

Cavalryman Drury Going Rode in Revolutionary Marion Brigade

Drury Going, attracted by the daring exploits of Marion's Brigade, volunteered in 1781 to ride with Revolutionary Brig.-Gen. Francis Marion in his slashing attacks on the British. Marion had taken raw frontiersmen, trained them to be fearless riders and expert marksmen and formed them into an efficient guerilla force that became the pride of the Colonists' southern campaign.

The "Swamp Fox" repeatedly led his rapid-deployment brigade in daring raids against the superior British forces, exacted heavy losses upon them and then escaped into the swamps where the English were unable follow. They had remarkable successes in battles at Georgetown, Ft. Watson, Ft. Motte and Eutaw Springs, lifting the morale of the Americans who were generally being defeated everywhere else. Their spectacular success in the Battle of Parker's Ferry in 1782 resulted in a Congressional medal for Marion's men.

Drury Going was born in 1749 in an area which later became Greenville County, Virginia, according to Mary Elizabeth Motley Beadles, a descendant and DAR Member 474911. His family removed to Camden District, in north central South Carolina and settled in an area which later became Union and Chester Counties. He was married there in 1767 at age 18 to 17-year-old Sarah "Sallie" Baxter who was born about 1750 in Granville County [later Orange County, later Caswell County], North Carolina.

He was mentioned as a landowner in a land grant to William Long dated November 5, 1771. The description of Long's land, "200 acres on Wateree Creek in Craven District," mentioned that it was bounded on the east by that of Drury Going. The grant also mentioned that "the road to Rocky Mount crosses the northeast corner," suggesting that the road also crossed the property of Drury Going.

Drury Going served as a private in a South Carolina militia regiment commanded by Col. Winn during the Revolutionary War. The regiment was under the overall command of Gen. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox." Indent No. 98, Book O was issued January 26, 1785 to "Mr. Drury Goins, 18:6:8 3/4 Sterling for militia duty in 1781 and 1782," according to "**Stub Entries to Indents**" edited by A. S. Salley, Jr, Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina. Additionally, the indent had earned interest in the amount of 1:16:5.

"Drury Goins" was a purchaser at the estate sale of Moses Cherry in Camden District [later York County, South Carolina] in 1783, according to York County probate records, Apartment 15, package 483.

On September 1, 1787 "Drury Gowing of Chester County" received a deed to 319 acres" located on the south side of Broad River from Merry McGuire, "Planter of Union County, South Carolina," according to Union County Deed Book A&B, page

469. Consideration was "100 pounds current money." In the body of the deed the grantee's name was also spelled "Gowen" and "Going." The land had been received by McGuire June 5, 1786 in a grant from Gov. William Moultrie.

Drury Going received a deed July 8, 1788 to "land on the waters of Turkey Creek" for 50 pounds, according to Chester County Deed Book B, page 69. Job Going, a kinsman of Drury Going, was a witness to the transaction.

"Drury Going, being charged with having begotten an illegitimate Infant on the Body of Sarah Golden came into court and Confessed the fact, whereupon it is considered by the Court that they make their fine by paying the sum of five pounds Proclamation Money, and the said Goings acknowledged himself bound to pay the said Sarah's fine and all costs accruing, and that he is liable for the maintenance of the said infant." was the entry dated July 8, 1788 in Chester County Court Order Book A, page 358.

"On the motion of the Clerk, Ordered that all the money that Drury Going was fined in for Bastardy is to be paid to him in discount of what the county owes him," read an entry dated January 8, 1790 in Chester County Order Book B, page 29.

William Gaston conveyed 200 acres "line [lying] on Mill Creek" to Drury Going in 1789, according to Chester County Deed Book B, page 73. Consideration was "3:14:4." The land was part of a tract granted to Gaston September 3, 1787.

The household of "Drury Goins" was enumerated in the 1790 census of Chester County as "three white males over 16, three white males under 16, four females and six slaves," according to ["Heads of Families, South Carolina, 1790."](#)

Drury Going bought 350 acres of land in two tracts from Robert Elliott and his wife, Jean January 14, 1791 for 1,000 pounds, according to Chester County Deed Book B, page 553. Job Going was a witness to the transaction.

Drury Going deeded his Turkey Creek farm to his son-in-law Asa Tindall October 11, 1791, according to Chester County Deed Book B, page 541:

"For the love & affection I bear for my son-in-law Assa Tindall and for his better support, I give, grant and convey 100 acres on a branch of Turkey Creek, the waters of Broad River, originally granted to John Long June 6, 1785, adjoining James Kirkpatrick and Clayton Rogers, all other sides vacant.

Drury [X] Going"

Shortly afterward, Drury Going sold the two tracts of land back to Robert Elliott that he had purchased from him a year earlier, according to Chester County Deed Book B, page 542. Witnesses: Job Going, John Hill, Isaac Going, and consideration was again £1,000.

Drury Going was appointed to serve as juror for the January 1793 term, according to an entry dated June 25, 1792 in Chester County Order Book B, page 179.

On June 13, 1794 Drury Going corraled an estray, according to Chester County Order Book 1795-1799, page 425. The entry read, "Drury Going Tolls a Sorrell horse about 7 years old, paced natural, Brand unknown, about 14 hands high, his hind feet white, said Estray appraised to 8:0:0."

Drury Going died February 22, 1796 "in the 47th year of his age," according to a letter written March 16, 1879 by Thomas Baxter Going, his grandson. "He died on the road coming home from Charleston with his wagon and team. He lacked three days drive of reaching home when he died. He was hauled home and buried at home."

Administration of the estate of "Drewry Goings, Dcs'd was granted to "Elijah Goings, Admr. and Sarah Goings, Admx." in July 1796, according to Chester County Court Order Book 1. The citation was made public by having it read in a church assembly:

Be it remembered that I Joseph Brown was personally present when Joseph Alexander, a minister of the Preys-byterian [sic] Profession publickly read the within Citation at a meeting held at Bullock's Creek for the purpose of Publick Worship. Dated at Chester this 25th day of July 1796. J. A. Brown"

"Sarah Goyen" appeared as the head of a household in the 1810 census of Chester District, page 262. Sarah "Sallie" Baxter Going wrote her will November 4, 1814:

"I, Sarah Going, being in a low state of helth, but sound in mind and memory make this, my last will and testament."

I give to my daughter Mary Going one feather bed and furniture, one cow named Harty and heifer, and I give to my daughter Rebekah Going one feather bed and furniture which my above daughters Mary and Rebekah claim, and I give to my daughter Rebekah one cow named Liby and I give to my son Thomas B. Going the tract of land or plantation where I, Sarah Going now live containing One hundred and seven acres, and it is my will and desire that my daughters Mary and Rebekah should live with my son Thomas on the said plantation while [they] remain unmarid, and I give to my daughter Rebekah one woman's Saddle and pine table, one big wheel, and I give to my son Thomas Going one walnut table and one feather bed and furniture, one cow named Whiteface and a dun cow I give to my daughter Mary.

All the rest of my property, my will is, to be sold and pay all my just debts except one large trunk I give to my daughter Rebekah, and after paying my just debts to be equally divided amongst my children.

And I do make my son Thomas B. Going sole Executor of my Estate as witness my hand and seal in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and fourteen, November 4th Day 1814.

Sarah [X] Going"

Sarah "Sallie" Baxter Going died in Union County April 22, 1820, at age 69, according to the research of Linda Sue Betts

Essary, a descendant of Floyd, New Mexico. Her will was probated in the June 1820 court session, according to Chester County Deed Book H, page 9.

Children born to them include:

Martha Going	born about 1768
Elijah Going	born in 1770
Job Isaac Going	born September 5, 1772
John Going	born January 10, 1774
Isaac Going	born April 28, 1775
James Going	born in 1777
Mary Going	born in 1779
Elizabeth Going	born about 1781
Rebecca Going	born about 1782
Thomas Baxter Going	born in 1784
Sarah Baxter Going	born April 3, 1786

In addition to the child of Sarah Golden, Linda Sue Betts Essary discovered another possible child of Drury Going in "[South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research](#)," Volume 10. The item read, "Marion District, SC, Minutes Book of the Ordinary, 1806, Oct. 25, 'Letters of Guardianship granted to Ann Adams, guardian for Selander Strother, a minor aged about 14 years, late of Peedee, supposed daughter of Drura Gowings.'"

Gowen Family Reunion

Forty-five family members and friends gathered at the 29th reunion of the descendants of George Edward Gowen and Mary Ann Smith Gowen July 6 in Stratham Hill Park, Stratham, New Hampshire in conjunction with the town's 275th anniversary celebration. Fourteen members of the family who attended the first reunion in 1932 were present.

Left to right, top to bottom: Dougald Sewall, Harold Chase, Stephen Proctor, Mary Sewall, Larry & Lucy Ballou, Lisa, Dick & Ann Proctor, Liz Pearson, Mary Ellen, Willie and Louise Waugh, Ric & Alexandra Proctor, John & Fiona Gowen, Fred & Robert Gowen, Michelle Tate, Chuck Pearson, Carol, Alexis & Gregory Hovanessian, Isaac Ake [Nigerian visitor], Elizabeth Richardson, Nan Pearson, Linda Irby, Margaret Tate, Helen Chase, Helen & Oscar Pearson, Jean Gowen, Janet & Priscilla Irby. Stratham Hill Park was destroyed by a tornado a few days later. Photo courtesy of Margaret Tate.

Continued from October . . .

Did Appalachian Melungeons Have an Iberian Ancestry?

By Evelyn McKinley Orr

Melungeon Research Team Chairman
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Some of the early Melungeons who lived in the area where Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina come together claimed to have had Portuguese ancestors. Iberians were the original race of people living in Portugal, however many people invaded the country. They included Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Goths, Romans, Greeks and Moors, according to "[World Book Encyclopedia](#)." Neighboring Spain often subjugated parts of Portugal and took over the entire country in 1580.

Hernando De Soto was apparently the first explorer to penetrate the area we now know as Tennessee. The encounter was a disaster for both the Cherokee Indians and De Soto's men who

found that they could not subdue the Indians into slavery.

When the Spanish expedition under Capt. Juan Pardo returned to Tennessee 26 years later, his mission was to convert the Indians to Christianity--not to enslave them. Pardo built a fort and left a detachment to scout the territory and to search for gold, according to an article, "Southeast Indians" by Charles Hudson in **"National Geographic Magazine,"** March 1988.

The detachment contained some Portuguese members who deserted the expedition, according to **"Mystery of the Melungeons"** by Louise Davis. Thurston L. Willis, writing in **"The Thesopiean Journal of North American Archaeology,"** Volume 9, confirms and locates the fort near present-day Newport, Tennessee.

One of Pardo's lieutenants, Juan De la Bandera kept a journal of his experiences on the expedition. North Carolina State Archives has obtained a copy of his journal on microfilm, and I was able to inspect the 285 pages recorded in Spanish. Only 72 pages of the journal had been translated and printed in English at that time.

The printed copies of the first part of the Bandera journal show that a major objective of the 1567 expedition was to cultivate the friendship of the Indians and convert them to the Holy Catholic faith and to the fealty of the king of Spain.

During the past year, I received correspondence about two archaeologists at the University of Tennessee who were planning excavations at the site of the base of the Juan Pardo expedition.

It is of interest to note that the name "Goin" appeared among the protestant Huguenots who arrived from France. A large number came into Virginia in 1690. In 1699 another 600 arrived and were assigned land on the south side of the James River about 20 miles past the site of present-day Richmond. One suggestion as the source of the name "Melungeon" is the French word "melage" translated as "mixture."

Theda Purdue, writing in **"Slavery and the Evolution of Cherokee Society, 1540-1866,"** mentions "black" slaves in the De Soto and Pardo expeditions. Could they have been Portuguese? Byron Stinson writes that Portuguese came with De Soto and made references of the Iberians mixing with the Indians in **"American History Illustrated,"** Volume 8.

The Portuguese dispatched an armada from Lisbon in 1665 to capture Cuba from the Spanish. As it approached Havana, a Caribbean hurricane destroyed the fleet and swept some of the derelicts aground on American coasts, according to Jon Norheimer who wrote **"Mysterious Hill Folk Vanishing"** for the **"New York Times"** edition of August 10, 1971. Modern-day treasure hunters continue to find Portuguese artifacts in the supposed burial grounds of these ships. Norheimer raises the possibility of Portuguese survivors reaching American shores. During this same tumultuous period in the West Indies, England captured Jamaica from Spain, and some 1,500 Spanish slaves fled the island, probably some intent on reaching America.

Genealogists have observed that the spelling of surnames can sometimes be a clue. Hoyt L. Goin, Foundation member of

Russellville, Arkansas, writes that "Goyen" and "Chavez" were common names in Spain and Portugal in that period and observes that "Goin" and "Chavis" were common names among the early Melungeons. The names were also found among the Redbones and the Lumbees. Is there a link?

When considering the Portuguese-Spanish theory for the origin of the Melungeons of southern Appalachia, the early census records of the United States show a westward migration pattern from North Carolina and Virginia to Tennessee and Kentucky for these people. How does the Pardo theory fit in with them?

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The Melungeon report of Mrs. Orr will be continued in future Newsletters. The next installment will deal with the Lumbee Indians as possible precursors of the Melungeons.

Dear Cousins

Thank you so much for the wonderful information I received from the Foundation. I am amazed at the results of my membership. Just when I was ready to give up, you provided a breakthrough.

The Newsletter is fantastic, and the idea of the Electronic Library is a really great idea, but the personal attention that you gave to me on my Goins family and the printout that you sent on my Hall County, Georgia family goes beyond all my expectations. I can't begin to thank you! I truly want to recommend to anyone with a Goins/Gowen background [any spelling variation] to send in their membership immediately. They just might have the same good fortune as I received.

Our genealogical librarian has given the Foundation Newsletter a prominent display and has pointed out to our society the benefit of its historical interpretation as well as the genealogical benefits to members. I can't begin to thank you! **Carrie M. McGee, 1303 6th Ave, Jasper, AL, 35501**

==Dear Cousins==

I hasten to thank you and all the staff who helped compose the fine write-up of my career and the last battle of the U.S.S. Chevalier [DD-451]. I admire the way you collected the bits and pieces I had sent you and made them into a cohesive well-written story--an outstanding job of editing!

I thank you also for the editorial comment that preceded the account of the battle, indicating that I wrote it "at the request of the Foundation." I was somewhat concerned that my grandchildren would think that old grandpa was trying to recapture some lost-long glory. Now, I'm sure that they and their children will welcome it as part of the family history.

I would also like to thank you for the fine manner in which you accepted our branch of the Philadelphia Gowens into the organization. We are most grateful for the print-out of the history of our branch of the family collected thus far. **George A. Gowen, Capt, USN, [Ret], 694 New Haw Creek Road, Asheville, NC, 28805.**

==Dear Cousins==

Such a wonderful surprise to receive your draft of Section 78 of the Gowen manuscript pertaining to my Goins family. You people are doing a marvelous job. It is great that we can all

work together on the Goins/Gowen line without "building" a lineage lacking proper documentation. I cannot yet document beyond Thomas Goin and Lucy Matlock Goin, my great-grandparents, however I do believe that his parents were William Going and Elizabeth Tatum Going. With teamwork we can find the answers.

I am enclosing for the Foundation Library a copy of my book, **"Through a Vale of Shadows, Bea's World War II Poems."** I just had to honor my brave generation in some way. **Beatrice Goins Dougherty, Box 388, Richmond, KY, 40476.**

==Dear Cousins==

I am a real genealogy nut. It seems that I'm always at my computer entering data, or at the Western Reserve Genealogical Library in Cleveland, or corresponding in an attempt to learn more of my Gowin family. Currently I am not corresponding with any Gowin descendants, but would like to, if you can point me to some with common ancestors.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter written by my ggf Miner Steel Gowin which was published in the **"Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society"** in 1916. In it, he states, "I was born in Wilson County, Tennessee October 1, 1823. I was brought by my parents, Nathaniel Gowin and Sabry [Midgett] Gowin by covered wagon and oxteam across Kentucky and Indiana into southwestern Illinois until we reached the country now known as Jersey County [then part of Greene County.]" Accordingly, he preceded his older brother, Shadrack Gowin, normally considered the first of the Gowins into Illinois.

I am enclosing my ancestor chart showing descent from James Alexander Gowin and Rebecca Adams Gowin of Greensville County, Virginia, grandparents of Nathaniel Gowin. Additionally I am enclosing a stack of Gowin documents that may be helpful to fellow Gowin researchers. **Larry A. May, 1548 Manor Drive, Salem, OH, 44460.**

==Dear Cousins==

I can't tell you how much I enjoy your work. I'm so glad that you have been able to compile so much research. I especially enjoy the old letters. They bring the people of bygone generations back to life for me. Through the Newsletter I have just found another Going researcher cousin in Florida. She will have much to add to the narrative. **Cynthia Holsomback McMullen, Rt. 3, Box 621, Huntington, TX, 75949.**

==Dear Cousins==

I have enclosed my 5-generation pedigree chart to show how I am connected to the Goins family. I was born in Chattanooga, reared in Gordon County, GA and educated at Emory U. in Atlanta [BA, 1960, PhD, 1963 in Chemistry]. I have lived in Wilmington for 28 years, but make frequent trips to Gordon County to visit my mother and brother.

I truly don't understand the concern about the "blackness" of some of the Goins. Could it not be a case of freed slaves simply taking the names of their former masters?

Enclosed is a copy of the application of my gggm Emily J. Goins King for a widow's pension based on the Confederate service of her husband, James D. King. **Richard T. Hobgood, 2102 Baynard Blvd, Wilmington, DE, 19802.**

Your Participation is Invited . . .

In connection with the Foundation's 1992 Membership Campaign, new members are offered memberships which begin now and extend through December 31, 1992. Current members are offered the same bonus--14 months for the price of 12. The Newsletter is mailed only to members who have current memberships, plus historical and genealogical libraries on our mailing list. Additionally free sample copies will be mailed to prospective members upon request.

If you wish to participate in the Foundation in 1992, you may clip or reproduce the membership form below. Indicate the type of membership you prefer and Linda McNiel, Foundation Secretary, will issue your membership card.

Gowen Research Foundation Newsletter

Arlee Gowen, Editor
Linda McNiel, Circulation

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