9 August 1813, Georgia Governors Letters Books, 1809-1814, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.

¹³ Candler and Evans, 2: 60.

¹⁴ Georgia Executive Minutes, 6 February 1812, as cited in Fussell R. Chalker, *Pioneer Days along the Ocmulgee* (Carrollton, GA: By the author, 1970), 82.

¹⁵ Lucian Lamar Knight, *Georgia's Landmarks, Memorials, and Legends*, 2 vols. (Atlanta: The Byrd Printing Co., 1914), 2: 66; Chalker, *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Governor David B. Mitchell to Blackshear, 6 October 1813, GLB, 1809-1814.

¹⁷ Blackshear, *Blacksheariana*, 67.

¹⁸ *Augusta Chronicle*, 3 September 1813.

¹⁹ Governor David B. Mitchell to Blackshear, 4 August 1813, GLB, 1809-1814.

²⁰ Governor David B. Mitchell to Major General David Adams, 3 August 1813, GLB, 1809-1814.

²¹ Blackshear to Governor David B. Mitchell, 13 August 1813, in Miller, *David Blackshear*, 412-13. For an earlier use of this type of defensive measure on the Georgia frontier see the *Augusta Chronicle*, 25 November 1795.

²² Governor David B. Mitchell to Blackshear, 14 August 1813, GLB, 1809-1814. The strain upon Georgia's finances caused by the war and the state's inability to field and supply the militia is evident throughout the correspondence of Governor Mitchell and his successor Peter Early.

²³ Blackshear to Colonel Wimberly, 14 September 1813, in Miller, *David Blackshear*, 414.

²⁴ Hugh M. Thomason, "Governor Early and the Creek Indian Frontier, 1813-1815," *Georgia Historical Quarterly*, 45 (September, 1961), 225.

²⁵Major General David Adams to Blackshear, 19 November 1813, in Miller, *David Blackshear*, 414.

²⁶E. Merton Coulter, *Georgia: A Short History* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1960), 211.

²⁷Governor Peter Early to Blackshear, 1 September 1814, in Miller, *David Blackshear*, 418; Thomason, "Governor Early," 232.

²⁸Governor Peter Early to Blackshear, 1 September 1814, in Miller, *David Blackshear*, 418; Thomason, "Governor Early," 232.

²⁹Colonel Benjamin Hawkins to governor Peter Early, 30 October 1814, in *Letters, Journals and Writings of Benjamin Hawkins, Volume 2, 1802-1816*, ed. C. L. Grant (Savannah: The Beehive Press, 1980), 698-99. Hawkins dispatch was reported in the *Milledgeville Southern Journal*, 3 November 1814.

³⁰*Milledgeville Southern Journal*, 23 November 1814.

³¹Major General John McIntosh to Blackshear, 14 December 1814, in Miller, *David Blackshear*, 426-27.

³²Blackshear to Governor Peter Early, 28 December 1814, in Miller, *David Blackshear*, 430.

³³*Ibid.*

³⁴Blackshear to Major General John McIntosh, 30 December 1814, *Ibid.*, 431.

³⁵Alexander McDonald to Blackshear, 3 January 1815, *Ibid.*, 440.

³⁶Blackshear to McDonald, 7 January 1815, *Ibid.*

³⁷McDonald to Blackshear, 7 January 1815, *Ibid.*

³⁸Major General John McIntosh to Blackshear, 5 January 1815, and Governor Peter Early to Blackshear, 6 January 1815, *Ibid.*, 437-38.

³⁹Colonel Benjamin Hawkins to Secretary of War James Monroe, 7 January 1815, in Hawkins, *Letters*, 2: 713; *Milledgeville Southern Journal*, 14 January 1815.

⁴⁰Major General John McIntosh to Blackshear, 9 January 1815, in Miller, *David Blackshear*, 442.

⁴¹Blackshear to Governor Peter Early, 13 January 1814 [1815], *Ibid.*, 416-17.

⁴²Blackshear to Governor Peter Early, 15 January 1815, *Ibid.*, 447.

⁴³General Orders of Blackshear to his Command, 6 January 1815, *Ibid.*, 437.

⁴⁴Blackshear to Governor Peter Early, 13 January 1814 [1815], *Ibid.*, 416.

⁴⁵Blackshear to Major General John McIntosh, 14 January 1815, *Ibid.*, 447.

⁴⁶Governor Peter Early to Blackshear, 19 January 1815, *Ibid.*, 448-49.

450. ⁴⁷Blackshear to Major General John McIntosh, 21 January 1815, *Ibid.*,

⁴⁸*Milledgeville Southern Journal*, 25 January 1815.

⁴⁹Blackshear to Governor Peter Early, 27 January 1815, in Miller, *David Blackshear*, 456.

⁵⁰Governor Peter Early to Blackshear, 8 February 1815, *Ibid.*, 459.

⁵¹Secretary of War James Monroe to Governor Peter Early, 13 February 1815, Georgia Military Affairs, vol. 4, comp. by Mrs. J. E. Hays in the Georgian Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia.

⁵²*Milledgeville Southern Journal*, 8 February 1815, and 22 February 1815.

⁵³Blackshear to General John Floyd, 2 February 1815, in Miller, *David Blackshear*, 457-58.

⁵⁴*Ibid.*, 382.

⁵⁵Representative R. H. Wilde to Blackshear, 20 February 1825, *Ibid.*, 479.

⁵⁶*Milledgeville Southern Recorder*, 11 July 1837.