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# historic structure report

Historical Data

## COWPENS ROBERT SCRUGGS HOUSE



NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE / SOUTH CAROLINA

**B&W Scans**

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HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT  
ROBERT SCRUGGS HOUSE  
HISTORICAL DATA  
COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE  
SOUTH CAROLINA

by

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## PREFACE

This monograph--Historic Structure Report, Robert Scruggs House, Historical Data--has been prepared to satisfy the research needs as outlined in discussions with Superintendent Ben Moomaw of Kings Mountain National Military Park, Archeologist Jack Walker of the Southeast Archeological Center, and Historical Architect Hugh Miller of the Division of Park Historic Architecture. All available sources, both published and manuscript, have been examined and pertinent material extracted. Members of the Scruggs family and neighbors, familiar with the house, have been interviewed. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Rosa Scruggs Garrett the house was examined by Messrs. Miller, Walker, and the author. The data gathered has been compiled into a report designed to provide architects with a structural history of the Robert Scruggs House and grounds; museum curators with data useful in preparation of a furnishing plan; and interpreters with information on the cultural and social history of the Scruggs family and the community.

Many persons have assisted during preparation of this report. A special note of thanks is in order for Mrs. Rosa Scruggs Garrett--granddaughter of the builder, Robert Scruggs--who was born in the house in 1894 and has lived in it for almost 80 years. She welcomed us on numerous occasions, cheerfully sharing with us her recollections and family papers.

As always, particular thanks are extended to my friends at Kings Mountain National Military Park--Superintendent Ben Moomaw, Historian Jim Anderson, Ranger Doug Thompson, Management Assistant Don Crawford, and Maintenance men Earl Huskey and Jerry Bowen--for their assistance and encouragement.

County officials and their employees at the Cherokee and Spartanburg county courthouses in Gaffney and Spartanburg, South Carolina, and at the Rutherford County Courthouse, Rutherfordton, North Carolina, were pleasant and helpful. Director Charles Lee of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina, and three members of his staff (Ken Kitt, Harold Devorne, and Robert Mackintosh) gave of their knowledge and expeditiously handled my many requests.

In addition to Rosa Scruggs Garrett, these members of the Scruggs family and longtime neighbors invited us into their homes and cheerfully shared recollections of the Robert Scruggs House,

the family, and community: Mesdames Ruth Scruggs Hatchette, Lillie Martin Scruggs, Leona Martin Jolley, Jessie Scruggs Ellison, and Vaud Scruggs Jolley, and Mr. James W. Scruggs.

Local historians--Mrs. C. M. Moser of Shelby, North Carolina; the Honorable Sam Manning, State Representative from Spartanburg County; Professor Bobby Moss of the faculty of Limestone College; and Jack Blanton of Gaffney--shared their information.

Henry Hilliard, a land specialist with the National Park Service's Southeast Regional Office, is owed a special debt for the excellent rapport he has opened and maintained with the local people, which expedited and simplified the establishment of local contacts.

Dr. Harry Pfanz and Barry Mackintosh of the Division of History read the draft manuscript and made valuable comments. Jack Walker of the Southeast Archeological Center and Hugh Miller of the Division of Park Historic Architecture visited the area and shared their extensive knowledge of vernacular architecture.

Barbara Hudson of the Denver Service Center spent many hours typing this report, and George Hedricks prepared the accompanying line map of the Scruggs Farm in 1907.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE . . . . .	iii
I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA . . . . .	1
A. Name and Number of Structure . . . . .	1
B. Proposed Use of Structure . . . . .	1
C. Justification for Such Use . . . . .	1
D. Provision for Operating Structure . . . . .	1
E. Cooperative Agreement, if any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure . . . . .	1
F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity . .	1
G. Estimated Cost of Construction . . . . .	2
II. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE . . . . .	3
III. RICHARD SCRUGGS I: TRYON COUNTY PIONEER . . . . .	5
A. His Land Transactions . . . . .	5
B. His Revolutionary War Service . . . . .	7
C. The Scruggs Family: 1790-1810 . . . . .	7
D. Richard Scruggs I Makes His Will and Passes On . . . . .	8
IV. RICHARD SCRUGGS II: 1769-1855 . . . . .	9
A. Richard and Robert Scruggs Move to the Cowpens Community . . . . .	9
1. Richard Scruggs Acquires 800 Island Creek Acres . .	9
2. Robert Scruggs Acquires More than 1,500 Acres . . .	12
B. Richard Scruggs II Builds a Home on Island Creek . . . .	13
C. Richard Scruggs: Citizen . . . . .	14
D. Richard and Mary Dobbins Scruggs Pass On . . . . .	16
1. Richard Scruggs Makes His Will . . . . .	16
2. Richard and Mary Scruggs are Laid to Rest . . . . .	17
3. The Division of the Personal Property . . . . .	17
V. ROBERT SCRUGGS: 1800-1890 . . . . .	23
A. Robert Scruggs Establishes a Home . . . . .	23
1. Richard Scruggs Gives His Son a Farm . . . . .	23
2. Robert Scruggs Builds a Home . . . . .	23
3. Benson Lossing's 1849 Visit . . . . .	24

B.	The Robert Scruggs Family: 1830-1890 . . . . .	25
	1. The Family and the Decennial Censuses . . . . .	25
	2. Members of the Household Unidentified by Name in the Censuses . . . . .	27
C.	Robert Scruggs: Farmer . . . . .	28
	1. In 1849-1850 . . . . .	28
	2. In 1859-1860 . . . . .	30
	3. In 1869-1870 . . . . .	32
	4. In 1879-1880 . . . . .	33
D.	The Robert Scruggs Plats . . . . .	36
E.	Robert Scruggs: Postmaster and Merchant . . . . .	37
F.	Robert Scruggs: Rough-and-Tumble Mid-Nineteenth- Century American . . . . .	38
G.	Robert Scruggs Passes On . . . . .	41
	1. He Makes His Will . . . . .	41
	2. He Divides the Home Place . . . . .	42
	3. Robert and Catharine Scruggs Die . . . . .	43
	4. The Liquidation of His Personal Estate . . . . .	43
VI.	JAMES AUGUSTUS SCRUGGS: 1848-1923 . . . . .	45
A.	The Fruitful Years . . . . .	45
	1. The Family in 1880 . . . . .	45
	2. A Correspondent Tours the Battleground . . . . .	45
	3. The Family in 1900 . . . . .	46
	4. The 1907 Survey . . . . .	47
	5. As a Community Leader . . . . .	48
B.	The Twilight Years . . . . .	48
	1. He Makes His Will . . . . .	48
	2. He Divides the Family Farm . . . . .	49
	3. The Second Will . . . . .	50
	4. His Death . . . . .	50
VII.	THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY . . . . .	51
A.	Rosa Scruggs Garrett and the Property . . . . .	51
B.	Colonel Landers's Visit . . . . .	51
C.	Mrs. Rosa Scruggs Garrett's Recollections of the House . . . . .	53
	1. Its Association with the Family . . . . .	53
	2. Its Structural History . . . . .	53
	3. The Furnishings . . . . .	54
D.	Mrs. Vaud Jolley's Recollections . . . . .	54
	1. Of the House . . . . .	54
	2. Of the Grounds . . . . .	54
E.	Lillie Martin Scruggs and Leona Martin Jolley Recall the House . . . . .	55
F.	Twentieth-Century Road Relocations . . . . .	55

APPENDICES . . . . .	57
A. Last Will and Testament of Richard Scruggs I . . . . .	59
B. Will of Richard Scruggs II . . . . .	61
C. Last Will and Testament of Robert Scruggs . . . . .	63
D. Last Will and Testament of James A. Scruggs, 1918 . . . . .	65
E. Last Will and Testament of James A. Scruggs, 1923 . . . . .	67
F. Censuses: 1790-1900 . . . . .	69
 BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	 101
 ILLUSTRATIONS . . . . .	 109
1. Map of the Scruggs Farm, January 1907 . . . . .	110
2. "Scene at the Cowpens," sketched by Benson J. Lossing, January 1849 . . . . .	112
3. The Robert Scruggs House, photo, April 1928 . . . . .	114



I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name and Number of Structure

Robert Scruggs House, Structure No. 1, Cowpens National Battlefield. This structure is of Third Order of Significance.

B. Proposed Use of Structure

The exterior of the structure will be restored to reflect its appearance ca. 1900, while the interior will be rehabilitated and refurnished to interpret the way of life of Robert Scruggs and others who lived in this section of the Carolina Piedmont in the 1850s.

C. Justification for Such Use

The Robert Scruggs House, erected about 1828, is a form of vernacular architecture that is rapidly disappearing from the region. Unless the Service takes measures to preserve and protect structures of this character, there will soon be none. Private organizations and individuals are generally interested in preservation of the more pretentious homes of the great planters and the wealthy, and have shown little interest in preservation and interpretation of structures such as the Scruggs House, which were typical of the region and a way of life.

D. Provision for Operating Structure

The restored Robert Scruggs House will be refurnished and employed to interpret life in the Carolina Piedmont in the 1850s.

E. Cooperative Agreement, if any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure

No cooperative agreement will be required to operate the structure.

F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity

To restore the exterior of the Scruggs House to its appearance ca. 1900 will require: (a) replacement of the sheet metal roof with a shingle roof; (b) reconstruction of the north dormer; (c) stabilization of the west chimney and stabilization and partial reconstruction of the east chimney; (d) removal of the kitchen ell; (e) reconstruction

of the full-length south shed porch; and (f) replacement of deteriorated fabric where necessary.

To restore the interior of the structure to its appearance ca. 1850 will require the replacement of deteriorated fabric where necessary and elimination and replacement of fabric incompatible with the period.

Restoration of the grounds would involve: (a) relocation of the well to its historic site; (b) reconstruction of the privy and selected outbuildings; (c) restoration of the Scruggs Road as a historic trace; and (d) reestablishment of the Scruggs garden and orchard.

G. Estimated Cost of Construction

The cost estimate form will be a part of the architectural data section written by the historical architect.

## II. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Robert Scruggs House, ca. 1828, is characteristic of the type of homes constructed in the Piedmont during the nineteenth century by yeoman farmers. These people and their way of life were more important politically and economically in the South than the great planters with their mansions and slave gangs.

The Scruggs House, as built, was a one-room log cabin with a loft and chimney and fireplace in its east elevation. As his family grew and he became more affluent, Robert Scruggs enlarged and framed in his log cabin. A second chimney and fireplace were erected at the west elevation of the addition. Changes to the house in the last 50 years have been minimal; thus it is an excellent example of a type of vernacular architecture which is rapidly disappearing from rural America.

Although built almost half a century after the Battle of the Cowpens, the Robert Scruggs House has long been associated with the battleground. From 1849, when Historian-Illustrator Benson J. Lossing stopped and chatted with Robert Scruggs, until the 1970s, students of the battle have paused at the Scruggs House to get directions, discuss the battle with the occupants, and orient themselves.

The Scruggs family, which moved to the Cowpens area from Rutherford County, North Carolina, in the first decade of the nineteenth century, have been community leaders for almost 175 years.



### III. RICHARD SCRUGGS I: TRYON COUNTY PIONEER

#### A. His Land Transactions

Richard Scruggs I, progenitor of the Scruggs families which settled in the Cowpens area of Spartanburg District, South Carolina, in the first decade of the nineteenth century, was a descendent of Richard Scruggs, gentleman. Richard Scruggs, gentleman, a resident of Bedfordshire, England, had emigrated to the New World in 1655. He settled in Virginia, where he acquired several thousand acres in James City and New Kent counties, and fathered two sons of whom we have record--Henry and Richard. Richard Scruggs I was a descendent of the second son of Richard Scruggs, gentleman.<sup>1</sup>

Richard Scruggs I, who was born before 1745 and married Prudence Hicks, was living in Tryon County, North Carolina, by 1774, the year before Concord and Lexington.<sup>2</sup>

On July 21, 1774, Richard Scruggs I and John Goff secured a patent to a Tryon County tract on Broad River.<sup>3</sup>

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1. Scruggs Genealogy, with a Brief History of the Allied Families Briscoe, Dial, Dunklin, Leake and Price (New York, 1912), p. 22.

2. Personal Interview, Mrs. C. M. Moser with Bearss, Dec. 5, 1973. Mrs. Moser, regent of a local DAR chapter, has researched the Martin, Scruggs, and Ezell family histories. She kindly shared with me her knowledge and documents. Mrs. Moser lives at 713 West Graham, Shelby, N. C.

3. Rutherford County Deed Book 7-9, Rutherford County Courthouse, Rutherfordton, N. C., p. 52. On July 5, 1794, Richard Scruggs sold to Thomas Morrow for £10 the grant he and John Goff had received on July 21, 1774. The tract conveyed was to begin at a red oak on the second line 190 poles from the second corner of the old tract; then South 14° East 120 poles to the riverbank at a willow oak, marked for a corner by consent; then down the river 30 poles to the east corner of the old tract below the mouth of the creek; then North 14° West 120 poles to a pine, one of the old corners; and then along the old line 30 poles to a marked red oak, the point of beginning.

In 1778 the North Carolina Assembly enacted legislation dividing Tryon County into "two Distinct Counties by the names of Lincoln and Rutherford." The line separating the two new counties was to begin "on the South Carolina line, near Broad River, on the dividing ridge between Buffalo Creek and Little Broad River, then along the said ridge to the Burke County line." Upon the division and dissolution of Tryon County, the court records for Tryon County were secured by Lincoln County. Until 1781 officials of Lincoln County continued to use these books, following the Tryon County proceedings with those of newly constituted Lincoln County. The first county court for Rutherford County was held in April 1779 at Col. John Walker's residence north of Broad River.<sup>4</sup>

The area of Tryon County in which Richard Scruggs I lived was, upon the dissolution of the old jurisdiction, included in newly constituted Rutherford County. In October 1782, 22 months after the Battle of the Cowpens, Scruggs purchased from the State of North Carolina for "fifty shillings for every hundred acres," a 150-acre tract in Rutherford County. The subject tract was on the north side of "Main Broad River in the forks between Main Broad River & Second Broad River, including his own Improvements." Marking the boundary, the surveyor began at a gum on the riverbank and ran a line North 19° West 160 poles to a pine; then North 71° East 150 poles to a post; then South 19° East 160 poles to a black oak; and then to the beginning. The grant was signed by Alexander Martin, governor, captain-general, and commander-in-chief.<sup>5</sup>

The statement "his own improvements" in the deed leads to the conclusion that Richard Scruggs was already living on the 150 acres in 1782, when he secured from Governor Martin fee title to the tract. If so, he was probably residing here on January 17, 1781, when the Battle of the Cowpens was fought, 7 miles to the southwest.

Family tradition is that Richard Scruggs I was at home on the day of the fight and heard the sounds of the battle. If the wind were from the southeast and atmospheric conditions were favorable, this would have been possible.

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4. Clarence W. Griffin, History of Old Tryon and Rutherford Counties, North Carolina, 1730-1936 (Asheville, 1937), pp. 42, 45.

5. Rutherford County Deed Book A-D, p. 246.

In June 1804 Richard Scruggs I added to his Rutherford County acreage by purchase of a 100-acre tract for £10 from William Berry of Lincoln County. The Berry tract was on the west side of Second Broad River. Running the boundary, the surveyor began at a spanish oak and took a bearing South 18° East 30 poles to a pine; then North 72° East 180 poles to a hickory; then North 18° West 90 poles to a stake; and then South 72° West 180 poles to the beginning.<sup>6</sup>

B. His Revolutionary War Service

Richard Scruggs I served in the Revolutionary War as a private in the North Carolina militia.<sup>7</sup>

C. The Scruggs Family: 1790-1810

Richard and Prudence Scruggs had a large number of children. In 1790 the enumerator for the First Census for Morgan District of Rutherford County called at their home on Second Broad River. He reported that the household numbered ten individuals, five free white females, three males under 16, and two males 16 or older, one of whom would have been Richard Scruggs I.<sup>8</sup>

One of the neighbors was Will Dobbins, whose daughter Mary would become the wife of Richard Scruggs II. The father, like a number of the Scruggs boys, would move to the Cowpens area of Spartanburg District, where he purchased a farm adjoining on the south one owned by his son-in-law.<sup>9</sup>

Ten years later, when the enumerator for the Second Census called in the summer of 1800, nine persons composed the Richard Scruggs I household. There were two persons, a male and a female, 45 and older--Richard and Prudence Scruggs; two females, 16 to 26; one female, 10 to 16; two males, 16 to 26; one male, 10 to 16; and one male under 10.<sup>10</sup>

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6. Rutherford County Deed Book 27-28, p. 208.

7. Griffin, History of Old Tryon, p. 99.

8. First Decennial Census, Rutherford County, N. C., National Archives.

9. Ibid.

10. Second Decennial Census, Rutherford County, N. C., National Archives.

Richard Scruggs II by 1800 had married Mary Dobbins and had established his own home. Three children, two boys and a girl, all under ten, were living with Richard and Mary Scruggs.<sup>11</sup>

In the summer of 1810 the enumerator for the Third Census in Rutherford County made his rounds. The number of persons living in the Richard Scruggs I household on Second Broad River had shrunk in a decade from nine to five. In addition to Richard and Prudence Scruggs, there were three males in the household--two between 26 and 45 and one 16 to 26.<sup>12</sup>

#### D. Richard Scruggs I Makes His Will and Passes On

Richard Scruggs I drew his last will and testament (see Appendix A for a copy of the subject will) on October 16, 1816. On doing so, he bequeathed to his wife, in her lifetime, use of all his land and personal property. On the death or remarriage of Prudence Scruggs, the land was to be divided among his surviving sons Richard, John, Ellis, Robert, and Jesse. His personal property on the death or remarriage of his widow was to be divided equally among his five sons and five daughters--Elizabeth, Martha, Prudence, Rozamond, and Sarah. Sons Richard and Robert would be executors of his last will and testament.<sup>13</sup>

Richard Scruggs I probably died in October 1819, as his will was recorded in that month. By that year at least two of his sons, Richard II and Robert, had moved to South Carolina and were living near the Cowpens battleground.

In 1820, when the enumerator for the Fourth Census called, Prudence Scruggs was the head of the household. Her son Ellis and his family lived on the adjoining place.<sup>14</sup>

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11. Ibid.

12. Third Decennial Census, Rutherford County, N. C., National Archives.

13. Richard Scruggs, Last Will and Testament, Rutherford County Will Book C, Clerk of the Probate Court, Rutherford County Courthouse, Rutherfordton, N. C., p. 129.

14. Fourth Decennial Census, Rutherford County, N. C., National Archives.

IV. RICHARD SCRUGGS II: 1769-1855

A. Richard and Robert Scruggs Move to the Cowpens Community

1. Richard Scruggs Acquires 800 Island Creek Acres

In 1790 there were no Scruggses living in the Cowpens community of Spartanburg County, which was included in Capt. Leonard Adcock's militia district. Residing in the community in that year and reported by the enumerator for the First Census were these families: the Will, Solomon, and Matthew Abbetts, Aaron Templeton, William King, William and Marah Murray, William Pool, John Kirklin, George Martin, and the Archibald HARRISES. All told in Captain Adcock's district there were 90 free white males 16 and older, 77 white males under 16, 197 white females, 7 slaves, and 4 other persons.

Captain Daniel McClaren, who in January 1803 acquired title to 2,000 acres including the Cowpens battleground, was in charge of the militia district adjoining Adcock's on the east.<sup>1</sup>

By 1800 the population of the area was increasing, and the settlers, taking notice of this, were securing title to the land on which they dwelled. Heretofore most had held the land as squatters. Among the settlers counted by the enumerator for the Second Census in that year were these households: William Abbett, George and Edward Williams, James Knox, William Morrow (Murray), and Drury Scruggs.<sup>2</sup>

Drury Scruggs was probably a brother of Richard Scruggs I. He settled to the north of the battleground, near the state line, and sired a number of children. One of his sons was the Reverend Drury Scruggs, born ca. 1806.<sup>3</sup>

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1. First Decennial Census, Spartanburg County, S. C., National Archives.

2. Second Decennial Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., National Archives.

3. History of State Line Baptist Church, Constituted in 1794, compiled by committee (n.p., n.d.) pp. 64-65. Drury Scruggs was licensed to preach in 1832 and ordained in 1833. He served as pastor of the State Line Baptist Church from 1834 to 1854 and again from 1858 to 1863. In 1864 he moved from South Carolina to Tennessee, where he organized the Concord Baptist Church. The Reverend Drury Scruggs took as his wife Elizabeth Price Wilkins, and to the couple were born 13 children, 9 boys and 4 girls.

During the first decade of the nineteenth century, Richard Scruggs II and his brother Robert bought land near the Cowpens battleground in Spartanburg District. On March 3, 1803, Richard Scruggs for \$80 bought from John Parris his 100-acre plantation on the "east side of long branch of Island Creek."<sup>4</sup> Three years later, in January 1806, he bought from Joel Blackwell for \$40 the 100 acres Blackwell owned at the upper end of the George Williams Grant.<sup>5</sup>

Purchase of these two tracts gave Richard Scruggs II possession of 200 acres of the George Williams Grant. In 1808 Matthew Abbett, who had been living in the area for more than a score of years, recorded a deed to 350 acres of George Williams's Island Creek Grant.<sup>6</sup> Richard Scruggs II now owned 200 acres, more or less, on either side of the "long branch of Island Creek," while Abbett held title to "350 acres" off the lower end of the Williams survey of "500 acres." No legal action was filed by either Scruggs or Abbett to resolve this difference, so we may assume that Vardry McBee, in running the metes and bounds of the original Williams survey in August 1796, had measured 550 rather than 500 acres.

The Matthew Abbett deed represented a transaction that had taken place a number of years before, because on March 26, 1804, Abbett had sold "a certain plantation of 290 acres" to Will Dobbins, Richard Scruggs's father-in-law, for \$200. The plantation conveyed was part of the land granted George Williams on January 2, 1797, "lying on both sides of Island Creek." Situated on this property was an "old house and a small improvement." Richard Scruggs II witnessed the deed for his father-in-law.<sup>7</sup>

On April 11, 1808, Abbett sold to Dobbins for \$3 a 60-acre tract on both sides of Island Creek. This was the residue of the "350 acres" purchased by Abbett from George Williams, and it adjoined the 290 acres on which Dobbins and his family were living.<sup>8</sup>

Will Dobbins, by the early 1840s, had passed his 75th birthday. Deciding to retire, he divided and sold his farm: to Richard Scruggs II, his neighbor to the north, he sold 129 acres on both sides of the

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4. Spartanburg County Deed Book I, Spartanburg County Courthouse, Spartanburg, S. C., pp. 457-58.

5. Spartanburg County Deed Book K, pp. 519-20.

6. Spartanburg County Deed Book H, pp. 20-31.

7. Spartanburg County Deed Book I, pp. 268-69.

8. Spartanburg County Deed Book L, pp. 228-29.

"long branch of Island Creek";<sup>9</sup> to James H. Ezell for \$10 he sold "the 213-acre" Island Creek plantation on which he lived;<sup>10</sup> and to his son-in-law John Hicks he sold 30 acres on the southeast side of Island Creek.<sup>11</sup> Having divided and sold his land, Dobbins moved in with his daughter Elizabeth Hicks and her husband John.<sup>12</sup>

Meanwhile, Richard Scruggs II had purchased from William Gist of Richland District part of the acreage granted Daniel McClaren in 1803. On November 11, 1817, he bought for \$10 a 25-acre tract adjoining the Cowpens battleground. The subject tract was bounded by lands owned by Scruggs, Hainey, Earle, and Williams, and was part of the 100-acre tract purchased by Gist's father from McClaren in 1811.<sup>13</sup>

On January 15, 1827, Gist sold 200 acres, more or less, on the waters of Island Creek to Richard Scruggs II for \$10. This tract included all the Gist land east of the Bulow Brothers' line, held in Daniel McClaren's right, and bounded by property belonging to Richard Scruggs, Williams, Blackwell, Drury Scruggs, Earle, and Wilson Nesbitt.<sup>14</sup>

Richard Scruggs by 1842 had acquired more than 530 acres on the "long branch of Island Creek" adjacent to and southeast of the Cowpens battleground. In addition, in 1821 he had acquired 267 acres, the northern five-eighths of the Will Abbett Grant.<sup>15</sup> This was on Island Creek about 2 miles southwest of the battleground, and may have been the site of the cowpens, which gave their name to the battle.

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9. Spartanburg County Deed Book I, pp. 458-59.
  10. Spartanburg County Deed Book Z, pp. 171-73.
  11. Spartanburg County Deed Book CC, pp. 51-52.
  12. Seventh Decennial Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., National Archives.
  13. Spartanburg County Deed Book R, p. 42.
  14. Spartanburg County Deed Book Y, pp. 368-69.
  15. Spartanburg County Deed Book R, pp. 45-46, 358-59.

## 2. Robert Scruggs Acquires More than 1,500 Acres

Robert Scruggs, Richard's brother, in August 1810 commissioned surveyor Henry Turner to survey for him a 230-acre tract "on the waters of Horse Creek a branch of Broad River," bounded by a line running southwest by Forester's land, southeast by the Bulow Brothers' property, north by Earle's land, and southwest by Drury Scruggs's land. Paralleling but outside the east boundary of the triangular-shaped tract was the road to Island Ford.<sup>16</sup>

Fourteen years later, in November 1829, Robert Scruggs hired Joseph Camp to survey for him 793 acres in Spartanburg District, "on the head waters of Suck creek & horse creek." The subject tract, which was on the watershed dividing the Suck and Horse Creek drainages, was northeast of the Cowpens battleground. The 793-acre rectangular tract was bounded on the east by land entered in the names of A. Earle and Wofford, on the north by Camp's property, northwest by Parris's land, west by Drury Scruggs's, and south by land owned by the Bulow Brothers and R. Scruggs. The Coulter's Ford-Island Ford Road crossed the tract from southwest to northeast.

Richard Scruggs II and Robert Martin witnessed the survey and attested to its accuracy.<sup>17</sup>

In October 1835 Robert Scruggs, Sr., employed P. Quinn to survey for him a 334-acre tract on "the branches of Buck Creek, waters of Pacolet River." This tract, some distance northwest of the battleground, was bounded on the east by Daniel Cantrell's land, on the south by Mrs. Owens's, on the west by --- Cantrell's, and on the north by William McKinney's and land included in Robert Scruggs's 1810 survey.

Crossing the tract from north to south was the road leading from McKinney's plantation to Coulter's Ford, and from east to west was the Green River (Cowpens) Road.<sup>18</sup>

Sixteen months later, in February 1837, Robert Scruggs had P. Quinn survey for him 326 acres on the "branches of Horse Creek

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16. Spartanburg County Plat Book B, Spartanburg County Courthouse, Spartanburg, S. C., p. 53.

17. Spartanburg County Plat Book B, p. 355.

18. Spartanburg County Plat Book C, p. 38.

emptying into Broad River." The subject tract was several miles northwest of the battleground, and its north boundary was the state line.<sup>19</sup>

#### B. Richard Scruggs II Builds a Home on Island Creek

Richard Scruggs II moved from Rutherford County to the Cowpens community in the first decade of the nineteenth century. He was probably living on the land he bought from John Parris by March 1804, when he witnessed for his father-in-law the deed to the 290 acres purchased from Matthew Abbett.

In 1811 Richard Scruggs erected a log house, with a large rock chimney, on the south side of the "Long Branch of Island Creek." His new home was about one-half mile southwest of the Green River Road and about the same distance northwest of his father-in-law's home. Here he and his wife, Mary Dobbins Scruggs, lived until their deaths in the mid-1850s.

The Richard Scruggs House stood until about 15 years ago, when it was destroyed by fire. The handsome rock chimney and foundation remain to identify the home site of this community pioneer and his family.

Longtime residents of the community recall the Richard Scruggs home: a log house, with a "built-on kitchen" attached to its north elevation. The huge rock chimney was at the west elevation of the log house. A shed porch was attached to the south elevation of the Richard Scruggs House.

In the early years of this century, Fayette and Daisy Scruggs Martin framed and boxed in the log house, and added a large frame addition to the east elevation. Fronting the addition was a frame shed porch. The addition was used by the Martins as a kitchen and dining room. After Fayette Martin's death, his widow moved into the new section of the house and rented out the old part of the home to the Pritchards. Mrs. Martin and the Pritchards were living in the historic old house when it burned in the early 1950s.<sup>20</sup>

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19. South Carolina State Plat Books, Second Series, vol. 51, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C., p. 328.

20. Personal interviews, Mesdames Rosa Scruggs Garrett, Lillie Martin Scruggs, and Leona Martin Jolley, and Mr. James W. Scruggs with Bearss, Nov. 11 and Dec. 5, 1973; and Mrs. Vaud Jolley with Bearss, Mar. 20, 1974.

One of Mrs. Rosa Scruggs Garrett's nephews, Allen Hina, has in his possession a stone he removed from the rock chimney of the Richard Scruggs House. Etched into the stone is this inscription: "RSD 17 1811." This date for construction of the Richard Scruggs House is corroborated by documentary data found in the Spartanburg County deed books.

C. Richard Scruggs: Citizen

Documents on file at National Archives, the Spartanburg County Courthouse, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, and in possession of descendants provide scant information on the life and character of Richard Scruggs II. We know from these documents that he must have been a law-abiding citizen. Records for the Spartanburg Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions contain only one file involving a case in which Richard Scruggs was a principal, and in that case, a civil action, he was the plaintiff. This case involved Wilson Nesbitt.

Nesbitt, a promoter and capitalist, for more than 40 years was intimately associated with the South Carolina iron industry centering in York and Spartanburg districts. In 1809 Daniel McClaren had conveyed to Nesbitt most of the 2,000 acres in his Cowpens grants on and adjacent to the battleground. Nesbitt's Cowpens property bounded Scruggs's land on the northwest and northeast.

On January 12, 1821, Nesbitt signed a note to pay Richard Scruggs \$280 in labor for value received.

When Nesbitt failed to meet his obligation, Scruggs brought suit in the Spartanburg Court of Common Pleas to collect the principal and \$20.08 interest on the note. Scruggs won the case, and the sheriff of Spartanburg District levied on two of Nesbitt's blacks to enforce the court's decision.<sup>21</sup>

Although Richard Scruggs and his family were living in the Cowpens community in 1810, they were not recorded by the enumerator for the Third Decennial Census.<sup>22</sup>

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21. Richard Scruggs v. Wilson Nesbitt, File 757, Spartanburg Court of Common Pleas, Jan. 12, 1821, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

22. Third Decennial Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., National Archives.

The enumerator for the Fourth Decennial Census in 1820 failed to record Richard Scruggs and his family. When he visited the community he listed neighbors, such as the Isaac Williamses and Will Dobbins, as well as the Jesse and Drury Scruggs families. Jesse and Drury were two of Richard's sons. In that year, the Jesse Scruggs household consisted of two males, 16 to 26; one male under 10; one female, 16-26; and two females under 10. The Drury Scruggs household included two males, 16-26, and one female, age 45 or older.<sup>23</sup>

In the summer of 1830 the enumerator for the Fifth Decennial Census made his calls on Island Creek. This time he visited the Richard Scruggs home. He reported that the household included one male, 60 to 70 (Richard Scruggs); one female, 60 to 70 (Mary Dobbins Scruggs); and one female, 20 to 30. Richard Scruggs by this time had become a slaveholder, owning two slaves.<sup>24</sup>

Ten years later, in the summer of 1840, the enumerator for the area of Spartanburg District, north of Pacolet River, called at the home of Richard and Mary Scruggs. The household consisted of the two senior Scruggses, whom he listed as between 70 and 80. Richard Scruggs reported that he owned seven slaves.<sup>25</sup>

The enumerator for the Seventh Census, in 1850, reported the members of the household as R. Scruggs, age 81; Mary Scruggs, 83; and John Timm, 45. Scruggs was listed as a farmer and Timm as an overseer.

Richard Scruggs, the enumerator reported, owned seven slaves: one female, 55; a female, 17; a male, 17; a female, 16; a male, 14; a female, 10; and a male, 2. This was the same number that he owned 3 years later when he drew his last will and testament.<sup>26</sup>

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23. Fourth Decennial Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., National Archives.

24. Fifth Decennial Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., National Archives.

25. Sixth Decennial Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., National Archives.

26. Seventh Decennial Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., National Archives.

D. Richard and Mary Dobbins Scruggs Pass On

1. Richard Scruggs Makes His Will

On June 23, 1853, Richard Scruggs II, in the presence of three witnesses, dictated his last will and testament. Referring to his slaves, his most valuable property, he bequeathed to his oldest son Jesse his "Negrow boy Materson"; to his second son Robert he gave his "Negrow boy Jefferson"; to his youngest son Drury he gave his "Negrow boy Lawson"; to daughter Sarah Yong he gave his "negrow girl Malissa during hur life not subject to the debts or contracts of hur husband but after hur death Sd Negrow girl with hur increas if any to return and be equally divided among my five children that have children"; to daughter Temperance Durham he gave "his negrow girl Lucinda during hur life not subject to the debts or contracts of hur husband but after hur death sd negrow girl with hur increase if any to be equally divided among hur living children"; to daughter Mary Durham he gave his "negrow girl Jane" subject to the same conditions as those pertaining to the bequest of Lucinda to Temperance; and to his wife Mary he gave his "negrow woman Liza to live with hur and wait on hur." At Mary Dobbins Scruggs's death, Liza was "to chose hur home among my children and that one take hur at valuation."

He willed to son Robert his "rifle gun and Smith tools he now has and Twenty five Dollars in property." Son Jesse was to "pay son Drury one hundred Dollars out of his part of the property after the division of the negrows." In addition, Drury was to have the "Smith tools" now in his possession and \$50 "extra out of the balance" of the estate.

The remainder of his personal estate was to be equally divided among the six children, except for the household furniture of which his wife was to have lifetime use. If the children could not divide the property to "there satisfaction," it was to be sold and the proceeds equally divided. The land was likewise to be "equally divided among all my children or one take it at valuation and pay the balance their part."

His three sons were nominated as executors and charged "to see that there mother has a good support and proper attention."<sup>27</sup> A copy of this will is found in Appendix B.

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27. Richard Scruggs Last Will and Testament, Box 20, Package 23, Spartanburg County Will Book D, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C., p. 429.

## 2. Richard and Mary Scruggs are Laid to Rest

Mary Dobbins Scruggs died before her husband, passing away on October 14, 1854. Her remains were laid to rest across the road from her house in a family plot, now incorporated into the cemetery of the New Pleasant Baptist Church. According to the inscription on her tombstone, she died in her 87th year.<sup>28</sup>

Richard Scruggs II survived his wife of more than 60 years less than 5 months. He died on March 5, 1855, and his body was buried in the family plot, next to that of his wife. According to the inscription on his tombstone, he died in his 78th year. This is contradicted by an affidavit filed by Richard Scruggs II on September 1, 1839, in which he gave his age as 70. In the summer of 1840, the enumerator for the Sixth Census for the area north of Pacolet River had listed his age as between 70 and 80, and the enumerator for the Seventh Census in 1850 had reported that he was 81.<sup>29</sup>

## 3. The Division of the Personal Property

In compliance with their late father's last will and testament, the six children divided the personal property. A few items, however, were sold to cousins, L. D. and C. S. W. Scruggs. To insure an equitable division, the value of each item was appraised by three men (A. Bonner, Jesse Hollis, and C. S. W. Scruggs) named by the Reverend Drury Scruggs.

Before proceeding with the division of the estate, the heirs (sons Drury, Jesse, and Robert, and daughters and their husbands Isaac and Sarah Yong, Charles and Mary Durham, and Lemuel and Temperance Durham) on March 7, 1855, had bound themselves for \$1,000 each to comply with the agreement to partition the undivided part of their late father's estate. Under the provisions of the will, the estate had been "partly divided and partly undivided." They therefore would divide among themselves "as far as we can agree and any property on which we cannot agree that we ask three disinterested men." Such property as could not be divided would be separated into "six lots, as near equal" as possible, and the heirs would draw for "said lots and receive our draw."

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28. Inscription on tombstone, New Pleasant Cemetery; History of State Line Baptist Church, p. 9.

29. Ibid.

If any of the heirs failed to comply with the agreement, they were to forfeit their bond.<sup>30</sup>

After the property had been appraised, it was divided as follows:

Robert Scruggs	one lot iron 48½ lbs at 4 cts.	\$1.94
Robert Scruggs	one lot old iron	.25
D. Scruggs	one waggon & harness	45.00
Jesse Scruggs	one log chain	.75
L. D. Scruggs	one Grind Stone	2.00
D. Scruggs	one lot plank	.87½
D. Scruggs	2 axes at 50 cts. each	1.00
Robt. Scruggs	one Froe	.25
Robt. Scruggs	one Sprouting hoe	.25
Isaac Yong	one Sprouting hoe	.25
Robt. Scruggs	one mattack	.50
Robt. Scruggs	one mattack & Iron	.25
Robt. Scruggs	one old ax	.10
Robt. Scruggs	one lot old plows	.87½
Isaac Yong	one lot sundries	.15
D. Scruggs	one spade	.25
L. D. Scruggs	one lot old Hoes	.25
C. B. Durham	one plow & stock	1.00
C. B. Durham	one plow & stock	.50
Robt. Scruggs	one lot sundries	.05
D. Scruggs	one 3 quarter augar	.15
Lemuel Durham	one 5 qr augar	.15
Jesse Scruggs	one 4 qr augar	.15
D. Scruggs	one drawing knife	.75
Lem Durham	one hammer & shares	.25
Charles Durham	one lot sundres	.50
Charles Durham	one water Buckett	.12½
Charles Durham	one drawing chair	.05
Isaac Yong	1 cutting knife blade	.25
D. Scruggs	1 cupboard	10.00
Charles Durham	1 shugar bole & picher	.11½
Lem Durham	1 set plates	.25
Lem Durham	1 pitcher	.12

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30. Richard Scruggs, Estate of, File 1303, Spartanburg County Probate Records, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C. All the heirs except Lemuel and Temperance Durham lived in Spartanburg District. Lemuel and Temperance Durham were residents of Cleveland County, North Carolina. While all the men could sign their names, the three women made their mark.

Charles Durham	1 Tea pot	.15
Lem Durham	1 set Knives & forks	.25
Charles Durham	1 set Knives & forks	.25
Charles Durham	1 lot crockery	.05
D. Scruggs	1 lot sundries	
Lem Durham	1 pair cotton cards	.25
Isaac Yong	1 pair cotton cards	.25
Lem Durham	1 lot sundries	.12½
Robt. Scruggs	7½ lbs tallow at 12½ cts.	.93-3/4
Robt. Scruggs	1 pewtor Dish	.25
Isaac Yong	1 pewtor Dish	.25
Lem Durham	1 pewtor Dish	.15
Lem Durham	1 lot sundries	.15
Isaac Yong	1 tin buckett	.05
C. Durham	1 lot sundries	.05
Lem Durham	1 pair shares	.10
Isaac Yong	1 bowl	.25
D. Scruggs	1 shoe bench & tools	1.15
D. Scruggs	1 lot sundries	.10
Isaac Yong	1 bottle & oil	.12½
D. Scruggs	1 stone churn	.15
D. Scruggs	1 half round table	3.00
D. Scruggs	1 clock	1.00
Richard Scruggs	1 wash pan	.20
D. Scruggs	1 set Scales & waits	.50
Isaac Yong	1 stone pitcher	.12½
C. Durham	1 jar & Lard	1.75
C. Durham	1 lot wool	.30
L. Durham	1 large jar	.25
D. Scruggs	1 Hackell	.15
Isaac Yong	1 small jar	.15
Robt. Scruggs	1 bottle & oil	.06½
L. Durham	1 fire shovil	.05
Jesse Scruggs	1 lot fire dogs	.75
D. Scruggs	1 large jug	.25
D. Scruggs	1 Flax wheal	.60
Robt. Scruggs	1 sythe & cradle	1.75
D. Scruggs	1 sythe & cradle	1.00
Robt. Scruggs	2 Flour barrels & contents	.30
Robt. Scruggs	1 lot sythe finger & wheles	.10
C. Durham	1 lot sundries	.37½
L. Durham	1 spinning wheel	2.05
L. Durham	1 Box	.25
C. Durham	1 Box	.25
L. D. Scruggs	1 Reel	.10
L. Durham	10 lbs Tobacco at 8 cts. per lb.	.80
Jesse Scruggs	11½ lbs Tobacco at 8 cts. per lb.	.92
Isaac Yong	16 lbs Tobacco at 8 cts. per lb.	1.28

Jesse Scruggs	1 hogshead	.55
Robt. Scruggs	1 chert	1.00
Isaac Yong	22 yds factory cloth at 10 cts.	2.20
D. Scruggs	1 girth	.05
D. Scruggs	7 yds factory at 9 cts.	.63
D. Scruggs	1 leather apron	.80
Isaac Yong	1 Trunk	.50
Isaac Yong	3 chares at 25 cts.	.75
C. Durham	1 small chares	.05
Isaac Yong	1 chare fram	.12½
Isaac Yong	1 lot Leather	2.00
D. Scruggs	1 bridle	.90
L. D. Scruggs	1 Loom & warping bars	8.25
D. Scruggs	3 chares at 25 cts.	.75
D. Scruggs	1 chare fram	.10
D. Scruggs	30 lbs. raw hides at 10 cts.	3.00
D. Scruggs	2 barrels	.30
Robt. Scruggs	1 sheap skin	.25
Robt. Scruggs	1 read hiffer	8.25
Isaac Yong	1 cow & calf	12.00
L. Durham	1 cow & calf	11.00
D. Scruggs	1 cow	10.00
C. Durham	1 cow & calf	11.00
D. Scruggs	1 cow & yearlin	10.00
Isaac Yong	2 stears 7 Dols. Each	14.00
Robt. Scruggs	1 stear	6.25
Robt. Scruggs	1 stear	5.30
J. W. Scruggs	1 broad ax	1.50
Jesse Scruggs	15½ lbs. Iron at 4 cts. per lb.	.62
Robt. Scruggs	1 lot shucks & foder	4.00
D. Scruggs	3 hogs at \$1.50 each	4.50
Robt. Scruggs	3 hogs at \$1.40 each	4.20
Robt. Scruggs	1 hog at \$1.00	1.00
C. Durham	2 hogs at \$1.25	2.50
D. Scruggs	3 walnut pcks	.25
Isaac Yong	1 pan & lid	.75
L. Durham	1 small oven	.50
Isaac Yong	1 oven & lid	1.00
C. Durham	1 small buckett	.10
Robt. Scruggs	1 wash Tub	.70
L. Durham	1 Scvi	.15
Isaac Yong	1 Meal Tub	.15
Isaac Yong	1 hogshead	.55
D. Scruggs	207 lbs seede cotton at 1-3/4 cts per lb.	3.62½
C. Durham	1 large pot	2.12½
Isaac Yong	1 large pot & hooks	2.25
C.S.W. Scruggs	1 oven & lid & hooks	.75
J. W. Scruggs	1 large oven & lid	1.60

D. Scruggs	1 pot & hooks	1.50
C. Durham	1 Skillet	.30
D. Scruggs	1 oven & lid	.75
D. Scruggs	1 large oven lid & pan	.25
Isaac Yong	1 fire stick & hooks	.25
D. Scruggs	1 wheele	1.50
D. Scruggs	1 mortar	.05
Isaac Yong	1 pewter basin	.25
D. Scruggs	1 pewter basin	.25
L. Durham	2 pewter basin	.25
L. Durham	1 bread Tray	.25
L. D. Scruggs	1 cupboard	1.00
Robt. Scruggs	1 water pail	.30
C. Durham	1 horse	40.00
Robt. Scruggs	1 picking tub	.30
C.S.W. Scruggs	1 Hogs head	.25
D. Scruggs	1 lot Salt at \$1.15 per lb.	1.10
D. Scruggs	1 lot soap 50 lbs. at 50 cts.	2.50
C.S.W. Scruggs	2 small tubs	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Scruggs	1 sorrel mare	37.00
D. Scruggs	1 pot rack & flesh fork	.50
L. D. Scruggs	1 pot rack	.50
D. Scruggs	1 barrel	.20
Jesse Scruggs	1 Negrow Lisa	100.00
C.S.W. Scruggs	1 pare harnes	.45
Isaac Scruggs	1 leather back band	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Scruggs	1 leather back band	.11
D. Scruggs	1 barrel	.40
C. Durham	1 stack & oats	.65
D. Scruggs	2 stacks top foder	3.00
Isaac Yong	14 lbs. lard at 10 cts.	1.40
L. Durham	13 lbs lard at 10 cts.	1.30
Isaac Yong	1 meal sack	.25
Jesse Scruggs	2 bushells corn 75 per bushell	1.50
C. Durham	1 Table	.50
Isaac Yong	1 Table	.25
Jesse Scruggs	1 lb. bacon at 10 cts.	.10
Robt. Scruggs	3 lbs. bacon at 10 cts.	.30
D. Scruggs	14 lbs. bacon at 10 cts.	1.40
C. Durham	5 lbs. bacon at 10 cts.	.50
L. Durham	2 lbs. bacon at 10 cts.	.20
Isaac Yong	69 lbs. cotton at 1-3/4 per lb.	1.23-3/4
D. Scruggs	1 yearlin	3.00
L. Durham	1 yearlin	3.00
Isaac Yong	1 bed & 2 bed steads	10.00
L. Durham	1 bed & 1 bed steads	10.00
C. Durham	1 bed & 1 bed steads	10.00
Robert Scruggs	1 Tract of Land	450.00
		<u>\$925.02<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>

Debts due the Estate	55.25
Cash on hand	.80
Amount of corn & Bacon	123.10
Total Amount	<u>1104.17½</u>
8 bushels wheat at \$1.00 per bushel	<u>8.00</u>
Total amount	\$1112.17½

Additional Bill

Amount of Bacon			Amount of Corn	
Jesse Scruggs	1 lot	67 lbs.	C. B. Durham	18 bus.
Robert Scruggs	2 lot	69 lbs.	D. Scruggs	18 bus.
D. Scruggs	3 lot	80 lbs.	Robert Scruggs	18 bus.
C. B. Durham	4 lot	71 lbs.	Lemuel Durham	18 bus.
Isaac Yong	5 lot	66 lbs.	Jesse Scruggs	18 bus.
Lemuel Durham	6 lot	<u>68 lbs.</u>	Isaac Yong	<u>18 bus.</u>
by allotment		421 lbs.	by alotment	108 bus.
421 lbs. Bacon at 10 cents			108 Bushels of corn at	
per lb.	\$42.10		75 cts. per bushel	\$81.00
			bacon	<u>42.10</u>
				\$123.10
8 Bushels wheate at \$1.00 per bushel				<u>8.00</u>
				131.10
				<u>1112.17½</u>
		Total amount		\$1,243.27½

State of South Carolina  
Spartanburg District.

We the under signed, appraiser, of the estate of Richard Scrugg deceased, of this District, being called in, by his Executor Rev. Drury Scruggs, of this Dist. to appraise said estate & being duly sworn, do certify that the estimate of the said estate, as appears on the six foregoing pages, charging the several legatees with the sundry articles of the estate was in our opinion the customary prices of such property; we therefore agree to the within valuation.

A. Bonner, Mag.  
Jesse Hollis  
C.S.W. Scruggs<sup>31</sup>

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31. Richard Scruggs, Estate of, Inventory and Appraisement and Sale Book, Spartanburg District, 1854-1858, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C., pp. 191-96.

V. ROBERT SCRUGGS: 1800-1890

A. Robert Scruggs Establishes a Home

1. Richard Scruggs Gives His Son a Farm

Born in 1800, Robert Scruggs was the second son born to Richard and Mary Dobbins Scruggs. He was about 5 years old when his parents moved from Rutherford County, North Carolina, to the Cowpens community. Robert grew to manhood in his parents' home on the Long Branch of Island Creek. Unlike his father and mother, Robert learned to read and write.

In the mid-1820s Robert married Catharine Connel. To assist the newlyweds in establishing a home, Richard Scruggs II, on September 29, 1828, conveyed to his son Robert, "in consideration of his love and affection," a 200-acre farm on the Long Branch of Island Creek.

The boundary of the farm began at a red oak, near the forks of the road, and ran South 5° East 143 poles to a chestnut; then South 83° West 86 poles to a post oak on an old survey; then North 25° West 150 poles to a post oak corner; then West to a stake on the Bulow Brothers' line; then with the Bulows' line to or near a black oak, a corner of Aspasio Earle's land; then with Earle's boundary East 39 poles to a black oak corner; then North to a stake; then due East to Williams's post oak corner, near the head of Suck Creek; and then south with Williams's line to the beginning.

The farm included land on both sides of the Green River (Mills Gap) Road originally granted to Daniel McClaren and George Williams by the governor of South Carolina.<sup>1</sup>

2. Robert Scruggs Builds a Home

On his property, on the south side of the Green River Road, Robert Scruggs, probably assisted by neighbors as was customary, erected a log cabin, typical of those found in this region, and other improvements. West of the cabin was a farm road connecting the Green River and Bonner roads, and providing a shortcut to his parents' home, about one-half mile to the southwest.

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1. Spartanburg County Deed Book Y, pp. 368-69.

In this cabin, which they subsequently enlarged and boxed in by framing, Robert and Catharine Scruggs raised a large family.

### 3. Benson Lossing's 1849 Visit

On January 11, 1849, Benson Lossing, the historian and illustrator, while gathering data for his Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution, visited the Cowpens battleground. It was about 4 P.M., Lossing wrote, when he

reached the residence of Mr. Scruggs. His house is upon the Mill-gap [Green River] road, and about half a mile west of a divergence of a highway [the Coulter's Ford Road] leading to Spartanburg, the capital of Spartanburg District, in which the Cowpens are situated. Upon the gentle hills on the borders of . . . [Island Creek], covered with pine woods, within a triangle, formed by the Spartanburg [Coulter's Ford] and Mill-gap [Green River] roads, having a connecting cross-road for a base,<sup>2</sup> the hottest part of the fight occurred. The battle ended within a quarter of a mile of Scruggs's, where is now a cleared field, on the northeast side of the Mill-gap [Green River] road, in the center of which was a log-house, as seen in the annexed engraving.<sup>3</sup> The field was covered with blasted pines, stumps and stocks of Indian corn, and had a most dreary appearance. In this field and along the line of conflict, a distance of about two miles, many bullets and other relics have been found. Among other things, I obtained a spur, which belonged to the cavalry of either [William] Washington or [Banastre] Tarleton.<sup>4</sup>

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2. The "cross-road" referred to was probably the road connecting the Green River and Bonner roads, which passes to the west of the Robert Scruggs House and to the east of the Richard Scruggs II home site. If it is, Lossing is in error in his statement that it connected the "Spartanburg and Mill-gap roads."

3. The cabin and field referred to would have been part of the William Champion farm, which bounded the Robert Scruggs farm on the northwest.

4. Benson J. Lossing, The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution, 2 vols. (New York, 1859), 2:430-31.

It was near sunset when Lossing finished his reconnaissance of the battleground, and prepared

to return to a house of entertainment upon the road to the Cherokee Ford, seven miles distant; for the resident there [Robert Scruggs] could not find a corner for one in his dwelling, nor for Charley in his stable that cold night "for love nor money," but generously proposed that I should send him a copy of my work when completed, because he lived upon the battle-ground! To a planter on horseback, from Spartanburg, who overtook me upon the road, I am indebted for kindness in pointing out the various localities of interest at the Cowpens; to the other for the knowledge that a small building near his house was the depository of a field-piece used by the artillery company in the vicinity, when celebrating the anniversary of the battle.<sup>5</sup>

B. The Robert Scruggs Family: 1830-1890

1. The Family and the Decennial Censuses

The first Decennial Census in which the Robert Scruggs family is found is for 1830. In that year the family was living on their farm in the Cowpens community of Spartanburg District. The enumerator for the Fifth Census spent several days in the community. After calling at the Robert Scruggs home, he reported that the household consisted of one free white male (Robert), 30 to 40; two boys, 5 to 10; one boy under 5; and one free white female (Catharine), 20 to 30.

Other families entered on page 263 of the returns for Spartanburg District by the enumerator were the Isaac, Edward, and Anderson Williamses, the Rachel Prices, the Nathan Byarses, etc.<sup>6</sup>

Ten years later, in 1840, the enumerator for the Sixth Census made his rounds. He reported that the Robert Scruggs household now included one male (Robert), 40-50; two boys, 15 to 20; one boy, 5 to 10; one free white female (Catharine), 30 to 40; one female, 20 to 30; two girls, 5 to 10; and two girls under 5.<sup>7</sup>

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5. Ibid., p. 437.

6. Fifth Decennial Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., National Archives.

7. Sixth Decennial Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., National Archives.

The enumerator for the Seventh Census either missed the Robert Scruggs household or failed to record it in his returns. This is unfortunate, because this was the first census to list members of the household, beyond the head of the family, by name. In addition, the age rather than age group was entered, along with occupations, value of real estate, State of birth, etc.<sup>8</sup>

The enumerator for the Eighth Census for the Northern District of Spartanburg District called at the Robert Scruggs home in August 1860. He reported that the household included, in addition to Robert and Catharine Scruggs, five of their children--Judy E., 26; Robert D., 18; Martha, 16; Sampson, 14; and James Augustus, 12--all of whom had been born in South Carolina.

Robert Scruggs informed the enumerator that he was 60, had been born in South Carolina, and that he was a merchant. He estimated the value of his real estate at \$6,800 and his personal estate at \$2,130. Catharine Scruggs gave her age as 57 and her State of birth as Maryland. Only one of the five children living at home, Robert D., listed an occupation. He reported that he was a farm laborer.<sup>9</sup>

Robert Scruggs reported that he owned one 20-year-old male slave, and that there was one "slave house" on his place.<sup>10</sup>

In 1870 the enumerator for the Ninth Census identified Robert Scruggs as a 75-year-old white male. Scruggs reported that he was currently a farmer. He estimated the value of his real estate at \$1,850 and his personal property at \$575. Scruggs told the enumerator that he had been born in North Carolina and that he was a voter.

His wife, Catharine, gave her age as 65 and her State of birth as Maryland. Her occupation was housekeeper.

Living with Robert and Catharine Scruggs were Mary Scruggs, 23; Alice Scruggs, 21; Monroe Scruggs, 20; Emma Scruggs, 13; Clara Scruggs, 10; Frank Scruggs, 9; Sally Scruggs, 8; George Scruggs, 7; Matilda Scruggs, 4; and Sally Pritchett, 26. Alice and Mary Scruggs listed

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8. Seventh Decennial Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., National Archives.

9. Eighth Decennial Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., National Archives.

10. Ibid. The slave may have been Jefferson, whom he had inherited from his father.

their occupations as domestic help, Sally Pritchett as keeping house, and Monroe Scruggs as farm laborer.<sup>11</sup>

Ten years later, in the summer of 1880, an enumerator for the Tenth Census stopped at the Scruggs home. He reported that the head of the household was 79-year-old Robert Scruggs, a farmer. Scruggs identified his State of birth as North Carolina. Both his parents, he reported, had been born in North Carolina. Catharine Scruggs gave her age as 75 and her State of birth as Maryland. Her parents were likewise Maryland natives.

Living with Robert and Catharine Scruggs were an unmarried daughter Martha, 30; a widowed daughter Susan Martin, 35; and three of Susan's children--Green, 14; Myra, 10; and Martin, 6. Green Martin, as a result of being kicked in the head by a horse, was listed as an idiot.<sup>12</sup>

## 2. Members of the Household Unidentified by Name in the Censuses

The censuses for 1830 and 1840 reveal that Robert and Catharine Scruggs were parents of several children not identified by name. Interviews with two of the three surviving children of James Augustus Scruggs--Mesdames Rosa Scruggs Garrett and Vaud Scruggs Jolley--have provided information on this subject.

These ladies, in separate interviews, identified their father's brothers and sisters as: Uncle Lemuel Scruggs of Brevard, North Carolina; Uncle Sampson, also a resident of North Carolina; Uncle Dennis, who lived across the road; Uncle John, who died in the Civil War; Uncle Richard A.; Aunt Judy Cash, who married John Cash and lived in Gaffney; Aunt Mary Parris, the mother of Swan Parris and wife of Green Parris; Aunt Martha Lawson, who married General Lawson; Aunt Sarah Roberts, who had no children but raised Charlie Roberts; and Aunt Susan Martin, who was the mother of four children (Green, Decatur, Martin, and Myra).<sup>13</sup>

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11. Ninth Decennial Census, Limestone Springs Township, Spartanburg County, S. C., National Archives. The persons listed as living with Robert and Catharine Scruggs, besides Sally Pritchett, were grandchildren--the sons and daughters of John Scruggs.

12. Tenth Decennial Census, Limestone Springs Township, Spartanburg County, S. C., National Archives.

13. Personal interviews, Mesdames Garrett and Jolley with Bearss, Mar. 20, 1974. A review of the Eighth Decennial Census for the Northern District of Spartanburg District shows that in 1860 Lemuel Scruggs (age 34), his wife Mary, and their two children (Ellen and Volney) were living in the community.

C. Robert Scruggs: Farmer

1. In 1849-1850

On September 16, 1850, the enumerator for the Seventh Census called at Robert Scruggs's. He questioned Scruggs about his farming operations. Scruggs stated that he had 125 acres under cultivation and 825 unimproved areas.

Tallying his livestock, he listed 1 horse, 2 mules, 3 milk cows, 7 neat cattle, 40 sheep, and 18 hogs. From his sheep in 1849 he had clipped 80 pounds of wool. He valued his stock at \$367.

In 1849, the year of Benson Lossing's visit, he had raised 35 bushels of wheat, 4 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of oats, and 75 bushels of sweet potatoes.

He valued his farm at \$1,800, his farm implements at \$65, home manufactures at \$37, and animals slaughtered in 1849 at \$69.<sup>14</sup>

James H. Ezell at this time had 100 acres under cultivation and an equal number of unimproved acres, which he valued at \$2,000. In 1849 Ezell had harvested 30 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, and 100 bushels of oats, and had dug 15 bushels of sweet potatoes.

Ezell told the enumerator that he owned 2 horses, 1 milk cow, 7 neat cattle, 20 sheep, and 11 hogs, valued at \$260. In 1849 his wife had churned 260 pounds of butter.

During the previous year he had slaughtered livestock worth \$29, while he estimated the value of items manufactured on his farm at an equal figure.<sup>15</sup>

In 1849 Robert Scruggs's brother Drury had cultivated 150 acres out of 650. On this acreage he had raised 90 bushels of wheat, 900 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of peas and beans, 20 bushels of irish potatoes, and 100 bushels of sweet potatoes. On his farm Drury had 3 horses, 2 mules, 5 milk cows, 16 neat cattle, 80 sheep, and 29 hogs, worth \$722.

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14. Fourth Schedule, Agricultural Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., Seventh Census, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

15. Ibid.

Drury Scruggs valued his farm at \$1,000, his farm implements at \$120, his home manufactures in 1849 at \$40, and animals slaughtered in that year at \$126.<sup>16</sup>

The third Scruggs brother, Jesse, reported that he had 100 acres in cultivation and 267 in old fields or woodlands. On his farm in 1849 he had harvested 75 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of corn, 70 bushels of oats, 5 bushels of peas and beans, 10 bushels of irish potatoes, and 100 bushels of sweet potatoes. He owned 5 horses, 7 milk cows, 18 neat cattle, 63 sheep, and 18 hogs, valued at \$500. In 1849 Jesse had clipped 126 pounds of wool from his sheep, and had slaughtered \$90 worth of livestock.

He valued his farm at \$1,468, his farm implements at \$50, and his home manufactures in 1849 at \$100.<sup>17</sup>

Will Martin, who farmed the next place south of Robert Scruggs's, in 1849 had cultivated 100 acres out of 225. On his improved acreage he had harvested 18 bushels of wheat, 375 bushels of corn, 60 bushels of oats, 5 bushels of peas and beans, and 50 bushels of sweet potatoes. He tallied for the enumerator 4 horses, 2 milk cows, 3 neat cattle, 14 sheep, and 25 hogs, valued at \$190. The previous year he had clipped 28 pounds of wool and had slaughtered \$12 worth of farm animals for meat.

Martin valued his farm at \$675 and his farm implements at \$65.<sup>18</sup>

John Hicks, whose Island Creek farm adjoined Martin's on the south, had farmed 20 of his 60 acres in 1849. On these he had raised 18 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of oats, and 40 bushels of sweet potatoes. Hicks told the enumerator on his September 11, 1850, visit that he owned 3 horses, 2 milk cows, 6 neat cattle, 37 sheep, and 4 hogs, worth \$214. From his sheep in the previous year he had clipped 50 pounds of wool, while his wife had churned 100 pounds of butter from the milk given by his cows.

Hicks valued his farm at \$100 and his farm implements at \$40.<sup>19</sup>

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16. Ibid.

17. Ibid.

18. Ibid.

19. Ibid.

2. In 1859-1860

In August 1860, 4 months before South Carolina withdrew from the Union, an enumerator for the Eighth Census spent several days in the community. When he called on Robert Scruggs he learned that in 1859 Robert had farmed 117 of his 700 acres. On the acreage under cultivation, Scruggs had raised 90 bushels of wheat, 14 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of corn, 70 bushels of oats, 10 bushels of peas and beans, and 60 bushels of sweet potatoes.

Scruggs had an orchard, valued at \$200, from which he had picked \$15 worth of fruit. He had extracted 10 gallons of molasses from his sorghum patch.

Scruggs informed the enumerator that he owned 2 horses, 3 mules, 4 milk cows, 10 neat cattle, 30 sheep, and 31 hogs, valued at \$730. From his sheep in 1859 he had clipped 30 pounds of wool.

Scruggs valued his farm at \$5,600, his farm implements at \$215, and his home manufactures at \$105.<sup>20</sup>

Calling on Drury Williams, whose farm adjoined Robert Scruggs's on the southeast, the enumerator learned that he owned 190 acres, of which 30 were under cultivation in 1859. In that year he had harvested 22 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of corn, 30 bushels of oats, 8 bushels of peas and beans, and 49 bushels of sweet potatoes. He also had an orchard.

Drury Williams reported owning 2 horses, 2 milk cows, 3 neat cattle, 12 sheep, and 4 hogs, valued at \$250. He kept bees from which he had collected 5 pounds of wax and 50 pounds of honey. In 1859 his cows had produced 24 pounds of butter and his sheep 24 pounds of wool.

The value of his farm was given at \$1,000 and his farm implements at \$10.<sup>21</sup>

James H. Ezell told the enumerator that he owned 700 acres, of which 50 were under cultivation. From these acres in 1859 he had harvested 25 bushels of wheat, 450 bushels of corn, 50 bushels

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20. Fourth Schedule, Agricultural Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., Eighth Census, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

21. Ibid.

of oats, 10 bushels of beans and peas, and 40 bushels of sweet potatoes.

His livestock numbered 2 horses, 4 milk cows, 2 oxen, 6 neat cattle, 12 sheep, and 17 hogs, valued at \$322. His sheep in 1859 had produced 20 pounds of wool, his milk cows 150 pounds of butter, and he had slaughtered \$85 worth of livestock for home consumption.

Ezell valued his farm at \$4,000 and his farm implements at \$80.<sup>22</sup>

Jesse Scruggs, in 1860, owned 247 acres, of which he was cultivating 80. On his improved acreage in 1859 he had raised 50 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, 15 bushels of oats, 45 bushels of peas and beans, and 50 bushels of sweet potatoes. From his sorghum patch he had boiled 30 pounds of molasses.

His livestock consisted of 2 horses, 3 milk cows, 1 ox, 12 neat cattle, 50 sheep, and 25 hogs. The milk given by his cows had yielded 100 pounds of butter, and his sheep 60 pounds of wool. He had slaughtered in 1859 for his table \$110 worth of livestock.

Scruggs valued his farm at \$2,000 and his farm implements at \$10.<sup>23</sup>

Robert Scruggs's brother Drury had sold considerable land since the Seventh Census. Drury informed the enumerator in August 1860 that he had under cultivation 12 of his 62 acres. From this land in 1859 he had harvested 22 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of corn, and 5 bushels of beans and peas. He reported owning one ox, one neat cow, and two hogs, valued at \$26.

Drury Scruggs valued his farm at \$400 and his farm implements at \$3.<sup>24</sup>

By 1860 a few farmers on the headwaters of Island, Little Buck, and Suck creeks were beginning to grow cotton. Jesse Hammett was operating a small gin on Island Creek. Jacob Price and James Hammett each reported that in 1859 they had picked and marketed one bale of cotton. The area's economy on the eve of the Civil War was still based

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22. Ibid.

23. Ibid.

24. Ibid.

on hogs and hominy. It was not a part of the cotton kingdom, and the few slaveholders, such as Robert Scruggs, worked in the fields with their blacks.

Robert Scruggs, the subject census reveals, was one of the community's most successful and prosperous farmers.<sup>25</sup>

3. In 1869-1870

Five years after the defeat of the Confederacy, an enumerator for the Ninth Census visited the community on August 10, 1870. Robert Scruggs at this time reported he had 100 acres under cultivation, 435 acres in woodland, and 288 acres of unimproved acreage. The previous year he had harvested 50 bushels of winter wheat, 15 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of corn, and 35 bushels of oats.

Scruggs told the enumerator that he owned 2 horses, 1 mule, 3 milk cows, 4 neat cattle, 20 sheep, and 15 hogs, valued at \$450.

Scruggs reported his farm was worth \$1,850 and his farm implements \$75.<sup>26</sup>

Drury Williams, Scruggs's neighbor to the southeast, reported that he was cultivating 12 acres, had 15 acres of woodland, and 52 acres of unimproved land. On his farm in 1869 he had harvested 8 bushels of spring wheat, 60 bushels of corn, 8 bushels of oats, and 15 bushels of sweet potatoes. Tallying his livestock, Williams listed 1 mule, 2 milk cows, 2 neat cattle, 10 sheep, and 4 hogs, worth \$130. His cows had provided the family with 125 pounds of butter, while his sorghum patch had yielded 5 gallons of molasses.<sup>27</sup>

James H. Ezell had sold off much of his land by 1870. Replying to the enumerator's questions, he listed ownership of 158 acres-- 30 under cultivation, 98 in woodland, and 30 unimproved. On his cultivated land in 1869, he had raised 75 bushels of winter wheat, 5 bushels of rye, and 250 bushels of corn. His livestock included

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25. Ibid.

26. Fourth Schedule, Agricultural Census, Spartanburg County, S. C., Ninth Census, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

27. Ibid.

2 horses, 1 milk cow, 2 oxen, 3 neat cattle, 7 sheep, and 4 hogs, valued at \$250. During the past year there had been slaughtered for his dining table livestock worth \$10.

James Ezell valued his farm at \$250 and his farm implements at \$25. He had paid \$100 in wages to hired help on the farm.<sup>28</sup>

Jesse Scruggs, like James H. Ezell, had reduced the size of his farm. He now held title to 35 acres of cultivated land, 102 acres of woodland, and 30 acres of unimproved ground. In 1869 he had harvested from his cultivated acreage 25 bushels of winter wheat, 5 bushels of rye, 250 bushels of corn, and 35 bushels of barley.

He inventoried his livestock as 1 horse, 2 milk cows, 7 neat cattle, 15 sheep, and 3 hogs, worth \$215.

Scruggs valued his farm at \$800 and his farm implements at \$245. In 1869 he had paid \$125 for labor on the farm.<sup>29</sup>

The past decade, the Ninth Census demonstrates, with the Civil War and Reconstruction, had not been a profitable era for the community farmers. Farm values had shrunk, while a number of the landowners had reduced the size of their holdings. The farm population of the area had increased, but the number of livestock, especially hogs, had decreased.

Although a few more farmers now raised and marketed cotton than in 1860, the community economy still rested on hogs and corn.

#### 4. In 1879-1880

When the enumerator for the Tenth Census called on June 12, 1880, Robert Scruggs informed him that his farm was in Limestone Township of Spartanburg County. He reported that he had 50 acres under cultivation, 150 acres in woodland, and 400 unimproved acres. On his cultivated land, in 1879, he had seeded 25 acres in corn from which he had harvested 75 bushels; 8 acres in wheat from which he had harvested 30 bushels; 16 acres in cotton from which he had picked five bales; 1 acre in sorghum from which 25 gallons of molasses had been boiled; and one-half acre in sweet potatoes from which 15 bushels had been dug. Scruggs valued these crops at \$350.

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28. Ibid.

29. Ibid.

Robert Scruggs had a 1½-acre orchard, containing 20 apple and 50 peach trees.

Asked about his livestock, Scruggs tallied 3 horses and 1 mule. He had 3 milk cows and 6 neat cattle. During the past year his cows had dropped 3 calves, while he had bought 1 and sold 1. From the milk given by his cows, Catharine Scruggs had churned 100 pounds of butter.

There were on the farm 15 sheep, and during the past 12 months the ewes had dropped 5 lambs. Four sheep had been sold during the year, while dogs had killed 15.

He owned 8 hogs, and his wife 10 chickens. Egg production in 1879 had been 150 dozen.

Robert Scruggs estimated the value of his improvements at \$1,200, his farm implements at \$50, and his livestock at \$200.

In 1879 he had used \$40 worth of fertilizer on his fields and paid \$100 in wages for 52 weeks of labor on his farm by hired hands.

Robert Scruggs in the previous year had cut 40 cords of wood from his wood lot, worth \$40.<sup>30</sup>

James H. Ezell, Scruggs's neighbor to the northwest, was visited by the enumerator on June 17, 1880. He reported that he had 40 acres under cultivation and 185 in woodland. In 1879, on the acreage farmed, he had planted 25 acres in corn from which he had harvested 130 bushels; and 9 acres in cotton from which he had picked four bales. From the sale of these crops Ezell had realized \$367.

On his farm, he stated, there were 4 mules, 5 milk cows, and 2 neat cattle. In 1879 his cows had dropped 3 calves. One beef had been sold, while he lost 2 by straying. From the milk given by his cows, 100 pounds of butter had been churned. Other livestock included 6 hogs. Ezell valued his livestock at \$140.

The Ezells had 6 chickens from which in 1879 they had collected 25 dozen eggs.

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30. Fourth Schedule, Agricultural Census, Spartanburg County, S. C., Tenth Census, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

Ezell estimated the value of improvements on his farm at \$800 and the value of his farm implements at \$40. In 1879 he had spent \$10 for repairs to his buildings and fences and \$48 for fertilizer.<sup>31</sup>

William Williams, whose property adjoined Scruggs's on the southeast, told the enumerator on June 12 that in 1879 he had 46 acres in woodland, 15 acres in old fields, and 46 acres under cultivation. From 12 acres planted in corn he had harvested 80 bushels, from 9 acres in cotton he had picked two bales, from one-half acre seeded in irish potatoes he had dug 5 bushels, and from his one-acre sweet potato patch he had collected 25 bushels.

Williams had a small orchard of 5 apple and 10 peach trees.

In response to the enumerator's question, Williams estimated the income from his crops in 1879 at \$150.

Williams told the enumerator that he had two horses, one milk cow, and four neat cattle. His cows had dropped one calf in 1879 and had provided him with 50 pounds of butter. He reported that he had four hogs and an equal number of chickens. His wife had gathered 12 dozen eggs during the preceding year from the chickens.<sup>32</sup>

Two of Robert Scruggs's sons, Richard and Dennis, owned farms in Cherokee Township to the north of their parents' place. Richard's farm was 125 acres, of which 50 were under cultivation. Dennis's farm measured 95 acres, 25 of which were planted in crops. In 1879 Richard and Dennis had each harvested 100 bushels of corn. Richard's farm had yielded four bales of cotton and Dennis's six.

As to be expected, the two boys did not own much livestock. In 1880 Richard had one horse, one mule, two milk cows, two neat cattle, and no hogs; Dennis held title to two mules, one milk cow, one neat cow, and eight hogs.<sup>33</sup>

By 1880 cotton had replaced corn and hogs as the local farmers' money crop. Until the advent of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal in the 1930s, the cotton economy dominated the Carolina Piedmont.

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31. Ibid.

32. Ibid.

33. Ibid.

#### D. The Robert Scruggs Plats

Among the family papers in the possession of Mrs. Rosa Scruggs Garrett, a granddaughter of Robert Scruggs, are several unrecorded plats. These plats have been folded and unfolded hundreds of times and are difficult to decipher.

The most interesting of these plats is the one prepared for Robert Scruggs "sometime in the year 1852 by P. Q. Camp." It "represents the shape and form of 434 acres of land lying on branches of Island Creek, Buck Creek & Horse Creek including the Battleground of Cowpens."

Because of mutilation caused by too much handling, it is impossible to decipher a number of the metes and bounds. At this time Robert Scruggs's farm included much of the land which he passed on to his youngest son James Augustus. To the northwest the farm extended a short distance beyond the junction of the Coulter's Ford with the Green River (Cowpens) Road. Here the metes and bounds shown on the Scruggs plat intrude onto land claimed by James H. Ezell and Nathaniel Gist. The subject property owners, however, compromised their differences without going to court, and the northwest boundary of Robert Scruggs's farm was determined to lie more than one-fourth mile southeast of the subject junction.

On this 1852 plat, in addition to the metes and bounds, are shown the Cowpens (Green River) and Coulter's Ford roads, the Robert Scruggs House, and the trace leading to Richard Scruggs's home.<sup>34</sup>

A second undated plat depicts the metes and bounds of the Robert Scruggs farm, about the time Robert Scruggs drew his will in 1870. On this plat are shown five subdivisions measuring 293, 77, 41.4, 42, and 67 acres. The Robert Scruggs House is shown on the south side of a road (the Green River Road). The core-area of the farm, the

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34. 1852 Plat of the Robert Scruggs Farm, found in the Rosa Scruggs Garrett Collection.

293-acre tract, has a configuration similar to the 265-acre farm conveyed to James Augustus Scruggs by his father in 1886.<sup>35</sup>

E. Robert Scruggs: Postmaster and Merchant

On May 14, 1847, Robert Scruggs was appointed postmaster of the newly established Cowpens Post Office. He retained this position until August 8, 1859, when James H. Ezell replaced him.<sup>36</sup>

Because he listed himself as a merchant in the 1860 census, we can assume that Robert Scruggs kept the post office in his store rather than his home. Mrs. Rosa Scruggs Garrett recalls that the family store was on the north side of the Green River (Mills Gap) Road and west of the Robert Scruggs House. She remembers the single-story frame structure which housed her grandfather's country store.<sup>37</sup>

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35. Undated Plat of the Robert Scruggs Farm, ca. 1870, found in the Rosa Scruggs Garrett Collection. In her collection Mrs. Garrett has two other Scruggs plats, dating to the nineteenth century. One of these is of an 870-acre tract bounded by lands entered in the names of Jesse Scruggs, Daniel McClaren, Isaac Yong, Ed. Potter, and Allen Hines. This tract is about 2 miles southwest of the battleground, with the confluence of the Long and Meadow branches of Island Creek on its eastern one-third and the Coulter's Ford Road traversing its western one-third.

The second plat is of a 198½-acre tract surveyed by H. Parris on December 28, 1878, for Robert Scruggs. This tract is northwest of the battleground, and includes the land Scruggs deeded to his daughters Mary Scruggs Parris and Judy Scruggs Cash, and to his grandson Monroe Scruggs.

36. Records of Appointments of Postmasters, S. C., National Archives, RG 28.

37. Personal interview, Mrs. Rosa Scruggs Garrett with Bearss, Nov. 11, 1973; Eighth Decennial Census, Spartanburg District, S. C., National Archives.

The Cowpens Post Office was discontinued on September 29, 1866, and re-established on October 3, 1871, with Richard A. Scruggs, a son of Robert and Catharine Scruggs, as postmaster. The post office was now in the country store, across the Green River (Mills Gap) Road from James H. Ezell's home. Ezell, during his years as postmaster, had located the post office in this store. Richard A. Scruggs continued as postmaster until August 6, 1878, when the Cowpens Post Office was temporarily discontinued.<sup>38</sup>

By 1870 Robert Scruggs no longer listed his occupation as merchant. We can thus assume that by that date he had shut down his country store and focused his attention on his farm. Rosa Scruggs Garrett, while recalling the building, stated that her grandfather had closed the store many years before she was born.<sup>39</sup>

F. Robert Scruggs: Rough-and-Tumble Mid-Nineteenth-Century American

There were two Robert Scruggses in the community throughout much of the nineteenth century. One of them, the builder and occupant of the Robert Scruggs House, was a son of Richard Scruggs II, and the other was a younger brother of Richard Scruggs II. The younger brother, who lived near the state line, north of the battleground, was still alive in 1880. The enumerator for the Tenth Census listed him as a 97-year-old farmer.

One or the other of these Robert Scruggses, in the years between 1840 and 1851, had a number of brushes with the law. The first occasion was on March 7, 1840, at the home of Richard Turner. On that day Robert Scruggs, Sr., and John T. Owens exchanged words. Scruggs, clenching his fist, struck at Owens. After the two men were separated, Scruggs hurled a stone at Owens and threatened to "beat or kill him before night."

Owens waited almost a month before appearing before Magistrate Hicks to swear out a complaint. Hicks accordingly issued a warrant on April 2 for Scruggs's arrest. On the 6th Scruggs appeared before Magistrate Hicks, with Stobal Scruggs, and they posted a bond for "\$200 each to be collected of their goods and chattels, lands, and tenements" to insure Robert Scruggs's appearance before the Court of General Sessions at its next term.

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38. Records of Appointments of Postmasters, S. C.

39. Ninth Decennial Census, Limestone Springs Township, Spartanburg County, S. C., National Archives; personal interviews, Mrs. Rosa Scruggs Garrett with Bearss, Nov. 10, 1973, and Mar. 20, 1974.

