Jonas Rozier

(c1812–1890s)

of

Pulaski County, Georgia

Enslaved Worker, Freedman, & Successful Farmer

by Timothy Dean Hudson

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Contents

I. Introduction 3
II. Family Background & Migration to the Georgian Frontier 4
III. Enslaved Worker in Antebellum Pulaski County, Georgia 8
IV. Jonas, Jane, & Lydia 12
V. Freedman & Successful Farmer 19
VI. Sons of Jonas & Jane: The Rozier Farmers of Wakulla County, Florida 25
    1. Ephram Rozier
    2. Thomas Rozier
    3. James Rozier
    4. Jonas Rozier Jr.
    5. Alfred Rozier
VII. Daughter of Jonas & Lydia 28
    1. Lottie Rozier
VIII. Other Possible Relatives of Jonas Rozier 30
IX. Maps Showing the Rozar Farms in Georgia 31
X. Abstracts of Early Georgia Tax Digests 34
XI. Notes 43

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Introduction

Jonas Rozier was a black man whose life story spanned a half-century of chattel slavery, emancipation, and the difficult transition into freedmen life marked by land tenancy and sharecropping in the latter years of the nineteenth century.

He was born about 1812 along Gum Swamp Creek near the modern village of Cary, located in the northeastern tip of what is now Bleckley County, Georgia [1]. Situated near the borders of modern Twiggs and Laurens Counties, this region was designated by the Americans as Pulaski County until the 1912 creation of Bleckley [2]. It lies in central Georgia east of the Ocmulgee River, deep inside Georgia's Black Belt. After the first permanent white settlers arrived in about 1807, the region quickly became known for its production of cotton. The rapid expansion of cotton cultivation shaped the labor demands that defined the community into which Jonas was born.

Jonas Rozier was born into the relatively small Rozar–Regan enslaved community along Gum Swamp Creek. After emancipation, most adopted the surname *"Rozier"* or county officials assigned it to them. Although the white Rozar families consistently signed their name as *"Rozar,"* court officials used the *"Rozier"* spelling for black families after emancipation. As bureaucratic systems expanded between 1880 and 1930, they increasingly enforced standardized surname spellings. By the early twentieth century, both white and black family members primarily used *"Rozier."*

An unusually large collection of archival records survives documenting Jonas' relationships with enslaved women that produced children. These records allow a reconstruction of his two known wives and their children, one of which relocated from Pulaski County to Florida in the latter 1850s with five of Jonas' sons. This is a tragic example of the fragility of black families during the slavery era, as it is questionable whether Jonas saw his sons after their departure.

The surviving mortgages show that although Jonas was a sharecropper, he was a successful cotton farmer, remaining solvent and consistently paying his mortgages each year during the quarter century after emancipation. Together, these records allow Jonas Rozier's life to be reconstructed with unusual clarity, revealing both the constraints of enslavement and the resilience of freedmen striving for stability in post-emancipation Georgia. His life reflects the broader arc of black survival and adaptation in central Georgia across slavery, emancipation, and the uncertain freedoms of Reconstruction.

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Family Background & Migration to the Georgian Frontier

Jonas was the eldest known child of Winn—perhaps *"Winnifred"*—an enslaved woman among the earliest permanent African and European settlers of the Gum Swamp Creek region. Understanding Jonas's origins requires reconstructing the life of his mother, whose arrival there shaped the household into which he was born.

Winn settled along Gum Swamp Creek during the winter of 1808–1809 with her owners, Shadrack and Elizabeth Lee [1]. To understand how Winn entered the Lee household, it is necessary to trace Shadrack Lee's family background and movements from North Carolina to Georgia.

Shadrack Lee was born about 1750 and lived most of his early life in Bladen and Robeson Counties, North Carolina, where his father settled by the latter 1760s. The Lees were lower-middle class or yeoman farmers, owning small farms which they cultivated almost exclusively with their own labor and that of their families. In late 1792, Shadrack Lee and his son-in-law, John Rozar Sr., sold their land and hogs, and in early 1793 they left North Carolina [2].

The Lees and Rozars relocated to Burke County, Georgia, one of the original counties created in 1777 from colonial St. George's Parish [3]. Burke County was then a vast administrative district whose evolving boundaries shaped the opportunities available to incoming settlers. It ranged from the Savannah River westward to the Ogeechee River, then the border between Georgia and the Creek Indians, whose ancestors had inhabited the area for millennia.

Between mid-1793 and 1795, Lee purchased a 350-acre tract of land at that time located in Burke County [4]. Lee's farm lay north of the new village of Louisville, which became Georgia's state capital in 1796, the same year that Georgia's General Assembly carved off the western portion of the vast original Burke County and designated it as Jefferson County [5].

Prior to 1803, the records do not show Shadrack Lee or any of his known relatives as slaveholders. Between 1796 and 1802, Shadrack Lee paid taxes only on his own white poll and on his Jefferson County farm [6]. In late 1802 or early 1803, Lee somehow acquired one enslaved female, Winn, probably then a young girl aged between about eight and fifteen years [7].

The sudden appearance of Winn in Lee's tax records marks a decisive shift in the household's labor structure, though the circumstances of her acquisition remain obscure. While Lee's own family background is documented, no records survive for the family of his wife (or wives), leaving open whether Winn entered the household through inheritance or purchase.

The Lees' acquisition of a single enslaved girl placed them among a growing class of yeoman farmers who owned one or two enslaved people—a pattern distinct from the large plantations

that tend to dominate the narrative of the Deep South. This form of slaveholding typically blurred the boundaries between domestic labor, field work, and kinship proximity. It created intimate, yet still coercive, household structures that shaped the lives of enslaved women like Winn.

Like the background of most enslaved peoples of this era, Winn's origins are murky. The only available records place her birth between 1776 and 1794 [8]. Given that her eldest known child was born about 1812, she was likely born in the early 1790s. This narrower estimate aligns with typical childbearing ages observed among enslaved women in early-nineteenth-century Georgia.

As Winn's arrival changed the Lee household, so too did the configurations of his landholdings, which he divided with his son-in-law, John Rozar. In 1802, Rozar paid taxes on 150 acres and Lee on the remaining 200 acres [9]. They legally divided Shadrack's farm on 17 May 1803, when Lee sold John Rozar the northwest corner of his property for $300. The transaction gave both Lee and Rozar's occupations as *"planter"* [10].

Between 1803 and 1808, Winn lived with Shadrack Lee's family on their farm in northern Jefferson County, Georgia on Big Creek, later known as Lambert's Creek, near the vicinity of Brushy Creek. Their land was situated a short distance north of the state capital at Louisville. Although the land was legally owned by Lee and John Rozar, Lee's son, John Lee, lived there with them during this period on Big Creek, [11].

The Lees' position along Big Creek placed them near lands whose political fate was still being negotiated between Creek leaders and U.S. officials. British colonists had long recognized the economic potential of the fertile lands stretching westward from the Savannah River deep into Creek territory. Early white explorers singled out the fertile lands between the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers, a region later known as the *"Oconee Strip."*

Beginning in the latter 1760s, a decades-long struggle unfolded as white settlers pressed the frontier westward through conflicts, raids, and a succession of treaties. White officials repeatedly sought to acquire the Oconee Strip, but Creek leaders regarded it as prized hunting grounds essential to the deerskin trade—the foundation of their economy—and refused to cede it. This impasse persisted into the early nineteenth century [12].

In 1805, U.S. negotiators finally coerced Creek leaders into surrendering the strip. The Treaty of Washington granted Georgians the land they had sought for decades, but its radical provisions destabilized Creek society and helped ignite civil war a decade later [13]. With the treaty secured, Georgia moved quickly to convert diplomatic gains into settler expansion, dispersing the newly acquired lands through the 1805 and 1807 land lotteries. Anticipating this acquisition, the state

had already divided the region on 11 May 1803 into two large counties—Baldwin in the north and Wilkinson in the south.

Settlers flocked to the region following the lotteries, prompting Georgia's General Assembly to subdivide these parent counties. On 10 December 1807, they created Laurens County from Wilkinson. One year later, on 13 December 1808, they carved off the western portion of Laurens and put it into Pulaski County, followed on 14 December 1809 by the creation of Twiggs County from the western half of what remained of Wilkinson [14]. These rapid administrative changes reshaped settlement patterns and opened the frontier that the Lee and Rozar families entered in 1808–1809.

The new county structure resulting from the land lotteries opened new opportunities for settlement, prompting the Lee and Rozar families to relocate toward the fertile lands along the Ocmulgee. They remained in Jefferson County, Georgia through 1808, but by the latter portion of that year, they had disposed of their farms there and moved southwestward towards the Ocmulgee River. On 20 January 1809, John Rozar paid $400 for Land Lot #28 in the 24th District of Wilkinson County [15]. His farm lay along Gum Swamp Creek, a tributary of the Ocmulgee River, designated by the 1805 treaty as the new border between the State of Georgia and the Creeks.

Between 1809 and 1911, the Rozar farm lay in the northern tip of Pulaski, near its intersection with Twiggs and Laurens Counties. Their farm lay less than one mile southeast of the Twiggs County border and merely three miles due west of the Laurens County line. In 1912, this portion of Pulaski County became Bleckley County, where it remains today. The Rozar/Lee farm lay a few miles northeast of the small village of Cochran that developed later in the century [16].

Tax records from the following year confirm that the extended Lee and Rozar families, including Winn, had established themselves on their new holdings. The 1809–1810 tax records show Shadrack Lee, John Lee, and John Rozar living near one another, with Shadrack Lee still assessed taxes on one slave [17].

On 3 October 1810, John Rozar divided his land with his father-in-law, selling Shadrack Lee the *"upper half"* of his farm [18]. In 1811, both men paid taxes on their 101¼-acre farms, with Lee also paying taxes on Winn, and his son, John Lee, paying only his white poll tax [19]. This shows that these extended families had created a similar living situation on adjoining farms in their new Pulaski County location as they previously had in Jefferson County.

By the early 1810s, Winn's growing family formed the nucleus of the Rozar–Regan enslaved community. Within this newly formed settlement, she began raising the children who would form the core of this family group. Records indicate that between about 1812 and 1825, she gave birth

to at least five children. As the only enslaved adult owned by Shadrack Lee and later, by John Rozar, the identity of her children's father remains unclear.

The documentary record offers only limited insight into their paternal lineage. Census entries from 1870 and 1880 describe both Jonas and his sister, Jinny, as *"black,"* in contrast to Jinny's four sons with a white man, all listed as *"mullato."* While not definitive, this pattern suggests that Winn's children were likely fathered by an enslaved man living on a neighboring farm. The absence of records for enslaved men on the adjoining properties leaves Jonas's paternal identity unresolved.

This silence in the archival record reflects the broader erasure of enslaved men's identities in frontier documentation. Kinship networks among enslaved communities were shaped by proximity, vulnerability, and the constant possibility of sale or relocation. As we shall see, relocation would later define Jonas' relationship with five of his own children.

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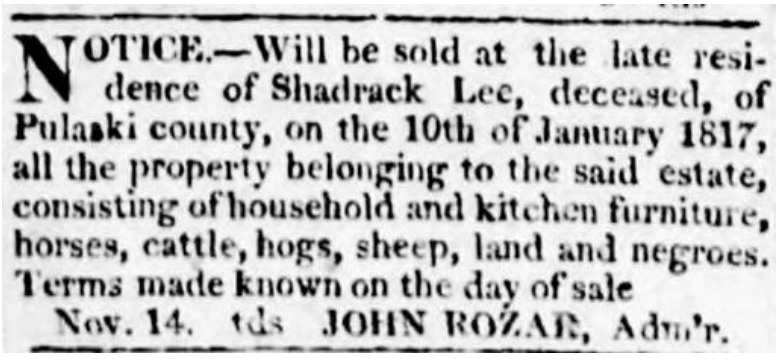
Enslaved Worker in Antebellum Pulaski County, Georgia

Jonas was probably born in about 1812, possibly in 1813 or 1814, just a few years after Winn arrived along Gum Swamp Creek in northern Pulaski County with the extended families of Shadrack Lee and John Rozar [1]. No known personal recollections have survived to give us first-hand accounts of Jonas' experiences as an enslaved man in antebellum Georgia. Thus, our only means of documenting his early life come from examining the records left by the white family who owned him until chattel slavery in the United States ended on 6 December 1865.

The earliest record of Jonas dates to 1815, when Shadrack Lee first paid taxes on two slaves, undoubtedly Winn and Jonas [2]. As an adult, Jonas would likely have had no recollection of the white man who owned him at his birth, as Lee died in late 1816. Lee's son-in-law, John Rozar, handled the affairs of his estate [3].

The inventory of Lee's personal property illustrates his solid lower middle-class status, with most of his possessions consisting of household items or farm utensils of trifling value. The only single items appraised at more than $5.00 included his two horses, both appraised at $40, three bedsteads and associated furniture, each valued between $30 and $35, and his *"rifle gun"* and woman's saddle, both valued at $10.00. In fact, the only items in the Lee estate valued at more than $40 were described as *"1 Negro Woman and two Children"* appraised together at $1000. These were Winn and her children, Jonas and Jane (Jinny).

Beginning in November 1816, John Rozar published a notice in the *"Georgia Journal,"* the region's primary newspaper published in Milledgeville, the state's capital, advertising an upcoming sale of Shadrack Lee's property:



NOTICE.—Will be sold at the late residence of Shadrack Lee, deceased, of Pulaski county, on the 10th of January 1817, all the property belonging to the said estate, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, land and negroes. Terms made known on the day of sale

Nov. 14. tds JOHN ROZAR, Adm'r.

At the sale, Rozar himself purchased *"1 Negro Woman, 2 Children,"* paying the Lee estate their appraised value of $1000 [4]. A middle-class farmer himself, Rozar left no surviving records indicating that he possessed the financial resources to pay $1000 for the three enslaved people owned by Shadrack Lee [5]. The amount he paid was probably offset by his portion of his wife's

share of the Lee estate or debts that Lee owned to Rozar, although this is not clearly stated in the surviving records.

On 10 January 1817, the day of the advertised sale of Lee's personal property, his widow and some of his heirs signed an affidavit stating:

> *We the undersigned hereby agree that John Rozar administrator of the Estate of Shadrack Lee had best sell at Public outcry on the present day the negroe* [sic] *woman an*[d] *her Two Children to the highest Bidder as being most conducive to the advantage of the heirs of Said Estate…*

Lee's son, John Lee, gave his approval for the sale [6], but he changed his mind within a few months. On May 5th, he made this affidavit before Justice of the Peace Blakley Edins [7]:

> *Personally appeared John Lee and being duly sworn saith on oath that John Rosier* [sic] *administrator of the Estate of Shadrack Lee dec*^{d} *hath Sold three negroes* [sic] *namely Wilnn* [sic]*, Jonas, and Ginny disagreeable to the order of the Court and the Law thereof.*

In the subsequent lawsuit, the Pulaski County Court ruled against John Lee, so the Court in effect approved Rozar's purchase of Winn, and her children, Jonas, and Jane, from Lee's estate [8].

John Rozar Sr. sold the 101¼-acre farm belonging to Shadrack Lee in July 1819 [9]. Although the transaction was not recorded in the county's records, John Rozar sold the land to his son, John Rozar Jr. [10]. The younger John Rozar spent his life on the old farm of Shadrack Lee, with this tract forming the nucleus of his plantation that soon swelled to over 500 acres of land. After his death in 1865, his eldest son, Robert Rozar, purchased and continued to cultivate it during the 1870s and 1880s [11].

The death of a slaveowner frequently created disruption and potential heartbreak for enslaved people, given the possibility of family members being divided when sold to different heirs. However, these records show that Jonas and his mother and sister remained on the same farm on which they had lived during Shadrack Lee's lifetime. In 1820, Jonas, Winn, and her other children are shown as part of the household of John Rozar Sr. on the 1820 federal census [12].

By the mid-1820s, John Rozar Sr. appears to have suffered some type of health event that prompted him to prepare his will in August 1825. He made a careful disposition of Winn and her five children, dividing them between his wife and children. Rozar left Winn and her infant daughter, Pat, to his wife, Mary Ann, and next, he made this bequest to his eldest son:

I do give and bequeath unto my loving son Seaborn Rozar one negroe Boy by the name of Jonis.

Rozar made similar dispositions of Jonas' younger siblings to his other children [13]. John Rozar Sr. lived another four years, dying in 1829, probably towards the end of the year. The inventory of

his estate completed on Christmas Eve 1829 gave these appraised values of Jonas, his mother, and siblings:

Jonas	$400
"Jain"	$350
Sal	$325
"Ephrim"	$250
"Win & child named Pat"	$300

Rozar had included all of them by name in his will of 12 August 1825, indicating that Winn had no additional children born between August 1825 and December 1829 who survived infancy [14].

Jonas appears to have spent the next three decades living on and helping to cultivate the land along Gum Swamp Creek on which he was born. In the decade following John Rozar Sr.'s 1829 death, his children remained congregated around his old farm, with his eldest sons, Seaborn and John Rozar Jr., owning the surrounding land. The elder Rozar's widow, Mary Ann (Marian), maintained her own household until her death about 1841 [15]. Although Rozar's will distributed Winn's children among his own children, only his two eldest sons, Seaborn Rozar and John Rozar Jr., remained slaveholders after 1840. We only have records indicating that Jonas and his sister, Jane (Jinny), survived beyond 1840, and it is unclear what became of their younger siblings.

In 1830, Jonas was probably the enslaved male aged 10–24 enumerated in Seaborn Rozar's household [16], and Jonas is probably the male aged 24–36 in Seaborn's 1840 household [17]. In 1850, both Seaborn and John Rozar Jr. owned enslaved males the approximate age of Jonas [18], but in 1860, only John owned a male of Jonas' approximate age [19]. This suggests that between 1830 and the 1860s, Jonas may have worked on both of the farms belonging to Seaborn and John Rozar Jr.

By the early 1830s, Jonas's life was fully intertwined with the shifting dynamics of the Rozar households. A revealing dynamic emerged on the Rozar farms—one that blurred the boundaries between enslaved labor, kinship, and coercion.

John Rozar Jr. had married about 1819 while his elder brother, Seaborn, remained single through 1820. Census records suggest that Seaborn married in the early 1820s and had three daughters born before 1830. Evidence suggests that Seaborn's wife died before 1830, and there is no record that he engaged in a legal marriage after 1830.

These household shifts formed the backdrop for one of the most consequential relationships in Jonas's extended family. Beginning in the early 1830s, Seaborn entered into a long-standing relationship with Jonas' sister, Jinny, when she was between fifteen and seventeen years of age,

and he in his mid-thirties. Except in the highly unlikely event that a contemporary account describing Seaborn and Jinny's relationship were to surface in the future, the precise details will almost certainly remain unknown. As an enslaved woman, she would have had no choice in any unwanted sexual advances he may have made towards her. Although highly unusual for that era, it appears that they had an actual relationship that spanned nearly a half-century, from the early 1830s until his death just prior to 1880. Their relationship produced five surviving children [20].

Jinny and Seaborn's relationship, though not involving Jonas directly, shaped the household world in which he lived and labored.

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Jonas, Jane, & Lydia

By the early 1830s, Jonas had reached twenty years, an age at which we can reasonably expect him to have formed a relationship and begun fathering children. Among the numerous indignities of the chattel slavery system adopted in the United States, established laws in all states prevented the enslaved from entering into legal marriages. They formed relationships anyway, but few formal records of such relationships exist. However, from later records, we infer that Jonas engaged in long-term relationships with at least two enslaved women, Jane and Lydia. Perhaps not coincidentally, both were owned by John and Mary Lee, a couple who in 1808 acquired a 506¼-acre farm that dwarfed the two 101¼-acre adjoining farms of Shadrack Lee and John Rozar.

In Georgia's 1807 Land Lottery, Mary Ray of Clarke County and John Fielder of Baldwin County drew adjoining land lots in District 24, Wilkinson County [1]. As soon as white settlers began pouring into the Oconee Strip following the 1805 and 1807 lotteries, John Lee moved his family to Wilkinson.

On 16 March 1808, as a Wilkinson resident, John Lee paid $150 to Mary Ray for Land Lot #29, which the State of Georgia had only granted her two months earlier [2]. Lot #29 adjoined Lot #28 that John Rozar would purchase a few months later, in January 1809. John Fielder did not pay his grant fee himself, but instead, he moved to Morgan County, located in the northern portion of the Oconee Strip. On 23 April 1808, Fielder sold his Lot #56 to John Lee of *"Laurence"* (Laurens) County for a mere $16 [3], leaving Lee to pay the grant fee to the state. Georgia issued a grant for the tract in Fielder's name later that year on November 4th.

The family background of John Lee Sr. is unknown, so it remains unclear if he had any family connection to Shadrack Lee. The Lee surname is quite common in the South, and it may have been purely coincidence that the two Lee families settled next to each other rather than an indication of a familial relationship.

John Lee and his wife, Mary, settled on their 405-acre farm on Gum Swamp Creek in 1808, likely shortly before Shadrack Lee and John Rozar arrived there later that year. At about the same time, Daniel and Mary Regan settled their family along Gum Swamp Creek. The Regans had been neighbors of the John Rozar and Shadrack Lee families back in Robeson County, North Carolina, with Mary Regan reportedly a sister of John Rozar.

On 3 September 1808, Daniel Regan bought a 202½-acre tract of land near the Rozar and Lee farms [4], and on 5 January 1809, Regan paid $500 for Lot #91 in the 22nd District, a 202½-acre tract that adjoined the farms of both John Rozar and John Lee [5]. In early 1809, Regan sold John

Lee half of Lot #91, bringing Lee's farm that adjoined those of both Rozar and Regan to 506¼-acres.

These records indicate that John and Mary Lee had greater financial resources than Shadrack Lee, John Rozar, or Daniel Regan, but at the time of his arrival on Gum Swamp Creek, John Lee invested his money entirely in land and did not own any enslaved workers [6].

John Lee was still not a slaveholder in 1811 or 1815, but in 1816 and 1818, he paid taxes on one enslaved person [7]. Between 1818 and 1820, John Lee acquired additional enslaved workers, for in 1820, his household included eight enslaved people [8]:

1 male aged 14–25	4 females under 14 years
2 males aged 26–44	1 female aged 26–44

John Lee's slave holdings increased during the 1820s, for in 1822 and 1823, he paid taxes on 10 slaves, on 9 slaves in 1824, 10 in 1827 and 1829 [9]. In 1830, John Lee's household included a total of nineteen people, including seven white people and twelve enslaved [10]:

1 male under 10 years	3 females under 10 years
1 male aged 24–36	3 females 10–24
2 males aged 36–55	1 female aged 24–36
	1 female aged 36–55

By 1840, Lee's household included a total of 26 people, including seven free white and nineteen enslaved people [11]:

4 males under 10	4 females under 10
2 males aged 10–24	3 females aged 10–24
1 male aged 36–55	2 females aged 24–36
2 males aged 55 years and over	1 female aged 36–55

It is unclear whether John Lee purchased or inherited these enslaved workers, as no record has been found to show his acquisitions.

After the death of John Rozar Sr. in 1829, his sons continued the operation of his farm during the 1830s. Rozar's elder sons, Seaborn and John Rozar Jr., had their own surrounding farms, and so Jonas undoubtedly helped to cultivate the Rozar lands that adjoined John Lee's farm. This put Jonas in close proximity to the enslaved workers on the Lee plantation.

In the early 1830s, Jonas formed a relationship with Jane, an enslaved women belonging to John Lee. Their relationship resulted in five surviving sons born between about 1835 and 1852 [12]. It appears that in the mid-1840s, after having at least three sons with Jane, Jonas formed a relationship with Lydia, another of Lee's enslaved women. Jonas and Lydia had a daughter apparently born about 1846 [13].

The interpersonal dynamics among Jonas, Jane, and Lydia remain lost to history, cloaked by the lack of records for enslaved people during the antebellum era. The dearth of documentation only allows us to create a rough timeline of the precise relationship history between the three. The records indicate that by late 1846, Jonas had fathered children with both Jane and Lydia, with both women and their children living as chattel on John Lee's plantation that adjoined the Rozar farms where Jonas lived.

John Lee reached his early seventies by the early 1840s. Perhaps in recognition of his advancing age, on 16 September 1843, he sold his 911½-acre farm in northern Pulaski County to his youngest son, Green Brown Lee, for $1000. The elder Lee reserved the use of his original 405-acre property he bought in 1808, including Lot #29 that adjoined the Rozar farms, *"for the use of my wife Mary Lee* [during] *her lifetime"* [14].

John Lee was alive on 5 August 1846, when Willis Allen, a merchant residing in neighboring Wilkinson County, furnished Lee with one gallon of gin and a supply of buckshot and *"Gun flints."* A few weeks later, on the 25th, Willis charged the account of *"John Lee Senior"* for three yards of *"white Jeans"* @ 25¢ per yard [15].

Lee died by early October 1846, for on the 3rd, Allen charged *"The Estate of John Lee Senior"* for 220 pounds of bacon @ 10¢ per pound, and on November 7th, he charged the estate $1.00 for one *"gallon gin for family youse"* [16]. The next year, on 13 September 1847, Lee's widow, Mary,

> *…in consideration of the Natural Love and affection which She entertains towards her Son Said Green Brown Lee and in consideration also that the said Green Brown Lee has agreed to Support and take Care of her the said Mary Lee during her Natural life…,*

gave her son her entire *"distributive Share of or legacy from"* the estate of her deceased husband, *"John Lee Senior,"* including both personal property or real estate [17].

On 11 January 1847, the Pulaski County Court appointed two of Lee's elder sons, John Lee Jr. and James Lee, as the administrators of their father's estate, and the value of his property required them to post a bond of $12,000 [18]. The younger Lees had an inventory completed of their father's estate the following day, and it enumerated a total of twenty-six slaves, ranging in age from an infant to the elderly. These included Jonas's two wives and his children, listed and appraised at:

#69: *"Jane & child a negro* [Woman] *Valued at 30 years"*.....$600.00
#70: *"Ephraim a negro boy Valued at 12 years"*.....$400.00
#73: *"Tom a negro boy Valued at 6 years"*.....$250.00
#78: *"Lydia a negro Woman & child Valued at 27 years"*.....$650.00

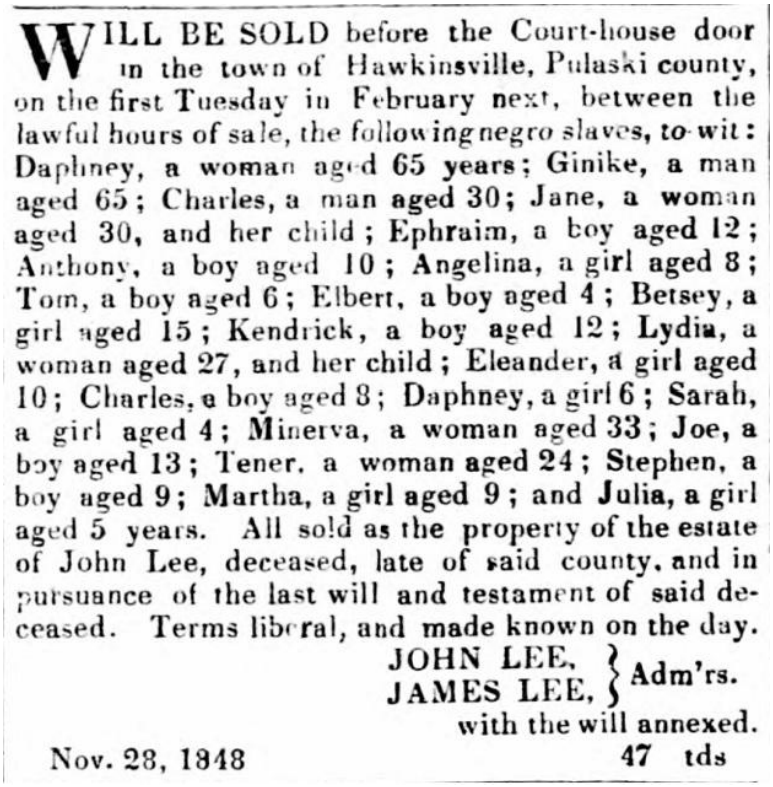
A later chapter discusses the births of Jonas's children by both Jane and Lydia, and those records show that Jane and Jonas had three sons born between 1835 and 1844, including Ephram, born in May 1835, Thomas, born about 1843, and James, born in April 1844. Moreover, Lydia and Jonas's daughter, Lottie, was apparently born about 1846. Thus, the inventory shows Jane appraised with her infant son, James, and Lydia valued with her infant daughter, Lottie. Jane's eldest sons, Ephram and Tom, were appraised separately [19].

John Lee's death exposed Jane, Lydia, and their children to the full vulnerability of probate law, forcing them to confront one of the potential tragedies facing enslaved people in the United States: the property division of a deceased owner. Regardless of their individual circumstances, the death of their legal owner resulted in possible permanent separation from their spouses and children.

For the year 1847, *"Jane & her children"* were rented to B. Abner for $15.00, probably Bailey A. Abney, who lived near Green Brown Lee, John Rozar Jr., and Seaborn Rozar in 1850 [20]. Jane's eldest son, Ephram, a boy of only twelve years, was rented separately to Green Brown Lee for $20.00, while *"Lydia & her children"* were rented to D. McVarigh for $17.50 [21].

For the calendar year 1848, *"Jane & three children"* were rented to Green Brown Lee for $12, while Ephram was rented to him separately for $30. We only have records of three children of Jane and Jonas born prior to 1850, namely Ephram, Thomas, and James, and the identity of Jane's fourth child mentioned here is unknown. Meanwhile, *"Lydia & 2 children"* were rented to Robert Rozar, eldest son of John Rozar Jr., for $60. We know that Lydia and Jonas had one daughter born about 1847, Lottie, but no surviving records identify any of Lydia's other children [22].

In 1848, the Pulaski County Court approved a public sale of the slaves belonging to John Lee's estate. The *"Southern Recorder,"* a newspaper published in the nearby state capital of Milledgeville, printed a notice of the sale each week between November 1848 and February 1849, listing Jane and Lydia, as well as Jane's elder sons, Ephraim and Tom [23]:



WILL BE SOLD before the Court-house door in the town of Hawkinsville, Pulaski county, on the first Tuesday in February next, between the lawful hours of sale, the following negro slaves, to-wit: Daphney, a woman aged 65 years; Ginike, a man aged 65; Charles, a man aged 30; Jane, a woman aged 30, and her child; Ephraim, a boy aged 12; Anthony, a boy aged 10; Angelina, a girl aged 8; Tom, a boy aged 6; Elbert, a boy aged 4; Betsey, a girl aged 15; Kendrick, a boy aged 12; Lydia, a woman aged 27, and her child; Eleander, a girl aged 10; Charles, a boy aged 8; Daphney, a girl 6; Sarah, a girl aged 4; Minerva, a woman aged 33; Joe, a boy aged 13; Tener, a woman aged 24; Stephen, a boy aged 9; Martha, a girl aged 9; and Julia, a girl aged 5 years. All sold as the property of the estate of John Lee, deceased, late of said county, and in pursuance of the last will and testament of said deceased. Terms liberal, and made known on the day.

JOHN LEE, } Adm'rs.
JAMES LEE, }
with the will annexed.

Nov. 28, 1848 47 tds

As 1848 drew to a close, some of Lee's slaves were hired out for the period between 30 December 1848 and 6 February 1849. Jane was not mentioned, but Ephram was hired out to John Lee Jr. for $2.50, while Lydia was hired out to Robert Rozar for 50¢ [24].

The sale of John Lee's enslaved property held on 6 February 1849 involved the division of twenty-five people. Jane and two of her children were sold to John Lee Jr. for $701, while Ephram, still listed as twelve years old, was also sold separately to John Lee Jr. for $500.25. Tom, listed as six years old, was sold to J. P. Simpson for $370. Lydia and her child were sold to Robert Rozar for $700 [25].

While Tom appears to have been the son of Jane and Jonas, he could have been a different young boy, with their son listed as one of Jane's children sold along with her to John Lee Jr. If Jane and Jonas' son, Tom, was the boy sold to Mr. Simpson, he was soon purchased by one of the Lees, as he thereafter lived with Jane.

John Lee Jr. purchased Jane and her sons on 6 February 1849, but they did not live with him in 1850. Although on August 15th, Lee was listed as the owner of a female slaved aged thirty, the only male slaves he owned were young boys aged five and two. His youngest brother, Green Brown Lee, was listed as the owner of a female slave aged thirty-three, or born about 1817, the same age given for Jane in 1847. Green B. Lee was also listed as the owner of male slaves aged fifteen, nine, and five, the approximate ages of Jane's known three sons, Ephram, Thomas, and James.

The only discrepancy is that Jane's fourth son that survived early childhood, Jonas Jr., was born in February 1850. In mid-August, Green B. Lee was listed as the owner of a five-month-old infant, which closely correlates with Jonas' birth, but the infant was listed as a female. The baby's gender is probably an error, and all evidence indicates that Jane and her children lived with Green Brown Lee in mid-1850 [26].

Born about 1819, Green Brown Lee remained single into his thirties. After his father's death about October 1846, he remained on the family farm that he owned outright after his mother's death about 1849. This suggests that after John Lee's death, Jane and her children remained on the same farm on which they had spent their lives, possibly except for the year 1847, when Jane was rented to Bailey A. Abner.

Beginning about 1852, Green Brown Lee began a series of investments in various properties near growing centers of commerce in Pulaski County, a process that eventually led to a permanent geographical separation of Jonas from Jane and their sons. On June 14th, Lee paid $100 for Land Lot #218, 21st District, a 202½-acre tract about thirteen miles south of his farm next to the Rozars on Gum Swamp Creek. He sold the property for $120 later that year, on October 2nd [27].

A month later, Green B. Lee disposed of his parents' old 911½-acre farm in northern Pulaski County, selling it to a mother-son couple from neighboring Twiggs County [28]. On 4 November 1852, for $900, he sold the 405-acre primary farm his father bought in 1808, Lots #29 and 56 that adjoined the old Rozar farm consisting of Lot #28, to Cynthia Rouse [29]. On the same day, Lee he sold the surrounding 506¼ acres of his parents' farm to Cynthia's son, William A. Rouse [30].

Later records indicate that Jane and Jonas's youngest son, Alfred Rozier, was born between about 1852 and 1854, so they still lived in proximity during that period. However, it is unclear exactly where Jane and her sons spent the period 1852–1857 after Lee sold his parents' farm in November 1852.

Green Brown Lee made additional transactions over the next few years. On 6 April 1854, he signed a transaction in the town of Macon, in Bibb County, paying $100 for a 202½-acre land lot on Limestone Creek, a tributary of the Ocmulgee River [31]. On 4 January 1855, Lee paid $200 for Lot #218 in the 21st District, the same tract he had bought and sold back in 1852 for half of that sum [32]. He sold this lot almost three years later, on 8 December 1857, for $300. This is the last record of Lee as a resident of Pulaski County [33].

About 1855, Green Brown Lee married Jane E. Simmons, the daughter of Beverly Allen Simmons and Elizbeth J. Buckhalter. Soon after their marriage, they decided to migrate from Georgia with her brother, and Lee began tying up his business affairs in Pulaski County.

By 25 September 1858, Green B. Lee had settled in Wakulla County, Florida, located along the Gulf Coast in northern Florida's Big Bend region, south of Tallahassee. On that day, as a Wakulla resident, Lee sold two land lots in Pulaski County near the village of Cochran for $1500 [34].

By 1860, Lee had purchased real estate valued at $2400 located between the Sopchoppy and St. Marks Rivers near the Gulf of Mexico. Lee's personal estate was valued at $12,325, probably the value of his enslaved workers [35].

Green Brown Lee's decision to migrate south to the Florida coast transformed the geography of Jonas's family life, creating a permanent separation between Jonas and his sons. On 15 June 1860, Lee was listed as the owner of twenty-two enslaved people ranging in age from six months to sixty years. These included an elderly female, Daphne, possibly Jane's mother, and were divided into three distinct families.

One of these families consisted of Jane, then aged forty-two, and her five sons with Jonas: Ephe (Ephram), Tom, James, Jonah, and Affeson (Alfred) [36]. The slave schedule listed them by name, which is highly unusual, but it serves as crucial documentation for the migration of Jonas' five sons from Pulaski County, Georgia to Wakulla County, Florida.

Although chattel slavery ended only a few years after their arrival along Florida's Gulf Coast, all five of Jonas and Jane's sons spent the remainder of their lives farming in Wakulla County. Meanwhile, Jonas remained a resident of Pulaski County, Georgia, making it unclear whether he ever saw Jane and their sons again.

Regardless, Jane and their sons all adopted the surname *"Rozier,"* later changed by Florida officials to *"Rosier."* Despite the geographical distance, they retained knowledge that Jonas Rozier was their father and of their Pulaski County, Georgia origins well into the twentieth century.

For Jonas, this separation marked the permanent loss of daily contact with the children he had raised along Gum Swamp Creek just as the older ones reached adulthood.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Freedman & Successful Pulaski County Farmer

As noted earlier, the 1825 will of John Rozar Sr. stipulated that at his death, ownership of Jonas went to Rozar's eldest son, Seaborn. However, by 1860, it appears that Jonas was enumerated in the household of John Rozar Jr. [1]. This suggests that Jonas Rozier remained on the Rozar farms along Gum Swamp Creek through 1860, presumably owned by John Rozar Jr. When chattel slavery ended in late 1865, local officials required all *"freedmen,"* the term referring to those formerly enslaved, to adopt surnames. Jonas either selected or court officials assigned him the surname of *"Rozier,"* the phonetic rendition of his former owners' surname.

John Rozar Jr. died in January 1865. When chattel slavery ended in the United States a few months later, the financial loss of the value of his slaves plunged Rozar's estate into debt. By early 1866, this dire economic situation forced John's widow, Mary Regan Rozar, to sell his large farm to pay several court judgements [2].

We have no precise record of Jonas Rozier's activities during the Civil War or in the first half of 1866. Perhaps the disruption to agriculture caused by the war prompted John Rozar Jr. to send Jonas to work in the southwestern portion of Pulaski or neighboring Houston County in 1863–1864. On the other hand, Jonas may have remained on the Rozar farm until after John Rozar's death in early 1865. The ensuing economic chaos and social disruption in the aftermath of the war may have prompted Jonas to seek better opportunities in Houston of his own accord, accompanied by several relatives and one of John Rozar's sons.

In any event, by the latter portion of 1866, Jonas Rozier had settled in Houston County near the county seat of Perry. Houston lay along the western side of Pulaski County, with Hawkinsville, the county seat of Pulaski, lying just a few miles east of the Houston County line. Along with Jonas were Moses Rozier, probably either his younger brother or son, and Jacob and Lucinda Rozier, all formerly enslaved by the Rozar brothers. Also with them was Meady P. Rozar, the middle son of their former owner, John Rozar Jr.

Jonas Rozier and the other former slaves all settled on the farm of John Faulk, an exceedingly wealthy farmer who apparently split his time between his plantations in Houston County and those further north near Macon, in neighboring Bibb County [3]. On 18 January 1867, Jonas Rozier and the others, all described as a *"freedmen,"* entered into a contract with Faulk in Houston County for the ensuing year. Faulk promised to supply the former slaves with *"mules, land and working utensils, quarters and fuel."* In exchange for their labor on his land, he also promised to give them one third of the *"corn, cotton, peas and potatoes raised upon the place."*

For their part, the freedmen agreed to cultivate all the land that Faulk *"set apart for them to cultivate,"* and to grow the type of produce directed by him and *"under his supervision and instructions, or that of his agent."* They promised to *"keep the fences in good repair,"* to perform other labor requested by Faulk, and to *"be responsible for all damage done to Stock while in our possession."* At the end of the growing season, they agreed *"to gather the crop and deliver the cotton at the depot on the Macon & Brunswick Rail Road or in Macon."* Rozier and the other freedmen also agreed:

> *…to conduct ourselves in an honorable, peaceable, and obedient manner towards said Faulk, his family or agent, and not allow his Stock or property of any kind to be injured or destroyed if in our power to prevent it. We further agree to pay the said Faulk for all demands he may have against us for provisions or other indebtedness. We further agree that if one, or any of us, fail to comply with the above contract, the one so failing Shall forfeit his, her, or their part of the crop. We also agree, that we or either of us voluntarily leave the plantation of said Faulk during working hours we forfeit two dollars ($2^{00}) per day, or any fractional part thereof.*

Jonas Rozier and the other freedmen all made their marks to the document. To ensure that it was properly read to them, two witnesses certified that they heard the contract read to the freedmen and saw them make their marks to it. One of the witnesses was Meady Rozar, the third son of John Rozar Jr. Given his birth about 1812, Jonas would have known Meady from the time of his birth in the mid-1830s [4].

Several months later, on 4 July 1867, Jonas Rozier registered to vote in Perry Precinct, Houston County, Georgia, with the registrar describing him as *"Colored"* [5]. This is the last known record of Jonas Rozier in Houston County. His whereabouts in 1868 remain unclear, but by 1869, he had moved across the county line back into Pulaski County and settled in the region south of Hawkinsville.

Beginning in 1869, Jonas Rozier worked as a sharecropper on land owned by Charles T. Lathrop, a native of Indiana who settled in Hawkinsville in the 1840s with two of his brothers. All three Lathrop brothers worked as merchants as the thriving new village developed into a major cotton port on the Ocmulgee River. Financial success prompted his brothers to leave in the mid-1850s, but Charles T. Lathrop remained a Hawkinsville resident, working as a merchant, planter, and banker. He maintained extensive land holdings, owning a total of 1420 acres in 1870, when his taxable property was valued at $9860 [6].

In 1869 and 1870, Jonas Rozier was one of the freedmen employed by Charles T. Lathrop in Militia District #1236, located along the south side of Hawkinsville [7]. On the 1870 federal census

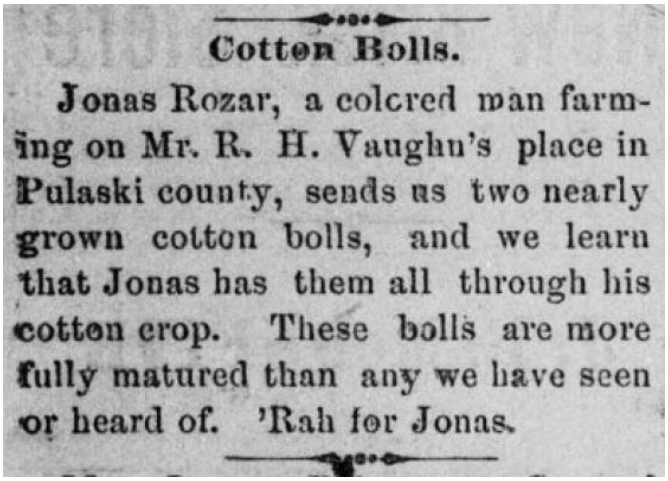
enumeration of Pulaski County, Jonas' household adjoined Lathrop's. Jonas' household included his wife, Lydia, and his daughter, Lottie [8].

About 1871 or 1872, Lathrop moved to Hawkinsville and assumed the presidency of the new bank in 1873 [9]. Jonas Rozier remained southwest of Hawkinsville and by 1872, he had begun cultivating the lands of Richard Henry Vaughn. He continued working Vaughn's lands through 1885. Jonas paid a poll tax in 1872, 1873, and 1874, but beginning in 1875, he was no longer assessed a poll tax, an indication that he had passed the age of sixty years.

Beginning in 1874, the tax records began recording additional data on the property owned by freedmen. That year, Jonas owned property valued at $244, $130 in 1875, and $180 in 1876. The 1876 tax data broke down his property into categories, indicating that he owned household and kitchen furniture worth $25, plantation and mechanical tools worth $10, with all other property valued at $145.

In 1877, Jonas Rozier reported total property worth $170, with the value of his horses, mules, cattle, and all other livestock at $115, household and kitchen furniture at $30, farming tools at $10, and all other property valued at $15. These tax records show Jonas Rozier living alternatively in Militia Districts #764: Whitfield, and #1236: Blue Spring, adjoining districts in south/southwestern Pulaski County [10]. Jonas's steady accumulation of property and livestock underscores how freedmen navigated the constraints of the postwar credit economy to build independent livelihoods.

Rozier proved to be a successful and industrious farmer, demonstrating both skill and consistency in his work. In June 1876, he exhibited the earliest cotton bolls in the region to residents of Hawkinsville from his fields [11]:



Cotton Bolls.

Jonas Rozar, a colored man farming on Mr. R. H. Vaughn's place in Pulaski county, sends us two nearly grown cotton bolls, and we learn that Jonas has them all through his cotton crop. These bolls are more fully matured than any we have seen or heard of. 'Rah for Jonas.

The 1880 federal census enumeration of Rozier's household shows it as adjoining that of Richard Henry Vaughn's southwestern Pulaski County [12].

Dire economic conditions persisted across the South during the postwar era. While this made life generally difficult for all residents, the difficult times most significantly impacted poor white and most black farmers. The credit economy that emerged in the 1870s reshaped the lives of freedmen, binding their labor to merchants and landowners through crop liens and seasonal debt.

Merchants had long furnished supplies to farmers each spring on credit, with payment expected after the fall harvests. The end of chattel slavery and depressed economy brought many changes, and in the 1870s, most Southern states passed laws that required farmers to record mortgages for supplies that merchants furnished them in advance.

Court officials in Pulaski County, Georgia began maintaining a separate series of mortgage books in 1877. Jonas Rozier made the following mortgages during this era:

16 Jan 1879 – Jonas Rozier signed a promissory note due 1 November 1879 in exchange for supplies valued at $103 furnished by Joel T. Hill. Rozier agreed to a lien,

> *…upon all of my crops of every kind now growing and to be grown by or produced by or for me during said year 1879 same consisting of 5 bales of cotton, each weighing 450 lbs pounds, 150 bushels of Corn, and 3000 pounds of Fodder; and that so soon as said crops mature in the field, to wit: on the 15th day of August next, this paper shall be a mortgage upon the same to take effect then…*

Rozier used this property to guarantee his payment of his note to Hill" *"One Bay Mare Mule about 8 yrs old name*[d] *Kit, One Bay Mare Mule name*[d] *Nell about 10 yrs old"* [13].

9 Mar 1882 – Jonas Rozier signed a promissory note for $60 due the following October 1st payable to Merritt & Coney, Hawkinsville merchants, with Richard H. Vaughn signing as Rozier's security. They mortgaged,

> *One Mare Mule of deed sorrel color ten years old named Jimmie, One Mare Mule dark Bay Six years old named Liza Jane, One Buggy.*

It was unusual for a white farmer to serve as security for a black farmer in that era. This is an indication that Vaughn must have highly valued Rozier's integrity and work ethic [14].

26 Apr 1884 – Jonas Rozier signed a $75 promissory note payable to David C. Joiner due the following October 15th. Rozier mortgaged [15]:

> *Thirty acres of Corn and Fifty acres of Cotton now up and growing on lands rented from R. H. Vaughn for the year 1884. Also one bay mare mule 10 years old named "Mollie."*

27 Apr 1885 – Jonas Rozier signed a promissory note payable to R. H. Vaughn in exchange for supplies valued at $200 and due the following October 15th. To secure his payment of the note, Rozier mortgaged to Vaughn:

My entire crop of produce of all kinds which is no[w] *planted, and One Two horse wagon and One Ox Cart.*

On the same day, Moses Rozier signed a promissory note payable to R. H. Vaughn for $50, also due October 15th. To secure his payment, Moses mortgaged *"my entire crops of Produce which is now planted and to be grown by me the present year"* [16]. As mentioned previously, Moses is undoubtedly a close relative of Jonas', probably his younger brother or son.

1 Aug 1887 – Jonas Rozier signed a promissory note for $30 due on September 15th payable to James Oliver Jelks, a Hawkinsville merchant. To secure his payment, he mortgaged to Jelks, *"My entire crop of Corn and Cotton cultivated for and by me on lands of R. G. Fulghum."* On the same day, Jonas and *"Mose"* Rozier signed a joint promissory note for $50 due September 15th, also payable to J. O. Jelks & Co. To secure its payment, Jonas and Mose mortgaged, *"Our entire Crop of Corn and Cotton now growing on the lands on land cultivated by and for us on R. G. Fulghum place in this Pulaski County"* [17]. Their joint mortgage shows that about 1886 or 1887, Jonas and Moses Rozier cultivating land owned by Redman G. Fulghum [18].

2 May 1888 – Julia Ann Rozier, wife of Moses, signed a mortgage to Richard H. Vaughn to secure her payment of a $25 promissory note payable to him and due October 1st. She secured her payment by mortgaging, *"My entire Crop of Cotton & Cotton seed"* grown on eight acres she had planted *"on the Plantation Known as the Burrows place"* [19]. That land probably referred to the farm owned by Joseph M. Burrows, a tailor and farmer who lived near Jonas and Moses Rozier in southwestern Pulaski County [20]. This suggests that Jonas and Moses cultivated multiple tracts of land that year.

12 Jul 1888 – In his last recorded mortgage, Jonas Rozier put up collateral to secure his payment of a promissory note of $29 payable to Oberry due October 15th for $29. In perhaps an indication that he no longer actively farmed, for the first time Jonas did not use his growing crops as collateral for his note. Instead, he used livestock, including a milk cow, an ox, and a buggy [21].

Georgia counties are subdivided further into regions known as *"Militia Districts"* (M.D.). Pulaski County tax records from the 1872–1887 period indicate that Jonas Rozier lived near the border between the Whitfield (#764) and Blue Spring (#1236) Militia Districts, located in south/southwestern portion of the county. As the Prohibition movement swept across the South, Jonas Rozier registered as a *"colored voter"* in the Whitfield M.D. for the *"Prohibition Election"* scheduled for 18 February 1886 [22]. Both Jonas and Moses Rozier voted at Whitfield in the

prohibition election held on 23 February 1888 [23]. Both were still listed as *"colored"* registered voters in the Whitfield M.D. on 3 January 1889 [24].

The 1890 Pulaski County Tax Digest is the last known record of Jonas Rozier. He was then in his latter seventies, and he and Mose lived in the Whitfield M.D. Due to his age, Jonas did not pay a poll tax like Mose did. Jonas was assessed for property valued at $59, including:

Horses, Mules, Cattle, & all other stock	$26
Household and Kitchen Furniture	18
Plantation and Mechanical Tools	15

Mose Rozier owned property only valued at $21, described as:

Horses, Mules, Cattle, & all other stock	$3
Household and Kitchen Furniture	8
Plantation and Mechanical Tools	4

Mose paid $1.00 for his poll tax [25].

Jonas Rozier died sometime after 1890 and before 1900, when Lydia was listed as a widow.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Sons of Jonas & Jane
The Rozier Farmers of Wakulla County, Florida

Born about 1812, Jonas Rozier could potentially have begun fathering children by the early 1830s. However, the dearth of records for enslaved people makes it virtually impossible to accurately compile a documented list of the women with whom Jonas had relationships as well as their resulting children. The available evidence indicates that Jonas formed a relationship in the early 1830s with Jane, an enslaved woman probably born about 1817 who lived on the farm that adjoined that of Jonas' owners. Jane belonged to John and Mary Lee, the couple who settled in 1808 on 506¼-acre farm along Gum Swamp Creek next to where Shadrack Lee and John Rozar settled by January 1809.

A previous section details the transfer of ownership of Jane and her five sons following the 1846 death of John Lee, and their removal from Pulaski County, Georgia to Wakulla County, Florida about 1858. At the end of chattel slavery in 1865, Jane and her sons all chose the surname *"Rozier,"* which local officials later changed to *"Rosier."*

Although Jane and her sons arrived in Wakulla County, Florida only about seven years prior to the end of slavery in the United States, they remained at their new home in the Sopchoppy community along the Gulf of Mexico, carving out lives as successful farmers. By 1900, at least three of Jonas' sons owned their own farms, a difficult feat during that era for black men.

The records show that Jonas and Jane Rozier had five sons who survived early childhood. All were likely illiterate, but upon emancipation they assumed the surname of their biological father, Jonas Rozier. By the 1890s, it appears that Florida officials consistently spelling their surname as *"Rosier"* [1]:

1. **Ephram Rosier** (May 1835–14 Jul 1916) married about 1866–1867 to Violet Allen (Jan 1852–30 Mar 1903), a woman born in Florida. Ephram worked as a farm laborer in the 1870s and 1880s. He proved successful, and by 1900, he owned his own home, free from any mortgage, in the Sopchoppy Precinct of Wakulla County, Florida. By 1900, Violet had given birth to fourteen children. Ephram and Violet Rosier are buried in the Buckhorn Cemetery, Wakulla County, Florida [2].
2. **Thomas Rosier** (c1843–aft. 1910) married in the early 1860s to Nancy ? (c1846–1877/1880), who apparently died shortly after giving birth to her fifth child about 1877. There is no evidence that Thomas remarried. He lived with his son, James Rosier, in 1900, performing farm labor. James owned his own farm, perhaps farmland that Thomas acquired between 1870 and

1900. In 1910, Thomas still lived with his son, but he had no occupation. He presumably died after 1910 in Wakulla County, Florida.

3. **James D. Rosier** (Apr 1844–1921/1929) married about 1867, probably in Wakulla County, Florida to Phillis Williams [Fillis] (10 Sep 1853–9 Sep 1920). For the next half-century, they raised their children near Sopchoppy. In 1880, James worked as a farm laborer, in 1885 as a *"farm hand,"* in 1900, as a *"Day Laborer,"* and in 1910, he worked as a laborer with the Department of Public Works. In 1920, James still worked as a laborer, while Phillis worked as a community nurse. In 1920, James owned his home without any mortgage on it.

   In April 1929, the Tallahassee newspaper published an article regarding the Wakulla County pauper fund, with concerns that, *"Some of the paupers are not getting enough money to be taken care of right."* In March 1929, Jim Rosier received $5.00 from the pauper fund [3]. The Florida Death Index lists *"James Rosier"* as dying in 1921 and *"Jim Rosier"* in 1929, both in Wakulla County. It is not clear which man was the son of Jonas and Jane [4].

   James and Phillis Rosier are buried in the Buckhorn Cemetery, Wakulla County, Florida. His grave is marked, but it appears that the tombstone had no dates inscribed on it [5].

4. **Jonas Rosier Jr.** (Feb 1850–aft. 1930) married about 1868 in Florida to Laura Bradham (Dec 1852–16 Sep 1928) [6]. Jonas worked as a farm laborer in Wakulla County, Florida for sixty years. By 1900, he had purchased his own home, free of any mortgage. He continued farming into his seventies. Laura died of *"Old age"* on 16 September 1928 and was buried in the Smith Cemetery in Medart, Wakulla County, Florida [7].

   In April 1929, the Tallahassee newspaper published an article regarding the Wakulla County pauper fund, with concerns that, *"Some of the paupers are not getting enough money to be taken care of right."* In March 1929, Jonas Rosier received $5.00 from the pauper fund, along with Jim Rosier, presumably his older brother [8]. In 1930, Jonas lived with his son, Matthew, who worked as a carpenter in Wakulla County. There is no record of his death, but he presumably died in the 1930s and was buried beside Laura in the Smith Cemetery.

5. **Alfred Rosier** [Alford, Alf, Afferson] (May 1850/1854–7 Feb 1930) lived near his four older brothers for his entire life. In 1870, he worked as a young farm laborer living in the household of John P. and Ellen Roberts, a white family owning real estate valued at $500. The Roberts household adjoined that of Jonas Rosier Jr., and it appears that both Alfred and Jonas lived on Robert's farm [9].

   Alfred married about 1870–1872 to Elizabeth Frances Jones [Eliza] (Mar 1853–21 Aug 1934), daughter of Perry Jones and Louisa Weatherspoon (c1840–aft. 1870). Alfred still

performed farm labor in 1880, when he and Eliza lived with their young children near his mother and brothers [10]. In 1885, they lived with their four daughters and infant son, with his occupation listed as *"Farm Hand"* [11].

Between 1885 and 1900, Alfred and Eliza separated, and they spent the rest of their lives living in proximity but apart. In 1900, Eliza lived with their children in their own household, with Alfred nearby in the household of his brother, Ephraim [12]. This living arrangement continued into the 1920s [13].

Alf Rosier died on 7 February 1930, with his cause of death listed as *"Grief – Did not have any Dr"* [14]. Eliza Jones Rosier lived another four years, with her death certificate stating, *"She was unattended during last illness"* [15]. Alfred and Eliza Rosier are buried in the Buckhorn Cemetery, Wakulla County, Florida.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Daughter of Jonas & Lydia Rozier

An earlier section discussed the relationship that Jonas Rozier formed around the mid-1840s with Lydia, an enslaved woman owned by John Lee Sr., whose plantation adjoined the land on which Jonas' owners had settled in 1809. In 1870, Lydia and Jonas lived together as a married couple, along with their daughter Lotty, and Sarah Rozar, a toddler who was probably Lotty's daughter [1]. The 1880 federal census enumeration described Lydia as Jonas' wife and Lottie as his daughter [2]. Lottie still lived with an elderly Lydia in 1900 [3], and Lottie's 1929 death certificate identified Jonas Rozier as her father [4].

As they were both born around 1815, Lydia and Jonas grew up in very close proximity to each other, knowing each other from early childhood. Following Lee's 1846 death, his estate rented Lydia to Robert Rozar in 1848 and January 1849. Then, on 6 February 1849, the estate sold Lydia and her unnamed child to Rozar, who presumably owned her until the end of chattel slavery in 1865 [5].

Robert Rozar (c1823–1893) was the eldest child of John Rozar Jr., and he spent most of his life on the same land on which his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather had owned. Robert lived a short distance across the county line in Twiggs County in 1850, where he managed his father's plantation there. He was listed as the owner of three slaves, including a female aged thirty-two as well as a three-year-old male child [6].

In 1860, Robert lived in Pulaski County and owned an enslaved female aged thirty-six and a male aged thirteen [7]. Although the enslaved female listed with Robert in both years matches Lydia's age, the gender of the younger slave makes it uncertain if this were Lydia and Lottie. It is possible that the enumerator recorded Lottie's gender incorrectly in both years.

The 1900 federal census enumeration states that Lydia had given birth to a total of six children, but only Lottie was then still living. A vague record dated 14 January 1847 described the renting of *"Lydia and her children,"* but this may have referred to the multiple children of Jane and not Lydia [8]. We only have information on one child of Jonas and Lydia Rozier:

1. **Lottie Rozier** (c1846–19 Dec 1929) was born along Gum Swamp Creek on the farm of John Lee Sr., the man who owned her mother. After the end of chattel slavery, Lottie lived with her parents in 1870 and 1880, and with her widowed mother in 1900. She may have been the mother of Sarah, a young girl born about 1867 who lived with her in 1870. It is not known what became of Sarah after 1870. Records indicate that Lottie remained single throughout her life.

In 1870, the occupation of both Lottie and her mother was *"Com Labor,"* perhaps an abbreviation for *"common labor,"* while her father's occupation was *"F. Labor,"* or farm labor. Lottie's occupations in 1880, 1900, and 1910 were *"Laborer," "Farm Laborer,"* and *"laborer – odd jobs."* In 1910, she lived in Finleytown on Oak Street [9].

Lottie Rozier has not been located on the 1920 federal census, but she lived in Finleyson outside Hawkinsville until her death on 19 December 1929. For cause of death on her death certificate, the person who completed the form wrote: *"she died old age General Weekness,"* with her age listed as *"about 95 years."* All other records place Lottie's birth around 1845 or 1846, making her closer to eighty-five years at her demise [10].

The informant on Lottie's death certificate was Viola Williams of Finlsyson. Viola's relationship to Lottie is unclear. She herself died on 9 December 1939 in Finleyson of pneumonia at the age of sixty years. Her death certificate indicated that she was a *"Col"* (colored), widowed female. Intriguingly, the informant, Ella Colson, gave Viola's father as Jonas Rozier, with her mother unknown [11]. If Viola were the daughter of our Jonas Rozier, then he would have been fathering children about 1880 with another woman, as Lydia had passed childbearing years by that time. It is possible that Viola was Jonas' granddaughter, rather than his daughter. Alternatively, the Jonas who was Viola's father could have been a younger man.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Other Possible Relatives of Jonas Rozier

The *"Rozier"* surname and its variations are relatively uncommon, and records indicate that virtually all residents of Pulaski County, Georgia with this surname descend from either John Rozar Sr., his enslaved woman, Winn, or both. By about 1868, Jonas Rozier settled in southwestern Pulaski County, near the border between Georgia Militia District #1236, Blue Spring District from Militia District #764, Whitfield District. He resided there until his death in the early 1890s.

Meanwhile, from the aftermath of the Civil War through the middle of the twentieth century, Jonas' sister, Jane (Jinny), and her sons remained ensconced on the farm of Seaborn Rozar in what was then northeastern Pulaski (now Bleckley) County. This area was designated as Georgia Militia District #348, known as Capt. Lynam's District through the 1860s, but by 1870, it was known as the Salem Militia District.

A number of black Rozier farmers lived in Pulaski County, Georgia in the aftermath of the Civil War. Four of them were Jonas' nephews, the sons of his sister, Jinny, who maintained a fifty-year relationship with Jonas' former owner, Seaborn Rozar. Jonas' mixed-race nephews included William Alferson, James O., Ephraim, and Thomas Rozier.

Other formerly enslaved Roziers lived in Pulaski County in the aftermath of the Civil War. These individuals appear to have had a close connection to Jonas, but documentation proving their precise relationship to Jonas is lacking. Both their close involvement with and geographical proximity to Jonas and Jinny implies either a familial relationship or at least the shared experience of living as enslaved workers on the Rozar farms. These include:

1. Moses Rozier – must be either Jonas' younger brother or son. In the latter 1870s and early 1880s, Moses lived among Jonas' sister, Jinny, and her sons in the Salem Militia District. He then joined Jonas in the Blue Springs and Whitfield Militia Districts.
2. Jacob Rozier Sr. & Jacob Rozier Jr. – Jacob and Lucinda Rozier appear to have been a couple owned by Seaborn Rozar and John Rozar Jr. along with Jonas. Jacob Rozier Jr. appears to have been their son.
3. Esau Rozier – he appears to have been the son of Jacob and Lucinda Rozier. Esau lived near Jinny Rozier and her four sons in the 1880s, and this proximity implies that he had a close connection to them.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Maps Showing the Rozar Farms in Georgia (1793–1843)

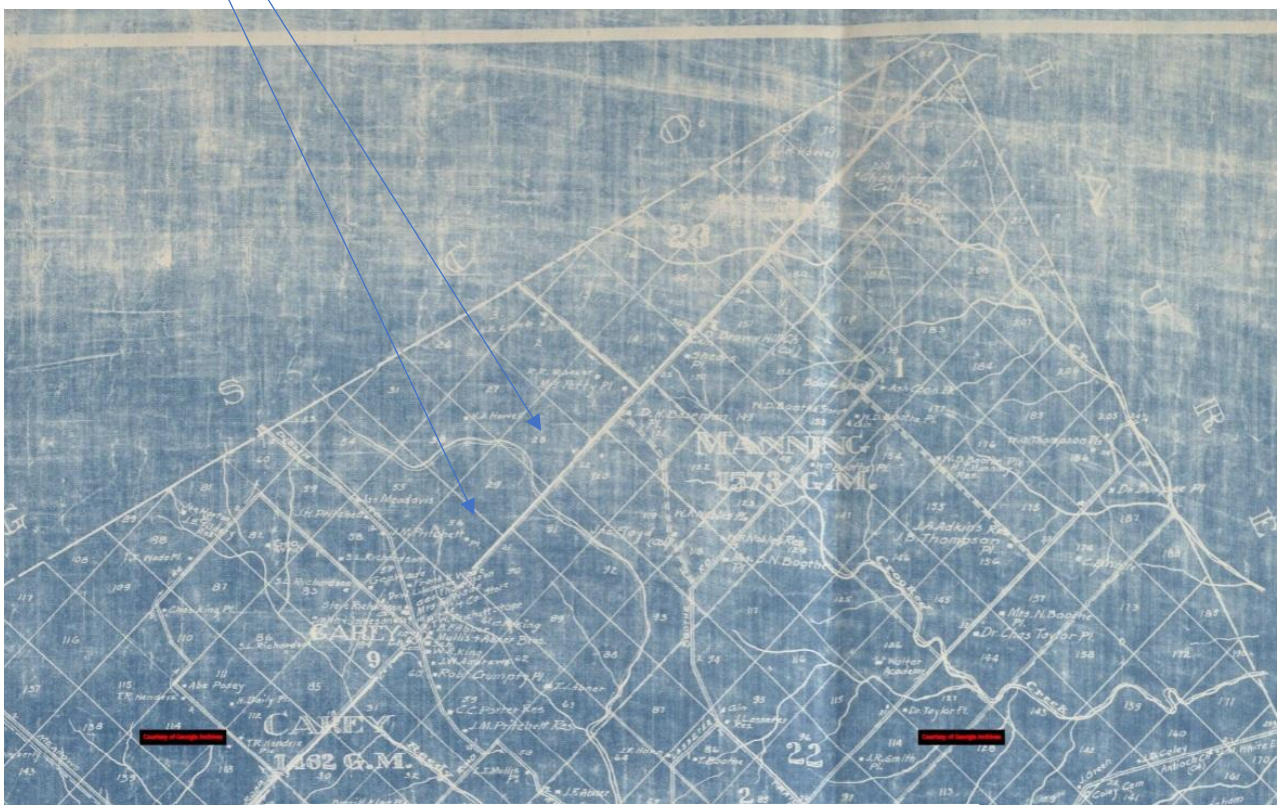
Georgia's early history and the Lee and Rozar immigration westward followed Georgia's river systems:



CENTRAL GEORGIA
1830



The Lee & Rozar Farms 1808–1850s



NORTHERN PULASKI COUNTY, GEORGIA
1808–1912

The Pulaski County Farms Where Jonas Rozar and Wives Lived

1808–1850s



NORTHERN PULASKI COUNTY, GEORGIA
1808–1912

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Abstracts of Early Georgia Tax Digests

The following tables list the tax data from Jefferson and Pulaski Counties for Shadrack Lee and John Rozar. The records between 1796 and 1802 show neither man paying taxes on any slaves, but beginning in 1803, Shadrack Lee paid taxes on one slave. He continued paying taxes for this one slave through 1811, but by 1815, he paid taxes on two slaves. This corroborates other sources that put Jonas Rozier's birth about 1812 [1].

1796–1806 Jefferson County, Georgia Tax Digests

Year	page #	line #	Taxpayer	Poll Tax	Slaves	Acres of Land	Watercourse	Adjoining Landowners	Tax
1796	19	49	John *"Rosher"*	1	--	--	--	--	37½¢
		50	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	37½¢
		51	Shadrack Lee	1	--	350	Big Creek	Whitehead	67½¢
1799	45	55	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
	47	78	Shadrack Lee	1	--	350	W. Big Creek	John Cunning	57¢
		79	John *"Resher"*	1	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
1801	10	29	*"Shedrick"* Lee	1	--	350	Big Creek	John Cuning	57¢
		43	John *"Rosher"*	1	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
	12	47	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
1802	3	67	John *"Rozier"*	1	--	150	Lamberts Creek	Lee	42.5½¢
		68	Shadrack Lee	1	--	200		Whitehead	46.2½¢
		69	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
1803	10	92	*"Shadrick"* Lee	1	1	200	L. Creek	Cunning	77.5¢
		93	John *"Rozier"*	1	--	150		Lee	42.5½¢
		94	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
1804	47	89	John *"Rozier"*	1	--	150	L. Creek	Lee	42.5¢
		90	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
		91	*"Shadrick"* Lee	1	1	200	L. Creek	*"Rozier"*	77.5¢
1805	9	70	*"Shadrick"* Lee	1	1	200	L. Creek	Whitehead	77.5¢
		71	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
		72	John *"Rozier"*	1	--	150	L. Creek	Lee	42.5¢
1806	8	39	John *"Rozier"*	1	--	150	L. Creek	Lee	41.5¢
		40	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
	9	61	*"Shadrick"* Lee	1	1	200	L. Creek	Whitehead	77.5¢
		62	Elias Lee	1	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢

1807–1808 Jefferson County, Georgia Tax Digests										
Year	**page #**	**line #**	**Taxpayer**	**Poll Tax**	**Slaves**	**Acres of Land**	**To Whom Granted**	**Who Adjoining**	**Water Course**	**Tax**
1807	9	51	John *"Rozier"*	1	--	150	Dryden	Beatty	L. Creek	42.5¢
		52	Shadrach Lee	1	1	--	--	--	--	62.5¢
		53	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
	12	111	Elias Lee	1	--	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
1808	7	11	Henry Beatty	1	2	200	Dredden	King	L. Creek	[illegible]
				Beatty appears to have purchased Shadrack Lee's 200 acres.						
		12	John Cunning	1	--	716	Walls & others	Lanney	L. Creek	
		13	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	--	
	9	55	John *"Rozier"*	1	--	150	Dredden	Beatty	L. Creek	
		56	Cullen Rogers	1	1	200	--	Hayles	L. Creek	
				Rogers was also John Rozar's neighbor in Pulaski County.						
	Much of the 1808 Jefferson County Tax Digest is damaged or destroyed, making the bulk of it illegible.									

1809–1811 Pulaski County, Georgia Tax Digests

Year	Image #	line #	Taxpayer	Poll Tax	*Negroes*	Oak Land	Land Quality	District	Lot #	Grantee	Adjoining	Tax
1809	115	1	Daniel Regan	1	2	303¾	3	22	91 92	Bettis	John Lee	$1.31.7
		3	John Rozar	1	--	202½	3	24	28	Wm Bowles	John Lee	56.5½¢
		4	John Lee	1	--	405	3	24	56 29	--	Rozar	94.5¼¢
						101¼	3	22	91	Bowman	Regan	
		5	Shadrack Lee	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.5¢
1810	115	1	Daniel Regan	1	3	303¾	3	22	91 92	Bettis	John Lee	$1.62
		3	John Rozar	1	--	202½	3	24	28	Wm Bowles	John Lee	56.5½¢
		4	John Lee	1	--	405	3	24	56 29	--	Rozar	94.5¼¢
						101¼	3	22	91	Bowman	Regan	
		5	Shadrack Lee	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.5¢
		21	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31¢
1811	159	1	Daniel Regan	1	2	303¾	3	22	91 92	Bettis	Hesters	$1.32
		14	Shadrach Lee	1	1	101¼	3	24	28	Bowls	Belcher	76¢
		15	Nimrod Phillips	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31¼¢
		18	John Lee Junr	1	--	202½	3	24	29	Ray	Rosier	$1.07¾
						202½	3	24	56	Fielder	Edwins	
						101¼	3	22	91	Boman	Regins	
		19	John Lee Senr	1	2	102½	3	22	118	Macklery	Pipkins	$1.06½
		21	John Lee son of Shadrach	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31¼¢
		22	Jesse Lee	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31¼¢
	160	2	John Rozier	1	--	101¼	3	24	28	Bowls	Belcher	44¢

1815[†]–1816 Pulaski County, Georgia Tax Digests

Year	Image #	line #	Taxpayer	Poll Tax	*Negroes*	Oak & Hickory Land	Land Quality	Water Courses	Boundary (adjoining landowners)	Tax
c1815[†]	59	14	Nimrod Phillips	1	--	202½	3	Rockey Creek	Brown	56.5½¢
		16	John Rozar	1	--	101¼	2	Gumswamp	Lee	43.9¢
		20	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
		21	Shaderick Lee	--	2	101¼	3	Gumswamp	Rozar	75.1½¢
	64	6	John Lee	1	--	303¾	3	Gumswamp	Regan	$2.09½
						202½ acres pine land				
	65	3	Joseph Regan	1	--	202½	3	Rockey Cr	Smith	56.5½¢
		4	Joseph Regan for Daniel Regan	1	3	303¾	3	Gum Sw	Lee	$1.625
1816	202	22	Nimrod Phillips	1	--	202½	3	Rockey Cr	Brown	56.5½¢
	203	1	John Rosier	1	--	101¼	3	Gumsw	Lee	43.9¢
		2	John Rosier for Daniel Regan	1	3	303¾	3	Gumsw	Lee	$1.62.9½
		6	John Lee as trustee of Sa[d] Lee	--	3	101¼	3	Gumswamp	Harry	$1.01.2¾
		7	John Lee pr Self	1	--	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
	209	16	John Lee	1	1	303¾	3	Gumswamp	Regan	$1.15.6¼
						202½ acres pine land				

[†]Although this tax digest is undated, it was most likely the 1815 tax digest (perhaps 1814). Shadrack Lee died in mid-1816, and on this digest, he was still alive and paid his own taxes. Since the 1816 tax digest exists, it must date prior to 1816. This digest shows Nimrod Phillips paying taxes on 202½ acres, and he bought this tract on 4 October 1814. This was after tax assessments would have been issued for 1814, so this undated digest is most likely from 1815. It could possibly be for 1814 if Phillips had rented his land and paid the taxes on it prior to his purchase on October 4th.

1818 Pulaski County, Georgia Tax Digest

Image #	line #	Taxpayer	Poll Tax	Slaves	Oak Land	Land Quality	District	Lot #	Tax
569	Capt. Davis' District								
570	7	Blakeley Eddins as trustee for Elizabeth Lee	--	--	33¾	3	24	--	4.2½¢
573	Capt. Pace's District								
575	4	John Lee	1	1	303¾	3	24	29	$1.00.5¼
577	Capt. Maddox' District								
578	14	John Lee	1	--	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
580	10	John Rozar	1	3	101¼	3	24	28	$1.37.6½
	11	John Rozar for the Estate of Shadrick Lee	--	--	67½	3	24	28	8.4¼¢
	12	Daniel Regan	1	2	303¾	3	22	92	$1.46.8½
					202½ acres of pine land				

1822 Pulaski County, Georgia Tax Digest

Image #	line #	Taxpayer	Poll Tax	Slaves	Oak & Hickory Land	Land Quality	Water Courses	Boundary (adjoining landowners)	Tax
7	Capt. Aden Scarborough's District								
8	11	John Lee	1	2	--	--	--	--	93.7½¢
9	14	John Rozar Sr.	1	5	101¼	3	Gumsw	Lee	$2.00
	15	Seabourn Rozar	1	--	202½	3	Gumsw	Deas	56.5¢
			Seaborn Rozar's land was lot #121 in District 21						
	16	John Rozar Jr.	1	--	101¼	3	Gumsw	Rozar	80.7½¢
				490 acres pine land in *"Applin"* County					
39	Capt. Samuel Robison's District								
43	7	John Lee Sr	1	10	405	3	Gumswamp	wd. Yerta	
					250	3	Early County		
44	9	Daniel Ragan	--	4	709	3	--	--	$3.10.7½
				202½ acres pine land					
				1 Hartford town lot @ $100					

1823 Pulaski County, Georgia Tax Digest

Image #	line #	Taxpayer	Poll Tax	Slaves	Pine Land	Oak & Hickory	Land	Water Courses	Boundary (adjoining landowners)	Tax
227	Capt. Robert Savage's District									
231	2	John Lee	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	93.7½¢
	18	John Rozar Sr.	1	5	--	101¼	3	Gumsw	J. Rozar	$2.00
	19	Seabourn Rozar	1	--	--	202½	3	Gumsw	Deas	56.3¼¢
	20	John Rozar Jur	1	--	--	101¼	3	Gumsw	Allen	43.7½¢
252	Capt. Lemuel Walden's District									
254	16	John Lee	1	10		405	3	G. S.	*"Ragans"*	$4.36
					980	--	-	--	--	
255	4	Daniel Ragan	1	5	202½	506	3	G. S.	--	$2.97
				1 town lot in Hartford @ $100						

1824 Pulaski County, Georgia Tax Digest

Image #	line #	Taxpayer	Poll Tax	Slaves	Pine Land	Oak & Hickory Land	Land Quality	Tax
272	Capt. Sutton's District							
274	14	Seaborn Rosier	1	--	--	202½	3	56.4½¢
	15	Seaborn Rosier For John Rozier	1	5	--	101¼	3	$2.01
	16	John Rosier Jr.	1	--	--	101¼	3	44¢
	18	Elias Ragan	1	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢
276	Capt. L. Walden's District							
279	14	John Lee	1	9	--	303¾	3	$3.94.4
					--	101¼	3	
280	9	Daniel Riggen	--	5	202½	506¼	3	$2.64.7½
				1 Hartford town lot @ $100				
281	13	Ellsberry Yerta	1	--	--	--	--	31.2½¢

1827 Pulaski County, Georgia Tax Digest

Image #	line #	Taxpayer	Poll Tax	Slaves	Oak Land	Land Quality	District	Lot #	Adjoining	Water Course	Tax
314	Capt. Miles Scarborough's District										
316	8	John Lee Senr.	1	10	1011½	2	--	--	*"Regans"*	Gum Swamp	$6.20.9
					250 acres pine land in *"Decator"* County						
317	Capt. James Cain's District										
318	22	Seabern Rosier	1	--	200½	3	22	21	*"J Rosier"*	Gum Swamp	56.6¢
	23	Seabern Rosier for John Rosier Senr	--	6	101¼	3	24	28	Lee	Gum Swamp	$2.00.1
	24	John Rosier Junr	1	--	101¼	3	24	28	Lee	Gum Swamp	43.8¢
	27	Joseph Regans	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.3¢
	28	Joseph Regans for Lias Regans	1	--	405	3	22	114	Cain	--	81.9¢
	29	Joseph Regans for Daniel Regans	--	7	506¼	3	22	89 91	Lee	Gum Swamp	$2.96.4
319	6	Berry Yerty	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.3¢
330	Capt. Cain's Defaulters: Richard Lee & Charles Regan										62.5¢

1829 Pulaski County, Georgia Tax Digest

Image #	line #	Taxpayer	Poll Tax	Slaves	Oak & Hickory Land	Land Quality	Tax
63	Capt. Brown's District						
64	4	Mary Regan	--	3	506¼	3	$1.57¼
	5	John Lee Senr	1	10	911¼	3	$4.57.6½
	8	John Lee Jnr	1	--	--	--	31.2½¢
	10	Elsbery Yearta	1	--	--	--	31.2½¢
65	4	Shadrick Rosier	1	1	--	--	62.5¢
65	Capt. Liman's District						
67	4	Seaborn Rosier	1	1	202½	3	87.8¢
	5	Seaborn Rosier For John Rosier Jnr	1	1	101¼	3	75.1½¢
	6	John Rosier Senr	--	6	101¼	3	$2.00.1½

1878–1887 Pulaski County, Georgia Tax Digests

Year	Taxpayer	Poll Tax	Horses, Mules, Cattle & Stock of all Kinds	Household & Kitchen Furniture	Plantation & Mechanical Tools	Value of all other Property	Aggregate Value of Whole Property
1878	M.D. #1236: BlueSpring						
	Jonas Rozar	0	103	10	5	10	128
	Warren Rozar	1	--	--	--	--	--
	John Rozar	1	--	--	--	--	--
1879	M.D. #1236: BlueSpring						
	John Rozar	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Warren Rozar	1	--	--	--	--	--
	M.D. #764: Whitfield						
	Jonas Rozar	0	205	15	10	10	240
1880	M.D. #1236: BlueSpring						
	John Rozar	1	5	--	--	5	--
	Warren Rozar	1	5	--	--	5	--
	M.D. #764: Whitfield						
	Jonas Rozar	0	165	15	10	25	215
1881	M.D. #1236: BlueSpring						
	"Jonus Rosier"	1	148	5	--	26	179
	M.D. #764: Whitfield Defaulters						
	"Jonus Rosier"	1	165	15	10	25	430 [sic]
1882	M.D. #764: Whitfield						
	Jonas Rozar	0	25	10	--	139	174
1884	M.D. #1236: BlueSpring						
	Jonas Rozar	1	145	15	23	--	183
	M.D. #764: Whitfield						
	Jonas Rozar	0	131	12	50	--	193
	Moses Rozar	1	--	--	--	--	--
1885	M.D. #1236: Blue Spring						
	"Jonus Rozar"	0	80	15	30	--	125
	Moses Rozar	1	--	--	--	--	--
1886	M.D. #1236: Blue Spring						
	Moses Rozar	1	--	8	--	--	8
	M.D. #764: Whitfield						
	Jonas Rozar	0	82	25	10	25	142

1878–1887 Pulaski County, Georgia Tax Digests							
Year	Taxpayer	Poll Tax	Horses, Mules, Cattle & Stock of all Kinds	Household & Kitchen Furniture	Plantation & Mechanical Tools	Value of all other Property	Aggregate Value of Whole Property
1887	M.D. #764: Whitfield						
	Jonas Rozar	0	35	20	15	--	70
	Mose Rozar	1	--	15	--	--	15
	Whitfield Defaulters						
	Jake Rozar	1	--	--	--	--	--

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Notes

Introduction

1. 1870 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, 1236th District G.M., p. 395a, Dwelling #45, line #25: Jonas Rozar; age: 58, black male; occupation: *"F. Labor"* [farm labor]. The 1880 enumeration records Jonas' age as younger than his sister's, which conflicts with other records indicating that he was Winn's eldest child. This suggests that his age on the 1880 federal census enumeration is slightly inaccurate.
2. Davis, Robert Scott Jr. *Research in Georgia.* Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1991, p. 89. Bleckley County was officially created from the northern portion of Pulaski County on 2 October 1912.

Family Background & Migration to the Georgian Frontier

1. These sources prove that Jonas was the son of Winn:
   - Pulaski County GA Annual Returns (1817–1822), p. 57: Heirs of Shadrack Lee, authorization for *"John Rozar administrator of the Estate of Shadrack Lee had best sell at Public outcry on the present day the negroe woman an*[d] *her Two Children to the highest Bidder…,"* 10 January 1817.
   - Pulaski County GA Inventories & Appraisements Book B, (1817–1822), pp. 30–34. Inventory and estate sale of Shadrack Lee mentions his *"1 Negroe woman & 2 Children"*
   - Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #1235: Among the property belonging to the Estate of Shadrack Lee: *"1 Negro woman and two children,"* valued at $1000
   - Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Images #1223: Shadrack Lee Estate sale – John Rozar purchased *"1 Negro Woman 2 Children"* for $1000
   - Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #1239: John Lee files his opposition to the sale of slaves: *"…that John Rosier administrator of the Estate of Shadrack Lee dec^{d} hath Sold three negroes namely Wilnn, Jonas, and Ginny disagreeable to the order of the Court and the Law thereof…,"* 5 May 1817.
2. These records show Shadrack Lee selling his land and hogs, and John Rozar selling his hogs, in late 1792:
   - Robeson County NC Deeds & Grants, p. 262; LDS #7517682, Image #273: Shadrack Lee and John Rozar to Milby Musslewhite, 16 November 1793 [sic–1792]; *"Robeson County January Term 1793."* The clerk recording these sales appears to have made a mistake in recording the year on the document. It was presented before the Robeson County Court in January **1793**, so it would have been signed on 16 November **1792**.
   - Robeson County NC Deed Book C (1792–1793), pp. 301–302; Deeds & Grants, pp. 301–302; LDS #7517682, Images #312–313: Shadrack Lee to Milby Musslewhite, 10 December 1792.
3. Davis, p. 91. Burke County was created on 5 February 1777 from St. George's Parish.
4. Georgia Headright and Bounty Land Records, Grant Book QQQ, p. 190, LDS Film #4720689, Image #237: State of Georgia to John Dryden, 400 acres adjoining *"Cunnings land,"* 28 July 1788. All early records of Burke County were destroyed by a series of courthouse fires, preventing us from knowing exactly when Lee purchased his land. However, we know that Dryden's 400 acres included the 350 acres Shadrack Lee purchased since in 1799–1803, Lee paid Jefferson County taxes on land granted to Dryden and adjoining Cunnings. See below for references to the tax data.
5. Davis, p. 117. Jefferson County was created on 20 February 1796 from Burke and Warren Counties. We know that Shadrack Lee lived in the portion of Jefferson that came from Burke since tax records show his land originally granted to Dryden, who received his 1788 grant of land in Burke County.
6. Jefferson County GA Tax Digests, LDS Film #8153556:
   1796: Image #19, p. 19, #49: *"John Rosher;"* #50: John Lee; #51: Shadrack Lee.
   1799: Image #132, p. 45, #55: John Lee; Image #134, p. 47, #78: Shadrack Lee; #79: *"John Resher."*
   1801: Image #199, p. 10, #29: *"Shedrick Lee;"* #43: *"John Rosher;"* Image #200, p. 12, #47: John Lee.
   1802: Image #281, p. 3, #67: *"John Rozier;"* #68: Shadrack Lee; #69: John Lee.
   In all of these years, Shadrack Lee only paid taxes on his own white poll and his land, but not on any slaves. A later section in these notes gives complete transcriptions of the tax data.
7. 1803 Jefferson County GA Tax Digest, LDS Film #8153556, Image #346, p. 10:
   #92: *"Shadrick Lee,"* one white poll, one slave, 200 acres of land on *"L. Creek"* adjoining Cunning
   #93: *"John Rozier,"* one white poll, 150 acres of land on *"L. Creek"* adjoining Lee
   #94: John Lee, one white poll
   Both Lee and Rozier's land was originally granted to *"Dreddin,"* a corruption of the name on the original grant, *"John Dryden."* This is the first record showing Shadrack Lee paying taxes on an enslaved person. It implies that he acquired Winn in late 1802 or early 1803.
8. Other than knowing that Winnie had a son born about 1812, the only known sources for her birth are the age brackets of the older enslaved female enumerated in the households of John Rozar Sr. and Marian Rozar on the 1820 and 1830 censuses:

1820 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, p. 319, line #1: *"John Rozier Sen."*
1830 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, p. 155, line #25: *"Mariann Roziar."*
Both records place Winn's birth between 1776 and 1794.

9. 1802 Jefferson County GA Tax Digest, LDS Film #8153556, Capt. Coursey's District: Image #281, p. 3, #67: *"John Rozier;"* #68: Shadrack Lee; #69: John Lee.
10. Jefferson County GA Deed Book E (1803–1808), pp. 67–68: Shadrack Lee to John Rozar, 17 May 1803.
11. Jefferson County GA Tax Digests, LDS Film #8153556:
    1801: Image #199, p. 10, #29: *"Shedrick Lee"* no slaves; #43: *"John Rosher;"* Image #200, p. 12, #47: John Lee.
    1802: Image #281, p. 3, #67: *"John Rozier;"* #68: Shadrack Lee, no slaves; #69: John Lee.
    1803: Image #346, p. 10, #92: *"Shadrick Lee,"* one slave; #93: *"John Rozier;"* #94: John Lee.
    1804: Image #462, p. 47, #89: *"John Rozier;"* #90: John Lee; #91: *"Shadrick Lee,"* one slave.
    LDS Film #8153557:
    1805: Image #65, p. 9, #70: Shadrick Lee, one slave; #71: John Lee; #72: *"John Rozier."*
    1806: Image #153, p. 8, #39: *"John Rozier;"* #40: John Lee; p. 9, #61: *"Shadrick Lee,"* one slave; #62: Elias Lee.
    1807: Image #219, p. 9, #51: *"John Rozier;"* #52: Shadrack Lee, one slave; #53: John Lee; p. 12, #111: Elias Lee.
    1808: Image #281, p. 7, #11: Henry Beatty; #12: John Cunning; #13: John Lee; Image #282, p. 9, #55: *"John Rozier."* Beatty and Cunning were neighbors of Shadrack Lee and John Rozar. Much of the 1808 tax digest was damaged or destroyed, making part of it illegible.
    These tax records verify Winn's residence in Jefferson County between 1803 and 1808. Complete transcriptions of the tax data are given in another section
12. Green, Michael D. *The Politics of Indian Removal: Creek Government and Society in Crisis.* Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1982, pp. 38–39.
13. 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. 269–278, 285–290.
14. Davis, pp. 119, 131, 139.
15. Pulaski County GA Deed Book B (1811–1812), pp. 207–208: William and Sally Bools to John Rozar, 20 January 1809; witnesses: John Myrick, John Lee [his mark], Joel Newsom, J.P. The deed stated that the Bools and Rozar were *"All of the State of Georgia (Bools of Green* [sic] *County & Rozar of Jackson)."* Rozar bought Lot #28 in District #24, originally in Wilkinson County, but then in Pulaski. Even with today's modern highway system, Jackson County lies one hundred seventy miles north of Pulaski, and Jefferson County records clearly prove John Rozar's continual residence there between 1796 and 1808. The Pulaski clerk who recorded the transaction undoubtedly erred and wrote *"Jackson"* instead of *"Jefferson"* for Rozar's residence.
16. Georgia Archives, County Maps, Surveyor General, RG 3-9-66:
    - Map of Pulaski [and Bleckley] County, ca. 1910, Record ID: cmf0825.
    - Map of Pulaski County, 1892, Record ID: cmf0407.
17. 1809–1810 Pulaski County GA Tax Digest, LDS Film #8153290, Capt. Mercer's District, Image #115: #3: John Rozar (202½ acres land); #5: *"Shadrach Lee"* (one slave).
18. Pulaski County GA Deed Book E (1816–1818), pp. 347–349: John Rozar to Shadrack Lee, 3 October 1810; witnesses: John Lee, Mary Lee. The deed indicates that John Rozar signed his name to the transaction, while John and Mary Lee made their marks to it. Three adult men by the name of *"John Lee"* lived on adjoining property, including Shadrack's son, John Lee Sr., and John Lee Jr. These witnesses appear to have been John Rozar's land-owning neighbors, not Shadrack Lee's son.
19. 1811 Pulaski County GA Tax Digest, LDS Film #8153290, Capt. Mercer's District:
    Image #159:
    #14: Shadrach Lee, 1 white poll, 1 slave, 101¼ acres oak land
    #15: *"Nimrod Philips,"* 1 white poll
    #21: *"John Lee son of Shadrach,"* 1 white poll
    Image #160:
    #2: *"John Rozier,"* 1 white poll, 101¼ acres oak land

Enslaved Worker in Antebellum Pulaski County, Georgia

1. The two primary records that give Jonas' precise age are these census records:
    1870 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, 1236th District G.M., p. 395a, Dwelling #45, line #25: Jonas Rozar–age: 58, black male; occupation: *"F. Labor"* [farm labor].
    1880 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, 511 Dist G.M., ED #54, p. 314a/46, Dwelling #493, line #1: Jonas Roziar–age: 64; black male, married; occupation: Laborer; cannot read or write, parents born: Georgia.

The 1880 enumeration records Jonas' age as younger than that of his sister, Jane, which conflicts with other records indicating that he was Winn's eldest child. Although he may have been born between 1812 and 1814, it does appear that his age on the 1880 federal census enumeration is slightly inaccurate.

2. Pulaski County GA Tax Digests, LDS Film #8153290, unknown year, but evidence shows this is for 1814 or 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¢
   This tax digest is marked as undated, but three facts verify that it is a Pulaski County tax digest probably for 1815, perhaps 1814:
   - Nimrod Phillips bought his land on 4 October 1814, probably too late in the year for him to have been assessed taxes for the tract in 1814. Thus, it is most likely for the year **1815**, but possibly for 1814.
   - 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 Winn and her two children, Jonas and Jinny, with Jonas born 1812–1814 and Jinny about 1815. Thus, the undated tax digest is for a year **before** 1816.
   - 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 Shadrack Lee Estate Records, LDS Film #5778386, Image #1231). This shows that the undated tax digest is for a year **before** 1816.
3. Pulaski County GA Administrators & Guardians Bonds (1810–1820), p. 5; Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #1231: John Rozar appointed temporary administrator of Shadrack Lee, 30 October 1816; bond: $3000, security, Samuel Regan. Pulaski County GA Administrators & Guardians Bonds (1810–1820), p. 6; Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #1229: John Rozar appointed administrator of Shadrack Lee, 6 January 1817; bond: $3000, security: Lewis Holland, Joseph Regan.
4. Pulaski County GA Inventories & Appraisements Book B, (1817–1822), pp. 30–34; Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Images #1219–1224, #1232–1237:
   - Image #1232, the inventory cover: *"Appraisement Goods & Chattles* [sic] *Shadrac* [sic] *Lee Deceased, March 3d 1817"*
   - Image #1220, the estate sale cover: *"Acct Sales Estate Shadrac* [sic] *Lee, John Rozar admr 3d March 1817"*
   - Image #1219, the last page of the estate sale: *"Sworn to in Open Court 3rd March 1817"*

   "Georgia Journal" (Milledgeville, GA), December 4 (p. 1, column 1) and 18 (p. 4, column 5), 1816; 1 January 1817 (p. 4, column 4). None of the versions of his appraisement and estate sale, either the originals or recorded versions, include the precise date on which either the inventory or the estate sale were actually conducted.
5. $1000 in 1817 is equivalent to $23,734 in 2025 dollars. No surviving records in Pulaski County give any indication that John Rozar possessed the financial resources to pay this sum, either in cash or on twelve month's credit, which was standard in this era.
6. Pulaski County GA Annual Returns (1817–1822), p. 57: Heirs of Shadrack Lee, authorization to auction three slaves belonging to the estate, 10 January 1817.
7. Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #1239: Opposition of John Lee to the sale of slaves by John Rozar, administrator of the Estate of Shadrack Lee, 5 May 1817.
8. Pulaski County GA Superior Court Minutes (1810–1817), LDS Film #7896924:
   pp. 68–69, Image #91: *"Monday 7th July 1817. The Court then met agreeable to adjournment…The Exceptions to the proceedings upon the Estate of Shadrack Lee by John Rozar Administrator of Said Estate are as follows…"*
   p. 73, Image #93: *"Monday August 4, 1817 the Court then met agreeable to adjournment. Heirs of Shadk Lee vs. John Rozier admr."*
9. Pulaski County GA Inventories & Appraisements (1822–1825), p. 20; LDS Film #5759585, Image #181; Pulaski County GA Original Estate Records, LDS Film #5778386, Image #1227: *"Account of Sales of the Estate of Shadk Lee decd."* The deed in which John Rozar sold Shadrack Lee's land was not recorded in the Pulaski County records. Rozar reported to the Pulaski Court: *"Account of Sales of the Estate of Shadk Lee decd: July 1819: 101¼ acres of Land Sold for $395.00."* Rozar also reported: *"1819. & the same land rented for 40.25."* The latter statement is probably an indication of the among of rent for the land prior to its sale. The amount he sold the land for is exactly what Shadrack Lee paid him for the tract when he bought it in October 1810.

10. In 1822, the John Rozar Sr. paid taxes on his own 101¼-acre farm, while John Rozar Jr. paid taxes on 101¼ acres on Gum Swamp Creek that adjoined John Rozar Sr. In 1823 and 1824, John Rozar Jr. again paid taxes on this tract, this time listed as adjoining Allen. However, in 1827, the 101¼ acres on which the younger John Rozar paid taxes was identified as Lot #28, District 24, adjoining land of Lee, the precise land previously owned by Shadrack Lee. The tax records that document these statements include:
    1822 Pulaski County GA Tax Digest, LDS Film #8153291:
        Image #7: Capt. Aden Scarborough's District
        Image #9:
            #14: John Rozar Sr., 1 white poll, 5 slaves, 101¼ acres Quality 3 land on Gum Swamp adjoining Lee
            #15: *"Seabourn Rozar,"* 1 white poll, 202 ½ acres Quality 3 land on Gum Swamp adjoining Deas
            #16: John Rozar Jr., 1 white poll, 101¼ acres Quality 3 land on Gum Swamp adjoining Rozar
    Pulaski County GA Tax Digests, LDS Film #8153290:
        1823
            Image #227: Capt. Robert Savage District
            Image #231:
                #18: *"John Rozar Sr.,"* 1 white poll, 5 slaves, 101¼ acres Quality 3 land on Gum Swamp adjoining *"J. Rozar"*
                #19: *"Seabourn Rozar,"* 1 white poll, 202½ acres Quality 3 land on Gum Swamp adjoining Deas
                #20: *"John Rozar Jur,"* 1 white poll, 101¼ acres Quality 3 land on Gum Swamp adjoining Allen
        1824
            Image #272: *"Captain Sutton District"*
            Image #274:
                #14: *"Seaborn Rosier,"* 1 white poll, 202½ acres Quality 3 land
                #15: [*"Seaborn Rosier"*] *"For John Rozier,"* 1 white poll, 5 slaves, 101¼ acres Quality 3 land
                #16: *"John Rosier Jr.,"* 1 white poll, 101¼ acres Quality 3 land
        1827
            Image #317: *"Capt. James Cain's Dist"*
            Image #318:
                #22: *"Seabern Rosier,"* 1 white poll, 202½ acres Quality 3 land on Gum Swamp adjoining *"J. Rosier,"* District #22, Lot #21
                #23: [*"Seabern Rosier"*] *"for John Rosier Senr.,"* no white polls, 6 slaves, 101¼ acres Quality 3 land on Gum Swamp adjoining Lee, District #24, Lot #28
                #24: *"John Rosier Junr.,"* 1 white poll, 101¼ acres Quality 3 land on Gum Swamp adjoining Lee, District #24, Lot #28
11. John Rozar Jr. died in January 1865, and his widow sold Shadrack Lee's old farm in April 1866. The following year, it was purchased by Robert Rozar, the eldest son of John Rozar Jr. References for these transactions:
    Pulaski County GA Deed Book R (1877–1882), p. 13: *"Mary Rozar Executrix of the last will & testament of John Rozar deceased"* to Willis Allen, 3 April 1866.
    Pulaski County GA Deed Book N, pp. 599–600: Willis Allen to Robert Rozar, 20 March 1867.
    In the 1866 transaction, Mary Rozar sold Allen several tracts of land, including this one in the 24th District:
    …the South half of lot No. (28) except the widows Dower which was sold subject to the Dower of the said Mary Rozar.
    The following year, Allen sold a total of 405 acres of land to Robert Rozar, including: *"…the North half of lot No Twenty eight."* All other records show that John Rozar Sr. owned the south half of Lot #28, while Shadrack Lee owned the *"upper"* or north half, indicating that the 1866 deed made by Mary Rozar erred in the description of which portion of Lot #28 she sold, with this corrected in the 1867 transaction.
12. 1820 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, p. 319, line #1: *"John Rozier Sen."*
13. 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.
14. Pulaski County GA Record of Sales (1825–1836), pp. 164–165: *"We the subscribers being pinted* [appointed] *by an order of Court to appraise the property of John Rozar deceased as folars* [follows], *December 24th 1829."*
15. For more details, see the John Rozar Sr. and Mary Ann (Marian) Lee Biography.
16. 1830 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, Captain Linams District, p. 155: line #11: *"Seaborn Roziar;"* #13: *"Shadrick Roziar;"* #14: *"John Roziar."*
17. 1840 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, Capt. Linams District, pp. 163b–164a: line #26: *"J. Roziers;"* #27: *"S. Roziers;"* #28: *"F. Roziers"* [sic–Shadrack]. Household #27 is Seaborn Rozar, as the only white occupant is a male aged 40–50, and this matches Seaborn's known family structure in 1850–1870.
18. 1850 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, Slave Schedule, 69 District:

p. 12, column 2, line #32: John Rosier–1 male slave aged 35
p. 13, column 2, line #21: *"Seabren Rosier"*–1 male slave aged 36

19. 1860 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, Slave Schedule, p. 36/166a, column 1:
line #29: Seaborn Rozar–1 male slave aged 40
line #37: John Rozar–1 male slave aged 45
20. For more details, see the Seaborn Rozar Biography.

Jonas, Jane, & Lydia

1. Graham, Paul K. *1807 Georgia Land Lottery: Fortunate Drawers and Grantees.* Decatur, GA: The Genealogy Company, 2011, Wilkinson County District 24:
p. 476: *"Mary Ray (single woman)"* of Silman's District of Clarke County drew Lot #29; Wilkinson County District 24 Grant Book, p. 111, grant issued on 18 January 1808.
p. 477: John Fielder, 5th District of Baldwin County drew Lot #56; Wilkinson County District 24 Grant Book, p. 213, grant issued on 4 November 1808.
2. Laurens County GA Deeds & Mortgages Book A (1808–1810), pp. 10–11: Mary Ray of Clarke County to John Lee of Wilkinson County, 16 March 1808. Ray sold Lee Lot #29 in Wilkinson County District #24.
3. Pulaski County GA Deeds & Mortgages Book A (1807–1811), pp. 10–11: John Fielder of Morgan County to John Lee of *"Laurence"* [Laurens] County, 23 April 1808; witnesses: *"Jessee"* Lee, *"Salley"* Lee. Fielder sold Lee Lot #56 in Wilkinson County District #24.
4. Pulaski County GA Deed Book B (1811–1812), pp. 242–243: Wyatt Bettis *"of the County of Washington"* to Daniel Regan *"of the County of Laurens,"* both in Georgia, 3 September 1808; Lot #92, 22nd District of Wilkinson County.
5. Pulaski County GA Deed Book B (1811–1812), pp. 243–244: John Fletcher *"of the State of Georgia and County of Tatnall"* to Daniel Regan *"of the Same State and County of Pulaski,"* 5 January 1809; Lot #91, 22nd District of Wilkinson County.
6. 1809–1810 Pulaski County GA Tax Digest, LDS Film #8153290, Capt. Mercer's District, Image #115:
#1: Daniel Regan, 303¾ acres, Lots #91, 92 in District #22, adjoining John Lee; 2 slaves
#3: John Rozar, 202½ acres, Lot #28 in District #24, adjoining John Lee; no slaves
#4: John Lee, no slaves; land:
    - 405 acres, Lots #56 & 29 in District #24, adjoining Rozar
    - 101¼ acres, Lot #91 in District #22, adjoining Regan

#5: *"Shadrach Lee,"* no land, 1 slave
7. Pulaski County Tax Digests (see full transcriptions in a later chapter of these notes):
LDS Film #8153290:
1811: Capt. Mercer's District:
Image #159:
#1: Daniel Regan, 303¾ acres, Lots #91, 92 in District #22
#14: Shadrach Lee, 101¼ acres, Lot #28 in District #24
#18: *"John Lee Junr,"* 202½ acres, Lot# 29 in District #24 adjoining *"Rosier;"* 202½ acres, Lot #56 in District #24; 101¼ acres, Lot #91 in District #22 adjoining *"Regins;"* no slaves
#21: *"John Lee son of Shadrach,"* 1 white poll
1815: officially marked as an unknown year, evidence shows that it must be the 1815 tax digest
Image #62: *"Capt. Dycks Ds* [District] *Persons names;"*
Image #64:
#6: John Lee, no slaves, 303¾ acres Quality 3 land adjoining Regan, 202½ acres pine land on *"Gumswamp"*
1816:
Image #205, p. 64: *"Capt Dykeses District"*
Image #209, p. 70:
#16: John Lee, 1 slave, 303¾ acres Quality 3 land adjoining Regan, 202½ acres pine land on *"Gumswamp"*
LDS Film #8188766:
1818:
Image #573: *"Ds No 7. Digest of Accompts* [accounts] *of taxable property for Capt Paces district for the year 1818 Pulaskie* [sic] *County"*
Image #575:
#4: John Lee, 1 white poll, 1 slave, 303¾ acres Quality 3 land, Lot #29, District #24
8. 1820 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, p. 317, line #16: *"John Lee Sr."*
9. Pulaski County Tax Digests (see full transcriptions in a later chapter of these notes):

LDS Film #8153291:
1822: Capt. Samuel Robison's District, Image #43:
#7: John Lee Sr., 10 slaves, 405 acres on *"Gumswamp"* adjoining *"wd Yerta"* [widow Yearta]
1829: Capt. Brown's District, Image #64:
#5: *"John Lee Sen^r,"* 10 slaves, 911¼ acres Quality 3 land
LDS Film #8153290:
1823:
Image #252: Capt. Lemuel C. Walden's District
Image #254: #16: John Lee, 10 slaves, 405 acres Quality 3 land on *"G.S."* adjoining *"Ragans"*
1824:
Image #276: Capt. L. Walden's District
Image #279: #14: John Lee, 9 slaves, 405 acres Quality 3 land
1827:
Image #314: Capt. Miles *"Scarbrough's"* District
Image #316:
#8: *"John Lee Sen^r,"* 10 slaves, 1011½ acres Quality 2 land on Gum Swamp adjoining *"Regans"*

10. 1830 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, p. 154, line #11: *"John Lee Sr."*
11. 1840 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, pp. 162b/163a, line #12: *"J. Lee Sr."*
12. State Board of Health of Florida, Standard Certificate of Death #3538, 1930; LDS Film #4031617, Image #1127. Name: *"Alf Rosier;"* Place of Death: Wakulla County, Sopchoppy Village; Date of death: 7 February 1930; age: 70 yrs; description: *"male, Black;"* birthplace: *"Ga;"* father: *"Jonas Rosier,"* born: *"Ga;"* mother: *"Jane Rosier,"* born: *"Ga;"* cause of death: *"Grief;"* burial: *"Buck Horn,"* 8 February 1930.
13. Certificate of Death, Georgia State Board of Health, #29-34838, 1929; LDS Film #4121009, Image #711. Name: *"Lottie Rozar."* Residence: Finleyson, Ga. Place of Death: Pulaski County, Finleyson, Militia District: 1677. Personal/Statistical: female, negro, single. Date of death: 19 December 1929. Age: *"about 95 year."* Cause of Death: *"She died old age; General weekness."* Occupation: *"laborer."* Birthplace: Georgia. Father: *"Jonas Rozar."* Father's birthplace: Georgia. Mother: *"Don't know."* Informant: Viola Williams. Burial: *"Mt. Air."*
14. Pulaski County GA Deed Book K (1840–1849), pp. 212–213: *"John Lee Sr."* to G. B. Lee, 16 September 1843. The land sold included Lots #29 and 56 in District #24, and Lots #61, 90, and *"one half of"* Lot #91 in District #22, a total of 911½ acres. The transaction did not mention the relationship between John Lee Sr. and G. B. Lee, but the latter's full name and relationship is given in other records.
15. Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #1043: Estate of John Lee, 1847. This account for *"John Lee Senior"* was filed was filed by Willis Allen on 4 January 1847, when he made an affidavit in Wilkinson County regarding its accuracy.
16. Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #1040: Estate of John Lee, 1847. This account for *"The Estate of John Lee Senior"* was filed was filed by Willis Allen on 4 January 1847, when he made an affidavit in Wilkinson County regarding its accuracy.
17. Pulaski County GA Deed Book K (1840–1849), pp. 537–538: Mary Lee, *"(widow of John Lee deceased)"* to *"Green Brown Lee,"* 13 September 1847. Mary gives her son *"the distributive Share or portion which she may be now entitled to as distribute of said estate in the legacy which may belong to her under and by virtue of the last Will and testament of said deceased."*
18. Pulaski County GA Letters of Administration (1839–1854), p. 73; LDS Film #5759577, Image #73: Bond of John Lee Jr. and James Lee as administrators of the Estate of John Lee Sr., 11 January 1847.
19. Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #971; Pulaski County GA Appraisements, Inventories, & Accounts Book H (1847–1852), pp. 10–12: Appraisement of the Estate of John Lee Sr., completed 12 January 1847. The ages of the enslaved people owned by the John Lee Estate were only listed on the original appraisement; they were not included in the recorded version. Also, the original listed *"Lydia,"* while the recorded version gave her name as *"Liddia."* Otherwise, the two versions are identical.
20. 1850 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, 69 District:
p. 233b: Dwelling #72, line #72: Baily A. Abney; age: 28; occupation: Mason; born: *"SC"*
p. 234b: Dwelling #83, line #83: Green B. Lee; age: 32; occupation: *"Far"* [farmer]; born: *"Ga"*
p. 235a: Dwelling #92, line #11: John Rosier; age: 52; occupation: *"Far"* [farmer]; born: *"Ga"*
p. 236a: Dwelling #111, line #22: Seabron Rosier; age: 53; occupation: *"Far"* [farmer]; born: *"Ga"*
21. Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #966; Pulaski County GA Annual Returns Book G (1841–1851), p. 286: *"Account of the hire of the Negroes belonging to the Estate of John Lee Deceased hired on the 14 day of January 1847."*

22. Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #904; Pulaski County GA Annual Returns Book H (1847–1852), p. 124: *"John Lee Administrator of John Lee deceased in Account Current with said Estate for the Year 1848. Hiring of the Negroes belonging to said Estate for the Year 1848 to wit."*
23. *"The Southern Recorder"* (Milledgeville, GA), November 28 (p. 3, column 6) and December 19 (p. 4, column 2), 1848; 6 February 1849 (p. 4, column 3).
24. Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #901; Pulaski County GA Annual Returns Book H (1847–1852), p. 123: *"Hiring of the Negroes belonging to the Estate of John Lee deceased from 30th Decr 1848 until the first Tuesday of February 1849 to wit."*
25. Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Images #897–899; Pulaski County GA Appraisements, Inventories, & Accounts Book H (1847–1852), pp. 124–125: *"Sales of the negroes belonging to the Estate of John Lee late of Pulaski County deceased, February 6th 1849."*
26. 1850 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, Slave Schedule, LDS Film #4191981; 69 District:
    Image #12, p. 12: 13 August 1850, column 2:
    #18: *"Name of Slave Owner: G. B. Lee"*
    #19: female aged 33 [appears to have been Jane]
    #22: male, aged 15 [appears to have been Ephram]
    #23: male, aged 9 [appears to have been Thomas]
    #24: male, aged 5 [appears to have been James]
    #25: male, aged 5 [unknown]
    #26: male, aged 3 [unknown]
    #27: male, aged 2 [unknown]
    #28: female, aged 5 months [precise age of Jonas, but listed as female]
    Image #14, p. 14: 15 August 1850, column 2:
    #1: *"Name of Slave Owner: John Lee;"* female slave, aged 45, black
    #2: female, aged 30, black
    #3: female, aged 17, mulatto
    #4: female, aged 15, mulatto
    #5: female, aged 13, black
    #6: female, aged 10, black
    #7: female, aged 7, black
    #8: male, aged 5, black
    #9: male, aged 2, mulatto
    #10: female, aged 1, black
27. Pulaski County GA Deed Book M (1854–1863), p. 771: Lemuel Walden Sr. to Green B. Lee, 14 June 1852); pp. 771–772 (Greene B. Lee to William N. Allen, 2 October 1852. In these two documents, Lee bought and then sold Lot #218 in the 21st District of original Wilkinson County.
28. 1850 Twiggs County GA Federal Census, 84 Division, p. 199b, Dwelling #679, lines:
    #30: W. A. Rouse; age: 24; occupation: farmer; real estate: $1000; born: *"Georgia"*
    #31: *"Cintha"* Rouse; age: 49; born: *"Georgia"*
29. Pulaski County GA Deed Book L (1849–1854), pp. 376–377: Green B. Lee of Pulaski County to *"Cinthia"* Rouse of Twiggs County, 4 November 1852; witness: William A. Rouse; *"John Lee J.P."* Lee sold Lots #29 and 56 in District #24, a total of 405 acres.
30. Pulaski County GA Deed Book L (1849–1854), p. 376: Green B. Lee of Pulaski County to William A. Rouse of Twiggs County, 4 November 1852; witness: *"Cinthey"* Rouse; *"John Lee J.P."* Lee sold Lots #61, 90, and *"a half of Lot"* 91, in District #22, *"bounded by the district line twenty fourth and by No. ninety,"* a total of 506¼ acres.
31. Pulaski County GA Deed Book M (1854–1863), p. 613: John N. Robertson of Coffee County, Tennessee to G. B. Lee of Pulaski County, 6 April 1854; deed transacted in Macon, Bibb County, Georgia. Land sold was Lot #176 in the 21st District, *"on the waters of Limestone."*
32. Pulaski County GA Deed Book M (1854–1863), p. 772: Riley Smith to Green B. Lee, both of Pulaski County, 4 January 1855. Lee bought Lot #218 in the 21st District of original Wilkinson County, now Pulaski.
33. Pulaski County GA Deed Book M (1854–1863), p. 773: Green B. Lee to A. C. Bryant, both of Pulaski County, 8 December 1857. Lee sells Bryant Lot #218 in the 21st District of Wilkinson County.
34. Pulaski County GA Deed Book M (1854–1863), p. 614: Green B. Lee of Wakulla County, Florida to John W. Sellers of *"Sumpter"* [sic] County, Georgia, 25 September 1858. Lee sells Sellers Lots #233 and 248, each containing 202½ acres, both in the 21st District. These adjoining lots are located about one mile southwest of modern Cochran, Georgia.

35. 1860 Wakulla County FL Federal Census, *"Between Sopchopey & St. Marks Rivers,"* P.O. Newport Fla, p. 902/18; Dwelling #123, line #26: *"Green B. Lee"*–age: 41; occupation: Farmer; real estate: $2400; born: Georgia; line #27: *"Jane E. Lee"*–age: 30; born: Georgia.
36. 1860 Wakulla County GA Federal Census, Slave Schedule, p. 429a/50; LDS Film #5165681, Image #752; *"Shel Point District,"* column 1 (all slaves listed as having black color):
    #29: Green B. Lee – Owner
    #30: Dafney, aged 60, male [sic]
    #31: Jane, aged 42, female
    #32: Ephe, aged 22, male
    #33: Tom, aged 16, male
    #34: James, aged 10, male
    #35: Jonah, aged 8, male
    #36: Affeson, aged 6, male

Freedman & Successful Pulaski County Farmer

1. 1850 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, Slave Schedule, 69 District:
    p. 12, column 2, line #32: John Rosier–1 male slave aged 35
    p. 13, column 2, line #21: *"Seabren Rosier"*–1 male slave aged 36
    1860 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, Slave Schedule, p. 36/166a, column 1:
    line #29: Seaborn Rozar–1 male slave aged 40
    line #37: John Rozar–1 male slave aged 45
    This shows that in 1850, both Seaborn and John Rozar Jr. owned enslaved males the approximate age of Jonas, but in 1860, only John had a male slave of Jonas' approximate age. This suggests that between 1830 and the 1860s, Jonas may have worked on both of the farms belonging to Seaborn and John Rozar Jr.
2. Pulaski County GA Deed Book R (1877–1882), p. 13: *"Mary Rozar Executrix of the last will & testament of John Rozar deceased"* to Willis Allen, 3 April 1866.
3. 1870 Houston County GA Federal Census, Post Office: Perry, p. 203a/404, Dwelling #3512: John Faulk–age: 39; Farmer; real estate: $30,000; personal estate: $8500; born: Georgia. 1870 Bibb County GA Federal Census, Macon, p. 875b/259, Dwelling #1841, John Faulk–age: 40; Planter; real estate: $45,000; personal estate: $10,000; born: *"Ga."*
4. National Archives Microfilm Publication M1903, Records of the Field Offices for the State of Georgia, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1872; Roll 74; Freedmen's Bureau Subordinate Field Offices, Perry (Agent) letters, endorsements, reports, labor contracts and miscellaneous court papers, 1866–1868. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. LDS Film #4139859, Images #854–857: *"Contract John Faulk, Approved Jany 18th 1867."* The contract was between John Faulk and *"Jonus Rosier," "Jacob Rosier," "Moses Rosier," "Lucinda Rosier,"* and other freedmen. *"Meady Rosier"* served as a witness.
5. 1867–1868 Return of Qualified Voters, District 23, Houston County, Georgia, LDS Film #8657225; Perry Precinct, 23rd Election District, p. 19, #268: *"Jonas Rozier;"* 4 July [1867]; Book B, p. 103.
6. Orange Hill Cemetery (Hawkinsville, GA), tombstone of *"Charles Tennant Lathrop"* (1817–1893). Linwood Cemetery (Colchester, CT), family marker for Charles Lathrop Jr. and Roxey Chapman includes this inscription: *"Charles T. Lathrop"* (28 Jun 1817–8 Sep 1893). 1870 Pulaski County GA Tax Digest, LDS Film #8153291, Image #635, #6: C. T. Lathrop. Lathrop is enumerated as a resident of Hawkinsville in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.
7. 1869 Pulaski County GA Tax Digest, LDS Film #8188772, Conner's District, G.M.D. #1236, Image #113: Name of Employer C. T. Lathrope; Name of Freedmen #30: *"Jonas Rozar,"* one poll tax. 1870 Pulaski County GA Tax Digest, LDS Film #8153291, Conner's District, Image #687: Name of Employer C. T. Lathrope; Freedmen #11: *"Jonas Rozar,"* one poll tax.
8. 1870 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, 1236th District G.M., P.O. Hawkinsville, Dwelling #43, line #16: Chas. T. Lathrope; Dwelling #45, line #25: Jonas Rozar. Georgia Archives, County Maps, Surveyor General, RG 3-9-66: Map of Pulaski [and Bleckley] County, ca. 1910, Record ID: cmf0825. In 1869, Jonas Rozier and Charles T. Lathrop lived in Georgia Militia District #1236, which this 1910 map shows as located on the west side of the Ocmulgee River and on the south side of Hawkinsville.
9. *"Hawkinsville Dispatch & News"* (Hawkinsville, GA), 14 September 1893, *"Death of C. T. Lathrop."* Lathrop's obituary stated that his birth occurred in Vincennes, Indiana on 28 June 1817, that he came to Hawkinsville, Georgia in 1845, and that at the *"organization of the Hawkinsville Bank and Trust Company in 1873, Col. Lathrop was chosen as the president of the institution, and this trusted and honored position he held at the time of his death…"*
10. 1872–1877 Pulaski County GA Tax Digest Book:
    Image #142: 1872, Militia District #1236: Blue Spring District: Employer: *"H. R. Vaughn & Bro;"* Freedmen: *"Jonas Rozar, Charles Philips, Sam Cobb, Galer Walker."*

Image #301: 1873, Militia District #1236, Blue Spring District: Employer: *"..aughn & Bro;"* Freedmen: *"Alfred Miller, Anthony Miller, Martin Fullard, Jonas Rzar."*
Image #512: 1874, Blue Spring District; Employer: *"R. H. Vaughn;"* Freedmen: *"Jonas Rozar."*
Image #711: 1875, MD #764, Whitfields; Employer: *"Henry Vaughn;"* Freedmen: *"Jonas Rosier."*
Image #906: 1876, MD #764, Whitfields; Employer: *"Henry Vaughn;"* Freedmen: *"Jonas Roser."*
Image #1126: 1877, MD #1236, Blue Spring; Employer: *"R. H. Vaughn;"* Freedmen: *"Jonas Rozar."*

Georgia Tax Digest Index, LDS Film #8188331, Image #138: Pulaski County Tax Digests, 1872–1877 (1 Vol.). LDS records show one volume for 1872–1877, but the actual volume is currently only available through Ancestry.com.

11. *"Hawkinsville Dispatch"* (Hawkinsville, GA), 29 June 1876, p. 3, column 1.
12. 1880 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, 511 District G. M., ED #54, p. 313b/45, Dwelling #492, line #42: R. H. Vaughn; p. 314a/46, Dwelling #493, line #1: Jonas Rozier.
13. Pulaski County GA Mortgage Book A (1877–1881), p. 271: Jonas Rozier mortgage to secure payment of promissory note to Joel T. Hill, 16 January 1879.
14. Pulaski County GA Mortgages Book B (1881–1883), p. 391: Jonas Rozar and R. H. Vaughn mortgage to Merritt & Coney, 9 March 1882.
15. Pulaski County GA Mortgages Book C (1883–1884), p. 475: Jonas Rozar mortgage to David C. Joiner, 26 April 1884.
16. Pulaski County GA Mortgages Book D (1884–1886):
    pp. 318–319: Jonas Rozier mortgages to secure payment of promissory note to R. H. Vaughn, 27 April 1885;
    p. 319: Moses Rozar mortgage to R. H. Vaughn, 27 April 1885.
17. Pulaski County GA Mortgages Book E (1886–1888), p. 586: Mose and Jonas Rozier mortgage to secure payment of promissory note for $50 to J. O. Jelks & Co.; Jonas Rozier mortgage to secure payment of promissory note for $30 to J. O. Jelks & Co., both dated 1 August 1887.
18. 1870 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, *"The Town of Hawkinsville,"* p. 378a/6, Dwelling #39, line #2: *"Red G. Fulghum"* (age: 42; occupation: Planter; real estate: $3000). Orange Hill Cemetery (Hawkinsville, GA), tombstone of *"R. G. Fulghum"* (24 Oct 1827–28 Feb 1897).
19. Pulaski County GA Mortgages Book F (1887–1890), p. 251: *"Julia Ann Rozar"* mortgage to R. H. Vaughn, 2 May 1888.
20. Mount Pleasant Cemetery (Pulaski County GA), tombstones of *"Joseph M. Burrows"* (2 Jan 1814–31 Mar 1886), *"Nancy Burrows, Died Sept. 27, 1911 age 96 years,"* and their son, *"S. J. Burrows"* (15 Jul 1861–18 Jun 1943). 1900 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, *"Militia District 764 (Whitfield Mills),"* ED #103,
    p. 143b/6, Dwelling #105: line #59: Moses Rozier; #60: Julia A. Rozier
    p. 144b/7, Dwelling #122: line #64: S. J. Burrows; #65: Nancy Burrows (mother).
21. Pulaski County GA Mortgages Book F (1887–1890), p. 280: Jonas Rozier mortgage to Oberry to secure payment of $29 promissory note, 12 July 1888.
22. 1886 Pulaski County GA Superior Court Election Register, LDS Film #7899035, Images:
    #113: Titlepage: *"Registration Book for Pulaski Co Ga, Opened Feb 2nd 1886. For the Prohibition Election to be held on Feby 18th 1886."*
    #176: *"Col"* – beginning of black voters who registered.
    #181, p. 121: #26: *"Jonas Roser, Whit."*
23. *"Hawkinsville Dispatch,"* 1 March 1888, *"Names of Voters,"* a list of those who voted at the election held on 23 February 1888 on Prohibition, *"Whitfield District – Colored"* voters included *"Jonas Rosar"* and *"Mose Rosar."*
24. *"Hawkinsville Dispatch,"* 3 January 1889, *"Registered Voters," "Whitfield District – Colored,"* includes *"Jonas Rozar"* and *"Mose Rozar."*
25. 1890 Pulaski County GA Tax Digest Book, Image #252, Whitfield's Militia District, p. 128, *"Name of Freedman:" "Mose Rozar," "Jonas Rozar."* Georgia Tax Digest Index, LDS Film #8188331, Image #138: Pulaski County Tax Digests, 1888–1890 (1 Vol.). LDS records show one volume for 1888–1890, but only the 1890 records are currently available through Ancestry.com. The employer column beside Jonas and Mose was left blank, indicating that they had no employer but operated their farms on their own.

Sons of Jonas & Jane: The Rozier Farmers of Wakulla County, Florida

1. The 1860 Wakulla County FL Slave Schedule referenced above shows Jane enumerated consecutively with Ephram, Thomas, James, Jonas Jr., and Alfred. This strongly implies a family unit, i.e., that they are her biological children. The 1930 death certificate of Alfred Rosier confirms that he is the son of Jonas and Jane, and various census records confirm that Ephram, Thomas, James, and Jonas Rosier Jr. are Alfred's siblings:
    Alfred – State Board of Health of Florida, Standard Certificate of Death, #3538: *"Alf Rosier,"* Wakulla County, black male, date of death: 7 February 1930, age: 70 years; birthplace: *"Ga;"* father: *"Jonas Rosier;"* mother: *"Jane Rosier;"* parents' birthplaces: *"Ga;"* cause of death: *"Grief;"* burial: *"Buck Horn;"* date of burial: 8 February 1930.

Ephram – 1900 Wakulla County FL Federal Census, Precinct No (3) Sopchoppy, ED #129, p. 44a/5, Dwelling #108, line #43: *"Efram Rosier"*–black male, born: May 1835; p. 44b/5, line #52: *"Alford Rosier"*–black male, born: May 1850; Brother [to Ephram].

Thomas – 1870 Wakulla County FL Federal Census, Sopchoppy District, p. 772a, Dwelling #57, line #27: *"Thomas Rozier"*–age: 27; black male; *"Farm Laborer;"* born: Georgia; Dwelling #59, line #34: *"Ephriem Rozier"*–age: 33; black male; *"Farm Laborer;"* born: Georgia.

James – 1880 Wakulla County FL Federal Census, Precinct No. 3, ED #154, p. 441b/15:

- Dwelling #145, line #8: *"James Rosier"*–age: 31; black male; *"Farm laborer"*
- Dwelling #147, line #25: *"Alfords Rosier"*–age: 22; black male; *"Farm laborer"*
- Dwelling #148, line #31: *"Jones Rosier"*–age: 28; black male; *"Farm laborer"*
- Dwelling: 149, line #38: *"Jane Rosier"*–age: 72; black female; *"Keeping House"*

Jonas – 1885 Wakulla County FL State Census, p. 13, Dwelling #107:

- line #13: *"Jonas Rosier"*–age: 38; black male; *"Farm Work;"* born: *"Ga"*
- line #21: *"Jane Rosier"*–age: 75; black female; Mother; born: *"Ga"*

2. Buckhorn Cemetery (Wakulla County FL), tombstones of *"Ephram Rosier"* (1835–14 Jul 1916) and *"Violet Rosier"* (1852–30 Mar 1903). The Buckhorn Cemetery is located in the Buckhorn community, several miles east of Sopchoppy, a short distance north of the Sopchoppy Highway.
3. *"Daily Democrat"* (Tallahassee, Florida), 16 April 1929, p. 2, column 3: *"Paupers of Wakulla County Take Over Half Revenue Fund."*
4. Florida Death Index, 1877–1998. The index lists these deaths in Wakulla County: *"James Rosier"* in 1921 and *"Jim Rosier"* in 1929. It is difficult to determine which is for the husband of Phillis and son of Jonas and Jane.
5. Buckhorn Cemetery (Wakulla County FL), tombstones of *"James Rosier"* (dates unclear) and *"Fillis Rosier"* [Phillis] (10 Sep 1858–9 Sep 1920). Phillis' birth year on her tombstone is incorrect, as she married about 1868 and gave birth to her first daughter in 1869. The 1900 federal census puts her birth in September 1853, and 1853 fits better as her actual birth year. All records give his name as *"James Rosier"* with the exception of the 1920 federal census, which lists him as *"J. D. Rosier."* See 1920 Wakulla County FL Federal Census, Sopchoppy Precinct No. 3, ED #141, p. 238b/1, Dwelling #11, line #63: *"J. D. Rosier"* (age: 76; black male; home owned freely; laborer); line #64: *"Phillis Rosier"* (age: 60; black female; community nurse).
6. State Board of Health of Florida, Certificate of Death, #16636: *"Julia Ann Quarterman;"* place of death: Wakulla County, Medart Precinct; sex: female; race: *"Black;"* marital status: *"widowed;"* spouse: *"John Quarterman;"* date of death: 27 August 1938; occupation: *"Housewife;"* date of birth: 18 March 1873; age: 65 years, 5 months, 9 days; birthplace: *"Wakulla Co. Florida;"* father: *"Jonas Rosier;"* father's birthplace: *"Hawkinsville, Ga.;"* mother: *"Laura Bradham;"* mother's birthplace: *"South Carolina;"* cause of death: *"No Doctor attended; Said to have died of Heart Trouble;"* informant: *"Matthew Rosier;"* burial: *"Smith Cemetery;"* burial date: *"27 August 1938."*
7. State Board of Health of Florida, Certificate of Death, #14694: *"Laura Rosier;"* place of death: Wakulla County, Medart Precinct; sex: female; race: *"Negro;"* date of death: 16 September 1928; occupation: *"House Wife;"* spouse: *"Jonas Rosier;"* age: 82 years; birthdate: Oct 1846; birthplace: *"South Carolina;"* parents: unknown; cause of death: *"Old Age;"* informant: *"Matthew Rosier (son);"* burial: *"Smith Cemetery;"* date of burial: 17 September 1928.
8. *"Daily Democrat"* (Tallahassee, Florida), 16 April 1929, p. 2, column 3: *"Paupers of Wakulla County Take Over Half Revenue Fund."*
9. 1870 Wakulla County FL Federal Census, Sopchoppy District, p. 769a,
   Dwelling #9, lines:
   #9: John P. Roberts–age: 27; white; Farmer; real estate: $500; personal estate: $270; born: South Carolina;
   #12: *"Alfred Rozier"* –age: 18; black; Farm Laborer; born: Georgia.
   Dwelling #10, line #13: *"Jonas Rozier"* –age: 20; black; Farmer; born: Georgia.
10. 1880 Wakulla County FL Federal Census, Precinct No. 3, ED #154, p. 441b/15, Dwelling #145, line #8: *"James Rosier"* (age: 31; black; Farm laborer; born: *"Fla"*); Dwelling #147, line #25: *"Alford Rosier"* (age: 22; black; Husband; Farm laborer; born: *"Fla"*); #26: *"Elz Rosier"* (age: 24; black; wife; Keeping House; born: *"Fla"*); #27: *"Lilla Rosier"* (age: 8; black; Daughter; born: *"Fla"*); Dwelling #148, line #31: *"Jones Rosier"* (age: 28; black; Husband; Farm laborer; born: *"Fla"*); Dwelling #149: *"Jane Rosier"* (age: 72; black; widowed; Keeping House; born: *"Ga"*).
11. 1885 Wakulla County FL State Census, pp. 6–7, Dwelling #54, line #50: *"Alf Rosier"* –age: 35; black male, married, farm hand, born: *"Ga;"* line #1: *"Eliza Rosier"* –age: 33; black female, married, Wife, born: *"Fla."*
12. 1900 Wakulla County FL Federal Census, *"Precinct No (3) Sopchoppy,"* ED #129, p. 44a, Dwelling #96, line #9: *"Eliza Rosier"* (age 47; widowed, black female, born: Mar 1853, mother of 9 children, 7 children living , occupation: *"Day Laborer"*); Dwelling #108, line #43: *"Efraim Rosier"* (age: 65; married, black male, born: May 1835; born:

Georgia; occupation: *"Day Laborer"*); p. 44b, line #52: *"Alford Rosier"* (age: 50; Brother, widowed, black male, born: May 1850; born: Georgia; occupation: *"Farm Laborer"*).

13. 1920 Wakulla County FL Federal Census, *"Sopchoppy or No. 3 Prect.," "Buck Horn Community Buck Horn Road,"* ED #141, p. 240a, Dwelling #39, line #12: *"Eliza Rosier"* (age: 74; widowed black female; home rented; occupation: *"Nursing Community"*); Dwelling #42, line #30: Anna Mathews (age: 36; widowed black female; occupation: *"Farm Laborer"*); line #33: *"Alfred Rosier"* (age: *"Un;"* widowed black male; *"Boarder;"* occupation: *"Farm Laborer"*).
14. State Board of Health of Florida, Standard Certificate of Death, #3538: *"Alf Rosier,"* Wakulla County, black male, date of death: 7 February 1930, age: 70 years; birthplace: *"Ga;"* father: *"Jonas Rosier;"* mother: *"Jane Rosier;"* parents' birthplaces: *"Ga;"* cause of death: *"Grief;"* burial: *"Buck Horn;"* date of burial: 8 February 1930.
15. Florida State Board of Health, Certificate of Death #14119: *"Liza Francis Rosier,"* Wakulla County, Sopchoppy, Fla, *"Colored"* female, widowed, date of Death: 21 August 1934, age: 99 years, 5 months, 10 days; husband: *"Alford Rosier;"* occupation: *"House Keeper;"* birthplace: *"Fla;"* father: *"Pery Jones;"* mother: *"Louisa Weatherspoon;"* cause of death: *"She was unattended during last illness;"* burial: *"Buck Horn."*

Daughter of Jonas & Lydia Rozier

1. 1870 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, 1236th District G.M., P.O. Hawkinsville, Dwelling #45, lines:
   #25: Jonas Rozar–age: 58; black male; occupation: *"F. Labor"*
   #26: *"Lidia Rozar"* –age: 58; black female; occupation: *"com Labor"*
   #27: *"Lotty Rozar"* –age: 25; black female; occupation: *"com Labor"*
   #28: *"Sarah Rozar"* –age: 3; mulatto female
2. 1880 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, 511 District G. M., ED #54, p. 314a/46, Dwelling #493, lines:
   #1: Jonas Rozier–age: 64; black male; occupation: *"Laborer"*
   #2: *"Lidy Rozier"* –age: 65; black female; Wife; occupation: *"Keeping house"*
   #3: *"Lotty Rozier"* –age: 35; black female; Daughter; single; occupation: *"Laborer"*
3. 1900 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, *"Hawkinsville, Ga," "Blue Spring District 1236 G.M.,"* ED #32, p. 24a, Dwelling #130, lines
   #27: *"Lidie Rozier"* –age: 70; born: Sept 1829; widowed black female; 6 children, 1 living
   #28: *"Lottie Rozier"* –age: 38; born: Sept 1861; single black female; *"Loger"* [sic]; occupation: *"Farm laborer"*
   #29: *"Charlie Rozier"* –age: 16; born: Sept 1874 [sic]; single black male; *"Loger"* [sic]*;* occupation: *"Farm laborer"*
   #30: *"Ollie Rozier"* –age: 14; born: Aug 1885; single black male; *"Loger* [sic]*;"* occupation: *"Farm laborer"*
4. Certificate of Death, Georgia State Board of Health, #29-34838, 1929; LDS Film #4121009, Image #711. Name: *"Lottie Rozar."* Residence: Finleyson, Ga. Place of Death: Pulaski County, Finleyson, Militia District: 1677. Personal/Statistical: female, negro, single. Date of death: 19 December 1929. Age: *"about 95 year."* Cause of Death: *"She died old age; General weekness."* Occupation: *"laborer."* Birthplace: Georgia. Father: *"Jonas Rozar."* Father's birthplace: Georgia. Mother: *"Don't know."* Informant: Viola Williams. Burial: *"Mt. Air."*
5. Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Images #897–899, 901, 904; Pulaski County GA Annual Returns Book H (1847–1852), pp. 123–125: John Lee Estate, rent of slaves for 1848, 1849 and sale of slaves on 6 February 1849.
6. 1850 Twiggs County GA Federal Census, Slave Schedule, *"84 Division,"* p. 619a/119; LDS Film #4191983, Image #41: column #2, line #30: *"Robert Rozier,"* slave owner; 1 female slave, aged 32; 1 male slave, aged 27; 1 male slave; aged 3, all listed as having black color.
7. 1860 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, Slave Schedule, p. 33/164b; LDS Film #5165721, Image #334: column 2, line #15: *"Robert Rozar,"* slave owner; 1 female slave, aged 36; one male slave, aged 13.
8. Pulaski County GA Original Estate Papers, LDS Film #5778386, Image #966; Pulaski County GA Annual Returns Book G (1841–1851), p. 286: *"Account of the hire of the Negroes belonging to the Estate of John Lee Deceased hired on the 14 day of January 1847."* On the list of slaves, #5 was *"Jane and her children,"* while #6 was *"Lydia"* followed by ditto marks under *"and her children."* This was probably a clerical error, as the inventory of John Lee's estate made on the same date only shows Lydia and *"her child."*
9. 1910 Pulaski County GA Federal Census, *"Militia district 1677 Finleysontown,"* ED #79, p. 213a, *"Oak Street,"* Dwelling #12, line #46: *"Lottie Rozier"* –age: 68; single black female; occupation: *"laborer – odd jobs;"* home rented.
10. Certificate of Death, Georgia State Board of Health, #29-34838, 1929; LDS Film #4121009, Image #711. Name: *"Lottie Rozar."* Residence: Finleyson, Ga. Place of Death: Pulaski County, Finleyson, Militia District: 1677. Personal/Statistical: female, negro, single. Date of death: 19 December 1929. Age: *"about 95 year."* Cause of Death: *"She died old age; General weekness."* Occupation: *"laborer."* Birthplace: Georgia. Father: *"Jonas Rozar."* Father's birthplace: Georgia. Mother: *"Don't know."* Informant: Viola Williams. Burial: *"Mt. Air."*
11. Certificate of Death, Georgia Department of Public Health, #31473, 1939; LDS Film #4571574, Image #619. Name: *"Viola Williams."* Residence: Finleyson, Ga. Place of Death: Pulaski County, Finleyson, Ga. Personal/Statistical:

female, *"Col.,"* widowed. Date of death: 9 December 1939. Age: 60 years. Cause of Death: pneumonia. Birthplace: Pulaski Co, Ga. Usual occupation: *"Farm."* Father: *"Jonas Rozier."* Father's birthplace: Pulaski, Ga. Mother: *"Unknown."* Informant: *"Ella Colson, Finleyson, Ga."* Burial: Mt. Aire, Pulaski County.

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