# *The ROEBUCKS of Virginia*

## *A Genealogical History of the Descendants from Robert, George, James, and Benjamin Roebuck (Robuck)*

*By*

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# *Part 2*

## GEORGE ROEBUCK
## (17 -1781/3)

George Roebuck, progenitor of the Robucks/Roebucks of Spartanburg District, South Carolina, began his life in Virginia. The year of his birth is not known with certainty, nor the names of his parents. His early association in Orange County, Virginia, with Robert Roebuck (R3.) indicates a kinship, but the degree is unknown. George died while a prisoner of the British at the jail in Camden, South Carolina. The name of George's wife was Mary; her last name is unknown. They were the parents of a large family.

The earliest record of George Roebuck is found in Orange County, 1743, and would indicate that he was at least of legal age, for he brought a suit against Thomas Chambers and Abel Gibson that year. It should be noted that Robert Roebuck had also brought a separate suit against the same parties a little earlier in 1743.[1] George Roebuck's name appears in other court cases in Orange County, between the years 1749 through 1765 when his name is seen no more in the court records.

George was found on the list of tithables for Orange County in 1754. He had five tithes. They could have been himself, Robert, and three slaves.[2]

On December 25, 1760, George Livingston of Summerset County, Maryland, sold to George Roebuck of



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Orange County, for 30 pounds current money of Virginia, 200 acres of land in Orange County on the North West side of Pomonkey River called Negro Run. The land adjoined said Livingston, William Warren, Stephen Gupton, Thomas Rowland's tobacco land, and David Cave. The deed was signed by George Livingston, witnessed by Vivion Daniel, William Robinson, James Robinson, and John Stevens; recorded May 28, 1761.[3] On February 23, 1764, George Roebuck and Mary his wife of Orange County, sold this land to Rowland and Edward Thomas for 65 pounds. This deed describes the land as,"400 acres I purchased of George Livingston in Orange and Louisa Counties on Pomonkey River." bounded by William Warren, and Cave's line. It was signed by George Roebuck and Mary W. (x) Roebuck.[4]

Sometime before the beginning of the Revolution, George and his family moved to Orange County, North Carolina. This is evident in the Revolutionary Pension Application of the son George Roebuck who stated he was born in Orange County, Virginia, served in the "Regular Army" in 1775 while a resident of Orange County, North Carolina, and after this service, he "removed" to Spartanburg County, South Carolina.[5]

There are no deeds recorded in the name of George Roebuck in South Carolina which would refer to George Roebuck, deceased by 1783. However, historical accounts state that he and his family moved to their location on the Tyger River in present day Spartanburg County in 1777.[6]

George Roebuck wrote his will while he was in the jail at Camden. It reads:

In the name of God amen. I George Roebuck of Ninety-Six District Planter being sound of mind tho at present weak of Body do devise this my last will and testament in a manner following To wit all that plantation or tract of Land lying on the north side of Tyger River above Blackstocks ford on which I have lived



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till thrown into gaol with livestock, Plantation, tools and everything thereto pertaining to Mary Roebuck, my wife to have and to hold the same during her natural life, after which to revert to my children to be equally divided amongst them also Two negroe Wenches Louisa and Beck with whatever else remains of my property either personal or Real Debts due me of which a list is hereto subjoined and everything that can be saved or recovered belonging to me I hereby will and devise to my wife as aforesaid during her life and after her death to my children as above, And I hereby by these presents appoint my two sons Benjamin and George Roebuck Executors of this my last will and Testament at Camden on this Sixth day of Feby one thousand seven hundred and eighty one in presence of Col John Winn Aubrey Noland and James Oliphant

George Roebuck

John Winn
Aubrey Noland
James Oliphant

List of Debts due to George Roebuck referred to in the above Will Two hundred and fifty pounds Virginia money due me by William Saunders to be paid in Continental money
One hundred and sixty five pounds Proclamation money due me by William Askins (Adkins?)
Eight pounds six shillings Virginia money due me by Jonathan Senyar (Sinyard/Sennard etc.)

George Roebuck

John Winn
Aubrey Noland
James Oliphant

South Carolina--Ninety Six District
Personally appeared James Oliphant Esqr one of the subscribing witnesses to the within will before me and made oath that he saw George Roebuck sign seal publish pronounce and declare the same to be his last will and testament that he was then of sound disposing mind memory and understanding to the best of the deponants knowledge & belief & that John Winn & Aubrey Knowland together with this deponant sign their names as witnesses thereto at the request of the Testator in his presence & in the presence of eachother Given under my hand the 5th of July 1783 At the same time qualified the Inventory

John Thomas Jun
Ordinary of the said District[7]



(6C)

Mary Roebuck, the widow of George, lived on for a number of years. She was deceased by 1795.

While the deed to the Plantation on which George Roebuck lived, and referred to in his will, has not been found, the following shed some light on the land owned by George Roebuck and his widow Mary.

On the 20th day of October 1784, a tract of land was surveyed for Mary Robuck situated in 96th District on the Tyger River bounded to the East by Mary Robuck, to the North West by Absolum Landgston, South West by Joseph Gowins and South by Tyger River. Certified by Andrew Thomson, Deputy Surveyor March 1, 1786. On June 3, 1786, this tract of land was granted to Francis Bremar and Peter Freeman for the sum of 30 pounds, 3 shillings, 8 pence sterling paid into the treasury of the state of South Carolina. On March 28, 1787, Peter Freeman and Francis Bremar of Charleston transferred to Mary Robuck the 575 acres which had been surveyed for her. The consideration was 10 shillings current money. This was paid out of an Indent Number 880X which had been issued to Col. Benjamin Roebuck then deceased, a son of Mary Roebuck. Recorded in Grant Book S S S S Page 228. The witnesses were Sam Hammon, Jno Blessinggame and ( ?) Miller.[8]

November 11, 1795, George Robuck and Lavina his wife deeded to John Phillips "all that tract of land containing two hundred acres on the North side of Tyger River where my late Mother lived excepting only a half acre of land the grave yard where my mother was buried." Included in the deed, "a piece of land adjoining the aforesaid tract of two hundred acres granted my mother said to contain two hundred forty four acres more or less...the two tracts making in all four hundred and forty four acres more or less, the lines of the whole begins at...the s$^{o}$ East corner

of the two hundred acres granted to Charles Thompson." The Western boundary was "land held by ?Furnly and James ?Attibret being the other part of the aforesaid land granted to my mother Mary Robuck." Sealed in the presence of: Spencer Cunit Casey, James Taylor, and John Casey. Recorded the 5th of September 1796.[9]

The lands described in the foregoing deeds lay in the South Eastern part of Spartanburg County and over the boundry line in Union County. Just how the Charles Thompson grant of 200 acres, which was surveyed October 12, 1765, got into the Roebuck family is not clear.[10]

The children of George and Mary ( ) Roebuck were named in Col. Benjamin Roebuck's will. The order of their birth is not known:

+ G1. Benjamin Roebuck, b. ca. 1753
+ G2. George Roebuck, b. Mar. 15, 1757
+ G3. John Roebuck, b. 1759/60
  G4. Obidiah Roebuck, alive in 1785, no further record
+ G5. Frances Roebuck, b. ca. 1756
  G6. Catherine Roebuck [Katey]
  G7. Sarah Roebuck [Sally]
+ G8. Elizabeth Roebuck b. Apr. 16, 1763
+ G9. Mary Roebuck, b. ca. 1767
  G0. Rhoda Roebuck [Roahdy]

## G1. BENJAMIN ROEBUCK
## (ca. 1753-1785)

Born in Orange County, Virginia, about 1753, Benjamin Roebuck was a son of George and Mary ( ) Roebuck. He moved with his father's family to the 96th District of South Carolina into the part which was created to form Spartanburg County in 1785. Benjamin died in the early part of the year, 1785. He did not marry.

By 1780 the American military spirits were low



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in the Southern States. Charleston had fallen to the British on May 12, 1780, and for a time it appeared that Georgia and South Carolina would be lost to them. However, in the back country of South Carolina, the frontiersmen rallied and changed the prospects for the American cause of Liberty.

Benjamin distinguished himself as an officer and leader of men. He answered the first call for volunteers, and for the next year was in many battles. The first one was at Cedar Springs, July 17, 1780. Before this he had been made a Lieutenant and was with Gen. Lincoln and Col. Clark in Georgia. Benjamin was at the Battle of Musgroe's Mill, August 18, 1780. It was at the battles of Cowpens and Kings Mountain, January 17, 1781, that Benjamin won the respect of his men. He was at the Battle of Blackstock's November 20, 1780, followed by an engagement at Newberry District. At the Battle of Mud Lick, March 21, 1781, he was wounded and captured. He was taken to Charleston, and later exchanged. It has been said that he contracted tuberculosis, from which he died.[11]

Benjamin served in the North Carolina Militia while the family was living in Orange County of that state. His name is on a payroll list of March, 1777.[12]

South Carolina has many accounts for Benjamin Roebuck. One shows that he was a prisoner at Ninety Six and Charleston. He received pay for two horses lost in Public Service, and he was allowed 375 days as a Lt. Col.; and 105 days as Col. in the militia. Some of the accounts were signed by his brother George Exr. of Benjamin's estate.[13]

There are two deeds to land purchased by Benjamin in Spartanburg County. By deeds of lease and release, he bought 100 acres of land on Two Mile Creek, waters of Enoree River, from Isaac Hendrix, "both of



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96th Dist." The consideration was 200 pounds. The witnesses were Peter Brooks and Hugh Smith, dated December 19 & 20, 1782.[14]

Isaac Hendrix and Nancy his wife, sold to Benjamin another tract of land on Two Mile Creek, waters of Enoree, containing 250 acres for 500 pounds, December 19 & 20, 1782. (lease and release)[15]

Benjamin Roebuck wrote his will February 12, 1785.

In the name of God Amen Know all Men by these present that I Benjamin Roebuck of Tyger River in state of South Carolina Being sick of Body but in perfect mind and memory thanks be unto God--for his Mercies but calling unto mind the Mortality of my Body and knowing that by his Irrevocable Decree that is appointed once for all Mankind to Die--I principally and first of all recommend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it nothing doubting but at the General Ressurection I shall receive the same again--Secondly recommend my Body to the Dust from whence it came to be buried in a Christian Decent form at the expence of my Executor & all my worldly goods which it has pleased God to endow me with I leave & bequeath in manner and form folling that is to say I principally & first of all appoint make and ordain my Trusty and well Beloved Brothers George & John Roebuck to be my sole Executor and Administrator of this my last Will & Testament and after paying all my just Debts I Bequeath the remainder in manner & form following---
Item 1st I leave & Bequeath to my well Beloved Brother George my Rifle Gun Sword & pistols not to be separated but at his Death to be disposed as he pleases the articles mentioned to be Deducted out of his part of all Legaceys---
Item 2nd I leave and Bequeath to my Beloved Brothers George John & Obediah Roebuck each one share and a half share of all Land Negroes horses Cattle Cash Books Accounts Bonds Notes & publick Accounts----
Item 3d I leave & Bequeath to my well Beloved Mother one whole share of all articles Specified in the Second Legacy during her life and at her Death to be Equally Divided among all my Sisters---
Item 4th I leave & Bequeath to my well Beloved Sisters Franky Katey Sally Betsy Mary & Roahdy each one whole share of all land Negroes horses Cattle Cash Book Accounts open Act. Bonds Notes & Publick Accounts--
Ratifying & Confirming this & no Other to be my Last Will & Testament and that all others if any there be to be Null Void and without Effect I according to the



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true Intent and meaning hath hereunto Set my hand and affixed my Seal this 12th Day of February and in the year of our Lord God 1785

Signed Sealed & acknowledged
in presence of us
Peter Brookes (signed)
Benjamin Roebuck US

Peter Brookes proved the will before John Thomas Jur., Ordinary of Ninety six District, May 25, 1785.[16]

Gov. Perry writing for the Centennial Association of the battle of King's Mountain said of Col. Benjamin Roebuck:

> ...He was modest, unselfish, and unambitious. He sought only to serve his country, and defend her independence and liberty. ...He discharged every duty of life with honor and integrity. He sought no popularity or official position. When the latter was given him, and thought he could discharge its duties to the interest of his country, he did not refuse it...[17]

## G2. GEORGE ROEBUCK (1757-1848)

George Roebuck was born March 15, 1757, in Orange County, Virginia, a son of George and Mary ( ) Roebuck. He died in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, May 7, 1848.

George married about 1780 in Spartanburg County, Lavina Bobo. She was a daughter of Revolutionary soldier Sampson Bobo (1738-April 7, 1804) and his wife, Sarah (Simpson) Bobo (1743-1816). The exact date of Lavina's birth is not known. Censuses indicate she was born between 1760 and 1765, and she died between 1820 and 1830.

On February 15, 1819, George made the first of three applications for a pension on his Revolutionary War service. These give in detail his whereabouts

during that period. He stated that he first entered the service while a resident of Orange County, North Carolina, as a common soldier in the Continental line under Col. Nash and Capt. Henry Dickson, 1st Regiment. He enlisted for six months then re-entered for twelve months. He received a discharge certificate which was burnt by the British Col. Tarleton, in the house of his father. George said that he was at the "engagement" of Moors Creek Bridge (February 27, 1776) and that he marched from that place to Georgetown to Charleston where he was at the battle at Sullivant's Island. He was wounded in the leg by buckshot. He then walked back to Wilmington, back again to Charleston, and then was discharged from the regular army at Hadral's Point. He had served eighteen months.

After his discharge from the Army, he said he removed to Spartanburg, South Carolina. Here he volunteered in a campaign against the Cherokee Indians. He joined headquarters at Seneca Fort in the upper part of the state where he remained for six months. He was discharged, but again volunteered under Capt. William Smith, Col. Hammond, General Williamson--headquarters at White Hall near Augusta.

George said he received his commission as Captain in 1781 signed by Col. Thomas. They joined the army at Orangeburg with Maj. John Ford and Col. Robuck. This time he served about four months.

Under the Act of 1832, George received a pension of $146.66 a year.[18]

South Carolina accounts growing out of the Revolution show that George served as a Captain in the militia, "since the fall of Charleston." He received 89 pounds, 5 shillings, 8½ pence sterling by Burell Bobo, his assignee, on October 1, 1786. Other accounts in his file he assigned to Spencer Bobo, and John Cook.[19]



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On October 20, 1791, he purchased 200 acres of land from Nicholas Holly for 200 pounds. The land was in Spartanburg County on Jimmies Creek, a branch of the Tyger River and adjoined William Hendrix. George sold this tract of land to Sampson Bobo, November 20, 1791.[20]

George and Lavina sold to Jacob Ortner for 60 pounds, 100 acres of land adjoining Charles Hott, Robert Walker, and Daniel Langston, May 13, 1797.[21]

George and Lavina sold to Daniel Langston May 11, 1797, 100 acres adjoining Burell Bobo, Nathan Langston, and Robert Walker. The land was on Blackstock's Road.[22]

Sampson Bobo purchased from George and Lavina, for 100 pounds two tracts of land which George was selling as "heir at law to late brother Benjamin Robuck." One parcel contained 100 acres, the other 150 acres. The deed was dated 1797.[23]

September 14, 1810, George mortgaged to Isham Foster, Sheriff, 60 acres of land on Jimmies Creek, waters of James Creek---"land was sold by court order for heirs of Sampson Bobo, deceased."[24]

George wrote his will November 19, 1847. It was not recorded until October 27, 1848. He failed to name an Executor. As a consequence, Willis Pearson, a son-in-law with whom George lived the last of his life, applied for and was granted Letters of Administration. George also failed to dispose of all his property by will. In order to distribute it legally, the heirs petitioned the court for an additional administration.

In his will, George mentioned grandchildren, John Pinckney Pearson, James Henry Pearson, Lavina Pearson, Polly Pearson, and Sarah Jane Pearson, who were children of his daughter Frances and her husband Willis Pearson. Zachariah Landford, James Mason, and John

Devine witnessed the will.[25]

Children of George and Lavina (Bobo) Roebuck: (not in order)

\+ G21. Benjamin Roebuck, b. Oct. 8, 1782
\+ G22. Rhesa Roebuck, b. 179?
G23. Sarah Roebuck; m. Samuel Hucaby
G24. Polly Roebuck; m. John Mason
G25. George Roebuck; alive in 1848, out of S. C.
\+ G26. Sampson Roebuck, b. 179?
\+ G27. Catherine Roebuck, b. ca. 1797
\+ G28. Rolly Roebuck, b. ca. 179?
\+ G29. John R. Roebuck, b. June 22, 1800
\+ G20. Jeremiah Roebuck, b. ca. 1804
G21. Elizabeth Roebuck; alive in 1848, out of S. C.
G22. Nancy Roebuck; m. Jonathan Phillips 1808
\+ G23. Frances Roebuck, b. ca. 1805

## G21. BENJAMIN ROEBUCK (1782-1874)

Benjamin Roebuck, born in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, October 8, 1782, was a son of George and Lavina (Bobo) Roebuck. Benjamin died in Calhoun County, Mississippi, August 13, 1874. He is buried in a marked grave in the cemetery of the Hopewell Primitive Baptist Church located a few miles north of Calhoun City.[26]

Benjamin was listed as an heir of George Roebuck, in 1850, and he was living outside the state of South Carolina. The 1850 census of Cass County, Georgia, enumerated Benjamin, age 68, and wife Mary, age 65, and stated they were both born in South Carolina. Benjamin was farming, but owned no land.

About 1800, Benjamin and Mary Willis married, probably in Spartanburg County. Mary was born May 21, 1785. She died in Cass County, October 12, 1851.[27] Mary was a daughter of Revolutionary soldier Richard Willis (1745-1837) and his wife Drucilla (Pearson)



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Willis.[28] Benjamin and his family are carried on the Spartanburg County censuses, 1800 through 1840. They probably were in DeKalb County, Georgia, for their youngest daughter was married there in 1845.

Two deeds are recorded in Spartanburg County which concern Benjamin Roebuck. On January 20, 1810, he sold 63 acres of land to John Mason, also of Spartanburg County. The consideration was $200, and the land was on the North side of Jimmies Creek, adjoining John King, I or J. Reynolds, Mark Langston, Hezekiah Gentry, David King, and George Robuck. Benjamin signed his name. The witnesses were William Possey and James Mason.[29] Benjamin also sold 114 acres to Richard Willis on October 29, 1817 for which Willis paid $50. This land was on the North side of Jimmies Creek, adjoining Samuel Floyd, Richard Gentry, John Skinner, and James Mason. The witnesses to this deed were Edward and Harling Willis.[30]

Benjamin, his wife Mary and some of their children were early members of the Unity Baptist Church in Spartanburg County.

Spartanburg County censuses indicate that Benjamin and Mary had at least eleven children. No documented proof is known to exist which would confirm their names. However, families living near to each other, both in Georgia and Mississippi, is ample evidence that they were the following:

G211. Martha Ann Robuck, b. May 1, 1801; m. William Mason; stayed in Spartanburg
+ G212. Willis Robuck, b. ca. 1803
+ G213. Drucilla Robuck, b. Aug. 10, 1805
+ G214. Lavina Robuck, b. Jan. 29, 1807
+ G215. George Robuck, b. ca. 1810
G216. Daughter Robuck, b. 1810-15
+ G217. Elizabeth Robuck, b. Aug. 8, 1816
G218. Tabitha Adeline Robuck, b. Mar. 8, 1819; d. May 9, 1896; m. Wm. A. J. Steele. Both bur. Hopewell Bapt. Ch, Calhoun Co., Miss. next to her father, Benjamin Robuck

G219. Mary Robuck, b. Feb. 14, 1820; d. Apr. 11, 1907; m. Spencer E. Crow. Bur. Flower Ridge Cem., Winston Co., Miss. (M. E. Church)

G210. Matilda Robuck, b. ca. 1821; m. Isaac Waddell, Oct. 2, 1839. Prob. a daughter.[31]

+ G211. Amanda Caroline Robuck, b. ca. 1825

## G212. WILLIS ROEBUCK
## (1803-1889)

Willis was born in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, about 1803. He was a son of Benjamin and Mary (Willis) Roebuck. He died in Rome, Floyd County, Georgia, October 16, 1889, and is buried in the Myrtle Hill Cemetery, South Rome.[32]

About 1827, Willis left his native state and went to DeKalb County, Georgia. He married his first wife soon thereafter, but the date is not available due to lost records in that county. She was Elizabeth Lemon, daughter of Robert Lemon. She died after the birth of her son and only child, Robert W. Roebuck, born January 25, 1829. Robert reported that his mother was born in Virginia when giving information for the 1880 and 1900 censuses. Willis, through his attorneys, petitioned the DeKalb County Court to have the will of Robert Lemon, who died December 21, 1843, set aside, claiming that the will porduced by James Lemon was fraudulent in that Elizabeth (Lemon) Roebuck, deceased, left an heir.[33]

Willis was living alone in 1830 in DeKalb County. His infant son was being cared for by others. He married late that year, in all probability, his second wife named Ruth, last name unknown. She was born in Georgia about 1804. She died in Winston County, Mississippi, between 1870 and 1872. On July 23, 1872, Willis married Mrs. Sarah A. Davis in Winston County.



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G21105. Catherine Louise Roebuck, b. July 8, 1911

## G213. DRUCILLA ROEBUCK
(1805- )

Daniel Durham, who was born in South Carolina about 1800, and his family were living in Cass County, Georgia, in 1850. They were in household #1540. Drucilla, wife of Daniel was a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Willis) Roebuck of Spartanburg County, South Carolina. Benjamin and Mary were living in the house next to the Durhams.

Drucilla was born in South Carolina, August 10, 1805. She and Daniel probably married in Spartanburg County before leaving for Georgia. They had arrived in DeKalb County prior to 1830. Daniel was head of a family there when the census was taken that year.

Known children of Daniel and Drucilla (Roebuck) Durham as they appear on the 1850 census of Cass County:

G2131. Syphus Durham, b. ca. 1829
G2132. Mary A. Durham, b. ca. 1832
G2133. William G. Durham, b. ca. 1834
G2134. Adeline Durham, b. ca. 1836
G2135. Benjamin L. Durham, b. ca. 1838
G2136. Francis Durham, b. ca. 1841 [son]
G2137. Almeda Durham, b. ca. 1843
G2138. George Durham, b. ca. 1845

## G214. LAVINIA ROEBUCK
(1807-1873)

Lavinia Roebuck, born in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, January 29, 1807, was a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Willis) Roebuck. She died in Gordon County, Georgia, September 30, 1873.



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WILL OF

GEORGE ROEBUCK

In the name of God Amen.

I George Roebuck of the State of South Carolina and the District of Spartanburg, being at this time of Sound memory and understanding praised be God for the Same I do now make my last will and Testament In manner and form as follows,

I Give to my grandson John Pinckney Pearson a negro Woman named Lucy but he is not to take her out of the pofsefsion of my Daughter Frances Pearson during her life but after the death of my said daughter Frances Pearson he is to take her as his property and should said negro woman have any increase, said increase to be equally divided between all the rest, of the children of my said Daughter Frances Pearson I also Give the said John Pinckney Pearson a certain parcel or tract of land containing sixty acres more or lefs situated in Spartanburg District on Jimeys Creek the waters of Tyger River bounded by lands owned at this time by James Nesbitt and James Bragg.

I give to my Grand Son James Henry Pearson a certain Black mare and a Grey horse the increase of said mare to be equally divided between the sons of the above named daughter / Frances Pearson leaving out, the said John Pinckney and James Henry Pearson I give to my Grand Daughter Lovina Pearson. Polly Pearson and Sarah Jane Pearson two feather beds and furniture three Cows and Calves. one Clothes prefs one Cuppard and one loom Said property to remain in the care and use of my daughter Frances pearson to deliver to my said grand daughter each an equal portion as they become grown women and desired the same-----

After my death and all the funeral Expences are paid my sole will is for the afore named property to Go as is here in tated therefore I do declare this to be my last will and Testament here by Revoking all and Every other will or wills here to fore by me made and declare in present of Zackariah Landford James Mason and John Devine this again do declare this will the nineteenth day of November Eighteen hundred and Forty

Seven and the Seventy first and part of the Seventy second Year

Year of american Independancy of America

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presents of ———

C. Lanford

James Mason

John Devine

his
George X Robuck
mark

Recorded in Will Book D. Page 153

Box 5 Package 27

Recorded October 27th 1848

R. Bowden, C. S.D.

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