

A FEW BOZEMANS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY:
A Small Branch From A Large Tree
Gary Burton

Setting the Stage

In May of 2014 a phone conversation with Bobbie Williams of LeGrand convinced me to explore the significance of her family of Bozemans. I had known Harmon and Bobbie for years. Then a meeting was arranged with her sister, Hazel Phillips who had compiled, with the aid of her husband, Stan, an abundance of family-related materials which were used in her application for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Alice Carter was a helpful participant in our conversation. Both Hazel and Bobbie are two of four daughters born to Robert and Bessie Bozeman. Robert was well known by many in the southern part of Montgomery County because he operated a mechanics shop and grist mill in the northwest quadrant of the LeGrand intersection of US Highway 331.

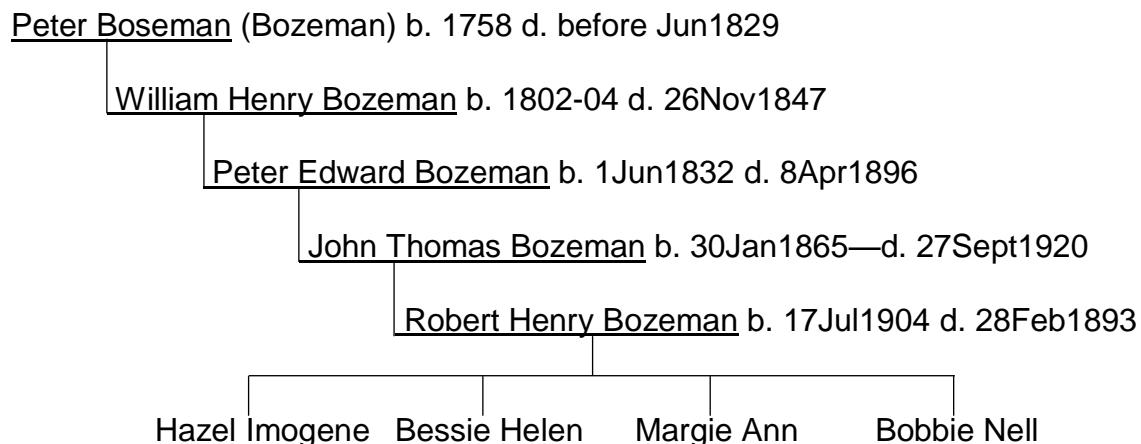


*Hazel Phillips and
Bobbie Williams*

The Bozeman name is prolific throughout the nation. This large family bearing the same surname became a westwardly moving family once immigrating across the Atlantic. It is my intent to focus on the direct line of descent beginning with the Revolutionary War veteran, Peter Bozeman, who was brought by his family from South Carolina in 1827 into Alabama and settled in southern Hope Hull. As one might expect, this exercise in the research of local history was enlightening and challenging. At times, genealogical information was hard to interpret and was often inaccurate. Successive generations would bear the same given names: Peters, Jesses, John T.s, and others found me close to the brink of insanity. It often happened that I found myself focused on the wrong Bozeman. Dates were often imprecise. There are many remaining issues worthy of inquiry and deeper study. Disproportionate attention has been devoted to Peter Bozeman, the patriot, for reasons which will become obvious. GB

NOTE: All Appendix references can be seen in detail on the website newsletter at www.pintlalahistoricalassociation.com

DIRECT DESCENDANCY



Peter Bozeman (Boseman): Hope Hull's Forgotten Revolutionary War Soldier

Peter Boseman (Bozeman) b. abt 1758 d. before Jun 1829 m. 38Dec1786 Sarah Brown b. abt 1760 d. ?

William Henry

Lucy

Peter Edward

Jesse M.

Meady Gee

Ellenor

Surely he must have looked back more than once. He knew that it would be the last time he would see his South Carolina homestead. The morning Peter Bozeman and his family left for Montgomery County, Alabama was the beginning of an odyssey that would define his family for generations. Not only was the Bozeman family leaving behind everything familiar, but for the patriarch himself, there would soon be a separation from that part of America which had witnessed his service as a Revolutionary War soldier.

The year was 1827 and Peter Bozeman was 69 years old. He was also an invalid from injuries sustained in the War.

The Journey

Other adults in the Bozeman family were in charge of preparing for the long, arduous miles which lay ahead. The state of Alabama was less than a decade old. Montgomery, city (1819) and county (1816) were in their infancy too. The Old Federal Road had experienced the migration of thousands. President Thomas Jefferson in 1803 had commissioned the building of the road which took advantage of an old Indian trading path. The path was expanded thus enabling the delivery of the mail all the way to St. Stephens in the Mississippi Territory (later southwest Alabama Territory) and then on to New Orleans. The prominent travel artery had been a war road for Andrew Jackson's troops. In 1827 the Federal Road was still the route by which many came into central Alabama.

Leaving Georgia by crossing the Chattahoochee River and then proceeding into the Alabama interior, the Bozemans brought the basic necessities for a new way of life along with their heard of cattle and a few hogs. A spinning wheel made the trip too. Traversing Indian territory, the Federal Road took the family to Line Creek, the eastern border of Montgomery County. Each crossing of a stream, a creek, or a river was uniquely challenging. Hopefully a safe ferry enabled the passage.

It may have been the first time for a Bozeman to see the expanse of an Alabama prairie as the Federal Road veered southwest of the small town of Montgomery and continued on to modern-day Snowdon and Pintlala. Early travelers through central Alabama seemed to be taken by the sight of the prairie, but perhaps Thomas Perkins Abernethy best summarizes the experience by quoting Dr. J.W. Heustis of Cahawba in 1821:

Wherever these prairies exist, the lime is this soft consistence, when it approaches near the surface, the soil appears whitish, and is clothed with a short growth of grass and herbage; where it lies deeper the grass is denser and taller, and upon the borders, between the wood land and prairies, the growth of weeds and grass is luxuriant. But upon the prairies themselves, there is not sufficient depth of earth for the growth of trees. Such is the checkered and diversified appearance of this part of the country where those prairies exist. Fancy yourself for a moment in such a situation; before you a wide and extended meadow, to the right and left intervening strips of oaks and pines; proceeding onwards, the prospect seems terminated by the surrounding woods; anon, you catch a glimpse of the opening vista; and now and again the

prospect expands into the wide spread horizon of an extensive prairie. These prairies are generally rolling; which is a great advantage, as otherwise they retain water, to the great injury to the crops; and as it respects the quality of the soil, it is generally admitted that it is the best the country affords...The only objection to these prairies is, the scarcity of good water...¹

The 1810 Census from Darlington County, South Carolina reveals that Peter and Sarah Boseman were the parents of six children: Meady Gee, Jesse M., William Henry, Peter E., Lucy, and one unnamed daughter. All were adults, some with children. Again Abernethy may give aid in understanding the typical manner in which a new homestead was created:

When a man prepared to transplant his establishment, he usually sold the land he held and retained the proceeds for the purchase of his new domain. His household goods and farm implements were packed on wagons and started the trek over the rough road toward the new home. The slaves drove the herd of cattle and hogs, while the planter's family brought up the rear in a carriage. It was a tedious journey, the roads being merely clearings through the forest without bridges. The smaller streams were forded, and crude ferries were established at the larger ones. Yet there were compensations; hunting along the way afforded diversions for the men, and the campfire about which the wayfarers gathered at night shed a romantic glow upon the faces of those who were traveling into a strange land.

Having reached the place where he was to make his home, the planter constructed a log cabin after the usual manner. Two rooms were built opposite each other and joined by a passageway. Chimneys built of stones or clay-daubed sticks were put up at opposite ends of the structure and great open fireplaces served for both heating and cooking. A lean-to might be attached behind one or both of the rooms, and there was an attic above. Before the introduction of saw mills, the floors were made of puncheons - logs split in halves with the flat side upward. The chinks between the logs were filled with clay, the doors and shutters were of crude boards, and the shingles were hand-split. In such a dwelling, the planter who brought his household furnishings could establish a kind of rude comfort which sufficed even the wealthiest immigrants during the first few years of their sojourn. The first and only governor of the Alabama Territory lived in such a log cabin during the years of his administration and until his premature death.²

Peter Bozeman and his family completed their pilgrimage to Montgomery County and homesteaded in what is today's Hope Hull. Although aged and limited by a war-related infirmity, the nature of which is unknown, this Revolutionary War veteran would be called upon to remember the context of his service to the Independence of his nation. In 1828, the Federal government sought the applications of veterans who met certain qualifications for limited remuneration for wartime service. Bozeman had enlisted on February 25, 1779 under Captain Richard Mason. His application reflects an implied admission that his memory may not have been as trustworthy as it had been in a bygone day. The details of being taken captive during the siege of Charleston, executing a risky escape, and then attaching himself to Lt. Col. Francis Marion's regiment and serving to the conclusion of the war now seemed quite dusty and distant.

The Siege of Charleston

Peter Bozeman was 22 years old when he was caught up in the intense, massive siege of Charleston.³ Two years earlier Lt. General Henry Clinton, the British Commander-in-Chief in America, turned his attention to the South. His strategy was based on a simple rationale. The South

reflected tremendous tension between the Patriot militias and resident Loyalists. It was assumed that if the British could control the South, Loyalists and Tories would be galvanized in their support of the British. Then General Clinton would move northward into Virginia and overcome General George Washington.



"Siege of Charleston"

On December 26, 1779, Clinton set sail for Charleston. With him were 14 warships and 90 transports carrying an expeditionary force of 8,500 troops. With the addition of reinforcements over ten thousand British troops would engage the outnumbered American forces under the command

of Major General Benjamin Lincoln in what many call the worst defeat for the American cause during the Revolution.

After strategic maneuvers by British Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton, the city of Charleston was successfully isolated. The defeat and surrender of the American forces was decisive. Statistics vary. Conservatively, the American cause suffered 89 killed, 138 wounded, and captured 3,371 captured. The British, however, were dealt a different hand: 99 killed, 217 wounded, and, 7 captured. Obviously the release of seven had been negotiated before the final terms of surrender.⁴

On May 11th, the British fired red-hot shot that burned several homes before Lincoln finally called for parlay and to negotiate terms for surrender. The final terms dictated that the entire Continental force captured were prisoners of war. On May 12th, the actual surrender took place with Maj. Gen. Lincoln leading a ragged bunch of soldiers out of the city...

The British captured 311 artillery pieces, 9,178 artillery rounds, 5,916 muskets, 33,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 212 hand grenades, 15 Regimental Colors, 49 ships, and 120 boats, plus 376 barrels of flour and large magazines (stockhouses) of rum, rice, and indigo in the surrender of Charlestown.



General Henry Clinton

The captured Patriot muskets were brought to the powder magazine inside the city. A Hessian officer warned that some of the muskets may be loaded, but he was ignored. One went off and 180 barrels of powder exploded. Almost immediately, an estimated 5,000 muskets in the magazine discharged simultaneously. About 200 people were killed and six houses were destroyed, including a poorhouse and a brothel. Thirty British soldiers, including Capt. Collins and Lt. Gorder of the Royal Artillery and Lt. Alexander McLeod of the 42nd Regiment were killed in the blast. A Hessian artillery officer was also killed.⁵

The senior officers including Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln were eventually exchanged for British officers in American hands. For all others in the Continental army, a long stay on prison boats in Charlestown Harbor was the result, where sickness and disease would ravage them. The defeat left no Continental Army in the South and the country wide open for British taking.

Peter Bozeman escaped his captors, having served with the Second Regiment of the South Carolina Continental Line. He was one of 23 men under the command of Captain Richard Mason.⁶ Once free, Bozeman continued fighting for the cause under Lt. Col. Francis Marion, considered one of the fathers of modern guerrilla warfare and known by the legendary name, Swamp Fox.



Sir Francis Marion

At the close of the Revolution, and for a number of years thereafter, South Carolina compensated her patriot veterans with cash payments. Not always did the soldiers lay claim to such stipends. Years later, the federal government attempted to pay the soldiers for their Continental Line services through land grants. Even then, through ignorance of the law or because of pride many South Carolinians did not claim their rewards. Furthermore, when the federal government established a pension system for the patriots most of the ex-soldiers refused to lay claim to what was rightfully theirs. Only when they were old, infirm, and without means of support, did the patriots put aside their pride and accept the land pensions. Even then, some refused their rewards and, therefore, their names appear only on the muster rolls. As a rule, the muster roll only supplies a name and the dates of servitude in specified units; whereas, the pension files give minute details of the lives of the claimants from before the war until the time they filed for a pension. Those that did file for a pension often stated that they had not fought for pay, but fought for principles; therefore, they were accepting the federal gratuities because they could not care for themselves.

Since the Americans were restless at the end of the war and for decades thereafter, many moved steadily westward as more land became available through grants, conquest, or by treaty. The result was that by the time veterans became old and infirm many of them were living on the frontier. When congress established the pension system for patriots, the former servicemen were required to answer a number of questions. One of these questions required the ex-soldier to make a list of the states in which he had resided since the war. The former soldier's deposition (or those of his wife and children) indicated that by 1830 more of the soldiers who requested a federal pension had left South Carolina than had remained in the state.⁷

An Unheralded Soldier

Many circumstances have converged to make Peter Bozeman, the early Hope Hull settler, relatively unknown and certainly unrecognized for his service in the Revolutionary War. It is important that these factors are explored in order to fully appreciate his military contribution to the nation's Independence.

Most official lists, county and state, depend on work done by Thomas M. Owen: *Being A List Of Names, Compiled From Authentic Sources, Of Soldiers Of The American Revolution, Who Reside In The State Of Alabama*, Alabama Department of Archives and History, 1911,⁸ and updated in the *Alabama Historical Quarterly* Winter, 1944.⁹ This incredible resource can be found on the ADAH website. As expansive as the list is, Peter Bozeman's name is conspicuously absent. Thomas Owen himself has noted the possibility of not knowing about every soldier who came to live in Alabama following the War. Nonetheless, it is from this list that public honor and local acknowledgement usually emerge.

Why has Peter Bozeman gone unrecognized for his Revolutionary War service? Consider the following factors:

Peter Bozeman's request for pension relief in 1828 was denied.

The act of Congress on May 15, 1828 (4 Stat. 269), *An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution*, set in motion the creation of several record series relating to these claims. This act pertained to American officers who had been entitled to half pay under the resolve of October 21, 1780, and noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates who served until termination of the war who had become entitled to the \$80 reward under a resolve of Congress passed May 15, 1788. The 1828 act granted full pay by rank, not to exceed the pay of a captain, to eligible veterans beginning March 3, 1826, and continuing to the end of the veteran's life.¹⁰ (For Montgomery Co., Al. documents related to the Bozeman claims, see Appendix A-2)

Peter Bozeman sought the relief made possible by this Congressional act, but his petition was rejected.

Consider the times. The State of Alabama was still in its infancy. Interstate communication was problematic. The Marquis de la Lafayette had visited Montgomery a mere three years before. Only a short time had passed since the nation's jubilee observance for the Declaration of Independence. Former Presidents John Adams and Thomas Jefferson had been dead only two years. Communication via the postal service was problematic and inefficient.

So exactly why were Peter Bozeman's Revolutionary Claims rejected in 1828? Signing with his X mark, the old soldier, in declining health submitted his petition for relief in October of the same year. By November notations in Washington indicate "Evidence insufficient." By May of 1829 a notice of final rejection¹¹ was received and it was to the point. The transcription:

*War Department
Bounty Land Office
19 May 1829*

The records of this office do not show that Peter Bozeman of the South Carolina Line was received or is entitled to land of the w (western) states.

E. Stephen

(For materials related to the Federal rejection of Peter Bozeman's claims, see Appendix A-3)

In order to understand the rejection of the Bozeman claims, it should be stated that this was not a matter of falsification, but a lack of substantiation. Verifiable records were not found in Washington. Peter Bozeman's petition was submitted at the Federal level as instructed but the records to substantiate his wartime service were in South Carolina ...and they still are.

When this writer requested the records recently from the National Archives, that reality was made clear:

*Reply to: RDT1R-15-06207-JD
November 19, 2014*

Dear Gary Burton:

This is in reply to your recent inquiry to the National Archives regarding Revolutionary War claims filed by Mordecai, Peter, and John Bozeman.

We do not have these records in our holdings. The records indexed by Janie Revill's publication, Copy of the Original Index Book Showing the Revolutionary Claims Filed in South Carolina Between August 20, 1783 and August 31, 1786 (1941; reprinted 1969 by the Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore) pertain to claims submitted directly to the Auditor General of South Carolina before the Federal Government was established in 1789. According to information about this publication on Familysearch.org, the original records are located at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. You can contact the state archives directly at 8301 Parklane Road, Columbia, SC 29223, 803-896-6100, to obtain further information on how to access the original claims.

Sincerely,

JOHN P. DEEBEN
Archives Specialist
Archives I Reference Section (RDT1R)
Archival Operations - Washington, DC¹²

Sadly, by the time the rejection was received, Peter Bozeman was living out his final days. Death would come in the same year.

South Carolina Records

Janie Revill's publication of an index of Revolutionary claims on South Carolina indicates that Peter Boseman and his brother, John, served alongside their father, Mordecai. Stub Entries to Indents, or requisitions on South Carolina monies, are noteworthy:

N^o. 376 } Issued the 16 of August 1785 to M^r Mordecai
Book W } Boseman for Four Pounds Eighteen Shillings
and Six Pence three farthings Sterling for 69
days Duty in the Militia as p^r. Account Passed
by the Commissioners on Accounts—————
Principal—£4..18-6¾— Annual Interest £0-6-10— 13

N^o. 570 } Issued The 9th.. September 1785 To Peter Bose-
Lib V } man for Four pound Eighteen Shillings & Seven
pence for 69 Days Militia Duty in 1782 as per
Account Passed by the Commissioners of ac-
counts
Principal £4.18-7 annual Interest £0-6-10— 14

N^o. 315. } Issued the 24th. May 1785—to M^r. John Boseman
Book R } —two Pounds, Two shillings & Ten pence ¼—
Sterling—for 30 Days Militia Duty in 1783—as
p^r. acc^t. audited.—
Principal £2..2..10¼— Annual Interest —.3.— 15

Further, the accounts of authorized payments to Mordecai and John were audited by the state's Commissioners of the Treasury. (For South Carolina documents supporting the Revolutionary service of Peter, John and Mordecai Bozeman, see Appendix A-1)

Peter Bozeman's gravesite is unmarked.

It is safely assumed that the patriarch is buried in or near the Carter-Stokes Cemetery in the Hope Hull vicinity. The cemetery is located about a mile west of US Highway 31 and a few yards north of East McLean Road. Located on a densely forested knoll, the cemetery is unfenced and for decades cattle has had unfettered access. Skeletal remains of livestock can be seen today. Early settlers are buried toward the interior and African-Americans, perhaps former slaves or field hands belonging to the later McLean era, are buried around the perimeter of the knoll.

Due to damage created by cattle or the falling of trees, the grave markers of settlers are found in fragments. Vertical markers have been flattened and crushed into the ground. The only marker still vertical and remaining miraculously intact is an obelisk, seasoned by time, to the memory Lacy J. Carter, wife of Thomas Carter, whose small obelisk has been overturned.



Obelisk for Lacy Bozeman Carter, Carter-Stokes Cemetery, North of Pintlala (Photo Taken October 28, 2014)

Peter Bozeman's son, Jesse (Jan. 28, 1793 - Apr. 1856), is buried in the Carter-Stokes Cemetery and his marker can be seen today. It may also be safely assumed that a son, William Henry Bozeman, is buried there too. Of course, untold others may be buried within the forestation of the cemetery. (For a 1936 inventory of the cemetery, see Appendix B-1)



Headstone fragment for Jesse Bozeman (Photo taken October 28, 2014)

Jesse Bozeman, who was probably more educated than his parents and siblings, assumed an active role in handling the legal and financial affairs of his family. In the 1830s and into the early 1850s county records indicate that Jesse Bozeman was a part of multiple land conveyances. He was very involved in community affairs. Church minutes reflect his membership in Pintlala's Bethel Primitive Baptist Church in 1847.¹⁶ Other references verify his involvement in the church. Along with Thomas Oliver and Thomas Carter, Jesse Bozeman was sworn as an Apportioner (one who has the authority to divide labor and funds) and Supervisor with responsibilities for the upkeep of the roads in Election Precinct #6 in 1853.¹⁷

As the administrator of his father's estate, he saw to it the estate was settled and the will was probated. Peter Bozeman lived less than two years after arriving in Alabama. The journey itself may have exacerbated the physical decline of the Revolutionary War veteran. It would not be surprising to learn that Jesse may have coordinated and organized the family in preparation for the trip to Central Alabama. It seems reasonable to assume that Jesse's father is buried, along with other relatives, in the Carter-Stokes Cemetery. A 1936 cemetery inventory is provided.

A few months following the death of Peter Bozeman, his son, Jesse, becomes the administrator of his estate. Part of the settlement is transcribed below:

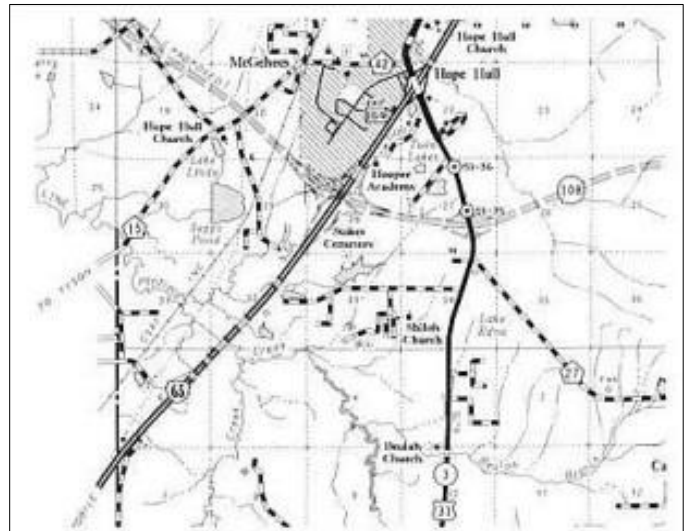
Sale of Peter Bozeman's Personal Property February 1, 1830¹⁸

1 Grubing Hoe to Edmund Lewis 7 cents
1 Tanned Deer Skin to Peter E, Bozeman 372
1 lot of household furniture to Owin Shackleford 10.00
1 lot of cooking ware to Sarah Bozeman 3.00
2 jugs and 2 bottles to Joseph M Cool .50
1 bed booster and furniture to Sarah Bozeman 18.00
1 bed and furniture to Howell B Mason 14.00
1 lot of medicine to Peter E Bozeman 4.00
1 box to Howell B. Mason 1.12
1 clock to John P Stacie 14.50
2 trunks to Sarah Bozeman 2.87
1 grindstone to Owin W Shackleford 3.62
1 jug to Jesse Bozeman .25
1 lot of tobacco to Wm H Bozeman .62
4 chairs to Joseph M Cool 2.00
1 spinning wheel and 4 chairs to Sarah Bozeman 1.00
1 saddle and bridle to Jesse Bozeman 4.00
1 shotgun to Wm H Bozeman 4.37
1 oven and lid to Howell B Mason .75
1 pair something? irons to Larry Hill .62
crop of cotton to Jesse Bozeman 51.00
one negro woman and two children to Peter E. Bozeman 530.00
1 razor and case to David Campbell .75
1 shovel plow to Howell B. Mason .75
1 raw hide to Jesse Bozeman .75

*The State of Alabama
Montgomery County*

Come into open court Jesse Bozeman Administrator of this estate of late Peter Bozeman deceased who after being fully sworn...

Other estate-related documents indicate additional items including pewter dishes, hogs, cattle, a mare and colt, one negro named Frank, one named Tally, and one Lena, a wash tub, sugar dish, with \$4.12 cash on hand and many other things.¹⁹



T 14&15N/R17E Hope Hull, Alabama

William Henry Bozeman

William Henry Bozeman b. abt 1802 d. 26Nov1847 m. Martha Hill b. 1807

John T.

Martha M.

Peter E.

Little is known about this son of Peter and Sarah Bozeman. He seems to be eclipsed by his brother, Jesse. Indeed, shortly after the death of William Henry Bozeman, Jesse becomes the administrator of his estate and immediately takes measures to secure a writ of dower for his widowed sister-in-law, Martha. A writ of dower was an expression in common law for a woman's right to inherit from her husband, usually land. It would seem that William Henry Bozeman died before making legal provisions for his wife. Following is a legal transcription of the legal thread accomplishing the matter:²⁰

*Special Orphans Court
Proceeds the Honorable*

*Thomas S. Mays, Judge
November 26, A.D. 1847*

*Wm H. Bozeman
November 26, A.D. 1847
Deed*

This day came Jesse Bozeman and applied for letters of administration with the estate of William H. Bozeman, deceased, and it appearing to the court that the widow of said deceased has served notice and consents to said application. And the said Jesse Bozeman having entered into Bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars with Joseph McCool and Jesse W. Payne as his securities which were approved and ordered to be recorded. And said Jesse Bozeman having taken the oath of office, it is ordered these letters issue...Ordered that said Administrator return an inventory of said estate to this court in three months.

*Thomas S. Mays
Judge*

*February 21st 1848
Wm H. Bozeman*

*Special Orphans Court
Proceeds the Honorable*

This day came Martha Bozeman, widow of William H. Bozeman deceased and filed her petition praying that a Dower may be assigned her in the following Land to wit E1/2 of NW1/4 of Sec 3 T14 R17 & E1/2 of NE1/4 of Sec 4 T14 R17 having and being in the county of Montgomery of which Land her said Husband died Seized and Possessed which Petition was Examined and ordered to be recorded.

And it appearing to the court that Jesse Bozeman is the Administrator of this estate of said deceased, and it further appearing to the court that said Jesse Bozeman ? the notice required by the Statute. It is therefore considered adjudged and Decreed that a writ of Dower, issue to the Sheriff of Montgomery County commissioning him to summons five Discreet free holders as commissioners not connected with the parties either by consanguinity or affinity and entirely disinterested who ? oath (which the Sheriff is authorized to administer) shall allot and marked (?) off by metes and bounds to the said Martha Bozeman designee One third Land according to quantity and quality of the Lands above described and found not in possession by the Bozemans (?) issue

Ordered that the Sheriff make returns of said writ to this court in three months.

*Wm H.
Bozeman
deed*

This day came James M. Newman Sheriff of the County and made returns of the writ of Dower in favor of Martha Bozeman widow of Wm H. Bozeman deceased with the return of commissioners thereon, which was Examined approved and ordered to be recorded

*Adam C. Felder
Judge*

probably April 18, A.D. 1848

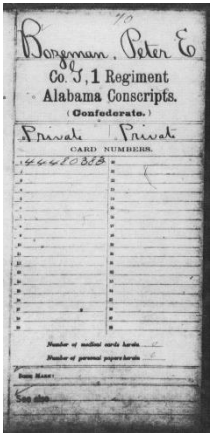
Peter Edward Bozeman

Peter E. Bozeman b. 1 June 1832 d. 8 Apr 1896 m. 7Dec1859 Nancy Jane Anderson b. 11Dec1843 d. 22July 1920

Seabron	John Thomas	Peter James	Corintha	Robert H.	Martha J. Frances	Alice Lucy
George W.	Meady Gee	Willie Florence	Nancy M.	Walter William	Millard Melton	

Not to be confused with his grandfather who fought in the Revolution, Peter Edward became a veteran of the Civil War. He settled near the Ramer area and married Nancy Jane Anderson who had connections with the Doty family who made the crossing on the Mayflower. Apparently Peter's uncle (another Peter and brother of William Henry Bozeman) had secured two land patents in 1837 (013N-018E, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, sec. 34 and 013N-018E, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, sec. 33).

Land ownership is attributed to a "Peter E. Bozeman" very near the Dublin crossroads in 1860 (T12N-R19E, Sec. 8, SE 1/4 of SE 1/4). In addition, an 1854 land record indicates a "Peter Bozeman" owning land near Pisgah (T12N-R19E, Sec. 26, NE 1/4 of SW 1/4).



*Confederate
Record for
Peter E.
Bozeman*

At one time Peter Edward and Nancy were parenting thirteen children. Their son, John Thomas Bozeman, then returned home with his five children upon the death of his first wife.

Years earlier Peter Edward had served the Confederate cause for three years, beginning on December 3, 1862. Montgomery was the place of his enlistment with 1 Regiment, Company G, Alabama Conscripts. Ironically, his record of service was not recorded by the Alabama Department of Archives and History. It, however, was secured through the National Archives. (For a document supporting PEB's service during Civil War see, Appendix C-1)



*Headstone for
Peter Edward
Bozeman near
the Hills Chapel
Cemetery, Mtg.
Co.*

Several Bozemans settled in the southeastern part of Montgomery County near Ramer and Dublin and a few are buried in the Hills Chapel Cemetery. Peter Edward, however, is buried a short distance beyond the main cemetery in a remote, wooded and neglected area. His headstone was still intact a few years ago.

John Thomas Bozeman

John Thomas Bozeman b. 30Jan1865 d. 27Sept1920 m. 20Aug1845 Elle Bean b. 1866 d. 1906

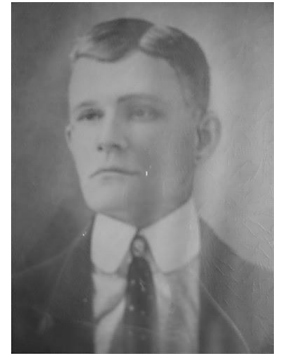
Robert Henry Bozeman	James Thedro	Nancy (married Attaway)	Jesse Manning (Manny)
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Alice Emma Stephens was 20 years old when she and John Thomas were married in 1887. Their union would witness the birth of five children. Then after only seven years together, Alice died. Perhaps giving birth to five children in seven years brought about complications resulting in death. John Thomas, with more children than he could handle alone, had little recourse but to move in with his parents. Domestic tensions mounted for six months. Peter Edward and Nancy Bozeman, now older and managing a household of thirteen, found the situation with an additional five children

growing more and more intolerable by the day. John Thomas was encouraged to find a wife quickly, someone to care for his children.

John Thomas and Ellen Bean were married on August 20, 1895. It was to this marriage that Robert Henry Bozeman was born. John Thomas Bozeman may have been married twice more following the death of Ellen.

In a very remarkable recollection written on October 25, 1974, Ethel Bozeman Gibson, not only remembers the conditions of the times and culture, but confirms the domestic strains experienced in the very large Bozeman family:



John Thomas
Bozeman

(1) this is 10-25th 1974 ^{written by}
^{Ethel Bozeman Gibson}
I started this for Peggy as she
asked me

my mama was Alice Stephens
my Daddy John Bozeman Borned
in Alabama they had 5 children
2 Boys 3 girls. Rollic - Lorena - Bertha
Ethel - John was the Baby 3 weeks old
when my mama died my grand
mother Nancy Bozeman took papa
and us 5 children in her home
she already had 13 children of her
own so she keep us about 6 month
and little John died and grandma
told papa John you will have to
marry and take your children I
cant help you any longer so he
married Ellen Bean young Blue
Eyed girl with pretty Blond hair
fair skin so she had her hands
full to start her new married life
on so my Daddy was living in
Montgomery when they married
working at the cotton mill so
when I was about 2 years old
ma my step mother I taken Bad
case of chicken pox she pulled
my clothes off took me on the back
patch and greased me with
~~sulfur~~ sulfur and lard

(left) For the full document of
recollections from Ethel Bozeman
Gibson, see Appendix D-1)



Jace or Jason Gibson,
Peggy Joice Gibson,
Ethel Bozeman Gibson

Robert Henry Bozeman

Robert Henry Bozeman m. Bessie Browden b. 12Dec1901 d. 30Jan1976

Hazel Imogene

Bessie Helen

Margie Ann

Bobbie Nell

Robert Henry Bozeman, known as "Bob," was likable, tenderhearted, and trustworthy. He and Bessie Ruth Browder were married on December 4, 1926. Around 1936 he moved from a small shop located at Sprague two miles north on Highway 331 to Legrand where twenty acres were purchased. It was there that Bob Bozeman worked hard serving customers who patronized his mechanic's shop, service station, and grist mill. Prior to his operation at Legrand, he had driven a school bus to the Cloverdale School. The four daughters born to Robert Henry and Bessie Ruth Bozeman stored up an abundance of childhood memories living in a building behind the family business. For many in rural Montgomery County, electricity came from a Delco system of batteries. When power lines were strung on poles and electricity became accessible to more people, Bob Bozeman wired several houses and churches. Hand-pumped gasoline was 21 cents per gallon.



**Robert and Bessie
Bozeman**

Daughter Hazel Phillips recalls, "We loved to go to the grist mill when daddy was grinding corn and we would come out with a film of corn on our hair from grinding the corn. He had an Air Horn that he attached to the exhaust of the V-8 Buick motor and he would blow it when he cranked up the mill and you could hear it for a long way and neighbors knew that he was grinding corn. A long belt was attached to the motor and the rocks

which you could adjust to the size of the corn was ground from chops to fine ground. They came with sacks of corn, thrown in front of them on their horses, some in wagons and a few had trucks. He ground it according to their wishes and he took a portion for grinding it...On Saturday mornings Charlie Franklin would come and shoe the horses while they waited for their corn to be ground. He had a bellows and anvil that he used and we loved to turn the bellows and make it hot."²²

Ground cow feed, course grits, meal, wheat and wheat flour were specialties of the Bozeman mill. Eventually the old mill was no longer needed. Reconstruction of US Highway 331 rendered the mill inaccessible for almost two years. Daughter Bobbie Williams and her husband, Harmon, keep the "mechanic's" mill in their barn."²³



**Robert and Bessie Bozeman's house
which was originally a school house.**

Bob Bozeman and his wife were members of Hills Chapel Methodist Church located between Dublin and Pine Level. Bessie preceded her husband in death. Robert Henry Bozeman died in the Crowne Nursing Home on February 28, 1983. He was 78 years old.

Future Considerations

An overview of direct descendants from the unsung Revolutionary War veteran, Peter Bozeman should serve as a catalyst for additional research. A closer examination of Bozemans who hailed from South Carolina, especially dealing with local records, has merit. A further pursuit may involve a study of Jesse Bozeman's multiple land conveyances in Montgomery County. The relationship between the Bozemans and Carters would be interesting too. There is much more to learn.



*The "Mechanic's" Grist Mill
Bobbie & Harmon Williams*

ENDNOTES

1. Letter from Dr. J.W. Heustis of Cahawba, Apr 1, 1821, in the "Cahawba Press" and "Alabama State Intelligencer," June 2, 1821, in Thomas Perkins Abernethy, "The Formative Period in Alabama, 1815-1828" (Tuscaloosa and London: The University of Alabama Press, 1965 and 1990) 31.
2. Thomas Perkins Abernethy, "The Formative Period in Alabama, 1815-1828 (Tuscaloosa and London: The University of Alabama Press, 1965 and 1990) 36-37.
3. Geoffrey Todd, "Chronicles of the Revolutionary War" (Bloomington, Indiana: AuthorHouse, 2006) 82.
4. David R. Higgins, "The Swamp Fox: Francis Marion's Campaign in the Carolinas 1780" (New York, NY: Osprey Publishing, Ltd., 2013) 17.
5. carolana.com/SC/revolution_seige_of_charleston.html.
6. Ibid.
7. Bobby Gilmer Moss, "Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution, Volume I, A-J" (Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1983) xi.
8. Thomas McAdory Owen, "Revolutionary Soldiers in Alabama: being a list of names, compiled from authentic sources, of soldiers of the American Revolution who resided in the State of Alabama/compiled by the director" (Montgomery, Ala: Brown Print Co., 1911) Alabama Dept. of Archives and History.
9. Marie Bankhead Owen and Emmett Kilpatrick, ed., "Revolutionary Soldiers in Alabama," The Alabama Historical Quarterly, The State Department of Archives and History (Wetumpka Printing Co. 1945) Vol. 6, No.4, Winter Issue 1944, 523-686.
10. "An Act of Congress of May 15, 1828," Congressional Serial Set, Issue 5840, 10.
11. "Lists of North Carolina and South Carolina Troops and Officers and Men of Continental Organizations Raised from more than one state, 1775-1783" (Washington, D.C.: Natinal Archives) M853, Roll 16.
12. Correspondence from John P. Deeben, Archives Specialist, National Archives to Gary Burton, November 19, 2014.
13. A.S. Salley, Jr., ed. "Stub Entries to Indents issued in Payment of Claims Against South Carolina, Growing Out of the Revolution, Books U-W, Printed for the Historical Commission of South Carolina by the State Company, Columbia, S.C., 1918, 250.
14. Ibid., Books U-W, 180
15. Ibid., Books R-T, 53.
16. Author's personal copy, Minutes, Bethel Baptist Church, 1818-1915, 179.

17. Montgomery County, Alabama Court Records, 1853, Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH).
18. Estate Records, Montgomery County, Probate Judge, ADAH, 1817-1949, Microfilm, LGMO 96, R 22.
19. Ibid.
20. Montgomery County, Alabama Orphan's Court minutes, 1844-1848, ADAH, Vol. 7, LCMO 82, R 13.
21. Ethel Bozeman Gibson, unpublished family notes, October 25, 1974, 1.
22. Hazel Imogene Bozeman Phillips, unpublished autobiography, 7.
23. William Ernest Reynolds and Marguerite Reynolds Chambless, comp., "Grist Mills in South Montgomery County, Alabama," n.d.

APPENDIX

A-1 South Carolina documents supporting the Revolutionary War service of brothers, Peter and John Boseman (Bozeman) and their father, Mordecai.

A-2 Documents related to the 1828-29 Revolutionary War claims began at the Montgomery County level.

A-3 Materials related to the Federal rejection of Peter Bozeman's claims, 1828-29.

B-1 A 1936 inventory of the graves of early settlers in the Carter-Stokes Cemetery in Hope Hull, Alabama.

C-1 Document supporting Peter Edward Bozeman's service for the Confederacy.

D-1 Full document related to the recollections of Ethel Bozeman Gibson.

A-1 South Carolina documents supporting the Revolutionary War service of brothers, Peter and John Boseman (Bozeman) and their father, Mordecai.

A.A.622A.

Booth, Michael

He served in the militia under Lt. Jacob Buxton. C.S.; A.A.623; X3889.

Boothe, John

See John Booth.

Boozeman, Paul

He enlisted in the First Regiment on 4 November 1775. N.A.853.

Boozeman, Ralph

He enlisted in the First Regiment on 4 November 1775 and was discharged on 12 July 1778. N.A.853.

Bordeau, Elias

He served in the First Regiment from 28 May 1782 to 28 May 1783. A.A.624A; G31.

Bordin, Richard

He served in Sumter's brigade. Salley, Doc., p. 7; Ervin, p. 84.

Boseman, John

He served in the militia during 1783. A.A. 625A; R315.

Boseman, Mordecai

He served in the militia. A.A.626; W376.

Boseman, Peter

He served sixty-nine days in the militia during 1782. V570.

Boseman, Philip

He served in the militia and supplied provisions during 1781 and 1782. A.A.627; W359.

Bosewood, William

He served in the cavalry under Col. Maham during 1781 and 1782. A.A.630A; Y6.

Boshart, Rudolph

R1036

b. Newberry District, S. C.

He enlisted during March 1781 under Capt. James Kelly, Lt. Lewis Hogg and Col. Baird. (Moved to Tenn. and Ala.)

Bosher, John

He served as a matross in the Fourth Regiment during 1777 and was under Capt. James Mit-



109 of 1048

© 1997-2014 Ancestry.com
He served in Sumter's brigade. Salley, Doc., p. 7; Ervin, p. 84.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

PURSUANT to an ACT of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY
passed the 16th of March, 1783. We, the COMMISSIONERS of the
TREASURY, have this Day delivered to

Mr John Boreman
this our INDENTED CERTIFICATE, for the Sum of

Two Pounds two Shillings and ten Pence
For thirty Days duty in the
Militia in 1783 as An Account Audited

the said *John Boreman*
his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, will be entitled to receive from
this Office the Sum of *Three Shillings*

on the Demand of *John Boreman*
one Year's Interest on the principal Sum of *Two Pounds two*
Shillings and ten Pence *For thirty Days*
and the like Interest annually

The said *John Boreman* his Executors, Ad-
ministrators or Assigns, will be entitled also to receive, and shall be paid, if
demanded, the principal Sum of *Two Pounds two Shillings*
and *ten Pence* *For thirty Days*
on the *Twenty fourth of May 1787*
And the said *John Boreman*
his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, may make any Purchases at any
Public Sales of Confiscated Property, (except such as shall be ordered by the
Legislature for special Purposes,) and this INDENT shall be received in
Payment.

For the true Performance of the several Payments in Manner above-men-
tioned, the PUBLIC TREASURY is made liable, and the FAITH of
the STATE pledged by the aforelaid ACT.

GIVEN under our Hands at the TREASURY-OFFICE, in
CHARLESTON, the *Twenty fourth*
Day of *May* *1787* One Thousand
Seven Hundred and Eighty-*five*

Commissioners
of the
Treasury.

£. *2.2.10 1/4* Principal.
£. *0.3.0.* Annual Interest.

No. *315*
Look, *R*

Rec'd 21 Sep 1787 *For 1 Year's Interest*

20.3/4
10.3/4
0.3/4
0.3/4

For Mr Boreman
Ralph Logman
10th

Rec'd 25 Sept 1787 *from the Treasury of*
the State full Satisfaction for
the within Indent by disburse
of the
for Mr Boreman
John Boreman

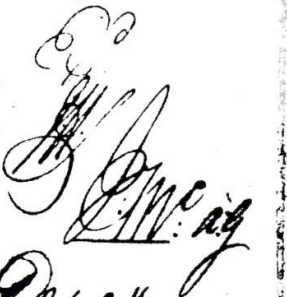
376 W

^{Mr. 24.}
Mr. Nordica Roseman

his account for 63 Days
duty done in the Militia in

1782 Amounting to £4.18.6³

Four Pounds Eighteen
Shillings & Six Pence Three
Farthings Nothing.

not attested 
£ 4.18.6³
6/09
10/79

¹⁴
recd from J. W. C. 1785
27 16 June. '85

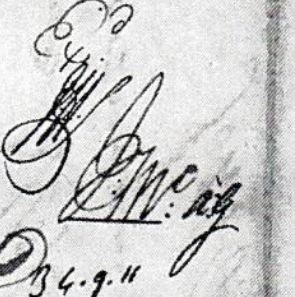
376 W

^{Mr. 24.}
Mr. Nordica Roseman

his account for 63 Days
duty done in the Militia in

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Shillings & Six Pence Three
Farthings Nothing.

not attested 
£ 4.18.6³
6/09
10/79

¹⁴
recd from J. W. C. 1785
27 16 June. '85

Rec'd Columbia 16 Dec 1790 from
Comon Treasry on Indent No. 376
for Four pounds 18/6 3/4 in full
for Mordecai Bozeman & Co
£4:18:6
John Boyson

Cont^d
Please Deliv unto M^r Boyson any Indent
to make out in my Name —
Mordecai Bozeman
John Boyson
Edw^d Baber
M^r Secy^t of Treas^y
Public Treasurers
Chas^r Tor

3
Recd Virginia 16 Decr 1790 from
Common Treasr. an Indent No. 376.
for Four pounds 18/6 1/4 in full
for Mordecai Bozeman & Order
£4:18:6
John Boyson

27
Gent.
Please Deliver unto Mr. Boyson any Indent
that may be made out in my Name —
Certified & Delivered
Mordcai Bozeman
17th Decr 1790.
John Boyson
Edmund Blake Esq.
Jr. Secy. Genl.
Jr. Public Treasurer
Chas. Tor

STATUTE I.

CHAP. LIII.—*An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution.*

May 15, 1828.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution in the continental line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line.

Each of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army in the continental line, to receive pay according to his rank in the line.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, afore-

Money received since March 3, 1826, to be deducted.

said, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would otherwise be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled shall cease after the passage of this act.

Every surviving non-commissioned officer, &c., who enlisted in said line during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, to receive full pay.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*: That no non-commissioned officer, musician or private in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

How to be paid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as said secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not, in any way, be transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act before March 3, 1828, to be paid to officers, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said pay, as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

APPROVED, May 15, 1828.

TRANSCRIPTION OF PETER BOZEMAN'S REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of the act entitled "An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution" approved on the 15th Mat 1828. I Peter Bozeman of the County of Montgomery in the State of Alabama do hereby declare that I enlisted in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution for and during the war and continued in the service until its termination at which period I was a Private in Captain Richard Mason's company in the Second Regiment of the South Carolina Line. And I also declare that I never (word inserted) afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars to which I was entitled under a resolve of Congress passed on the 15th of May 1778.

And I further declare that I was not on the 15th day of May 1828 on the pension list of the United States.

Under my hand this fourth day of October in the year 1828.

M Wiggins
W Graham

his
Peter X Bozeman
mark

TRANSCRIPTION OF VALIDATION

Before me Andrew Hatley a justice of the peace in the County of Montgomery in the State of Alabama formally appeared this day Vinson M. Joiner and a Green K. Fountin of the same county who did separately make oath that Peter Bozeman by whom the foregoing declaration was submitted as generally supported and believed to have been a soldier in the Army of the Revolution in manner as therein stated.

my hand this fourth day of October in the year 1828.

Anderson Hatley J.P.

I John Moody Clerk of the County Court of Montgomery in the State of Alabama do hereby certify that Anderson Hatley - before whom the foregoing affidavit was sworn was at the time a justice of the peace and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto fixed
my hand and affixed the seal of the said court
this fourth day of October in the year 1828.

John Moody
CCMC

TRANSCRIPTION: PETER BOZEMAN'S AFFIDAVIT

Peter Bozeman enlisted as he now remembers in Capt. Richard Mason's company of the 2nd Regiment of the South Carolina Line.

He served therein until the siege of Charleston and was with the rest of his regiment taken prisoner when that place capitulated, he afterwards made his escape with Francis Marion who was before his colonel and continued in service during the whole war. He never heard of his Regiment or Company after his running away from Charleston where he was prisoner as before stated. Nor was the regiment ever embodied in South Carolina.

He was never regularly discharged nor did he ever receive any services at least if such was the case he has now no remembrance of it. It is possible that when the regiment was captured the roster was destroyed, or it may be in the war department and if there he begs they may be examined to substantiate his statement.

his
PeterXBozeman
mark

Envelope: Revolutionary Claims Free
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington City

(3-223.)

No. 20,552

_____, Ex'r.

OLD WAR INVALID

Peter Bozeman

P. O. _____

Service: *Private in Capt. Mason's Co.*
South Carolina line, Revolutionary war.

Enlisted: _____, 18 .

Discharged: _____, 18 .

Application filed: _____, 18 .

Alleges: _____

New Jack

Attorney: _____

P. O. _____

C. of D. Searched for

12

REJECTED

20332		INVALID		DEPENDENT		3.H-7
ARMY	Orig.	McCConnell, Arthur 637 Mass. Inf.	Ctf. 378744 Ill.	Foster, John 1247 N.Y. Inf.	Ctf. 11988	
	Ctf.	Sullivan, Frank J. 13107 Pa. Inf.		Rowland, Richard D. 1317 Iowa Inf.		
NAVY	Orig.	Lyles, John	Ctf.	Barrett, Thomas & Sons, John	Ctf. 14362	
	Ctf.	Chase, Thomas M.		Chadwick, Hosea N.		
OLD WAR	Rej.	Bozeman, Peter	File		File	
	Ctf.					
WAR OF 1812	Orig.	Crosby, Eben	Ctf.	King, William	Ctf.	
	Ctf.	Nixon, James		Mountain, James		
MEXICAN WAR	Orig.	Milk, William N.	Ctf. 17398	Johnson, Thomas W.	Ctf. 16143	
	Ctf.	Duffy, Charles P. & Peter				
INDIAN WAR	Orig.	Cambras, Manuel	Ctf.		Ctf.	
	Ctf.					

Peter Bozeman - Rth.
 So. Car. line.
 Evidence insufficient
 Alabama - act 1828.
 Ex. one old Book. Ref.
 Inval - wch - & other old book.
 No Record
 R.O.B.
 Nov 4/80

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

12 Nov 1828.

Peter Bozeman of *Montgomery* in the State of *Alabama* in the County of *Montgomery* has applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefits of the act, entitled "An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution," approved the 15th of May, 1828. He states that he enlisted in the Continental line of the army of the Revolution, for and during the war, and continued until its termination, at which period he was a *Private* in captain *Mason*'s company, in the *2nd* regiment of the *S Carolina* line; and that he received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, provided by the resolve of the 15th of May, 1778; and further, that he was not on the 15th day of May, 1828, on the pension list of the United States, and that he has received as a pensioner since the 3d of March, 1826, *nothing*.

The Third Auditor is requested to report how far the several statements are corroborated by the records in his office.

By Order of the Secretary
F. A. Dickinson

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Nov 13 1828

does not
It appears by the records in this office, that a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars has been issued to *Peter Bozeman* in the *South Carolina Line*.
It further appears that *Peter Bozeman* *not* is now on the pension list of *the* *any* - - - - - agency, and has been so since the *3d* *March* *1826* *at the rate of* *dollars per month*.

Robert Hagner And

B-1 A 1936 inventory of the graves of early settlers in the Carter-Stokes Cemetery in Hope Hull, Alabama.

CARTER-STOKES BURIAL GROUND

Montgomery, County

Located on old Stokes Plantation now owned by Mrs. Kate McLean Stewart,
McLean Road, between Mobile Highway and Old Wasden Road

Information obtained by Miriam Brewer and Frank Richardson in 1936

NAME	BORN	DIED	REMARKS
BOZEMAN			
James F	Oct 10, 1841	Aug 23, 1861	
Jesse	Jan 28, 1793	Apr 23, 1856	
CARTER			
Dick Lewis	May 21, 1866	Sept 22, 1871	Son of M. D. & L. A. Carter
Infant Son	Aug 2, 1854	Aug 29, 1854	Child of T. R. & L. J. Carter
Jesse		Oct 27, 1848	Aged 10 months and 25 days Son of Thomas R. & Lacy J. Carter
John W		Oct 18, 1848	Aged 4 years, 4 months and 8 days Son of Thomas R. & Lacy J. Carter
Lacy J	Dec 2, 1827	Mar 27, 1860	Wife of Thomas R. Carter
Mildred B	Aug 22, 1858	?	Daughter of T. R. & L. J. Carter
Thomas R	Dec 25, 1820	June 29, 1892	"My Father"
Thomas J (Jr)		Oct 15, 1848	Aged 2 years, 10 months and 20 days Son of Thomas J & Lacy J. Carter

59

CARTER-STOKES BURIAL GROUND

Montgomery, County

NAME	BORN	DIED	REMARKS
THOMPSON			
Eli (Jr)	Sept 9, 1908	Oct 13, 1909	
Eli W	Apr 29, 1854	Sept 28, 1920	
Rachel McGehee	Dec 14, 1880	Oct 6, 1910	Wife of Eli W. Thompson

C-1 Document supporting Peter Edward Bozeman's service for the Confederacy.

40

Bozeman, Peter E

Co. I, 1 Regiment
Alabama Conscripts.
(Confederate.)

Private Private

CARD NUMBERS.

1 44480383	30
2	31
3	32
4	33
5	34
6	35
7	36
8	37
9	38
10	39
11	40
12	41
13	42
14	43
15	44
16	45
17	46
18	47
19	48

Number of medical cards herein 1

Number of personal papers herein 0

BOOK MARK:

See also

① this is 10-25th 1974 written by
Ethel Bozeman Gibson
I started this for Peggy as she
asked me

My mama was Alice Stephens
My Daddy John Bozeman Borned
in Alabama they had 5 children
2 Boys 3 girls Rollic - Lorena - Bertha
Ethel - John was the Baby 3 weeks old
when my mama died my grand
mother Nancy Bozeman took papa
and us 5 children in her home
she already had 13 children of her
own so she keep us about 6 month
and little John died and grandma
told papa John you will haft to
marry and take your children i
cant help you any longer so he
married Ellen Bean young Blue
Eyed girl with pretty Blond hair
fair skin so she had her hands
full to start her new married life
on so my Daddy was living in
Montgomery when they married
working at the cotton mill so
when i was about 2 years old
ma my step mother i taken Bad
case of chicken pox she pulled
my clothes off took me on the back
pouch and greased me with
~~saff~~ sulfur and lard

i Remembers till today about crying
and telling ma them people will
see me naked she said if you
would stop crying and holling
they wouldnt see you i ask her
a few years latter what she was putting
on me she said do you Remember
that i said yes mam she told
me it was suffer and lard i had
chicken pox she was docting me
Then the Next i Remember my
Aunt Lizzie Stephens moody
gave my Sister a pretty new
dress for a Birthday present and
i cryed i wanted a new dress she
gave me a Nickle made me mad
But i didnt ^{get} a new dress and
dont Evre Remember ~~my~~ seeing
my Aunt Lizzie any more as
papa moved to his 40 acre Farm
with a 3 Room Log House on it
so papa Farmed this till 19-19
he moved to pike County 5
miles out frome Troy south west
we stayed 2 years this and
our house had a stick and
Dirt chimney and my half Brother

(3)

Jessie Bozema taken the Scolet
fever and our house was quarter
nitch nobody could come to see
us and we wasent allowed to go
any where the Dr Anderson of Troy
came out to see Jessie and told
papa to pay him Silver dollars
so he could wash it so nobody
would catch that fever so our
house caught on fire from that
stick and dirt chimney so i
woke up herd a Rowling like
a Big truck and herd papa
hollering hey Kids come draw
water Bring it to me so Rollic
my Brother drew the ^{water} and put
in wash tub and me and my
Sister Lorena toated it the water
to papa he put the fir out so
we had to move so papa come
Back to his place and i was
old Enuff to help plow and hol
and pick cotten milk cows
so this where our work started
Diggin ditches cutting wood
plowing halling logs with 6
steers to ~~pull~~ ^{pull} log cart i halled
(a saw mill)

(4)
to Harwell and Curry saw mill
and papa halled their two
he halled with Harwell Stears
and i halled with papa Stears
and my Boy Friend Jace Gibson
halled to that same saw mill
He drove Bill Curry Stears
that the year i meet Jace But
i just halled logs long
Enuff to get Enuff Lumber to
Build us a 3 Room plank
house my Sister Lorena and
a man i cant remember his
name cut the logs i halled
then we hope papa Build
the new house than Lorena
got married to Charlie McClain
and in about 2 or 3 years me
and Jace married in 1912. April 18
we went to Ramer on Buggy
caught the mail train to
Montgomery and got married
and went to papa Brother house uncle
Bob Bozeman and eat our dinner and
aunt Corrie told us we took her on
surpize and didnt have time to cook
what she would like to as we had

①
to catch the train back home are
to Ramer Ala where we left our horse
and Buggy at a stable where you
could pay a man to take care of them
till you come back people are folks
didn't have no other way to go to
Montgomery But Horse and Buggy are
waggon and it would take a ~~long~~
hold day to drive up there as we had
Bad muddie Roads and deep sand
so people would go to Ramer and
catch the train to Montgomery
But if they had to take they cotton are
any thing to sell are go get a load of
groceries it would take about 3 days
to go and come and do their trading
so they had a place on Decatur St
wich was Bughomer at that time
they had 1 and 2 Roome houses you could
Rent and you had to take quilts and
groceries an cook and Eat they had
lots Houses at that time as people had
to ~~have~~ have a camp some where if
the Roads was so Bad some times they
couldnt go all the way they would
camp some where side the Road
and put the quilts under the waggon

6
and sleep on the ground some times
it would be raining and that was awful
Bad on them i have herd old people
talk about how Bad it would be on
the people and awful Bad on the
Horses are mules as they would stall
are get Bad muddy spot and stall
and they would be whiped to make them
pull out of the Bad place some time
people would help each other through
thos Bad places like taken they
mules are horses and hitch a head
off other man horses and dubble
out so one day my Dady was on
his way to montgomery with a load
load of cotton 3 are 4 Bales of cotton
wich would weight about 5 hundred
pound Each Bale would be a heavy
load about 2 tons ^{some} ~~so~~ could hall
more than others it was corden to
the size of the horses Big one could
pull bigger loads so papa mules
was small and he stalled and
he couldnt get his waggon to move
and Jace Dady Clop Gibson took
his mules and pulled papa wagon
out he was glad he could help

(1)

any body out of a mud hole that was before i ever meet jace we was children then we didnt meet till about a year before we married but mr clop gibson told me after me and jace was married that he pulled papa waggon out of mud mrclop gibson said to his wife jace mama Love gibson told him to take his mules and pull mr Bozeman out he said she said to mr Bozeman let clop put his mules to the wagon they pull you out and it tickle mr and mrs gibson how Easy they mules pulled them out but papa mules was give out when they got in a mud hole they wasnt able to pull out so Mr gibson said when they got papa out and on good Road he mad it to most go very so now we dont haft weary with mules and wagons any moare for they are plenty cars and trucks and tractors so you hardly see mules and wagons any moare well get back to where me and jace got married we moved out to our self and jace had all ready started a farm

(9)
and had done planted his corn
and cotton we made a good crop that
(of 1912 then the next year of february
first Ruby was Borned Boy was we
two happy yess yess we thought we
had the prettiest little Black headed
girl in the world is still thank
she pretty and all ~~of~~ of my
sweet children i know i whiped
you all a lots But i wanted you
all to Be good so Everybody would
(love you all as i knew people
love good children and it takes
some whipping to make children
good and i made all of you all
work as me and Jaci couldnt do
Emuff work to feed and clothe all
of you all so i hope you all under
stand we Really loved our children
two my Daddy made me worke and
(he whiped me two. But i loved
him for Learning me to work
and my step mother learnt me to
keep the dishes washed up and Bed
made up so you see i still do
that all tho i ant able to do what
id like to do

(9)

so now i old and feble and cant
work much more But i cant stop
(trying to work as i like to work
i am glad me and jace stayed
to gether didnt seprate and i
do hope and pray the young people
of now a days would are could
stay together i am so proud
we Both worked and planned
thangs how to make a honest
living and i would talk to
my children and tell them
i hoped they would stay
together well i am tired and
thank ill close as you all
know our pass since you all
got Big Emuff to Notice thangs
so may all who Reads this
will under stan we love all
our Children But we had to
work so hard till we couldent
take are feel like petting and
playing ~~to~~ with you all
like we would liked to done
But i still love all of you all
Just the same may God Bless
you all mama Ethel Gibson
over

(19) age at this time
81 years and 1 month
and 2 weeks old this 12-15-74
I was borned ~~octo~~
October 17-18-93

you can Burn
this after you Read it
as you told me to Rite it

Mama gave me this Feb. 15, 1975
I was 40 years old.