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Born: abt 1725 Chatham, NC

Married: Elizabeth Smith

Died: 1812 GA

Parents: John Brooks & Susan Narsin

[brooks1.FTW] James Brooks, born about 1725, died after 1812 in Georgia, said to have married Elizabeth Smith, M. 2nd about 1765 Margaret Thomason, daughter of Simon Thomason, from Chatham County, NC., to Pendleton District, S.C.; m. 3rd _____chapter 6 JAMES BROOKS The line of James Brooks, son of John and Susan Brook, has been the hardest, of all the sons, to follow. A Brooks genealogy written by Joseph Headen in 1869 says "James Brooks married, had some children, and moved to South Carolina." In South Carolina we find two by the name of James Brooks, living in adjoining communities, prior to 1800. We have found a few records left by James in North Carolina. In 1767 a gift deed to land from John Brooks to James Brooks was granted 450 acres of land in Anson County, N.C. When the North and South Carolina line was established a part of Anson County was included in South Carolina. In 1771 he is listed as member of Capt. William Burney's regiment in Orange County, N.C., and listed as Lieut. James Brooks. In 1770 he is listed as receiving 100 acres of land in Berkley Count, South Carolina and July 8, 1774 he had a grant of 300 acres in Craven County, SC. This land was later in Edgefield County, SC, where on Jan. 22, 1795 James Brooks and wife, Unity, sold this original grant of 1774. It is interesting to note that when he signed this deed and when he signed the receipt for the pay for Revolutionary service in South Carolina he made his mark on both paper, not with the usual (X) but with a mark as shown on page 119. This unusual signature makes it evident that the same man made both signatures. In Wills and Inventories of Chatham County, NC, we find that the will of Simon Thomason was proved in Court in 1784 and it named to daughter --Margaret Brooks, 2 slaves and to grandson--Simon Brooks, 2 slaves. This will was never officially recorded in Chatham County. The reason probably being that Simon Thomason had moved to South Carolina. In 1788 it is recorded that Simon Thomason, an old man, was living in South Carolina and his daughter, Margaret, was the wife of James Brooks. In 1793 James Brooks was living in South Carolina and his wife was Unity. In 1798 he was in Georgia and sold his son, Solmon Brooks, land in South Carolina. So this shows us that he moved from South Carolina to Georgia about 1798. In 1806 Simon Brooks, son of James, was still in South Carolina and he sold the land that he had received from his father 1798. This deed was signed by Simon Brooks, his wife Phoebe, and by Unity Brooks. Thus it would seem that Unity was having to sign to clear her dower rights. From this we see that Margaret Thomason Brooks died between 1788 and 1793 and that James Brooks had married Unity _____. That when he went to South Carolina he lived in Craven County, later erected into Edgefield Co. And from Edgefield County, SC, he went to Franklin Co., Ga. The Federal Census of 1790 show James Brooks in Edgefield County, SC, with 11 whited, 4 under age, and 2 slaves. In 1812 we find in Franklin County, Ga., a record that shows that "James Brooks of Franklin County, Ga." appointed James Martin his attorney to "recover and receive from William Stanton of SC & County of Pendleton, (to wit) four Negro slaves named as follows, Bill, Jacob, Frank and George, children of a certain Negro woman Slave called Dina given by Simon Thomasson dec'd, when a child to his daughter Margaret Thomasson, whom the said James Brooks afterwards married, which said Negroes I claim as my just rights to me and my heirs forever." that right was held from him by William Stanton. Thomas Stanton was named Ex. of the will of Simon Thomasson in Chatham County,

NC. The fact that he does not say he claims the Negroes as the right of his wife, Margaret, is more evidence that she is dead, and that he was claiming the Negroes for himself and his heirs. This record was dated Jan. 13, 1812. In 1793 he was granted 400 acres in Wildes County, Ga. Records show that he served as a private in the South Carolina Militia during the Revolution. Stub Entries to Indents, P. 31, by A. S. Sally, Jr., records-Book U, No. 189--Issued the 8th day of July 1785 to Mr. James Brooks for 64 Pounds shilling and six pence, three farthings Sterling for Duty done in the Militia as pr. account audited. Principal--64:8 : 6 3\4. Annual Int. 4:10:2. State of South Carolina Dr. to James Brooks, for Duty in Col. Anderson's S 413.01
37.01

Provisions for D.O.

Received on July 8th, 1785 the full account of the above Mr. James Brooks, his account of Duty in the Militia as Private before and since Charleston's reduction. Book U, No. 189.

Signed His James Brooks

mark James Brooks had several land grants, some of the land in Newberry and some in Edgefield. The boundaries had not been set when the land was granted. He settled on a plantation on Persimmon Lick Creek, waters of the Saluda. Deeds found showing sale of the land were in many instances signed by wife Unity. And they also identify James Brooks by his won peculiar make in his signature. Published records say that a "wave of immigration rolled South in 2756, from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Noth Carolina to South Carolina." This same record said " Early settlers on a part of Edgefield Creek, bordering on Persimmon and Big Saluda" included the names of Alisha Brooks and Zachariah Sith Brooks. So from the various versions of the familiar, and the records that show that all the versions were probably correct, we accept the fact that James Brooks was married at least, three times, with three different sets of children. It seems quite evident that by his first wife, Elizabeth Smith, he had issue;

Information from online research at: Ancestry.com