Olive Rozar Regan

(1788/1792–aft. 1849)

of

Pulaski County, Georgia,

Dale County, Alabama,

Hinds County, Mississippi,

&

Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana,

Daughter of John Rozar Sr. & Mary Ann Lee,

Wife of Joseph Regan

by Timothy Dean Hudson

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Contents

Acknowledgement 3

I. Family Background 4

II. Early Life in Pulaski County, Georgia 7

III. Arrival of Joseph Regan's Namesake Cousin 11

IV. Westward to Alabama, Mississippi, and North Louisiana 13

V. Children of Olive Rozar & Joseph Regan 16

VI. Brief Biographical Sketches of the Children of Olive Rozar & Joseph Regan

1. Nancy Regan Lee 17
2. Mary M. Regan McDonald 17
3. Sarah Regan Bright 17
4. [unknown daughter] Regan 18
5. John R. Regan 18
6. Elizabeth Regan Austin 18
7. William Daniel Regan 19
8. Emily Regan Hanna 20
9. Martha Ann Regan Beaird 20
10. James Regan 21

VII. Notes 22

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Acknowledgement

I am grateful to my cousins, Wayne Barrett and the late Charlotte Carter Schick, for our collaboration on Rozar (Rozier) and Regan (Reagan) family research beginning in 1983. Both generously shared their research with me. Our joint efforts in the 1980s and 1990s contributed significantly to the broader understanding of Rozar and Regan family history. I remain deeply appreciative of their contributions, which helped shape the trajectory of my research over the past four decades.

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Family Background

Olive Rozar (1788/1792–aft. Sep 1849) is the eldest documented daughter of John Rozar Sr. (c1763–1829) and Mary Ann (Marian) Lee (1760/1770–1840/1842) [1]. Olive married Joseph Regan (1788/1790–14 Dec 1839), the son of Daniel Regan (1765/1770–1827) and Mary ? (1770/1775–1846) [2]. The Rozar (later Rozier) and Regan (later Reagan) families settled near each other in Bladen County, North Carolina by the early 1770s, creating the proximity that later facilitated intermarriage between the families. Both lived in the portion of Bladen put into Robeson County in 1787.

No extant documentary evidence definitively identifies the parents of John Rozar Sr. or of Daniel Regan's wife, Mary. Some descendants have insisted that John was the son of Shadrack Rozar of Halifax County, North Carolina and Edgefield District, South Carolina. However, neither documentation nor circumstantial evidence has been found to either prove this or even suggest a connection between Shadrack and John Rozar Sr. [3].

Other Rozar descendants claim that Reuben Rozar Sr., a brother of Shadrack Rozar, is the father of John [4]. This claim is somewhat more plausible, given the documented geographic proximity of Reuben and John in Robeson County. Many descendants also claim that Reuben Rozar Sr. was the father of Mary, the wife of Daniel Regan. No known evidence verifies either of these claims, as concrete proof of the children of Reuben Rozar Sr. is lacking. However, if correct, then this would mean that John Rozar Sr. and Mary, wife of Daniel Regan, were siblings. Thus, if this scenario is indeed the case, then Olive Rozar and Joseph Regan were first cousins.

At present, these claims remain family tradition; no extant probate, land, or church records identify the children of Reuben Rozar Sr. with certainty. The persistence of these claims underscores the inherent difficulty of reconstructing kinship in late-eighteenth-century Robeson County, where record loss and sparse probate filings obscure family structure.

Both John Rozar Sr. and Daniel Regan migrated from Robeson County, North Carolina in the 1790s, but they followed different pathways along their respective journeys to Pulaski County, Georgia. John Rozar moved his family from North Carolina to Burke County, Georgia about 1793, settling north of the new village of Louisville, in the western portion of Burke that became Jefferson County in 1796. Meanwhile, Daniel Regan and his brother, Samuel, left Robeson about 1798 and moved to Beaufort District, South Carolina. This relocation positioned the Regan brothers within the migration stream that soon fed into Georgia's land lottery regions.

In the 1805 and 1807 land lotteries, the state of Georgia dispersed the fertile region between the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers obtained from the Creek Indians to Georgia's citizens. This

created a land boom, with residents of both eastern Georgia and the Carolinas flocking to the new lands.

Around 1806–1807, the Regan brothers, Daniel and Samuel, joined the migration into Georgia's newly opened lands and settled in what became Laurens County, Georgia on 10 December 1807 [5]. On 3 September 1808, Daniel Regan bought a 202½-acre tract of land on Gum Swamp Creek, a tributary of the Ocmulgee River [6]. Increased immigration into the vast area prompted the Georgia General Assembly to divide Laurens County on 13 December 1808, when they put the western portion of Laurens into Pulaski County [7]. The lands along Gum Swamp Creek where Daniel Regan lived now lay in Pulaski. This administrative change is crucial, as later records referencing Pulaski County often describe families who originally settled in Laurens.

Gum Swamp Creek became the geographic anchor for both families, shaping the kin network that later appears in Pulaski County records.

On 5 January 1809, now as a Pulaski County resident, Daniel Regan purchased an adjoining 202½ acres of land [8]. Two weeks later, on January 20th, John Rozar purchased the 202½-acre tract that adjoined Regan's land to the north, with Gum Swamp Creek winding through the Rozar and Regan farms [9]. Their land lay in the northern tip of Pulaski County, only one-half mile south of the Twiggs County line. The Regan and Rozar farms remained in Pulaski County until 1912, when the area that had been designated as northeastern Pulaski for the past century was put into Bleckley County, where it remains today [10].

When John Rozar Sr. wrote his will on 12 August 1825, he did not make significant bequests to his older married daughters, presumably having made provisions for each of them at the time of their marriage. Instead, he left them smaller items in the names of their husbands, his sons-in-law. Rozar made this bequest to Olive's husband:

> *I do give and bequeath unto my son in Law Joseph Ragans One Cow and Calf and One fether* [sic] *Bed now delivered also one dollar in Cash after my death.*

Although he signed his will in August 1825, John Rozar Sr. lived another four years [11]. Following Rozar's death in late 1829, Joseph Regan signed this receipt on 2 January 1830:

> *Then reced one dollar of Sebron Rozer Executor of John Rozer dec in full of the legassey* [sic] *left me in his last Will and testament. I say rec*d *by me the day and date first above written.*

Regan signed the receipt in a clear hand, indicating a level of literacy uncommon among small farmers in Pulaski County [12]:



This stands in marked contrast to Olive, who—like many rural Georgia women of her generation—could not write her name. In 1849, along with her five married daughters and eldest son, she was described as *"not Knowing how to write, Sign their names by making their ordinary marks"* [13]. This disparity reflects common regional patterns in the early-nineteenth-century rural South, where sons often received basic schooling while daughters—especially in small farming families—did not.

No other known records from Pulaski County, Georgia mention the given name of Joseph's wife. However, following his 1839 death in Union Parish, Louisiana, court records there listed Regan's heirs, the first of which was *"Olive Rosier his wife."* The Louisiana probate reference thus corroborates the Pulaski County will and receipt, completing the evidentiary chain connecting John Rozar's daughter, Olive, to Joseph Regan [14].

Together, these records—spanning North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana—clearly establish Olive Rozar's identity, her marriage to Joseph Regan, and the intertwined Rozar-Regan family group that shaped early settlement along Gum Swamp Creek.

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Early Life in Pulaski County, Georgia

Olive Rozar is the eldest known daughter of her parents. Federal census records indicate that her eldest known daughter was born by about 1810, so she must have married Joseph Regan about 1809, probably very soon after their families settled on adjoining farms in Pulaski County, Georgia. This places Olive's birth in the early 1790s, likely between 1789 and 1793 [1]. If born 1789–1790, Olive would have been among the two unidentified females in John Rozar's household in Robeson County, North Carolina [2].

For two decades after their marriage, 1809–1829, Olive and Joseph Regan lived in the vicinity of their fathers' adjoining farms along Gum Swamp Creek in what was then the northern tip of Pulaski County, less than one mile from the Twiggs County line. As a young married man, Joseph participated in the civic affairs of Pulaski County. On 5 June 1809, the Inferior Court justices of the new county included Joseph among their list of *"fit and proper persons to Serve as Pettit Jurors"* for the following year. They based their list *"from the best information that could be collected being no tax Returns in the county"* [3]. Joseph's inclusion among potential jurors at such a young age suggests early integration into Pulaski County civic life.

Although both John Rozar and Daniel Regan paid taxes on their Pulaski County farms in 1809, 1810, and 1811, Joseph Regan was not assessed Pulaski County taxes during those years [4]. Georgia's early-nineteenth-century revenue statutes required men to begin paying a poll tax only after reaching the age of twenty-one, so perhaps Joseph was not assessed taxes in these years due to his young age. Since his birth probably occurred in 1789 or 1790, he would have been merely about nineteen years old when the officials included him as a potential petit juror in June 1809. On 1 June 1812, the Inferior Court justices included Joseph Regan as a potential petit juror, along with Shadrack Lee, Olive's grandfather, and Nimrod Phillips, the husband of Olive's younger sister, Pheraby [5].

The War of 1812 began several years after Olive and Joseph's marriage. Although the military action initially occurred far from the Regan and Rozar farms in Georgia's backcountry, tensions within Creek society led to civil war by early 1813. Fearful of the *"Red Sticks,"* the hostile faction of Creeks, a group of Mississippi Militia attacked them on 27 July 1813 as they returned from obtaining a supply of ammunition from the Spanish at Pensacola, Florida. Although inconclusive, the Battle of Burnt Corn Creek served as the opening salvo of the 1813–1814 Creek War. In response, one month later on August 30th, the Red Sticks launched the devastating Fort Mims Massacre, throwing Georgia's western frontier into turmoil [6]. These events heightened anxiety among families living along the Ocmulgee frontier, including the Rozar and Regan families.

Although the internal strife among the Creeks made Americans living in Pulaski and other counties along the Ocmulgee River nervous, the military action at Burnt Corn Creek brought the threat of violence to their very doorstep. At that time, Pulaski County's western border was the Ocmulgee River, the boundary between the State of Georgia and the Creeks. Located just ten miles east of the river, the Rozar and Regan farms lay along Georgia's western frontier, exposing them to potential attack by the hostile Creeks.

As soon as word of the American attack on the Creeks at Burnt Corn Creek reached Georgia, officials garrisoned the forts they had constructed along the Ocmulgee River as a defensive measure against potential Creek attacks. The Pulaski County sheriff, Allen Tooke, served as captain of the local militia and commanded the garrisons of Forts Green and Lawrence in Pulaski County.

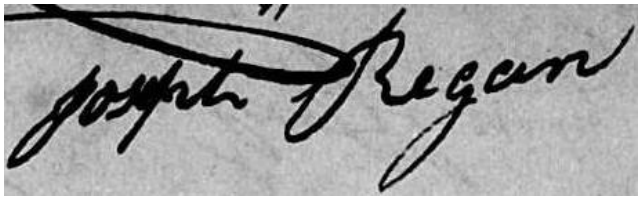
Joseph Regan served in the company of Georgia Militia commanded by Capt. Tooke, among the soldiers stationed at either Ft. Green or Ft. Lawrence, both described as located *"on the frontier"* of Pulaski County. Joseph and the other men served thirty-eight days, from August 14th through September 20th, 1813, including the period when Fort Mims was attacked in Alabama [7]. Joseph's service places him among the earliest Pulaski County settlers mobilized during the Creek War. We have no further record of any military service by Regan during the remainder of the conflict.

Between 1813 and 1816, Joseph Regan participated in various activities in Pulaski County. When Judge Peter Early convened the Superior Court on 20 April 1813, he presided over the selection of and administering the oaths to the grand jurors, including Joseph's father, Daniel Regan. On April 28th, the Court drew names of potential petit jurors to serve at the next court session, including Joseph Regan. Although the Superior Court typically held two sessions per year during this era, in April and October, there was no October 1813 session, undoubtedly due to the ongoing military activities associated with the Creek War. When the Superior Court next convened on 25 April 1814, Early now served as Georgia's Governor, and Judge Harris presided over this court session. Joseph Regan was the first man selected and sworn in to serve on Petit Jury Nº 1 [8].

On 4 October 1814, Nimrod Phillips, Olive Rozar Regan's brother-in-law, paid $200 for a 202½-acre lot of land in Pulaski County located about one mile northeast of John Rozar's farm. Joseph Regan and his father-in-law witnessed the transaction [9]. At the April 1816 court session, officials drew *"Joseph Riggan"* (a common corruption of *"Regan"*), his father-in-law, *"John Rosier,"* and Nimrod Phillips as potential petit jurors for the session scheduled to begin that fall. When Judge Harris opened Court session on 27 October 1816, the court selected and swore in *"John Rozier"* and Nimrod Phillips as that session's petit jurors. On the following day, the Court administered the

oaths of office to Joseph Regan and *"Frederic Floyd"* to serve as *"talisman"* [talesman] in the place of the former occupants of the position [10].

At that same court session, Olive's father began settling the estate of her maternal grandfather, Shadrack Lee. On 30 October 1816, immediately following Lee's death, the Pulaski County Court issued temporary letters of administration to John Rozar on the Lee estate. Joseph's uncle, Samuel Regan, served as Rozar's security on his bond as temporary administrator [11]. Several months later, on 6 January 1817, the court appointed Rozar as Lee's administrator, requiring him to post a bond of $3,000. Joseph Regan served as the security on his father-in-law's bond [12]. The original estate papers give us a sample of Regan's signature when he was about twenty-six years old:



These records further demonstrate the close civic and kinship ties between the Rozar and Regan families.

Sometime between 1809 and 1815, Joseph Regan obtained a 202½-acre tract of land located one-half mile north of John Rozar's farm. While the farms of Daniel Regan and Rozar lay along the banks of Gum Swamp Creek entirely within Pulaski County, the Pulaski/Twiggs County line literally bisected Joseph's farm. In fact, the bulk of his land lay in Twiggs, with only a small portion lying in Pulaski County [13]. Maps show that Joseph's farm lay about one-third of a mile southwest of Rocky Creek. We have no record of Joseph Regan buying or selling his land, likely due to the destruction of early Twiggs County records.

The fact that Joseph Regan's farm straddled the county line appears to have caused confusion about where he should pay his taxes. An 1815 Pulaski County tax assessment shows Joseph and Daniel Regan paying their taxes in Capt. *"Dycks"* District. Joseph Regan was assessed for his own white poll and his 202½-acre tract of land drained by Rocky Creek. Joseph also paid father's taxes that year, with Daniel Regan assessed for his own white poll, his 303¾-acre Gum Swamp Creek farm, and three slaves [14].

It appears that by 1816, officials in Twiggs County had begun to require Joseph Regan to pay his taxes there, probably since most of his farm lay in Twiggs. The 1816 Pulaski County tax assessment for Capt. Dykes' District lists Joseph Regan as a defaulter [15]. The alternating Pulaski and Twiggs assessments reflect the administrative ambiguity caused by Joseph's farm straddling the county line.

In 1817, Joseph Regan purchased several lots in the village of Hartford, the county seat of Pulaski County, located about ten miles southwest of the Regan and Rozar farms. On March 22nd, he paid $56.25 to the commissioners of the Pulaski County *"Court house and Jail"* for one half-acre Hartford town lot [16]. A few months later, on June 18th, he paid Joseph Sessions $44.06¼ for an adjoining half-acre lot [17].

Now an unincorporated ghost town, Hartford lies on the east side of the Ocmulgee River opposite the modern county seat of Hawkinsville. However, between 1809 and the 1830s, it was a thriving village with an active trade between the Americans and Creek Indians. For many years, it constituted the head of steamboat navigation on the Ocmulgee River, and between 1809 and 1836, it served as the seat of government for Pulaski County [18]. Joseph's investment in Hartford lots suggests increasing engagement in Pulaski County's commercial and civic life.

In 1818, Joseph Regan paid his taxes in Twiggs County, assessed for his white poll, his 202½-acre farm that straddled the border between Pulaski and Twiggs Counties, and his two Hartford town lots valued at $100 [19]. His farm's location in both counties probably resulted in his enumeration on the 1820 federal census of Pulaski County. His household included an adult couple, clearly Olive and him, together with their four daughters and one son. The census enumeration shows that Olive and Joseph owned no enslaved people, unlike both of their parents and their siblings [20].

The absence of enslaved people in Joseph and Olive's household contrasts with the holdings of both their parents and siblings, marking a notable distinction within this kin group.

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Arrival of Joseph Regan's Namesake Cousin

About 1817, Joseph Regan's first cousin, Elizabeth Span Regan, migrated into Pulaski County, joining the kin network already forming along Gum Swamp Creek. She was the daughter of Joseph Regan (1770/1775–1843), Daniel's brother. Joseph Regan, husband of Olive Rozar, and Elizabeth Span Regan were grandchildren of Capt. Ralph Regan of Robeson County, North Carolina [1].

Shortly after 7 September 1815, at only sixteen years of age and still a resident of Robeson County, North Carolina, Elizabeth Span Regan married Joseph Regan Jr. [2]. He was the son of Capt. John Regan (c1750–1814) of Robeson County, North Carolina [3], who was a brother to Capt. Ralph Regan [4]. Thus, Joseph Regan Jr. was a first cousin of both Elizabeth's father and Daniel Regan. This marriage thus joined two branches of the Regan family already connected through Capt. Ralph Regan.

Our Joseph Regan's cousins, Joseph Regan Jr. and Elizabeth Span Regan, probably arrived in Pulaski County in 1817, for their second son, Span Regan, was born on 1 April 1818 in Georgia [5]. Soon after their arrival, Joseph Regan Jr. bought a 101¼-acre farm that adjoined Daniel Regan's farm on the south side [6]. The deed showing Joseph Jr.'s purchase was not recorded, likely due to early Pulaski record loss or informal conveyance.

On 17 October 1818, the Pulaski County Court drew potential jurors to serve at an upcoming court session. They drew the name of Joseph Regan as a potential petit juror. Since Olive Rozar Regan's husband paid his 1818 taxes in Twiggs County, the man selected as a potential Pulaski County petit juror is probably the husband of Elizabeth Span Regan [7].

In 1820, the household of Joseph and Elizabeth Span Regan is easily distinguished from that of Joseph and Olive Regan by their family structure: their enumeration showed a young couple aged 16–26, their three young sons, and one slave [8]. This matches records showing that they had three young sons born by early 1820 [9]. These distinctions are essential, as the overlapping presence of two adult Joseph Regans in Pulaski County has long caused confusion.

In late 1819 or early 1820, Georgia held a registration for the 1820 Land Lottery. Joseph Regan registered in Rees' District, along with Elias Regan. As a married man, Joseph had two entries, and in the actual drawings for the lottery held between September 1st and December 2nd of that year, both of Joseph's entries were selected. He drew a 250-acre tract of land in Early County and a 490-acre tract in Appling County [10].

It is not entirely clear which Joseph Regan registered for the 1820 lottery in Pulaski County; was he the son of Daniel and husband of Olive Rozar, or the husband of Elizabeth Span Regan? Both men lived near one another, and both of their households were enumerated on the 1820

Pulaski County federal census. The deeds in which Joseph Regan disposed of these tracts of land have not been located. However, in 1822, Elias Regan paid taxes on the 490 acres he drew in Irwin County, while Joseph Regan only paid taxes on a 101¼-acre tract in Pulaski [11]. Since the Joseph Regan who paid 1822 taxes was Olive Rozar's husband, this suggests that it was the husband of Elizabeth Span Regan who drew two tracts of land in the 1820 lottery. If so, they likely sold both tracts between 1820 and 1826, since neither appears in later tax digests.

In late 1820, immediately after his two entries in the lottery were chosen, some malady must have struck the family of Elizabeth and Joseph Regan. It claimed the life of their infant son, Rufus Wiley Regan, on December 13th. Five days later, on the 18th, Joseph Regan Jr. wrote his will, describing himself as *"being very low in body, but in perfect mind and memory."* He appointed Elizabeth as his executor, directing that his property, including his 101¼-acre farm that adjoined that of Daniel Regan, be divided between her and his two sons, John and Span Regan. Regan died the day after signing his will, on December 19th [12].

Our Joseph Regan's first cousin, Elizabeth Span Regan, held a sale of her husband's estate on 24 February 1821, with Daniel Regan paying $65.25 for one bay horse that had belonged to his first cousin, the late Joseph Regan Jr. Olive's father, John Rozar, paid $32 to rent the labor of Simon, an enslaved man belonging to Joseph Regan Jr., presumably for one year. At an estate sale held a year later, our Joseph Regan bought one item: he paid 50¢ for a case of knives and forks. Daniel Regan, John Rozar, and Joseph's brother, Elias Regan, all bought multiple items at the second estate sale [13]. The participation of Daniel Regan, John Rozar, Elias Regan, and our Joseph underscores the tight kinship and economic ties among the Gum Swamp Creek settlers.

Elizabeth Span Regan remarried on 13 September 1821 in Pulaski County to Reddick Bryan [14]. A native of North Carolina, he had migrated to Georgia about the same time that Elizabeth and her husband had. In 1818, he lived in neighboring Twiggs County [15]. After her marriage, Elizabeth Span Regan joined her new husband on his farm in Twiggs. In 1826, Bryan paid taxes on his own 202½-acre Twiggs farm of Quality 3 land, and a 100-acre tract of Quality 2 land in Pulaski, the farm of the late Joseph Regan Jr. [16]. Reddick Bryan and Elizabeth Span Regan moved to Houston County between 1826 and 1830. As they prepared to move to north Louisiana, Reddick and the two surviving sons of Joseph Regan Jr. sold his 101¼ acres in Pulaski County next to Daniel Regan's farm on 9 November 1838 [17].

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Westward to Alabama, Mississippi, and North Louisiana

Olive and Joseph Regan's precise residences during the 1820–1825 period are difficult to document, but they presumably continued to cultivate their farm that straddled the Pulaski/Twiggs county line. Joseph paid his 1818 taxes on the farm in Twiggs County, but his household was enumerated on the 1820 federal census in Pulaski County. In 1822, Joseph was assessed Pulaski County taxes in 1822 on his white poll and 101¼ acres of pine land in Pulaski, possibly paying taxes on the farm owned by his deceased namesake cousin [1].

Joseph is not found on the 1823 or 1824 tax digests of Pulaski County. There was much movement during this period as families began to settle in the counties dispersed in the 1820 and 1821 land lotteries. Joseph's absence on these tax digests creates a two-year documentary gap. Given the family's kinship ties in Twiggs and Pulaski, the most plausible explanation is temporary residence in an adjacent county or an unrecorded move within the lottery districts.

Many years later, in 1898, their son, William Daniel Regan, identified himself as *"a native of Pulaski County Georgia,"* stating that his birth occurred *"Near Macon, Pulaski Co. Ga. in 1825"* [2]. The 1900 federal census gave his birth in April 1825, so if their son's statement regarding the location of his birth is accurate, this places Olive and Joseph's residence in Pulaski County in early 1825 [3].

On 14 March 1827, the Pulaski County Inferior Court justices compiled a list of all potential jurors for the multiple petit juries required for the upcoming session of the Superior Court. Their list included Joseph Regan, together with many of his close relatives and neighbors, including his brother, Elias Regan, first cousin and brother-in-law, Charles Regan (husband of Olive's sister, Eady Rozar), Olive's brothers, Seaborn and John Rozar Jr., and his brother-in-law, James Savage, husband of his sister, Charlotte Regan [4].

For the year 1827, Pulaski County only assessed Joseph Regan for his own white poll, but he paid the taxes for his brother and father, Elias and Daniel Regan [5]. Daniel Regan died mid-year, between May 17th, when he signed his will, and September 3rd, when his will was filed with the Pulaski County Court [6]. The absence of Joseph from the 1823–1824 tax digests, combined with the family's reappearance in 1827, suggests a period of instability or transition that may have culminated in their decision to join the westward movement into Alabama.

Although Olive and Joseph still resided in Pulaski during the first half of 1827, by the fall or early winter, they had followed the general migration westward from Georgia. In December, Olive gave birth to her first daughter born in Alabama, apparently in Dale County [7].

In mid-1829, the Superior Court appointed commissioners to *"lay out & divide"* the real estate belonging to *"Daniel Rigans Late of said county deced."* between Joseph, Elias, and Mary Regan according to the terms of his will [8]. On 2 January 1830, as a resident of Dale County, Alabama, Joseph sold his interest in his father's farm in Pulaski County, Georgia [9].

Joseph and Olive's household was enumerated on the 1830 Dale County Federal Census [10], along with several of their relatives. They remained in Alabama through September 1832, when their youngest surviving daughter was born [11].

The Alabama interval reads as a transitional foothold—long enough to establish a household and welcome several children, yet brief enough to signal that the Regans were still searching for the place where they intended to settle more permanently.

Between late 1832 and 1833, Olive and Joseph moved west to join their siblings, Elias Daniel Regan and Elizabeth Rozar, in Hinds County, Mississippi. On 17 December 1833, Joseph paid $225 for an 80-acre tract of land there [12]. A few weeks later, he purchased a 40-acre tract of government land at the Mount Salus, Mississippi Land Office, followed by additional purchases there on 23 December 1834 and 7 March 1835 [13].

In 1834, the government had finally made the lands in north/central Louisiana available for purchase. Although they had just become established on a new farm in Mississippi, the opening of lands across the Mississippi River attracted familiar Georgia families. This likely enticed Joseph and Elias Regan to pack up and once more move their families. On 7 January 1836, Elias D. Regan sold his 80-acre tract of land in Hinds County and migrated westward. The 1836 Hinds County tax assessment described him as *"E. D. Ragen, Gone to Texas,"* a phrase typically used to loosely describe westward migration [14].

These Mississippi records suggest a period of coordinated family settlement, with Joseph and Elias building adjacent farms that ultimately served as a staging ground for their next westward migration.

Joseph Regan soon followed his brother to north Louisiana. On 15 December 1836, as a Ouachita Parish resident, he paid $800 in cash to William C. Carr for a 160-acre tract of land there [15]. The very next day, Joseph went to the Ouachita Land Office in Monroe, Louisiana and paid $99.88 in cash for an 80-acre tract of land. That document also listed him as a Ouachita Parish resident [16]. The land Regan bought then lay in northwestern Ouachita Parish, but the region became Union Parish upon its creation in March 1839.

The 1837 Ouachita Parish Tax Assessment does not list any Regans, so it is unclear if Joseph and Elias remained in Ouachita Parish, returned to Mississippi for that year, or lived elsewhere.

On 23 February 1838, Joseph was back in Hinds County, Mississippi, when he sold a 240-acre tract of his land there to Robert D. Wade for $535 in cash and a promissory note for the remaining $965. That document listed Regan as a Hinds County resident [17]. This transaction indicates that Regan intended to dispose of his Mississippi land holdings. Wade failed to pay his note, and the land reverted to Regan's possession. This created a complicated legal situation for his widow a decade later [18].

Olive and Joseph Regan permanently settled on their land in what is now Union Parish, Louisiana by 1838. As the Union Parish government formed in June and July 1839, the Police Jury appointed Joseph as a commissioner to help lay out the path of several new roads outward from the new parish seat of Farmerville. His appointment as a road commissioner illustrates how quickly Joseph became woven into the civic fabric of the emerging parish.

Also appointed as road commissioners with Regan were brothers Allen and William Cleaton Carr [19], who undoubtedly knew Regan from their years residing in Laurens and Pulaski Counties between 1809 and 1818 [20].

Some five months after performing this road duty in the newly created Union Parish, Joseph Regan died on December 14th of unknown causes. Over the next decade, Olive worked to settle her husband's estate, which included property in both Union Parish, Louisiana and Hinds County, Mississippi [21].

Olive continued to maintain her family's farm in Union Parish during the 1840s, remaining a resident there at least through September 1849. Her eldest son, John R. Regan, also resided in Union Parish during the 1840s, as did her daughter, Elizabeth Regan Austin.

The enumerator of the 1850 federal census of Union Parish missed both of their households. Olive and her youngest son probably lived with either John or Elizabeth, perhaps explaining why they do not appear on the 1850 federal census.

No further record of Olive Rozar Regan or her youngest son, James, is known. They may have both died in Union Parish, Louisiana during the 1850s.

However, between 1854 and 1860, two of Olive's children—John R. Regan and Emlie Regan Hanna—left Union Parish and moved westward. John R. Regan lived in Orange County, Texas in 1860 with his wife and children. However, Emlie and her family have not been located on the 1860 federal census. It is possible that Olive moved to Texas with her and lived with Emlie's family in 1860.

Olive's disappearance from the record after 1849 underscores how fragile frontier documentation could be, leaving the final chapter of her life to be inferred from the movements of her children.

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Children of Olive Rozar & Joseph Regan

The known children of Olive Rozar and Joseph Regan are documented in Joseph Regan's estate records following his death [1]:

1. **Nancy Regan** (c1810–1860/1870) married Richard Lee (c1807–aft. 1880).
2. **Mary M. Regan** [Polly] (1809/1813–c1892) married Samuel Meeks and Charles C. McDonald (c1811–Aug 1883).
3. **Sarah Regan** (c1814–aft. 1860) married Godfrey Bright (c1804–1869).
4. [unknown] **Regan** (1810/1820–1820/1830) was a young female child who lived in Olive and Joseph's household in 1820 but not in 1830.
5. **John R. Regan** (c1818–aft. 1870) married Frances Austin (c1819–aft. 1870).
6. **Elizabeth Regan** (1822/1825–aft. 1880) married John Austin (c1817–aft. 1880).
7. **William Daniel Regan** (Apr 1825–1904) married Nancy Cessum Beaird (1827/1830–27 Apr 1894) and Louisa Futch (Dec 1841–aft. 1900).
8. **Emily Regan** [Emlie] (28 Dec 1827–30 Mar 1895) married John D. Hanna, Jr. (4 Jul 1828–5 Aug 1880).
9. **Martha Ann Regan** (4 Sep 1832–24 Jan 1909) married John Washington Beaird (1820–15 Feb 1877).
10. **James Regan** (1835/1840–aft. Aug 1849) either died young in the 1850s or moved to Texas.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Biographical Sketches of the Children of Olive Rozar & Joseph Regan

1. Nancy Regan Lee

Nancy Regan (c1810–1860/1870) is the eldest child of her parents [2]. She married in the latter 1820s to Richard Lee (c1807–aft. 1880). Although details of his family background are unknown, Richard may have been connected to either John or Elias Lee, brothers of Nancy grandmother, Mary Ann (Mariann) Lee Rozer. In 1830, Nancy and Richard lived in Dale County, Alabama near many of her relatives. They followed Nancy's parents to Union Parish, Louisiana and lived there in the 1840s and 1850s.

In the latter 1850s, Nancy and Richard Lee moved with her sister, Sarah Regan Bright, and her first cousins, Joseph D. Regan and Sarah Regan Harris, to Hempstead County, Arkansas. Nancy died there sometime between 1860 and the early 1870s. Richard remarried on 11 May 1873 in Nevada County, Arkansas, and in 1880, he lived with his new wife and their daughter in the home of his son in Nevada County. Richard Lee died sometime after 1880.

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2. Mary M. Regan Meeks McDonald

Mary M. Regan [Polly] (1809/1813–c1892) was born in Georgia, presumably in Pulaski County. Mary married on 12 June 1834 in Hinds County, Mississippi to Samuel Meeks, who died shortly after their marriage. Mary married on 3 October 1835 in Hinds County, Mississippi to Charles C. McDonald (c1811–Aug 1883). Mary and Charles followed her parents to Union Parish, Louisiana and spent their lives on their farm in the Cherry Ridge community. The 1880 federal census indicated that Charles was born in North Carolina, with his parents both born in Scotland. Union Parish court records give Charles' death in August 1883, but her date of death is not known. Court records show only that she died between 19 December 1892 and 24 August 1899. Family oral tradition claims she died in 1892.

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3. Sarah Regan Bright

Sarah Regan (c1814–aft. 1860) married on 22 April 1846 in Jackson Township, Union County, Arkansas to Godfrey Bright (c1804–1869). The Justice of the Peace who married them stated that they were *"citizens of Louisiana Union Parish"* [3]. Like many of their relatives, Sarah and Godfrey were missed on the 1850 federal census of Union Parish. In the latter 1850s, they moved with her sister, Nancy Regan Lee, and first cousins to Hempstead County, Arkansas. That census indicated that Sarah had children born in Louisiana as late as 1857, which confirms her continued residence in Union Parish into the late 1850s. Godfrey Bright reportedly died about 1869 in Hempstead County. Sarah Regan Bright died sometime after 1860.

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4. [unknown] Regan

An unidentified young female born between 1810 and 1820 lived in Joseph Regan's 1820 household, but she was not included in the enumeration of his household in 1830. If she is another daughter, then she must have died young in the 1820s [4].

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

5. John R. Regan

John R. Regan (c1818–aft. 1870) married on 29 November 1838 in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana to Frances Austin (c1819–aft. 1870) [5]. In 1840, John and Frances Regan lived near their relatives in Union Parish, Louisiana. The man who enumerated the 1850 federal census of Union Parish omitted their household, although other records prove their residence there. Between 1857 and 1860, John and Frances moved to Orange County, Texas. During the 1860s, they moved on to Henderson County, Texas, and in 1870 they lived near John's sister, Emily Regan Hanna. John and Frances Regan died sometime after 1870, presumably in Henderson County, Texas.

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6. Elizabeth Regan Austin

Elizabeth Regan (1822/1825–aft. 1880) married on 4 December 1838 in Union County, Arkansas to John Austin (c1817–aft. 1880) [6]. In 1840, Elizabeth and John lived in Union Parish near her mother and siblings. They have not been located on either the 1850 or 1860 federal census. The household of John R. Regan, documented as living in Union Parish around 1850, was omitted, and so Elizabeth and John Austin's household may have been omitted that year as well. Similarly, the 1860 household of her younger sister, Martha Ann Regan Beaird, was omitted. It is unclear where Elizabeth and John Austin lived, but they may have resided in Union Parish, Louisiana throughout the 1840s, 1850s and 1860s.

In 1870 and 1880, Elizabeth and John Austin lived near her brother, William, and sister, Martha Ann Beaird, in northwestern Union Parish, Louisiana, in the vicinity of Spearsville. They both died sometime after 18 June 1880.

Their repeated omission from federal censuses limits documentation on Elizabeth's family and illustrates the broader documentary gaps that affected many families in frontier parishes.

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7. William Daniel Regan

William Daniel Regan (Apr 1825–1904) was born in Pulaski County, Georgia, the last of his parents' children born in Georgia to survive early childhood. He moved with his parents to Alabama in 1827, to Hinds County, Mississippi in 1833, and on to what was then northwestern Ouachita Parish, Louisiana about 1836. He was only fourteen years old when his father died in December 1839.

William D. Regan married on 30 April 1850 in Union Parish, Louisiana to Nancy Cessum Beaird (1827/1830–27 Apr 1894), daughter of William Beaird Sr. (19 Jul 1794–aft. 1885) and Zilpha Dunn (c1794–1870/1880). He and his sister, Martha, married Beaird siblings on successive days, with Martha and John Washington Beaird marrying on May 1st [7]. After their marriage, William D. and Nancy Regan settled on her father's farm a few miles northwest of Farmerville and south of Cherry Ridge, in north/central Union Parish, Louisiana.

William D. Regan proved himself a successful and industrious farmer during the 1850s, earning sufficient income to pay cash for multiple tracts of government land located near his father-in-law

in the Cherry Ridge community. In February 1863, he enlisted in the *"Phoenix Rifles,"* Co. C, 17th Louisiana Infantry Regiment. His unit fought at the Battle of Grand Gulf in early May before manning the trenches during the Siege of Vicksburg. He went home on parole after the surrender in July 1863, and after his unit's exchange in July 1864, Regan returned to service, with his regiment stationed at Pineville and Bayou Cotile. In May 1865, Regan's company received special commendation from its commanding officer, being the very last company to remain on duty while other Confederate units disintegrated into chaos [8].

After the War, Regan continued farming for the next three decades. He joined the Zion Hill Baptist Church near his home and served as a deacon, and local citizens elected him as a Justice of the Peace [9]. Nancy Beaird Regan died in April 1894 following an extended illness, and she was buried in the Zion Hill Baptist Church Cemetery [10].

Five months later, on 16 September 1894, William D. Regan married Louisa Futch (Dec 1841–aft. 1900), daughter of Allen Jackson Futch Sr. (18 Aug 1818–29 Mar 1888) and Ann Matthews (26 Sep 1823–20 Jun 1869), and the widow of Hezekiah G. McGough and George Fenton [11]. They lived near Spearsville after their marriage.

William D. Regan died in 1904, a time when the region had experienced heavy rainfall that resulted in flooding. The road to Zion Hill Cemetery was blocked by flood waters, and so William Daniel Regan was buried in the Mount Union Cemetery near Spearsville, rather than beside Nancy in the Zion Hill Cemetery.

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8. Emily Regan Hanna

Emily Regan [Emlie] (28 Dec 1827–30 Mar 1895) was the first child of Joseph and Olive born after they moved to Alabama. Her birth presumably occurred in Dale County, which was her father's residence in 1830. Emlie married about 1847, probably in Union Parish, Louisiana, to John D. Hanna Jr. (4 Jul 1828–5 Aug 1880), son of John D. Hanna Sr. (c1785–c1865) and Margery Milton (c1795–1850/1860).

In 1850, Emlie and John Hanna lived in Union Parish with their young daughter, Mary. They remained in Union Parish until about 1854, when John's creditors prompted them to leave Louisiana and move west into Texas. They have not been located on the 1860 federal census, but in 1870, they lived in Henderson County, Texas, near her brother, John R. Regan. Emily and John still lived in Henderson County in 1880. Emlie is buried in the Meredith Campground Cemetery, Athens, Henderson County, Texas [12].

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

9. Martha Ann Regan Beaird

Martha Ann Regan (4 Sep 1832–24 Jan 1909) was born in Alabama, presumably in Dale County. She married on 1 May 1850 in Union Parish, Louisiana to John Washington Beaird (1820–15 Feb 1877), son of William Beaird Sr. (19 Jul 1794–aft. 1885) and Zilpha Dunn (c1794–1870/1880). Martha's older brother, William, married John W. Beaird's sister, Nancy, on the day before Martha married John [13].

In 1850, Martha and John lived with his father, William Beaird Sr., on his farm located about five miles south of Cherry Ridge. In the early 1850s, Martha and John settled on their own farm nearby, where they spent the rest of their lives. Martha Ann Regan Beaird is buried in the Mount Union Cemetery near Spearsville, Union Parish, Louisiana [14].

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10. James Regan

James Regan (1835/1840–aft. Dec 1849) was born either in Hinds County, Mississippi or in what is now Union Parish, Louisiana. He is undoubtedly one of the two white males under the age of five enumerated in his mother's household 1840 Union Parish household. During the 1840s, James and his mother lived in Union Parish, probably with either John R. Regan or Elizabeth Regan Austin, both of whose households were omitted on the 1850 federal census enumeration.

James was still alive in September 1849 when his mother sold Joseph Regan's land in Hind County, Mississippi, but we have no further record of him. Olive may have died in Union Parish during the 1850s, and James may have died as a teenager at about the same time. Alternatively, James may have moved to Texas in the 1850s with his sister, Emlie Regan Hanna, or brother, John R. Regan. While the latter lived in Orange County, Texas in 1860, Emlie and her family have not been located on the 1860 federal census. James may have lived with her family in 1860 and died sometime thereafter.

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Notes

Family Background

1. For more details on Olive's parents, see the John Rozar Sr. and Mary Ann (Marian) Lee Biography.
2. Pulaski County GA Will Book A (1817–1854), pp. 92–94: Will of Daniel Regan, written 17 May 1827, filed with the Pulaski County Court on 3 September 1827.
3. Schnabel, Robert O. *The Rozier Family*. Privately printed, 1990, pp. 44–45, 56–58. This work consists of Rozier (Rozar) family information sent to Mr. Schnabel by researchers in the 1970s and 1980s. One of his correspondents was Mamie Pierce Lancaster, the great-great-granddaughter of John Rozar Sr. She insisted in written correspondence to both Mr. Schnabel and with the author of this biography that John Rozar was the son of Shadrack Rozar of Halifax County, North Carolina and Edgecombe District, South Carolina. Although the late Mrs. Lancaster was an avid family researcher, her claim is highly questionable, and no known documentary evidence connects John Rozar Sr. to Shadrack. No known evidence ties Shadrack to Bladen or Robeson Counties, North Carolina, but John Rozar is documented there in the early 1790s before moving to Burke and Jefferson Counties, Georgia in 1793. John Rozar lived near Reuben Rozar Sr., and although Reuben's children are not documented, it appears more likely that Reuben was John's father.
4. Halifax County NC Will Book 1 (1759–1774), pp. 4–5: Will of David Rozar, written 21 September 1759, filed in the Halifax Inferior Court, June 1760. In his will, David names Shadrack and Reuben Rozar as his sons.
5. Davis, Robert Scott Jr. *Research in Georgia.* Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1991, p. 119. Laurens County was created on 10 December 1807 from Wilkinson County.
6. Pulaski County GA Deed Book B (1811–1812), pp. 242–243: Wyatt Bettis of Washington County to Daniel Regan of Laurens County, 3 September 1808.
7. Davis, p. 131. Pulaski was formed on 13 December 1808 from Laurens County.
8. Pulaski County GA Deed Book B (1811–1812), pp. 243–245: John Fletcher of Tatnall County to Daniel Regan of Pulaski County, 5 January 1809.
9. Pulaski County GA Deed Book B (1811–1812), pp. 207–208: William and Sally Bools to John Rozar, 20 January 1809.
10. Davis, p. 89. Bleckley County was created on 2 October 1912 from Pulaski County.
11. Pulaski County GA Will Book A (1817–1854), pp. 108–110: Will of John Rozar, written 12 August 1825, recorded by Pulaski County Clerk on 25 March 1830.
12. Pulaski County GA Annual Returns (1828-1841), p. 73; Pulaski County GA Estate Records, LDS Film #5778403, Image #990: Receipt of Joseph Regan of legacy left to him by John Rozar, 2 January 1830. The original receipt showing Joseph Regan's original signature survives.
13. Hinds County MS Deed Book 19 (1848–1849), pp. 919–920: *"Olive Regan widow of the late Joseph Regan deceased"* and his heirs to Mayfield Johnson, 17 August 1849.
14. Union Parish LA Succession Book A (1839–1844), p. 77; Succession Book A-3 (1839–1900), p. 46: Joseph Regan Succession, petition filed 21 December 1839:

    Joseph Regan…departed this life at his residence…on the 14th day of December A.D. 1839…leaving…the following persons his heirs viz: -- Olive Rosier his wife…

Early Life in Pulaski County, Georgia

1. Hinds County MS Deed Book 19 (1848–1849), pp. 919–920: *Olive Regan widow of the late Joseph Regan deceased"* and his heirs to Mayfield Johnson, 17 August 1849. 1860 Hempstead County AR Federal Census, Carouse Township, P.O. Albany, p. 847, Dwelling #1086, line #27: Nancy Lee–age: 50; born: Georgia. Olive's two eldest daughters, Nancy and Mary, married Richard Lee and Charles C. McDonald, respectively. Census records give conflicting ages for Nancy and Mary, making it difficult to precisely pinpoint their years of birth. In 1849 when Joseph Regan's heirs sold his land, the list of children in the deed appears to have been in birth order, listing Nancy first and then Mary. Nancy's age on the 1860 federal census was fifty years, putting her birth about 1810.
2. 1790 Robeson County NC Federal Census, p. 135, line #18: *"John Rozier."* The Rozier household one male aged sixteen or older and two females.
3. Pulaski County GA Superior Court Jurors List (1809–1827), LDS Film #8628587, Image #8: #67: Joseph Regan. At the end of the list of 125 names, the justices certified the potential petit jurors:

    "We the undersigned Justises [sic] *of the Inferior court…Having met agreeable to law for the Purpose of selecting Pettit* [sic] *Juriors* [sic] *from the best information that could be collected being no tax Returns in the County Do sertify* [sic] *that the foregoing list is a true Transcript of fit and proper persons to Serve as Pettit* [sic] *Juriors* [sic] *for the ensuing year. Given under our hands this 5th day of June 1809."*
4. Pulaski County GA Tax Digests, LDS Film #8153290:

    1809: Capt. Fulgham's District, Image #115:

#1: *"Daniel Regan,"* 1 white poll, 2 slaves, 303¾ acres Quality 3 land in Pulaski, District 22, Land Lots #91, 92, granted Bettis, adjoining John Lee, tax: $1.31.7

#3: *"John Rozar,"* 1 white poll, no slaves, 202½ acres Quality 3 land in Pulaski, District 24, Land Lot #28, granted Wm Bowles, adjoining John Lee, tax: 56.5½¢

1810: Capt. Fulgham's District, Image #115:

#1: *"Daniel Regan,"* 1 white poll, 3 slaves, 303¾ acres Quality 3 land in Pulaski, tax: $1.62

#3: *"John Rozar,"* 1 white poll, no slaves, 202½ acres Quality 3 land in Pulaski, tax: 56.5½¢

1811: Capt. Mercer's District:

Image #159:

#1: *"Daniel Regan,"* 1 white poll, 2 slaves, 303¾ acres Quality 3 land in Pulaski, District #22, Land Lots #91, 92, granted Bellis, adjoining Hester, tax: $1.32

Image #160:

#2: *"John Rozier,"* 1 white poll, no slaves, 101¼ acres Quality 3 land in Pulaski, District 24, Land Lot #28, granted Bowles, adjoining Belcher, tax: 44¢

5. Pulaski County GA Superior Court Jurors List (1809–1827), LDS Film #8628587:

Image #15: *"The following list contains the Names of persons Selected as petit Jurors for Said County…,,"* #4: Joseph Regan

Image #16: #251: Shadrack Lee; #252: *"Nimrod Philips"*

Image #17: *"We the underSigned Justices of the Inferior Court…having met agreeable to Law for the purpose of selecting Pettit* [sic] *Jurors…do Certify that the foregoing list is a true transcript of fit and proper persons to serve as Pettit* [sic] *Jurors for the ensuing Year,"* 1 June 1812.

Barrow, Lee G. *Early Court Records of Pulaski County, Georgia, 1809–1825.* Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1994, pp. 17–20.

6. Kokomoor, Kevin. *Of One Mind and Of One Government: The Rise and Fall of the Creek Nation in the Early Republic.* Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2018, pp. 324, 327, 330–356.
7. Harris, Virginia Speer (Mrs. Wallace Leigh Harris). *History of Pulaski and Bleckley Counties, Georgia, 1808–1956.* Macon, GA: J. W. Burke, 1957, pp. 40–41. The list of privates includes Joseph *"Ragan."*
8. Barrow, pp. 86, 92, 96–97.
9. Pulaski County GA Deed Book D (1815–1816), pp. 84–85: Thomas Weeks to Nimrod Phillips, 4 October 1814; witnesses: Joseph Regan, John Rozar. Phillips paid $200 for Lot #151 in District #22.
10. Barrow, pp. 156, 160–161. A *"talesman"* is a juror summoned from among bystanders or local citizens when the regular panel (venire) does not contain enough qualified men to form a complete jury.
11. Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #1231; Pulaski County GA Administrators & Guardians Bonds (1810–1820), p. 5, LDS Film #5759581, Image 66: John Rozar, bond as temporary administrator of the Estate of Shadrack Lee, 30 October 1816; security: Samuel Regan.
12. Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #1229; Pulaski County GA Administrators & Guardians Bonds (1810–1820), p. 6, LDS Film #5759581, Image 67: John Rozar, bond as administrator of the Estate of Shadrack Lee, 6 January 1817; securities: Lewis Holland, Joseph Regan.
13. 1818 Twiggs County GA Tax Digest, LDS Film #7898925, Image #37, Capt. Ellis's District, #29: Joseph Regan, 202½ acres Quality 3 land, District #23, Land Lot #12, *"two town Lots Hartford $100.00,"* tax: 87½¢.
14. Pulaski County GA Tax Digests, LDS Film #8153290, unknown year (actually from 1815):

Image #58: *"Capt. Pipkins Ds* [District] *Persons names;"*

Image #59:

#14: *"Nimrod Phillips,"* 202½ acres Quality 3 land on *"Rocky Creek,"* adjoining Brown, 1 white poll, tax: 56.5½¢

#17: *"John Rozar,"* 101¼ acres Quality 2 land on *"Gumswamp,"* adjoining Lee, 1 white poll, 43.9¢

#22: *"John Lee,"* 1 white poll, 31.2½¢

#23: *"Shaderick Lee,"* 101¼ acres Quality 3 land on *"Gumswamp,"* adjoining Rozar, no white polls, 2 slaves, tax: 75.1½¢

Image #62: *"Capt. Dycks Ds* [District] *Persons names;"*

Image #65:

#3: *"Joseph Regan,"* 202½ acres Quality 3 land on *"Rocky Cr.,"* adjoining Smith, 1 white poll, tax: 56.5½¢

#4: *"do* [Joseph Regan] *for Daniel Regan,"* 303¾ acres Quality 3 land on *"Gum Sw,"* adjoining Lee, 1 white poll, 3 slaves, tax: $1.62.5

These three facts show that these pages from an undated Pulaski County tax digest must actually be from 1815:

- Nimrod Phillips bought his land on 4 October 1814, too late for this to be the 1814 tax assessment.

- Shadrack Lee paid taxes on two slaves, while the surviving 1816 tax digest (see Image #203 of the same LDS film) shows him paying taxes on three slaves. Lee's estate records show his slaves were Winnie and her two children, Jonas and Jinny, with Jonas born 1812–1815 and Jinny about 1815.
- This tax digest shows Shadrack Lee still alive, but he died in the latter portion of 1816, John Rozar was appointed as his temporary administrator on 30 October 1816 (see LDS Film #5778386, Image #1231).

15. Pulaski County GA Tax Digests, LDS Film #8153290, Image #211, *"Lists of Defaulters,"* column #4: *"Capt. Dykes'es Dist,"* #4: *"Joseph Regan (Land),"* tax: 87.5¢
16. Pulaski County GA Deed Book E (1816–1818), pp. 356–357: *"The commissioners of the Court house and Jail of said County"* to *"Joseph Regans of said County,"* 22 March 1817. Regan bought *"a certain half acre lot in the Town of Hartford…knocked off to him at a public Sale,"* described *"in plan of said Town by number one (No 1) in Square letter S."*
17. Pulaski County GA Deed Book E (1816–1818), pp. 354–355: Joseph Sessions to Joseph Regan, both of Pulaski County, 18 June 1817. Regan purchased *"a certain half acre lot in the Town of Hartford"* known as *"Number Two (No 2) in Square letter S."*
18. Harris, pp. 20–23.
19. 1818 Twiggs County GA Tax Digest, LDS Film #7898925, Image #37, Capt. Ellis's District, #29: Joseph Regan, 202½ acres Quality 3 land, District #23, Land Lot #12, *"two town Lots Hartford $100.00,"* tax: 87½¢.
20. 1820 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, p. 312, #3: Joseph Regan.

Arrival of Joseph Regan's Namesake Cousin

1. Robeson County NC Will Book 1 (1787–1847):
   pp. 39–40: Will of Ralph Regan, signed 14 August 1795, dated filed in court not given;
   pp. 430–434: Will of *"Joseph Regan Senr,"* signed 10 April 1843, filed in court in August 1843.
   Pulaski County GA Marriage License Book A (1810–1851), LDS Film #4849067, Image #15: *"Redick Bryan"* to *"Elizabeth Ragans,"* solemnized 13 September 1821. Ralph Regan left bequests to both Joseph and Daniel Regan, describing them each as *"my well beloved son."* In his 1843 will, Joseph Regan Sr. named *"Elizabeth S. Bryant"* as one of his *"beloved daughters."* Elizabeth S. Regan married Reddick Bryan after the death of her first husband, Joseph Regan Jr.
2. Robeson County NC Marriage Bonds (1786–1868), LDS Film #7742024, Images #56–57: Bond of Joseph Regan to marry *"—Regan,"* 7 September 1815; signed: *"Joseph Regan Junr."* The given name of the female is illegible, but the Reddick Bryan Bible record (see below) shows that she married Joseph Regan and later to Reddick Bryan.
3. Robeson County NC Will Book 1 (1787–1847), pp. 154–156: Will of John Regan, written 18 June 1814, filed with Robeson County Court at the November Term 1814. Robeson County NC Deed Bk R (1815–1818), p. 30: *"John Regan Senr. for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which I have and do bear towards my son Joseph Regan,"* 10 June 1814. In the deed made on June 10th, John Regan gave Joseph an enslaved man named *"Owen."* A few days later, on June 18th, he wrote his will, making a bequest of over 500 acres of land to *"my son Joseph Regan."* He also left *"my sons Joseph and Neill Regan"* ten enslaved people, including *"Antony," "Lousa,"* and Simon. The inventory of Joseph Regan's estate following his death in December 1820 in Pulaski County, Georgia included these enslaved people: *"Negroe man named Anthony," "Negroe woman named Levisey,"* and *"1 Boy named Simon."* This shows that Capt. John Regan's son, Joseph Regan, moved from Robeson County, North Carolina and settled in Pulaski County, Georgia.
4. Bladen County NC Will Book 1 (1766–1883), pp. 578–579: Will of Joseph Regan, signed 1st January 1773, date filed in court not stated. Joseph Regan named Ralph and John Regan as his sons.
5. Pharr, Mrs. John Newton (Louise T.), cmplr. *Louisiana Bible Records: Louisiana Gen. Rec. Com. DAR.* Vol. I, 1950, pp. 123–128; LDS Film #8611754, Images #620–625: Reddick Bryan Family Bible. The Bible includes this entry: *"Span Regan was born 1st April 1818."* Span Regan lived was included on the 1850 and 1860 Lee County, Georgia Federal Census enumerations, and both gave his birthplace as Georgia. In 1870, his household was enumerated in Terrell County, Georgia, and that one gave North Carolina as his birthplace.
6. Pulaski County GA Deed Book I (1835–1840), p. 401: Redrick Bryan, Span and John Regan of Houston County, Georgia to *"Elsbury Yerty,"* 9 November 1838; land sold: *"being the north half of"* Lot #88, District 22 of Wilkinson County. This appears to have been the land on which Joseph Regan, husband of Olive, paid taxes in 1822. The north half of Lot #88 lay directly to the south of Lot #92, the land that Daniel Regan bought in 1808–1809.
7. Pulaski County GA Superior Court Jurors List (1809–1827), LDS Film #8628587:
   Image #17: *"Selection of Grand and Petit Jurors made 17th October 1818"*
   Image #21: Column #4: *"Petit Jurors,"* #29: *"Joseph Regan"*
   Barrow, p. 29.
8. 1820 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, p. 317, #14: Joseph Regan. The enumeration shows three white males under age ten, one male slave aged 14–25, with two household members engaged in agriculture.

9. Bryan Cemetery (Ringgold, Bienville Parish LA), tombstone of *"John Regan"* (12 Sep 1816–7 Feb 1882). Pharr, p. 125; LDS Film #8611754, Image #622: Reddick Bryan Family Bible. The page of the Bible includes these entries: *"Span Regan was born 1st April 1818,"* and *"Rufus Wiley Regan was born 16th February 1820."* It is not clear why the birth of the eldest Regan son, John Regan, was not included in the Bible record.
10. Lucas, The Rev. Silas Emmett, Jr. *The Third or 1820 Land Lottery of Georgia*. Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1986, p. 275. Georgia Surveyor General, 1820 Land Lottery Grants, Early County, District 4, Lot #136, p. 316: Joseph *"Ragan,"* 250 acres, 14 December 1837; 1820 Land Lottery Plats, Early County, District 4, Book AAA, p. 344: *"Joseph Regan,"* Lot #136, surveyed 11 February 1820. Joseph Regan registered in Rees' District, Pulaski County, and he had two fortunate drawings: District 4, Lot #136 in Early County (250 acres) and District 8, Lot #180 in Appling County (490 acres).
11. 1822 Pulaski County GA Tax Digest, LDS #8153291, Capt. Aden Scarborough's District, Image #9:
    #1: *"Elias Ragan,"* 1 white poll, 490 acres pine land in Irwin County, tax: 68¢.
    #8: *"Joseph Ragan,"* 1 white poll, 101¼ acres pine land in Pulaski County, tax: 43.7½¢.
12. Pharr, p. 124; LDS Film #8611754, Image #621: Reddick Bryan Family Bible. This page contains three deaths, including, *"Joseph Regan died 19th December 1820"* and the death of his youngest son, *"Rufus Wiley Regan died 13th December 1820."* Pulaski County GA Will Book A (1817–1854), pp. 56–58: Will of Joseph Regan, written 18 December 1820, filed in court 1 January 1821. Pulaski County GA Deed Book I (1835–1840), p. 401: Redrick Bryan, Span and John Regan of Houston County, Georgia to *"Elsbury Yerty,"* 9 November 1838; land sold: *"being the north half of"* Lot #88, District 22. Regan described his farm as, *"the land that I now live on in the County of Pulasky none* [known] *by the number 88 one hundred and a quarter acres…"* The deed in which Joseph purchased this land was not recorded, but his wife and sons kept it until 1838. The north half of Lot #88 that Joseph Regan Jr. owned adjoined Lot #92, land that Daniel Regan had purchased in 1808.
13. Pulaski County GA Inventories & Appraisements Book B (1822–1825):
    pp. 4–5: *"A List of Sale of part of the property of Joseph Regan Sold on the 24th February 1821,"* filed in court 16 August 1822;
    pp. 221–222: *"Amount of the Sale of Property belonging to the Estate of Joseph Regans decd.,"* sale date not given, *"Sworn to in open Court"* on 1 September 1823 by Reddick Bryan.
14. Pulaski County GA Marriage License Book A (1810–1851), LDS Film #4849067, Image #15: *"Redick Bryan"* to *"Elizabeth Ragans,"* solemnized 13 September 1821.
15. *"Georgia Journal"* (Milledgeville, GA), 10 March 1818, p. 3, column 5. *"Redick Bryan"* and Henry Mathews, administrators of the estate of James Bryan, advertised an estate sale in Twiggs County scheduled for 13 April 1818. Reddick Bryan is presumably the son of James Bryan.
16. 1826 Twiggs County GA Tax Digest, LDS #7898925, Image #86, "B" names, #10: *"Redick Bryan,"* 2 slaves, 202½ acres Quality 3 land in Twiggs on Savage Creek, 100 acres Quality 2 land in Pulaski, tax: $1.21¾.
17. Pulaski County GA Deed Book I (1835–1840), p. 401: Redrick Bryan, Span and John Regan of Houston County, Georgia to *"Elsbury Yerty,"* 9 November 1838; land sold: *"being the north half of"* Lot #88, District 22 of Wilkinson County.

Westward to Alabama, Mississippi, and North Louisiana

1. 1822 Pulaski County GA Tax Digest, LDS #8153291, Capt. Aden Scarborough's District, Image #9, "R" names, #8: *"Joseph Ragan,"* 1 white poll, 101¼ acres pine land in Pulaski County, tax: 43.7½¢.
2. Louisiana Confederate Pension Applications, LDS Film #4126098, Images #529–532, Application of William D. Regan, filed 28 September 1898.
3. 1900 Union Parish LA Federal Census, Ward 3, Junction City, ED #119, p. 84b, Dwelling #264, line #84: *"William D Regan"*–born: Apr 1825; age: 75; born: Georgia.
4. Pulaski County GA Superior Court Jurors List (1809–1827), LDS Film #8628587, Image #29: *"Selection of Petit Jury on the 14th March 1827,"* column #3, #6: *"Charles Ragan;"* #8: *"Seaborn Rosier;"* #9: *"John Rosier Jr;"* #10: *"Joseph Ragan;"* #11: *"Elias Ragan;"* #17: *"James Savage."*
5. 1827 Pulaski County GA Tax Digest, LDS Film #8153290, Capt. James Cain's District, Image #318, "R" surnames:
    #3: *"Seaborn Rosier"*
    #4: [Seaborn Rosier] *"for John Rozier Senr."*
    #5: *"John Rosier Junr."*
    #8 *"Joseph Regans,"* 1 white poll; tax: 31.3¢.
    #9: [Joseph Regans] *"for Lias Regans,"* 405 acres Quality 3 land on Gum Swamp, Lot #114, District 22; 1 white poll, tax: 81.9¢.
    #10: [Joseph Regans] *"for Daniel Regans,"* 506½ acres Quality 3 land on Gum Swamp, 7 slaves, tax: 96.4¢.
6. Pulaski County GA Will Book A (1817–1854), pp. 92–94: Will of Daniel Regan, written 17 May 1827, filed with the Pulaski County Court on 3 September 1827.

7. Meredith Campground Cemetery (Athens, Henderson County TX), tombstone of *"Emlie Hanna"* (28 Dec 1827–30 Mar 1895). Records below prove Emily Regan Hanna was the daughter of Joseph and Olive Regan. These federal censuses place her birth in Alabama: 1850 Union Parish LA, 1870 and 1880 Henderson County TX. All we know is that she was born in Alabama in December 1827. By January 1830, they had settled in Dale County. Presumably, they settled there upon their arrival in Alabama, but this is not certain.
8. Pulaski County GA Ordinary Court Minutes (1818–1841), LDS Film #7899030, Image #185:
   "On motion it is ordered that the Real Estate of Daniel Regans [sic] *Late of Said County decd. Which by his will Belongs to Joseph Regans, Elias Regans & Mary Regan be divided & Set a part* [sic] *to each of said Legatees or there* [sic] *assigns and that James Allen, Turner Caley, Henry King, John Lee Sr. & John Bryan Senr or a Majority of them be appointed commissioners to lay out & divided said Real Estate according to the provisions of said Will."*

   This order is not dated. The order immediately before this was dated 6 July 1829, and the orders on Image #186 carry no dates. The first entry on Image #187 is dated 7 September 1829.
9. Pulaski County GA Deed Book I (1835–1840), pp. 154–155: Joseph Regan *"of the State of Alabama Dale County,"* to Samuel Roberson *"of the State of Georgia Washington County,"* 2 January 1830. Regan sold *"all the right Title & demand whatsoever that the Said Joseph Ragan* [sic] *has by virtue of the last will & testament of Daniel Reagan* [sic] *deceased in and to the lands formerly of the Estate of s^d^ Daniel Regan deceased."*
10. 1830 Dale County AL Federal Census, p. 219, line #15: *"Joseph Reggen."* The writing makes the surname appear as "Keggen," but a careful examination shows the first letter is difficult to decipher, either a *"K"* or *"R."* Comparison with several *"R"* surnames earlier on this page shows that it is actually *"Joseph Reggen."* The household enumeration perfectly matches that of our Joseph and Olive Regan, with Joseph aged 40–50, she aged 30–40, and young people of ages that exactly match their known children: male 10–15 (John R.), male 5–10 (William D.), two females aged 15–20 (Nancy and Mary), 10–15 (Sarah), 5–10 (Elizabeth), and under five years (Emily).
11. Mount Union Cemetery (Spearsville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of *"Martha Ann Wife of John W. Beaird"* (4 Sep 1832–24 Jan 1909). Records below prove Martha Ann Regan was the daughter of Joseph and Olive Regan, while marriage records show that she married John W. Beaird. The 1850, 1880, and 1900 Union Parish, Louisiana federal censuses give Martha's birth in Alabama. Her household was omitted on the 1860 federal census, while in 1870, the enumerator marked her birth in Louisiana, clearly a mistake.
12. Hinds County MS Deed Book 3 (1833–1834), p. 421: Joseph Gray to Joseph Regan, 17 December 1833.
13. Mount Salus, Mississippi Government Land Office, Cash Entries:
    #15917: Joseph Regan, 40 acres, 30 December 1833;
    #19185: Joseph Regan, 40 acres, 22 December 1834;
    #20747: Joseph Regan, 80 acres, 7 March 1835.
14. Hinds County MS Deed Book 9, p. 10: Elias D. Regan of Hinds County to William Raimes, 7 January 1836. 1836 Hinds County MS Tax List, E. D. Regan, assessed one white poll and one slave; listed on the *"Insolvences and Backouts"* as *"E. D. Ragen, Gone to Texas."*
15. Ouachita Parish LA Deed Book H, pp. 474–475: William C. Carr to Joseph Regan, both of Ouachita Parish, 15 December 1836.
16. Ouachita, Louisiana Government Land Office, Cash Entry #4078: Joseph Regan of Ouachita Parish, 80 acres, 16 December 1836.
17. Hinds County MS Deed Book 9 (1838–1841), pp. 361–362: Joseph Regan of Hinds County, Mississippi to Robert D. Wade, 23 February 1838.
18. Hinds County MS Chancery Court Records, Old Series, Probate Docket #1047: Estate of Joseph Regan, filed 10 September 1849.
19. Union Parish LA Police Jury Book 1 (1839–1844), Sessions of July 17 and 29, 1839: Joseph Regan appointed commissioner to mark out new roads. Barrow, pp. 29, 156–157, 169, 250, At the July 17th session, the Police Jury appointed Joseph *"Ragan,"* W. C. Carr, and Allen Carr to *"lay out a road from M. Wood's to meet the Arkansas Road at Long Branch."* At the session on July 29th, the three appeared before the police jury to report on the roads they had been assigned to mark out.
20. Farmerville Cemetery (Union Parish LA), tombstones of *"Allen Carr Sr."* (1796–15 Apr 1844) and *"Dr. Wm. Cleaton Carr; Born in Lawrence Co., GA"* (2 Nov 1809–18 Jan 1886). 1820 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, p. 318, line #12: Allen Carr. Pulaski County GA Superior Court Minutes (1820–1826), p. 187; LDS Film #7896924, Image #208: *"The State vs. Allen Carr, Assault & Battery, True Bill,"* August 1822. Carr pled guilty to the charge of assault & battery and was fined $5.00. The inscription on Allen Carr's tombstone reads, *"Erected by his brother W. C. Carr."* His tombstone was incorrectly inscribed with May as his month of death, but Carr was murdered on 15 April 1844.
21. Union Parish LA Succession Book A, pp. 77–86; Book C, pp. 145–146; Book A-3, pp. 46–53: Estate of Joseph Regan, filed 31 December 1839.

Children of Olive Rozar & Joseph Regan

1. These sources prove the children of Olive Rozar and Joseph Regan:
   - Union Parish LA Succession Books, giving records of the Estate of Joseph Regan, filed 31 December 1839:
     - Book A, pp. 77–86
     - Book C, pp. 145–146
     - Book A-3, pp. 46–53
   - Hinds County MS Chancery Court Records, Old Series, Probate Docket #1047: Estate of Joseph Regan, filed 10 September 1849.
   - Hinds County MS Deed Book 19 (1848–1849), pp. 919–920: *"Olive Regan widow of the late Joseph Regan deceased"* and his heirs sell land, 17 August 1849.
2. 1860 Hempstead County AR Federal Census, Carouse Township, P.O. Albany, p. 847, Dwelling #1086, line #27: Nancy Lee–age: 50; born: Georgia.
3. Union County AR County Court Record Book B, p. 4: Godfrey Bright to *"Sarah Ragan,"* 22 April 1846. Dennis Myres, *"an acting justice of the peace in and for the County of Union and Township of Jackson,"* stated that he *"solemnized the rites of matrimony"* between Godfrey and Regan, *"they being citizens of Louisiana Union Parish…"*
4. 1820 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, p. 312, line #3: Joseph Regan. 1830 Dale County AL Federal Census, p. 219, line #15: *"Joseph Reggen."* Joseph's 1820 household enumeration included one female aged 10–16 and three females under ten years of age. The 1830 enumeration included only three females born between 1810 and 1820, which match their known daughters Nancy, Mary, and Sarah. If all four younger females in 1820 were Regan daughters, then one girl must have died between 1820 and 1830.
5. Ouachita Parish LA Marriage Book A (1827–1850), p. 160: John R. Regan to France Austin, 29 November 1838.
6. Union County AR Deed Book A (1830–1845), p. 69: John Austin to *"Elizabeth Ragan,"* 4 December 1838.
7. Union Parish LA Marriage Book 1 (1850–1852):
   p. 49: William D. Regan to Nancy C. Beaird, 30 April 1850;
   p. 64: John W. Beaird to Martha Ann Regan, 1 May 1850.
8. Compiled Military Service Record, W. D. Regan, private, Co. C, 17th Louisiana Infantry Regiment, Civil War (Confederate).
9. *"The Daily Picayune"* (New Orleans, LA), 4 January 1880, p. 12, column 6.
10. *"The Gazette"* (Farmerville, LA), 2 May 1894, p. 3, column 3. The newspaper article stated: *"Mrs. Reagan, the wife of Mr. Wm. D. Reagan, who lives near Cherry Ridge in this parish, died last Friday."* The newspaper was published on Wednesdays at that time, and so *"last Friday"* indicates that she died on 27 April 1894.
11. Union Parish LA Marriage Book 9 (1894–1900), p. 15: *"W. D. Regan"* to *"Mrs. Lou Fenton,"* 16 September 1894.
12. Meredith Campground Cemetery (Athens, Henderson County TX), tombstone of *"Emlie Hanna"* (28 Dec 1827–30 Mar 1895).
13. Union Parish LA Marriage Book 1 (1850–1852):
    p. 49: William D. Regan to Nancy C. Beaird, 30 April 1850;
    p. 64: John W. Beaird to Martha Ann Regan, 1 May 1850.
14. Mount Union Cemetery (Spearsville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of *"Martha Ann Wife of John W. Beaird"* (4 Sep 1832–24 Jan 1909).

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