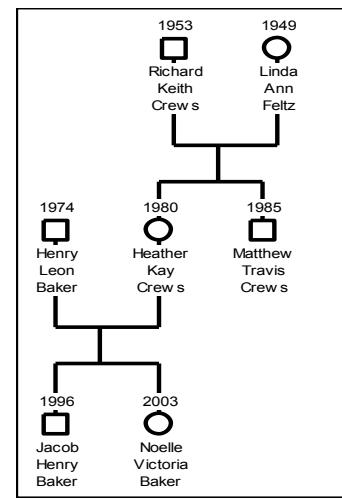
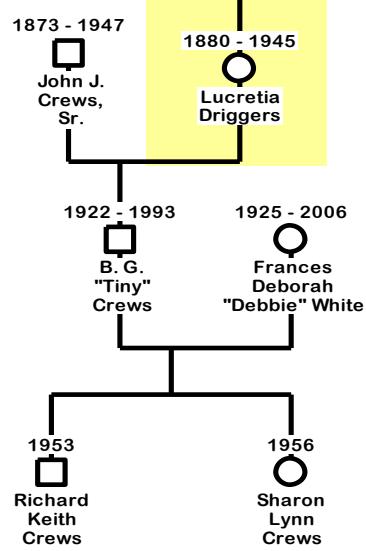


Prepared by:
Rick Crews, May 2013
904-215-2062
richard_crews@comcast.net



Notes and Biographical Information on the Driggers Family Tree

Lucretia Driggers

Born Jan 12, 1880; died Dec 28, 1945, reportedly of stomach cancer. Born and died in Baker County, FL; buried at Woodlawn Cemetery in Baker Co., just outside of Macclenny.

Lucretia's full name was Lucretia Penine Rophillia Elsie Ann Driggers. I remember my father talking about this. He said most folks called her "Creecy."

Her first husband was George R. Blair (1858-1916), more than 20 years her senior. Their children were Lonnie (killed in WWI), Myrtle, Claude, Richard, Blanche, George, Susie (died young), Edythe and Marguerite.

Lucretia and John J. Crews married May 1, 1919. John Sr. was much closer to her age than her first husband. They were both born in Baker County (not the same district, though) and may have known each other as children. John Sr. also had grown children from a previous marriage. At some point after the birth TINY, they divorced. They remarried July 5, 1929. Sadly, the second union did not last either. (See Crews Family Tree and Biographical Information.)

Caroline Carter

See Paternal Carter Family Tree

Aaron Driggers

Born Jan 18, 1841 in Lowndes Co., GA. Died Dec 2, 1894 in the part of Columbia Co. that is now Baker Co., FL.

The inscription on his gravestone reads:

"Thou who driest the mourner's tear / How dark this world would be / Did we not know our father dear / Was only called to Thee."



Above: Lucretia Driggers Blair Crews with her second husband, John J. Crews Sr. Their union resulted in John Jr. (with trumpet), and B. G. "Tiny" Crews (he is holding a toy rifle). John and Lucretia each had children from a previous marriage. Tiny is the author's father. He remained close to his full brother, John, and both his Blair and Crews half siblings all his life.

At right is a portrait of Lucretia a couple of years before she died in 1945. Tiny returned from WWII just in time to say goodbye to his mother.



Civil War veteran Aaron and his wife, Caroline Carter Driggers are buried at South Prong Cemetery south of Sander- son in Baker County, Florida. A Free- mason square and compass with "G" mark his tombstone. Interestingly, their names are misspelled "Driggores" on both stones. Aaron died in 1894, Caro- line in 1898. Generations of Driggers family members lived south of Sander- son in then Columbia County. The area later became Baker County, with a small portion in what is now Union County, Florida.

My information on Aaron is sketchy, but some records do survive. In the 1860 Census (at right) he is listed as 17 years old, born in GA and a farm laborer living at home in what would later become Baker County, FL. By the 1885 Census he is 45 and listed as a farmer. His wife Caroline is 38. Daughter Lucretia, my grandmother, is 6 years old.

A CSA veteran, Aaron enlisted at Sanderson, FL, in Company D, Florida 1st Cavalry Battalion on Oct 16, 1861. His record says he was 20 yrs old at the time. On Jan 1, 1862 he transferred to Company D, Florida 1st Cavalry Regiment. He received a disability discharge on Feb 5, 1863 at Strawberry Plains, TN. I have seen reference that he was wounded, losing part of an arm below the elbow.

His CSA record lists him as 5 ft. 10 in., light complexion, gray eyes and dark hair. He returned to Baker County and farming, marrying Caroline Carter in 1868. They are both buried in South Prong Cemetery in Baker County. On their headstones both of their names are misspelled as "Driggors." The Freemason square and compass with G is engraved on Aaron's marker.

According to Baker County Historian, the late Gene Barber, "Aaron Driggers, who had been a Whig (old time conservative party), and had initially been opposed to secession (although he had been a Confederate soldier) was a staunch Democrat." -- *The Election of 1876*, The Baker County Press, 08/01/2004.

In her history of the Driggers family (1985), Marjorie McGill Driggers wrote: "Aaron Driggers raised cattle on open range and annually drove cattle to Jacksonville, which took several days... they sold 3 year-old steers for \$10 each. It was probably on one of these trips that Aaron met Caroline Carter whose family lived in the Maxville area."

Other sources: *Soldiers of Florida in the ...Civil War... Biographical Rosters of Florida's Soldiers 1861-1865* and [Ancestry.com website](#).

Jonas Driggers II (*There are two William & two Jonas Driggers in our line, I'll delineate as I & II to avoid confusion*)
Born Dec 2, 1814 in Bullock or Emanuel Co., GA; died 1885 in Columbia (later Baker Co.), FL. See the map on an upcoming page for locations of his as well as Aaron's home-

1860 Baker Co., FL Census

Driggers JONAS* 39 (born) GA
Driggers LUCRETIA 38 GA
Driggers William 19 GA
Driggers AARON 17 GA
Driggers Rebecca 14 FL
Driggers Jordan 12 FL
Driggers Lucritia** (Sic) 10 FL
Driggers Sidney 7 FL

Capital letters added by author to denote our direct line.

* Jonas II for our clarification.

** This Lucretia was Aaron's sister. He would name his daughter LUCRETIA, who became the author's grandmother.



Above: Swift Creek Primitive Baptist Church (now Mt Zion) in Union County, Florida. The historical marker (left, from the side facing the church) lists the names of Jonas II and Emily Driggers as charter members. Jonas' mother AND sister were named Emily (both called Millie). Sarah and Penny (Penina) Driggers are also listed and are most certainly Jonas' sisters. There is no record that Jonas or either Emily/Millie are buried in the adjoining cemetery, but it is possible their graves are there but lost. At least three generations of Driggers lived in this general area. See the map on the page after next.

stead. He married Lucretia Tomlinson in 1837 in Lowndes Co., GA.

We know Jonas *II* was born in the general area of the previously listed Georgia counties. As with Baker County in Florida, the boundaries have changed over the years. In the 1840 Census he was living in Ware Co., GA. He moved his family to Florida about 1843.

In the 1850 Columbia County (now Baker) Census, Jonas and Lucretia Tomlinson Driggers are listed as being 35 years old, Aaron is 10. In the 1860 Census, the value of his real estate is \$400, his personal estate is \$2,500. In the 1860 New River County Slave Schedule dated Aug 10, 1860, Jonas is shown owning a 50 year-old Mulatto and two 12 year-old Black slaves. (New River County later became Baker, see box on an upcoming page.)

By the 1885 Census, he and his wife are both 70. Jonas is listed as a farmer.

A Florida historical marker at Swift Creek Primitive Baptist Church (now Mt Zion) lists the names of Jonas and Emily Driggers as charter members. (Jonas' mother AND sister were named Emily, this could refer to be either). Sarah and Penny (Penina) Driggers are also listed and are most certainly Jonas' sisters (Penina is buried at South Prong). There is no evidence Jonas or either Emily are buried in the adjoining cemetery, but it is possible their graves are there but lost. (Surprisingly, there is no mention on the historical marker of Jonas wife, Lucretia Tomlinson Driggers.) At least three generations of Driggers lived in this general area. The church is in present day Union County off County Road 231A.

The South Prong Cemetery where Aaron and Caroline Driggers are buried, is closer to Sander-
son in Baker County and may also have forgotten graves. It is very possible William *II* and Emily Lastinger Driggers as well as Jonas *II* and Lucretia Tomlinson Driggers could be buried at either South Prong or Swift Creek, the church cemetery. Or, there could be a lost family cemetery at one of their farms (this, to me seems less likely). All three generations lived in then Columbia County which is now Baker. I was able to pinpoint where two homesteads were located through Baker County land records (note map on the following page).

In her history of the Driggers family (1985), Marjorie McGill Driggers wrote:
"My husband, Robert Aaron Driggers, recalls his father (Clayborn

1850 Columbia (later Baker) Co., FL Census

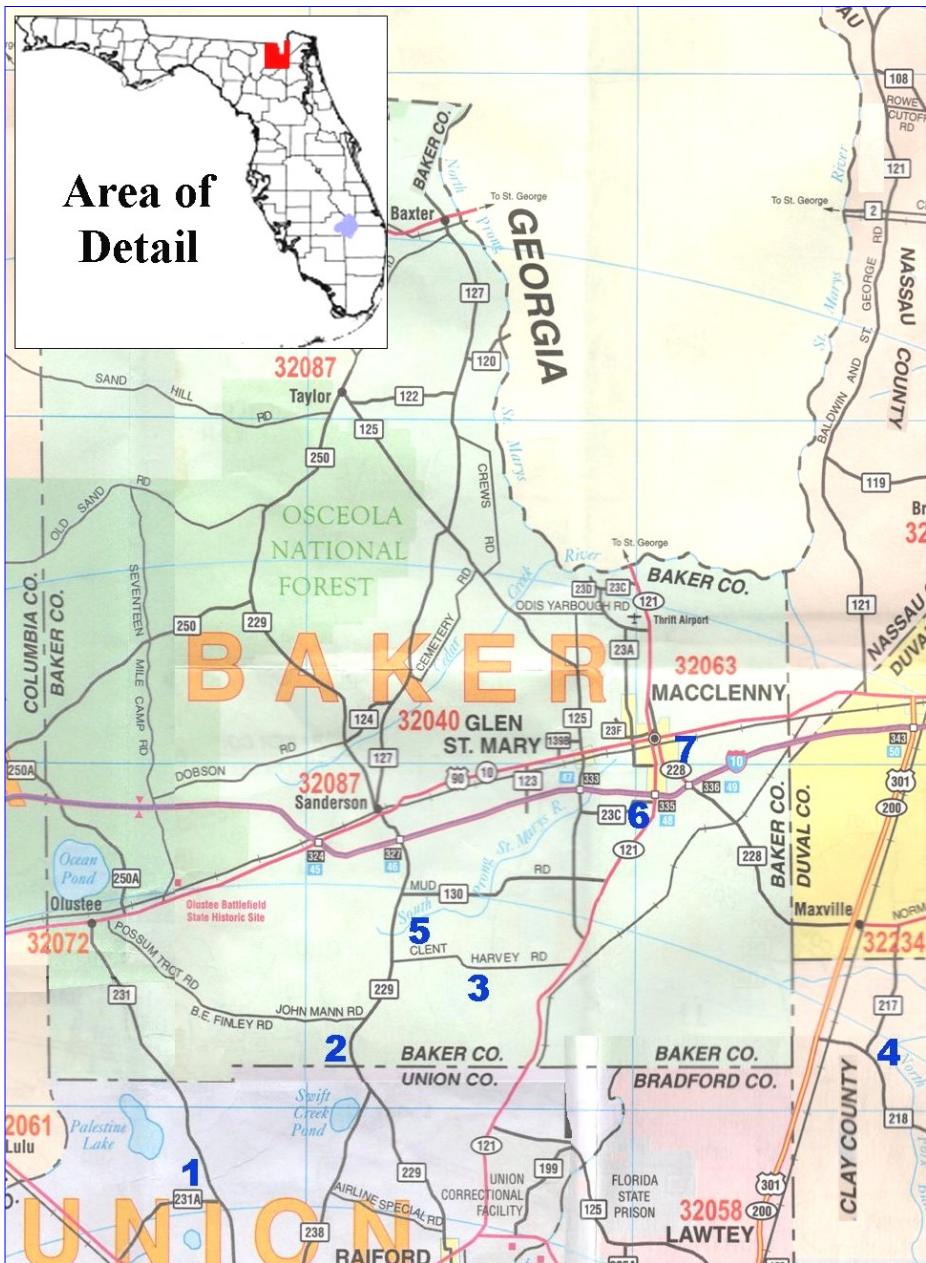
| | | | | |
|--------------------|----|---|----|------------------|
| Driggers WILLIAM | 76 | M | SC | Can't read/write |
| Driggers EMILY | 66 | F | GA | |
| Lastinger Ealonor | 37 | F | GA | |
| Driggers Millie | 13 | M | GA | |
| Driggers JONAS | 35 | M | GA | |
| Driggers LUCRETIA | 35 | F | GA | |
| Driggers Charlotte | 12 | F | GA | |
| Driggers William | 11 | M | GA | |
| Driggers AARON | 10 | M | GA | |
| Driggers Rebecca | 8 | F | GA | |
| Driggers Sarah | 6 | F | FL | |
| Driggers Jordan | 5 | M | FL | |
| Driggers Moses | 2 | M | FL | |
| Hunt Augustus | 25 | M | GA | |

(Author's note: William *II* and Jonas *II*.)

Both William and Jonas were listed as farmers. Only William was noted as being illiterate. There were at least four Driggers families listed in the 1850 Census. They came to Florida around 1843.



Where are Jonas *II* & Lucretia and William *II* & Emily "Millie" Driggers buried? The area near Aaron and Caroline Driggers graves at South Prong Cemetery is surrounded by other family members as well as some open areas. They lived nearby. (South Prong was originally the Green family cemetery.) The Swift Creek Cemetery, adjacent to the church they attended, is also near their homesteads. Are some of them at one or both of these cemeteries in forgotten graves? Or, less likely but not impossible, are they in a forgotten family plot overgrown by forest in what was their homestead. It is doubtful, but not impossible, that they were returned to their original Union Church in Georgia for burial (near Lakeland).



THE DRIGGERS FAMILY IN EARLY BAKER COUNTY. Areas of present-day Baker County, formed in 1861, were previously part of St Johns, Columbia and the now defunct New River Counties. Several Driggers family households settled in this area, our direct line arriving in 1843. Pin-pointed here are: (1) Mt Zion Church and Swift Creek Cemetery. Jonas *II* and Emily Driggers were listed as charter members (Jonas' mother and sister were named Emily, but called Millie). Other family members lived nearby. Although no records survive of them being buried here, they could be; or at South Prong, or a forgotten family cemetery, or at Union Church in Georgia. (2) Aaron and Caroline Carter Driggers homestead by 1877. (3) Land owned by William *II* and Jonas *II* Driggers (father and son) by 1877. (4) Long-branch Cemetery, final resting place of Caroline Carter Driggers' parents, Elijah and Nicey Prescott Carter. (5) South Prong Cemetery, we know Aaron and Caroline are buried here along with other family members. There may be older, unmarked Driggers graves. (6) Woodlawn Cemetery, where Lucretia Driggers Blair Crews is buried next to her first husband, George Blair. (7) Lucretia Driggers lived on the outskirts of Macclenny, off Hwy 90 on Lowder St.



In 2012 Matt Crews, the author's son and gg grandson of Aaron and Caroline Driggers, stands on the southeast shore of Swift Creek Pond. Just across the water from where Matt is standing was Aaron and Caroline's homestead. Nothing remains of any habitation, there are only rough trails used by hunters. Not even a true unpaved road allows access.



According to Baker County, Florida land records from 1877, Aaron and Caroline Carter Driggers lived very near where the photo at left was taken. The land is now made up of strands of planted pine trees, harvested for pulpwood. There are no homes in the area, in fact the land is open to hunters. Other Driggers family members lived nearby in what is now south Baker County and north Union County. No evidence of their homestead is thought to remain, although roads were just rough trails and I couldn't get much further than this photo. This view was probably near the edge of their cultivated fields.



This land, now owned by cattle-men, was deeded to Jonas II and William Driggers II (apparently father and son) around the same time as the above land was acquired by Aaron and Caroline. We can deduce from the Census records that these three generations of Driggers families originally moved to south Baker County in 1843. Other Driggers households also began settling nearby, coming from south Georgia.



Our Driggers ancestors attended Union Primitive Baptist Church in what is now Lanier County, Georgia. It was originally known as Carter's Meeting House, after Jesse Carter (also an ancestor) who owned the land (see Paternal Carter History). Built in 1825, the building burned and was rebuilt in 1854 and has since been known as Burnt Church. Only the cemetery across the road is still in use. Is it possible William II and Millie are among lost graves there? They may have remained members after moving to Florida. It is located near the town of Lake-land on Burnt Church Road.

Herod, called Buck) telling him that when he was a small boy they lived on a farm near Sanderson, and that his grandfather, Jonas Driggers, slept in a cotton house back of the farm home. The children took turns spending the night with the old man..."

Jonas II and Lucretia had 13 children: Charlotte, William, AARON, Rebecca, Sarah, Jordon, Moses, Lottie, Lucretia, Sidney, Elizabeth, James A., and Charles.

Lucretia Tomlinson

See Tomlinson/Hardeman/Parrish/Monk Family Tree

William H. Driggers II (*There are two William & Jonas Driggers in our line, I'll delineate as I & II to avoid confusion -- all italic Roman numerals added by me.*)
Born Nov 30, 1776 in Cheraws Dist., SC, and died 1879 in then Columbia, later Baker Co., FL.

Married Nov 3, 1806 in St. Phillips Parish, Bulloch Co., GA.

According to Huxford's *Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia*, William II moved to GA with his parents as a boy and grew up in Effingham County where his father was granted land in 1788. In 1796 their homestead was included in the formation of Bullock County. In 1812 the area where William and his family lived became Emanuel County, GA. About 1827 they moved to Lowndes County and settled on the east side of the Alapaha River near the present town of Stockton. It was there that most of the children married. William and Millie, along with sons Jacob, JONAS II, Simeon, and William H. Jr. all moved to what is now Baker County, FL between 1840 and 1845. William died in Florida in 1879 at the age of 103, his mother, Elenor, died in Bulloch County, GA at the age of 104.

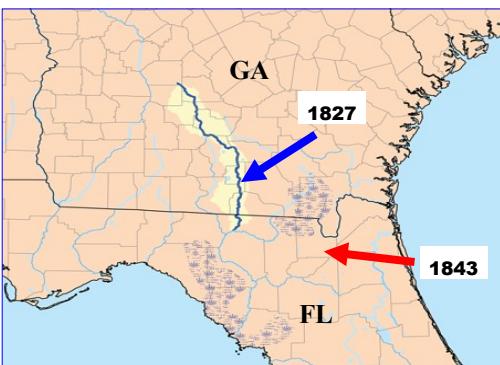
Record is found in Bulloch County of a deed from William Driggers and wife Millie to George Albritton, dated March 26, 1813, conveying 400 acres that were granted to Wm. Driggers in 1807. He also owned two tracts of 400 acres each in Emanuel County, one of which was his homeplace (before moving to Lowndes County, see map below) on 15-Mile Creek (near present day Swainsboro, GA).

William II and Millie (Emily) had 15 children -- her biographical sketch is below.

Amelia Emily "Millie" Parker Lastinger

Born June 25, 1780 (or 84) in Ebenezer, Effingham Co., GA; died 1869 in Columbia Co (later Baker), FL.

Called "Millie," she was of Dutch and/or German descent (possibly Swiss also). She was the youngest of nine children. She gave birth to 15 children: Sarah, Mark, Rebecca, Mary Ann, Elender, JONAS II, Jacob, Simeon, William H., Millie (Emily), Matthew, Catherine, Elizabeth "Elisha" (see box on upcoming page), Penina L., and Diana.



About 1827 William II and Millie Driggers moved their huge family to Lowndes County, Georgia and settled on the east side of the Alapaha River (blue arrow on above map) near the present-day town of Stockton. In 1843 they and most of their grown children began moving to Columbia County, Florida, which later became Baker



County. Above, the Alapaha River rages after a series of storms. This photo was taken just outside of Stockton, Georgia in February 2013. You have to wonder what life was like for these early settlers. They were very much at the mercy of the elements.

How Baker County Was Formed

The land area that is now Baker County was part of St. Johns County until December 4, 1832, at which time Columbia County was formed. The area remained part of Columbia until December 21, 1858, when it was divided into three counties: Columbia, Suwannee, and New River. On February 8, 1861, the Florida Legislature passed a bill that brought the present county into existence and Baker became the 39th county created in Florida. Originally, Sanderson was the county seat.

The Indian Massacre of the Tippins Family in Baker County

Anyone growing up in Baker County in the 1960's and before, as I did, has heard the story of the Tippins family who were massacred by Indians in the 1830's. They were buried, wagon and all, in a family cemetery not far from where they lived and died. The axle of the wagon was stuck in the ground to mark the spot.

What I didn't know until now is that this historical narrative, so much a part of Baker County lore, has a family link.



Monument to the Tippins Family. Is that the wagon axle that is still visible, not quite enclosed by the tree?

three year-old Cornelia still living. Mrs. Tippens died soon after she was discovered. Little Cornelia survived, married a Mobley and died in 1926 at the age of 88.

Elisha, whose husband was away at the time, is the one who buried the dead in the wagon at what is now South Prong Cemetery (then the Green family burial grounds). A monument now marks their grave. A tree grows close by -- I had always heard that the tree grew up around the wagon axle, enclosing it. It still looks that way to me!

Today, Elisha and other Driggers family members are also buried at South Prong.

Millie first married William Parker about 1800. The marriage did not last long, he may have died young. She married William H. Driggers II on Nov 3, 1806 in St. Phillips Parish, Bulloch Co., GA.

According to Judge Folks Huxford in his *Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia*, "Millie united with Union Church in Lowndes County May 7, 1830, by letter from Hebron Baptist Church, Emanuel County. She died a member about 1860." Huxford acknowledges the family's move to Florida. Perhaps he did not know of her attending Mt Zion Church after her move, or perhaps she remained a member of the Georgia Church. It is hard to believe her body would have been taken there by wagon in 1869, but who knows?

Jonas Driggers I

Born about 1755 in Cumberland Co., NC.
Died 1822 in Bulloch Co. GA.

Just before the Revolutionary War, Jonas I along with other family members moved from Cumberland County, NC to Cheraw District, SC. Jonas and his father served in the South Carolina Militia in the revolutionary War.

After the war Jonas again moved with his parents to Effingham County, GA. (Other members of the family remained in South Carolina.)



Elizabeth "Elisha" Driggers Green (1825-1906), was the daughter of William H. Driggers II and Emily "Millie" Lastinger, so was the sister of Jonas Driggers II in our direct line. (Aaron's aunt.) Elisha discovered the bloody scene of an Indian attack on the Tippins family near present day South Prong Cemetery. She administered what aid she could and her eyewitness account and burial of the dead became Baker County legend.

The Tippens lived near Green's Creek in south Baker County (my dad and I fished there when I was a boy). They were traveling by wagon when attacked by Indians not far from home. Mr. Tippens was shot from his horse, Mrs. Tippens was scalped and left to bleed to death. The children, the youngest six months old and the eldest three years old, were chopped in the head with tomahawks and slung to the ground.

Elizabeth "Elisha" Driggers Green, sister to Jonas II, happened upon this bloody scene. She found Mrs. Tippens and



Old, deteriorating graves still stand at Union Cemetery, across the country road from the old Union Primitive Baptist Church (now called Burnt Church, as it burned down and was rebuilt). There is no evidence William II and Millie Driggers are here, but they have to be somewhere. Most cemeteries don't still have such evidence of the old, wooden markers of the early 1800's and before. I included this photo only to illustrate the frailty of grave markers of this period.

As has been noted in the section on the Crews family, there was an exodus of white settlers into south Georgia in the early 1800's after a series of treaties with the Creek Indians opened the land for settlement. Our Crews and Johns families were among these pioneers, the Driggers coming even earlier. All three of these families eventually moved across the St. Mary's River into what is now Baker County, FL.

In 1796 the area of Effingham County where Jonas lived became Bulloch County when it was created partly out of Effingham and Screven counties. Jonas and Elenor had six children: WILLIAM H., Jonas, Dennis, John, Simeon, and Catherine.

Jonas Driggers I was a forefather of the Driggers connection of Wiregrass Georgia and North Florida. His wife was Elenor (or Ellen), her maiden name unknown. He died in Bulloch county in 1822, and his widow was appointed administrator of his estate.

Bulloch county deed records show a gift instrument dated March 28, 1826 conveying cattle and other property from Mrs Ellen Driggers to her grandchildren: Johnson Woods, William Woods, Dennis Woods, Elenor Woods and Elizabeth Woods, all of Bulloch county. (Deed Book AAA, pg 505).

Sources: Judge Folks Huxford in, *Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia*; and Camillia Nichols in her *Southern Roots* Web-site: <http://www.florida-crackers.net/>

Elenor "Ellen"

Born about 1756 in Effingham County, GA or possibly in SC.

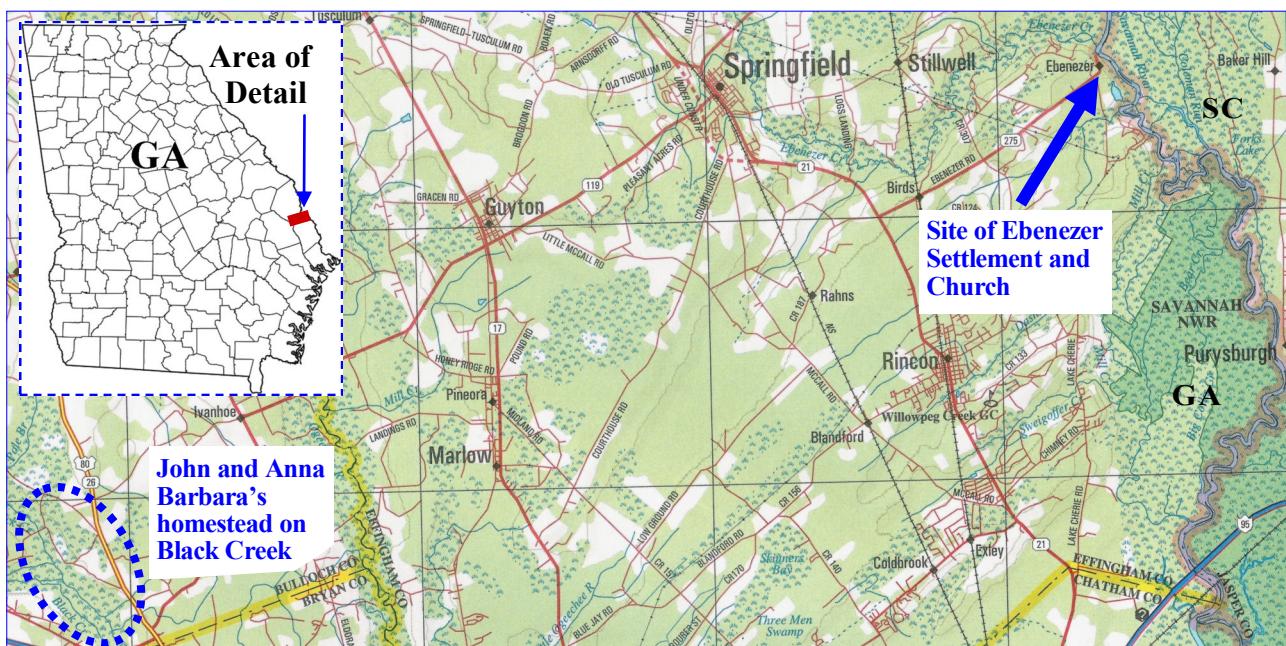
Died about 1860 in Bulloch Co, GA.

Married Jonas I about 1774. She reportedly lived to be 104.

John (Johann) Michael Lastinger

Born and/or Christened Dec 7, 1740 in Langenaltheim, Weissenburg-Gunzenhausen, Bayern, Germany. Died Feb 1803 in Bulloch Co., GA. Married or marriage recorded in church records Sept. 29, 1767.

I'll go back and quote Mrs. Driggers from her *Driggers Genealogy and History*. (I had the pleasure to meet this fine lady when she was in her 90's, and I know her research -- long before the internet -- was thorough.)



John and Anna Barbara Huber Lastinger immigrated to the new world, married and raised their family on Black Creek in Bulloch County, Georgia (within the blue circle). John was granted land there in 1769. They probably came originally to the settlement of Ebenezer in Effingham County in the early 1760's (blue arrow), and attended church there. They would have related to the German Salzburger settlers already living in the area.

Jonas I, his wife Ellen (maiden name unknown) and family also moved to Effingham County. Their son William II married John and Anna Barbara's daughter, Emily, called Millie. Jonas I and his father, William I were Revolutionary War veterans. They may have befriended John Lastinger during the war, Jonas I later becoming a neighbor and his son, William II a son-in-law.

"He was a Salzburger* immigrant, landing in Charleston, SC about 1760. That he was a Salzburger immigrant has been assumed due to family tradition and the fact that he lived among the Salzburgers, and his children's births were recorded in the Ebenezer Church (the Salzburger Church) records. He did become a member of the Salzburger settlement, though he came to this country some 30 years or so after the original settlers. The settlement had grown to such proportions that he acquired lands about 12 miles away from the town, at a location on Black Creek to the north in what is now Bullock County.** Following the Revolutionary War he acquired more land until when in 1793 he had 750 acres."

*Author's Note: The Salzburgers were protestants who fled the Province of Salzburg (presently Austria) due to religious persecution (fled or were expelled). Of the roughly 20,000, about 300 came to Georgia, settling at Ebenezer in Effingham County, GA (next to what is now Bullock County). This settlement, on Ebenezer Creek several miles inland from the Savannah River, is now a ghost town. Consensus is that John (I'll stick with the American spelling) was not a "true" Salzburger who arrived with the exodus, but that he was a German protestant who immigrated later and assimilated into the colony. There is some evidence that his father may have also immigrated to GA.

** Author's Note: Black Creek is indeed in Bulloch County where records show John to have lived and died, but this is decidedly west and slightly south of Ebenezer.

Ebenezer Church is now Jerusalem Lutheran Church, north of Savannah, GA. The original, wooden church building was erected about 1738. The current building was built 1767-69. I have visited the site. There is a museum, replica cabin and other historical displays located near the church.

Researchers have posted John and Anna Barbara's wedding date as Sept 29, 1767, either in St. Phillips Parish, Effingham, GA or in Charleston, SC. Family tradition holds they fell in love on the ship over to America and married upon their arrival in Charleston. I think this may very well be true and their marriage was recorded/sanctioned after their arrival at their new church/new home in GA.

According to Judge Folks Huxford in his histories, John was a German immigrant and Revolutionary War soldier. He landed in Charleston about 1761, then came to GA. The first mention of him in Colonial records is December, 1765 when he applied for a grant of 100 acres in what was then St. Phillips Parish (now Effingham County). In 1768 he filed another application for land and said he had been in the province three years and had a wife and one child, asking for land on Black Creek. It was granted in July, 1769. He later acquired more land, along with his sons.

Huxford goes on to state that the area where John and his family lived became part of Bulloch County in 1796. It was in this home, on Black Creek where he died in 1803.

The below from - *The John Lastinger family of America: A record of the descendants of John Lastinger, immigrant, 1760-1960*; Aurora C. Shaw, Jacksonville, Fla., 1960:

"We are fortunate indeed in having some description of the appearance of our ancestor and his wife. He was said to be of typical German fair complexion with blue eyes and light hair. His wife, however, was a dark brunette with black



The original Ebenezer Church, (now called Jerusalem Lutheran) attended by John (Johann) and Anna Barbara Huber Lastinger (and possibly John's father Johann Georg) after they immigrated to Georgia from Europe, stood on this site. The town is now gone, but historical markers and a nearby museum commemorate the early settlers —"Salzburgers" who fled religious persecution in what is now Austria.

Church information: Built 1767 - 69 by Lutheran Protestants who came to Georgia in 1734 after being exiled from Catholic Salzburg in Europe, the church is now officially named Jerusalem Church. It stands on the site of a wooden building probably erected in 1738. The settlement of Ebenezer, which no longer exists, was laid out in 1736 similar to Savannah. During the Revolution the British used the Church as a hospital and stable and the metal swan on the belfry still bears a bullet hole.

hair and eyes and dark complexion, which coloring is still predominant, some say, in the Lastinger descendants."

John served as a private with the Georgia troops in the Revolutionary War, and was granted additional land bounty for his service. Some sources say William I and Jonas Driggers I fought with him in the SC militia, which later led to the marriage of William's grandson (William II) and John's daughter, Millie.

As you may notice, different sources have different dates, information and locations. (Was he in the GA or SC militia?) I can't say for sure, but the basic facts are the same. The romantic story -- meeting on the ship and marrying immediately upon arrival in Charleston -- it sure makes for a good story. Doesn't mean it isn't true, it may be -- I like to believe these little family legends.

Anna Barbara Huber

Born 1744 either in Langenau, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany or Holland (see below)
Died 1809 in Bulloch Co., GA.

Married Sept 29, 1767 in St. Phillips Par-

ish, Effingham, GA or Charleston, SC. (Perhaps married in Charleston and their marriage recorded/sanctioned upon their arrival at their new church/new home in GA.)

The following is taken from - *The John Lastinger family of America: A record of the descendants of John Lastinger, immigrant, 1760-1960*; Aurora C. Shaw, Jacksonville, Fla., 1960:

"Another statement found in the notes of William W. Lastinger states: '...her name was Anna Barbara, her family physical characteristics have led many to believe she was a native of Holland, or she may have been of the French Huguenots.' This descendant, William W. Lastinger, also stated:

"In my childhood I learned from my early ancestry that John Lastinger met his bride on the ship coming over to America. From the records of the Ebenezer Church her name appears many times as Anna Barbara Lastinger. But what was her name before marriage? I set out many years ago to find out, if it were possible, ... I have examined every historical source available but found nothing.* The family tradition was that she was a beautiful brunette, large brown eyes and black hair... It has been said that when John Lastinger and his promised bride landed at Charleston, S. C., they went at once to the church and were married." (*Author's note: We're pretty sure her surname was Huber.)

Marjorie McGill Driggers, in her *Driggers Genealogy and History*, felt certain that Anna Barbara was from Holland. Mrs. Driggers wrote that she and Johann met on the ship from Europe, fell in love, and married upon arriving in Charleston, SC. They then moved to the Salzburger settlement of Ebenezer, GA.

In summary, family tradition favors a Dutch origin for Anna Barbara (surname Huber, it appears), but some records seem to indicate she was born in Germany. There is evidence for the surname Huber, which can be German or Dutch. Other researchers have her ancestry as Swiss. Who knows the true story? At any rate, she was a dark-haired, dark-eyed beauty who no doubt contributed to the dark complexions of later Driggers family members, including this author.

Mary (last name unknown)

According to Huxford, William I married a cousin named Mary, her last name unknown. Some researchers have Sarah Futch as the wife of William I, but this is incorrect. Sarah Futch was the wife of another William Driggers, the



The old cemetery at Jerusalem Lutheran Church (originally called Ebenezer), in Effingham County, Georgia where many of the original Salzburger immigrants are buried. Johann (John) Michael, Anna Barbara and (possibly) Johann Georg were members of the church. There is no record any are buried here, but it is not unlikely that they could be in old, forgotten graves. Of course, they could also be buried in a long-lost site at their homestead 12-15 miles away on Black Creek in Bulloch County. Or, perhaps they are in a little cemetery near where they lived, the old wooden markers long obliterated by the elements.

brother of our Jonas *II*. (This William H. Driggers was a son of William Driggers *II* and Amelia Lastinger Driggers.) At any rate, this ggggg grandmother of ours, unfortunately, is very obscure.

William Driggers *I*

Born about 1737 in Norfolk County, VA; or in Cumberland County, NC/
Died 1822 in Bulloch Co., GA.

William *I*, along with his son, our Jonas *I*, served in the South Carolina Militia in the Revolutionary War. He MAY have met John/Johann Lastenger in the war, their lasting friendship leading to the marriage years later of his grandson, also named William *II* to Millie Lastinger. Or, perhaps this was another Lastenger war buddy or a relative. This far back in time it is hard to trace. Also, researcher beware, this direct line has two William and two Jonas Driggers and I've found plenty of confusion and mistakes as I study records and other people's genealogy. (The second William also had a William Jr., our ggg uncle.) I have endeavored to make this as accurate as possible but many facts are obscure -- assumptions are dangerous. (I'm of course also adding *I* and *II* by their names to avoid confusion.)

We do know William *I* purchased land in Cumberland County, NC, by deed proved on October 17, 1759. He sold land by deed there

five years later in May 1764. His improvements on Gum Swamp east of Drowning Creek were mentioned in a July 22, 1769 Bladen County deed. He may have been the William Driggers who was granted administration on the Marlboro County, SC estate of Charles Kirby in December 1788. At some point he settled in Bulloch Co., GA, probably near Black Creek. (See map at right.)

Author's Note: For the next few ancestors, I make no guarantees. My DNA tests bear out a possible German heredity, and these names are as accurate as myself and fellow researchers can ascertain, but it is hard to say with any degree of certainty.

Susanna Schoener

Born Dec 21, 1717 in Windelsach, Metelfranken, Bayern, Germany.
Died May 1, 1742 in Langenaltheim, Bayern, Germany.

Second wife of Johann Georg. She seems to have died young in Germany, Johann MAY have immigrated to Georgia some time later.

Johann Georg Lastinger

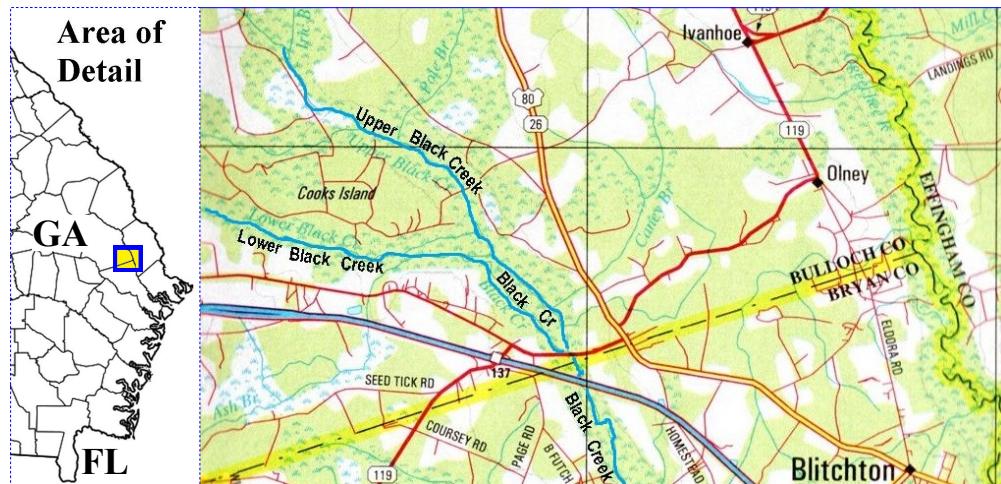
Born July 30, 1706 in Langenaltheim, Weissenburg-Gunzenhausen, Bayern, Germany.
Died June 10, 1783.

Married Susanna June 10, 1738. His 2nd wife.

Records murky. He may or may not have ever come to Georgia. Susanna seems to have died young while still in Germany. I tend to think some researchers are mistaking his son's immigration for him, as the names are so similar.

Maria Eva Dinkelmeier

Born 1809 in Pappenheim, Weissenburg-Gunzenhausen, Bayern, Germany.
Her parents were Georg Dinkelmeier and Anna Maria Neulinger.



This detail of Black Creek in Bulloch County, Georgia, shows parts of Bryan and Effingham counties. John and Anna Barbara Huber lived somewhere within this map, probably Upper Black Creek about 12-15 miles from the settlement of Ebenezer in Effingham County. William Driggers *I* lived in Bulloch County also, as did Jonas *I* and Ellen -- their son William *II* marrying John and Anna Barbara's daughter, Millie.

Johann Georg Lastinger

Christined Aug 18, 1681 in Langenaltheim, Mittelfranken, Bayern, Germany.

Buried Sep 2, 1753 in Langenaltheim, Mittelfranken, Bayern, Germany.

Margaretha Schlegel

Born Nov10, 1646 in Langenaltheim, Mittelfranken, Bayern, Germany.

Christened Nov 30, 1650 in Langenaltheim, Mittelfranken, Bayern, Germany.

Died Feb 3 or 8, 1715 in Langenaltheim, Germany.

Valentin Lastinger

Born around 1642 in Austria or Langenaltheim, Germany.

Believed buried Nov 15, 1708 in Langenaltheim, Mittelfranken, Bayern, or Langenaltheim, Weissenburg-Gunzenhausen, Bayern, Germany.

Married Feb 14, 1672.

OK, now things get interesting! There is a wealth of information out there on the following portion of our Driggers line. Some sources I've drawn from are: Free African Americans of North Hampton County, Virginia by Paul Heinegg; Myne Own Ground, Race and Freedom on Virginia's Eastern Shore 1640 - 1676 by T. H. Breen and Steven Innes; the doctoral thesis of Joseph Douglas Deal, Race and Class in Colonial Virginia; Camillia Nichols in her Southern Roots Website —<http://www.florida-crackers.net/>; and the television documentary narrated by Morgan Freeman, Slavery and the Making of America - Episode 1 - The Downward Spiral. Also, researcher Jim Driggers' well written postings have appeared on the web and Ancestry.com. I have had the pleasure of corresponding with him and have freely borrowed from his exhausting research..

Johnson Driggers

Born 1686 in Northhampton, VA.

Died 1752 in Northhampton, VA.

Johnson Driggers is our first evidence of a Black heritage. He appeared in Northampton County, VA court on November 8, 1702 when he, his brother John, and Samuel George were convicted of stealing a hog and then abusing and threatening several whites "in an insolent manner." On May 15, 1718 he purchased 40 acres in Norfolk County, VA on the north side of the Northwest River known by the name of Horse Pool Point.

Called "Johnson Drigus, Senr.," he was taxable in the Norfolk County district between Great Bridge and Sugg's Mill, and in the same district in 1731 was taxed together with his son Johnson as one tithe. On August 11, 1752 he claimed head rights in the Craven County, NC court: "Johnston Driggers Came into Court and made Oath that his family consisted of seven Black Persons [Haun, Craven County Court Minutes, V:103]." (Or, was this his son Johnson?)

Johnson married and had seven children: Johnson, Mark, Matthew, Thomas, Caleb, Winslow, and WILLIAM I. Johnson's son, Winslow Driggers is reported to have first been an Indian fighter in the South Carolina Militia, then a notorious outlaw leader of a gang said to accept free African Americans as equals. He escaped from jail in Savannah, GA in the fall of 1770 and returned to the area of the Little Peepee River in North and South Carolina. The following year he was captured and hung on the spot near Downing Creek. His captors used the provisions of the Negro Act as an excuse to hang him without a trial.

There have also been vague references to a Native American link, but so far family DNA testing has not born this out.

Mary George

May have been Mary "Johnson." She was believed to have been born around 1700.



Many ancestors from this line can trace their roots to the area around Langenaltheim, Germany.

Thomas Driggers

Born about 1644 in Northampton, VA.

Died before March 1694 in Northampton, VA.

Married 1667 in Northampton, Va.

Thomas remained a slave although his father gained freedom. He was taxable in Thomas Poynter's household from 1664 to 1667. In 1666 he was presented by the Northampton County grand jury for the sin of fornication with Sarah King, who he married about a year later. In 1668 Lieutenant Colonel William Kendall complained to the court that Thomas was still a slave belonging to him and that he was neglecting his master.

In another record we see "Negroes" John Francisco and Francis Payne complaining to the court that Thomas was abusing them. The court subsequently ordered that he be given twenty-one lashes. The court also ordered Thomas' child, who was then a slave of Col Kendall's, to be indentured to John Francisco until the age of 21. Apparently, Thomas did not pay much attention to the court or Col Kendall, for that same year he was listed as head of a household. It is evident from written records that this era of Driggers men and at least one wife, Sarah King, had a mind of their own!

Sarah King

Born about 1644/5 in Northampton Co., VA.

Died about 1701 in Northampton Co., VA.

A freed slave, there are court records that prove Sarah (one of my favorite ancestors, by-the-way), led a colorful life. She was the daughter of "Kinge Toney Negro" who named her in his Northampton County, VA will (28 February 1677). All the evidence seems to prove that she was a free Black woman!

In 1672 the Northampton court ordered that Sarah "shall not depart the house of Mr. John Eyres master of the said Rodrigus without the leave of both her husband and Mr. John Eyre." ("Rodrigus" probably means her husband, Thomas. See the box in upcoming bio of Emmanuel on how Rodriguez became Driggers.) Sarah did not follow the court ruling since she and her husband were listed in separate households from 1675 to 1677. She was in Somerset County, Maryland, before April 23, 1688 when she, called "negroe Woman & wife to Thomas Driggers Negro," complained to the Somerset County court that a Margaret Holder had stolen some of her goods. The court heard testimony and found in favor of Margaret Holder. By August 14, 1688 Sarah, Peter George, three unnamed women, and an unstated number of men petitioned the Somerset County court to stop taxing them as slaves since they were free born. The court ruled that for that year the women should be exempt, but the men should pay taxes. The court also ordered that they obtain certificates from where they formerly lived to prove that they were free born.

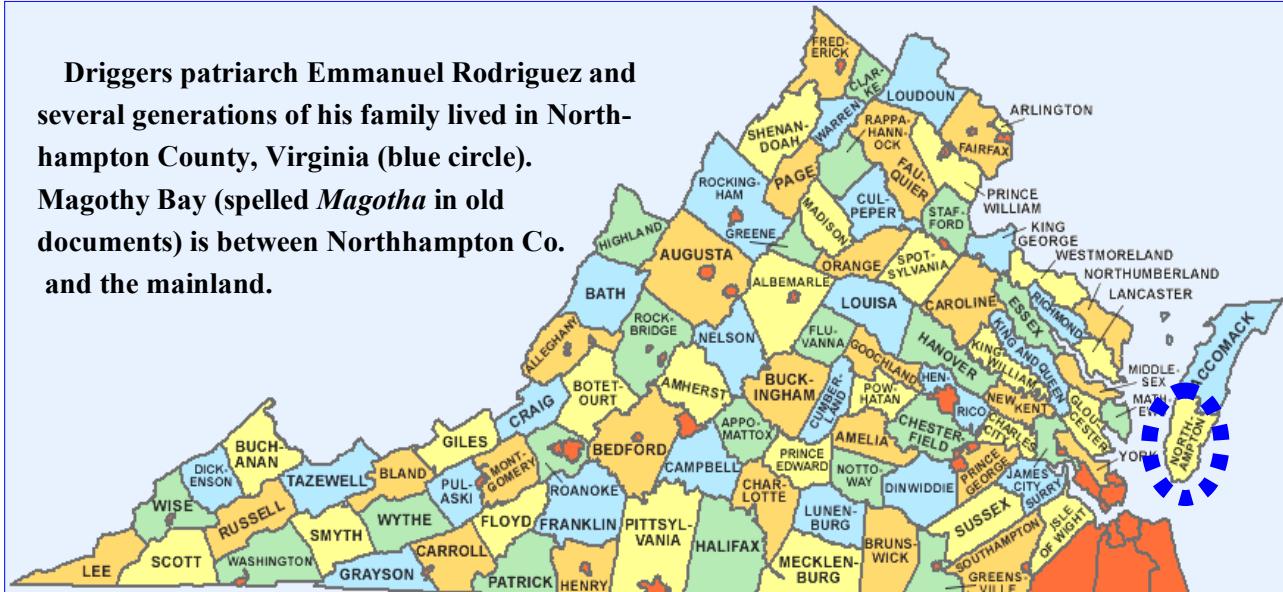
In short, Sarah, wife of Thomas Driggers, was said to be a Negro slave and was originally taxed as such. She went to court and proved that she was born free and no longer was taxed! In 1689 Sarah was back in Northampton County court where she and "Sarah Landrun free Negroes" (her niece Sarah Landrum) were given twenty-five lashes on their bare backs for stealing some yarn from "a free Negro woman commonly called Black Nanny."

She was about forty years old when she made a deposition in the case of Peter George in the May 29, 1691 session of the Northampton County court [Orders 1689-98 116]. Thomas died before March 1694 when his widow Sarah re-



The author in a slave cemetery near Charleston, SC. The headstone is recent, stone markers came much later. By custom, many slave cemeteries were not cleared, and brush and trees were allowed to obscure the gravesites as was practiced by some cultures in Africa. As a result, locations were lost and long forgotten, land sold many times and much of it eventually developed.

**Driggers patriarch Emmanuel Rodriguez and several generations of his family lived in Northhampton County, Virginia (blue circle).
Magothy Bay (spelled *Magotha* in old documents) is between Northhampton Co. and the mainland.**



In Northhampton County, Virginia, free Blacks were first documented in 1662. It was not uncommon for freed slaves and indentured servants to live in this area during the late 1600 to 1700's. The distinction at this time between slaves and indentured servants is complicated. During the era of Emmanuel Rodriguez (Driggers) and his offspring, slavery was much different than in later years. Slaves during his era were treated more like indentured servants and not necessarily considered as property. The invention of the cotton gin changed the economic dynamics of the south as well as the institution of slavery.

corded her livestock mark in court. On February 1, 1698 she won a suit against A. Westerhouse for 300 pounds of tobacco for curing his arm, and on May 28, 1700 Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel Littleton won a suit against her for 83 pounds of tobacco per account of public dues and officers' fees.

As is apparent in her biographical sketch and below of Emmanuel, American slavery had not fully developed at this time. When you factor in indentured servants who worked along side slaves, the whole issue is extremely complicated and complex. However, freedom of children depended on the mother. Because Sarah was free (her husband, Thomas was not), their children were free. They were: Sarah, Frances, John, William, and our JOHNSON.

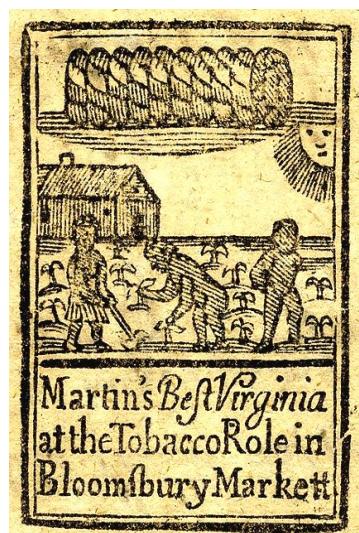
Emmanuel Rodriguez

From the same sources as listed for William, Thomas and Sarah King, there is ample historical record for my Gx8 grandfather, Emmanuel. His exact ethnicity is unknown — perhaps future improved DNA testing will give us a clue — but we know he wasn't "white." Here is a compilation of what I've been able to determine:

He was at one time a slave or indentured servant owned by Francis Pott, a not so well-to-do English land owner in Magotha Bay, Northhampton County, VA. Some say that Emmanuel Rodriguez was of African descent (whether Sub-Sahara or northern Africa is not known, perhaps he was Arabic). He was probably brought to Barbados or New Netherland where he was somewhat educated and allowed to become accustomed to the new world before he was taken to Virginia and purchased by Mr. Pott. This occurred sometime prior to 1645, when Northhampton County records first show him purchasing a cow from Pott. Within a few years, after alternately being referred to as Rodriguez, Rodiges, Rodriggs, and Driggers; the name became Driggers, with some variations cropping up such as Driggus, Drigghouse etc. — things were spelled as they were pronounced. (See box on the following page.)

There has also been speculation that Emmanuel could have been of Portuguese descent, the product of a Portuguese (or Spanish) master and slave mother. Perhaps he was an African or Mideasterner formerly owned by such a master.

Emmanuel was apparently a very hard working, energetic person and eventually gained his freedom. He was to be known as the patriarch of the Driggers family in



A 1700's woodcut advertisement for *Martin's Best Virginia Tobacco*. It shows black children working on a tobacco farm. Most of the Driggers family were free by this time.

VA. He eventually traded for and bought land, was able to raise cattle, horses and tobacco and obtain freedom for himself and some of his children (but not our Thomas).

At the time Emmanuel lived, American slavery had not yet fully developed as we know it from stories such as 'Gone with the Wind' or 'Roots.' There was little difference between slaves and indentured servants, easier for slaves to gain their freedom and although there were certainly harsh laws; they were less harsh than by the 1800's. (For instance, we saw in 1645 where Emmanuel purchased a cow and calf from Francis Pott, his master, and recorded the sale in the Northampton County Court.)

However, as we saw with Sarah, the lash was still a punishment. A freed slave was still not treated like an average free white person. Race was becoming a more significant factor.

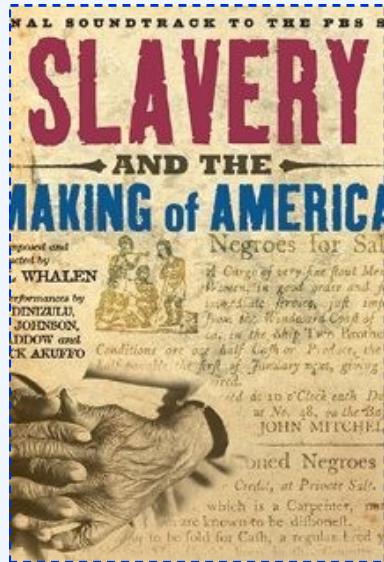
In 1649, Emmanuel and his wife, Frances were assigned as servants to a man named Stephen Charlton, to pay a debt that Francis Pott owed to Charlton. Throughout this time Emmanuel was able to buy some more cattle and through breeding he started to build a small herd. On May 24, 1652 Emmanuel Driggers bought his daughter, Jane Driggers' freedom from Francis Pott. On December 30, 1652 Francis Pott and Stephen Charlton clarified the status of the cattle he and a friend, Bashaw Fernando acquired while they were servants (slaves), declaring that "ye said cattle, etc. are ye proper goods of the sd Negroes." In 1656 Emmanuel gave a black heifer to a young slave on a nearby plantation.

Pott died in 1658 and his widow married William Kendall. Kendall freed Driggers' companion, Bashaw Fernando, declaring in court that it was the verbal request of Pott before he died. There is no record of Emmanuel's manumission, but he was freed not long afterwards (probably the same year, 1658). On September 16, 1661 he sold a black heifer to Joan, daughter of Peter George. By October 1, 1661 he had married his second wife Elizabeth (Frances, mother of Thomas, having died the previous year), with whom he made a deed of jointure in which he gave her a three-year-old mare. Perhaps as the wife of a newly freed slave she was concerned about her property rights. She was probably white since she was not tithable (taxed as a slave or head of household, free white women

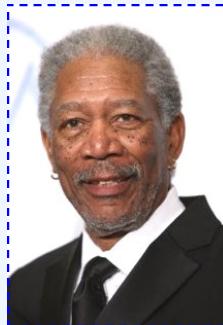
Television documentary narrated by Morgan Freeman:

Slavery and the Making of America - Episode 1 - The Downward Spiral

The Downward Spiral is the first hour of the four part series, *Slavery and The Making of America*. Through the lives of Anthony Portuguese, John Punch, **Emmanuel Driggs**, **Frances Driggs**, and several others, this hour tells the complicated story of the establishment of slavery in America, the transition from indentured servitude and 'half freedom' to African and African-American enslavement for life, the brief but bloody Stono Rebellion of 1739 in South Carolina, and the establishment of the 'Black Codes,' regulating virtually every aspect of slave life.



could bring suits to court, earn wages, and marry. But in the span of a hundred years, everything changed. By the early 18th century, the trade of African slaves in America was expanding to accommodate an agricultural economy growing in the hands of ambitious planters. After the 1731 Stono Rebellion (a violent uprising led by a slave named Jemmy) many colonies adopted strict "Black Codes" transforming the social system into one of legal racial oppression. *From IMBD.com.*



Narrator Morgan Freeman discusses some of our Driggers family ancestors.

From Rodriguez to Driggers

Research bears out the transition of the family name from Rodriguez to Driggers. For one thing, names were spelled like they sounded, and many (especially servants) either could not read or write at all or had very little education. Over time Rodriguez would have been pronounced with a southern instead of Spanish or Portuguese accent. The southern tradition of dropping the first syllable and adding an "er" (such as mosquito becomes "skitter"), in all probability contributed in the present spelling.

were not taxed unless they were heads of households).

He was called "Manuell Rodriges" in 1660-1663 when he was listed as the head of a Northampton County household, paying three tithes. In 1664 he was taxed on only himself, "Manuell Rodriggs." In 1665 he leased 245 acres for 99 years from his former master, William Kendall, and in 1672 assigned the unexpired part of the lease to John Waterston. In 1673 he gave a bay mare to Frances and Ann, his daughters who were still slaves, and a bay mare to Devorick and Mary, his free children. He mentioned his "loving son-in-law William Harman, Negro"

In 1677 he was taxable in his own household paying tax on himself. He was last mentioned in a 1685 administration account presented to the court by William Kendall.

Although listed as "negroe," as was his son Thomas, I'm wondering just how black he actually was. A dark skinned Arab or Portuguese might also have been listed as such. It is commonly believed that the Driggers family is of Melungeon descent. (See Paternal Carter Family History — Could Caroline Carter, Lucretia's Mother, Have been a Melungeon?") There is a wealth of information about Melungeons available, I won't go into the matter here.

According to the television documentary, *Slavery and the Making of America*, although Francis Pott had promised Emmanuel his freedom, he encountered financial troubles and changed his mind. Potts told his son that he would "rather part with anything other than my negroes." Pott sold Emmanuel's oldest daughter, Ann for 5,000 lbs of tobacco. At least one other child was also sold. However, by 1661 Emmanuel had obtained his freedom, leased 145 acres and expanded his livestock holdings.

He Married Frances about 1636 in Northampton County, VA. Emmanuel had eight children: Elizabeth, Frances, Jane, THOMAS, Ann, Edward, William, Mary and Devorick. We think Frances was mother to most of his natural children, Elizabeth most certainly was mother to Devorick. Also, the younger Elizabeth may not have been their natural daughter, her indenture stated that she was "given to my negro (Emmanuel Driggers) by one who brought her up by ye space of 8 years."

As the reader can see, there is much information but many mysteries also. Perhaps better DNA testing, and finding more Driggers descendants to take the tests will tell us more in the future.

An interesting side note for consideration...

Virginia's first Africans arrived at Point Comfort on the James River late in August 1619. There, "20 and odd Negroes" from the English ship *White Lion* were sold in exchange for food. Some were transported to Jamestown where they were sold again. Historians have long believed these Africans to have come to Virginia from the Caribbean, but Spanish records suggest they had been captured in the Portuguese colony of Angola, in West Central Africa.



The landing of the first Negroes

Once on the high seas and headed for Mexico aboard the *São João Bautista*, a Portuguese slave ship, they are believed to have been stolen by the *White Lion* and another English ship.

They probably were Kimbundu-speaking people from the kingdom of Ndongo, and many of them may have been urban dwellers with some knowledge of Christianity.

The number of Virginia's Africans increased to 32 by 1620, but then dropped sharply by 1624, likely because of disease and the Second Anglo-Powhatan War (1622–1632). Evidence suggests that many were baptized and took Christian names. By 1628, after a shipload of about 100 Angolans was sold in Virginia, the Africans' population jumped dramatically. Meanwhile, their experience in West Central Africa cultivating tobacco contributed greatly to the crop's success in the colony.

As a child, was our Emmanuel among this first group? Was his mother? They were "urban dwellers with some knowledge of Christianity" as stated?

From *Encyclopedia of Virginia*, a publication of Virginia Foundation of the Humanities, in partnership with Library of Virginia.

Additional Slavery Notes

- At the time Emmanuel, Frances, Thomas and Sarah lived, the relationship between slavery and indentured servants was confusing and complex. Too much so to go into here with any detail.
- The labor of slaves and indentured servants made tobacco Virginia's most profitable product.
- At that time, slavery depended on the status of the mother -- if the mother was free, the children were born free.
- Because Thomas married a free black woman (Sarah), his children were born free — including our Johnson Driggers.

Frances

Born about 1620/1, died about or before 1660 in Northampton, Virginia, about age 39.

Race unknown. I have read that she was "Thought to be a white English Bond woman." Again, slavery in the 1600's was different from the 1800's. But one has to wonder how black was Emmanuel and/or how white was Frances?

Married 1636 in Northampton County, VA.

In 1649, Emmanuel and his wife, Frances, maiden name unknown, were assigned as servants to a man named Stephen Charlton, to pay a debt that Francis Pott owed to Charlton.

Although I have seen speculation about the parentage of Emmanuel and Sarah King, I doubt its accuracy. So, back to the Germans. On them, this is as good as I can find. Who knows...

Michael Schoener

Born Nov 10, 1663 in Schambach, Mittelfranken, Bayern, Germany.

Died April 12, 1728 in Langenaltheim, Bayern, Germany.

Anna Barbara Ottmann

Born Nov 30, 1680 in Deitfurt, Mittelfranken, Bayern, Germany.

Died March 26, 1754 in Langenaltheim, Bayern, Germany.

Her father was Johann Chrisop Ottmann, born 1631 in Dettenheim, Mittelfr, Bayern, Germany; her grandfather Gal-lus Ottmann, her grandmother Barbara.

Thomas Schlegel

Married 1641 in Langenaltheim, Mfr, Bayern.

Martha

Married 1641 in Langenaltheim, Mfr, Bayern.

Johann or Hans Schoener

Born 1631 in Dettenheim, Mittelfr, Bayern, Germany.

Married Jan 20, 1652 in Dettenheim, Mittelfranken, Bayern, Germany.

His father was Simon Schoener, his mother Maria.

Maria Margaretha Azeneicher

Born 1631 Schambach Pappenheim Mittelfranken, Bayern, Germany.

Married Jan 20, 1652 in Dettenheim, Mittelfranken, Bayern, Germany.

Georg Huber

Born Jan 1, 1723 in Oberlenningen, Esslingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany.

Died Apr 12, 1811 in Oberlenningen, Esslingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany.

Georg's father was Hans Huber, (1589-1649); his mother Barbel Vollenweider (1606 -1649). Both were Swiss.

His paternal grandparents were Jacob Huber (1560 -1610) and Barbara Ringger (1568-1644) -- both lived and died in Switzerland.

His maternal grandfather was Jacob Braetscher (1579-1627); grandmother Verena Fritschi, born 1583 -- also Swiss.

Anna Maria Gollmar

Born Aug 20, 1722 in Oberlenningen, Esslingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany.

Died Nov 9, 1797.

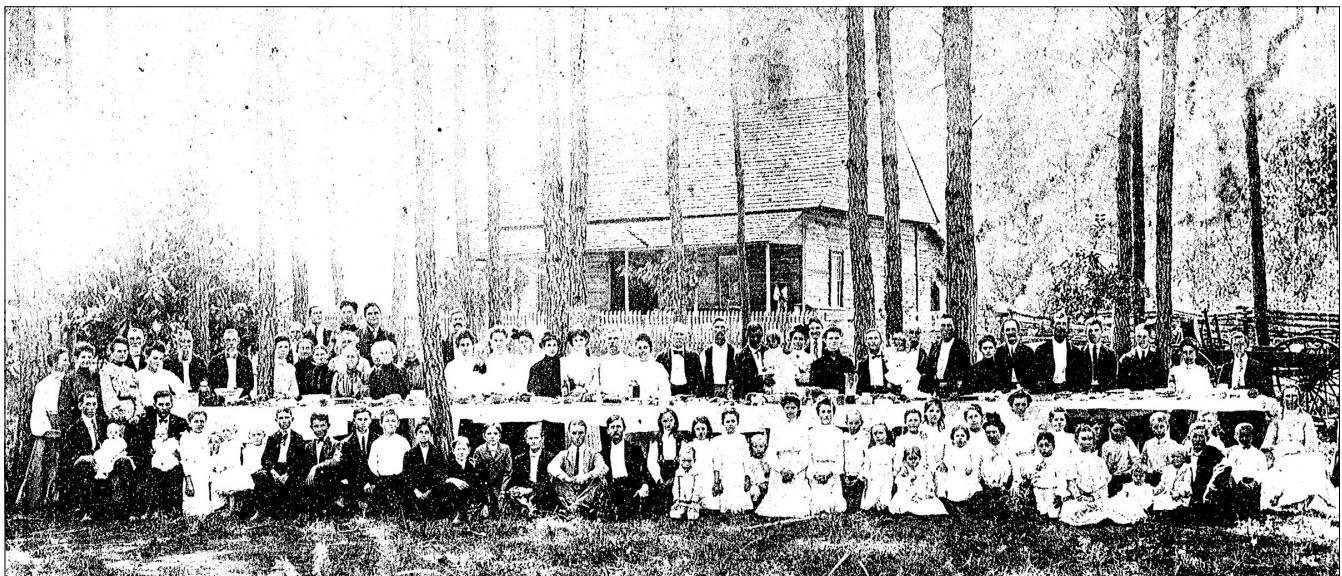
Matthew Azeneicher

Born 1600.

N. N. Azeneicher

Born: 1600, Schambach, Germany.

Supplement to Driggers Family



The First Annual Lastinger Reunion -- Cat Creek, Georgia—1904



Liberty Hall Cemetery
Northampton County, Virginia

(There is supposed to be a slave cemetery just across the fence in the left picture.) At Marionville, Virginia
on Route #600

Prepared by:
Rick Crews, May 2013
904-215-2062
richard_crews@comcast.net