

The Eason-Banks Family Quilt

A Long Journey Home



Four Kindred Quilts Found



The Sillivant Family Quilt is privately owned by Sheila Bishop.

Harriet Elizabeth Sillivant Family Quilt, 1845

Sheila Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, inherited this 1845 chintz quilt from her grandmother, Harriet Elizabeth Sillivant. Six of the names found on this quilt are also on the Eason-Banks Family Quilt. They are Caroline T. Banks, Harriet Burns (Walterboro), Gracey Lanneau, Elizabeth Windsor, Martha E. Windsor, and Jane Jones Windsor.

Heister, Jan. "chintz quilt." Message to Virginia Winn. 7 Nov 2012. Email.

Lavinia Eason Family Quilt, 1845

This is an appliqued floral chintz design in browns, reds and blues on a white background. One square is marked "...Lavinia Eason Feby 8th 1845..." It came from the estate of Jennie C. Dreher. It went up for auction at the Charlton Hall Auction House; but when it did not sell, according to Jan Heister, curator at the Charleston Museum, Charleston, South Carolina, it was given to Goodwill. What a shame to have lost a piece of history.

"537: American stippled quilt." Live Auctioneers. <http://www.liveauctioneers.com/item/4112933>.

Heister, Jan. "Re: Eason-Banks Quilt." Message to Kay Triplett and Virginia Winn. 21 Dec 2012. Email.



Lavinia Eason Family Quilt from the Jennie C. Dreher estate.

Two Chintz Quilts from The Poos Collection

One quilt presently in The Poos Collection, Quilt & Textile Collections, 9218 Metcalf Avenue #333, Overland Park, Kansas 66212, is from the Eason family and is attributed to Lavinia Eason. It was from the Jennie Dreher collection and was auctioned through Charlton Hall. The other quilt is from the Dotterer family and one of the blocks is inscribed "...Thomas Dotterer Charleston S.C. 1845..." It is assumed that the block refers to Thomas Dotterer, Sr., since his son of the same name was age 13 in 1845. The Dotterer quilt was purchased from a New York City quilt dealer who had purchased the quilt from an auction in Pennsylvania. The senior Dotterer's sister lived in Philadelphia, so that is the reason it is assumed to be from the Dotterer family.



Dotterer Family Quilt is housed in the Poos Collection, Quilt & Textile Collections.

Eason Family Quilt. 1812

"War and Piecing." http://quilt1812warandpiecing.blogspot.ca/2012_06_01_archive.html.

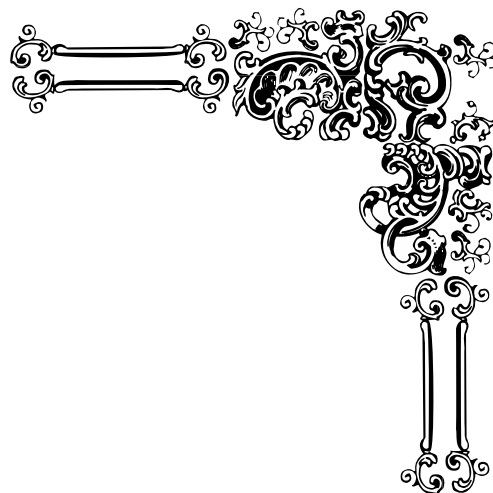
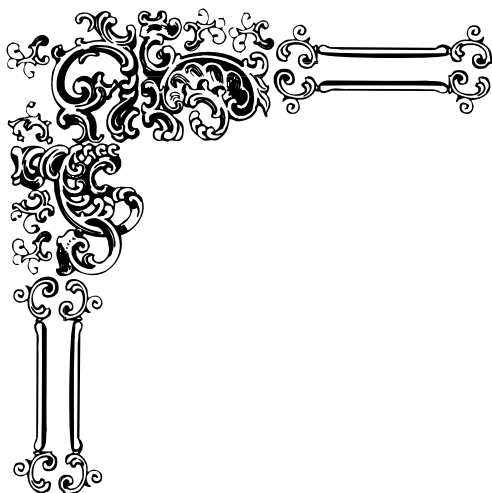
Triplett, Kay. "Re: Eason-Banks Quilt," Message to Virginia Winn. 30 March 2013. Email.

Triplett, Kay. "Re: FW: sheila's quilt." Message to Virginia Winn. 20 Dec. 2012. Email.

Photos of the Dotterer Family Quilt and the Eason Family quilt are from the Poos Collection, courtesy of Quilt & Textile Collection.



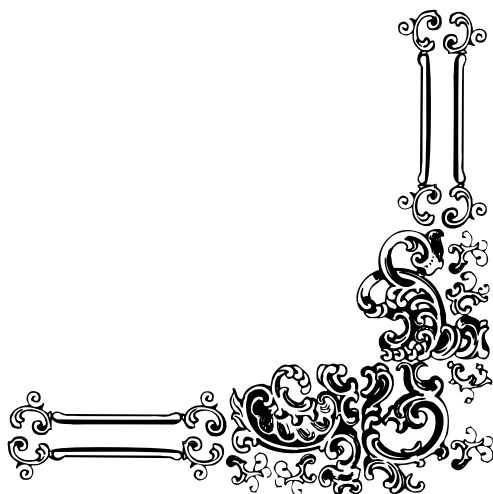
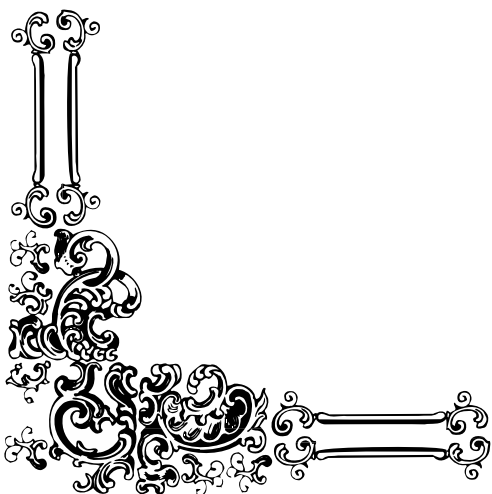
The Eason Family Quilt was purchased from the Jennie Dreher collection and is attributed to Lavinia Eason.



The Eason-Banks Family Quilt

A Long Journey Home

by
Virginia Eason Winn
and
Julie King Winn Sellers



The information found in this book was compiled by
Virginia Eason Winn and Julie King Winn Sellers,
co-owners of The Eason-Banks Family Quilt.

Unless otherwise indicated, all of the photographs were
shot by us and the articles were researched and written by Julie Sellers.

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Appraised for
fair market/donation value
on April 8, 2011, by
junequilt
Gaston, South Carolina
June Francis Fish, Quilt Appraiser

Donated on May 12, 2011, to the
Charleston Museum
360 Meeting Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Cover:

Virginia E. Winn and Julie W. Sellers
study the quilt they are donating to the
Charleston Museum.

Photograph by museum staff.



The Charleston Museum is the oldest museum in the United States; it was founded in 1773 and opened to the public in 1824. The museum's present building was completed in 1980. The museum's exhibits include natural history and local history displays and decorative arts.

Charleston Museum, The. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charleston_Museum.

Hutchinson, Michelle. Photograph of Museum.

"Charleston, SC: A Visit of Shame and Beauty."

WordHelper: Editing, Writing, Resumes, and More. 14 Jul 2012. <http://www.wordhelper.com/blog/2012/07/1766/charleston-sc-a-visit-of-shame-and-beauty>.



Dedicated to

John Norwood Sellers

Christine Lanier Sellers

Michael Winn Sellers

children of
Julie King Winn Sellers,
of Columbia, South Carolina, and the late
William Richard Sellers,
of Atlanta, Georgia.

A Special Thank You

We would like first to thank our mother, **Wilhelmina Cooledge Winn**, and all the folks in the line of acquisition for preserving this beautiful quilt for us to find.

Maree Dowdey, folkarts@usit.net, a noted textile appraiser from Columbia, South Carolina, assisted us in evaluating several textiles found in our mother's estate. One was a leather purse belonging to our great grandmother Virginia Eason Clopton. Mrs. Clopton was in the line of acquisition for the quilt. The purse is now part of the South Carolina State Museum's collection.

Jan Hiester, Curator of Textiles, The Charleston Museum, 360 Meeting Street, Charleston, South Carolina 29403, (843) 722-2996, jhiester@charlestonmuseum.org. Jan has been extremely helpful and encouraging in our research while compiling this book. We truly appreciate the Charleston Museum's giving our quilt a permanent home and in displaying it for the general public. Jan helped us in contacting several significant people, including Kay Triplett and Sheila Bishop.

Kay Triplett, Curator of the Poos Collection, Quilt & Textile Collections, 9218 Metcalf Avenue #333, Overland Park, Kansas 66212, info@quiltandtextilecollections.com. Kay has been most helpful and encouraging even trying to assist the tracking of our wayward Harriet Burns [I-7]. The Poos Collection contains two chintz quilts associated with the Eason and Dotterer families.

Sheila Bishop, Charleston, South Carolina, private quilt owner, inherited a chintz quilt from her grandmother which contains family names found on our quilt. She gave us permission to use a photograph of her quilt.

June Fish, quilt appraiser from Gaston, South Carolina, assisted us with appraising our quilt for its fair market/donation value.

Lissett Johnson, a good friend and local quilter, has enthusiastically supported us in this adventure. She quickly put us in contact with June Fish, our appraiser.

Betty Mandell, a close family friend, assisted us with photographing the quilt. Because of its size, we needed a very large wall with a high ceiling; she graciously opened her home for our use.

Jane Przybysz, Executive Director, McKissick Museum, College of Arts and Sciences, University of South Carolina, 816 Bull Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, (803) 777-7251. McKissick Museum was one of the museums we contacted when we first found the quilt. Jane came out to the house and was very encouraging.

Laurel Horton, writer, quilt researcher, and folklorist, Kalmia Research, 302 East South Third Street, Seneca, South Carolina 29678, (864) 882-9933, www.kalmiaresearch.net, laurel@kalmiaresearch.net. Laurel accompanied Jane Przybysz when Jane came to the house. Laurel had wanted us to write an article for submission to the journal associated with the International Quilters Association which was meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, in 2013. Although we were honored to be asked, we did not feel this book would lend itself to that purpose because of the color photographs.

Magnolia Cemetery, 70 Cunningham Ave, Charleston, South Carolina 29405, (843) 722-8638. The Cemetery encompasses 92 acres on the banks of the Cooper River. We would like to thank the office staff who were very helpful in locating specific gravestones of people whose names were on the quilt.

Second Presbyterian Church, 342 Meeting Street, Charleston, South Carolina 29403, (843) 723-9237, office@2ndPC.org. We cannot say enough about the staff of the Second Presbyterian Church. We showed up on their door steps with a pocket full of questions. Everyone stopped what they were doing to make sure we received answers to all of our questions.

Jack Melton gave us permission to use the photographs of the cannon that J.M. Eason & Co. made. The cannon was used by Battery Bee in 1863 on Sullivan's Island.

Brady Whitesel gave us permission to use his beautiful photograph of the houses on the Battery in Charleston, South Carolina.

Graham Forsdyke, research editor, and **Peggy Smith**, the American representative, members of ISMACS International (International Sewing Machine Collectors' Society), www.ismacs.net. Graham gave us permission to reprint his article "A Brief History of the Sewing Machine."

Peter Wehman, The Citadel class of 1968. Pete helped us find information for The Citadel history and graduates, specifically James Blair Dotterer, class of 1863.

Ella Strong Denison Library, Claremont Colleges Digital Library System, clothing picture. The library allowed us to use a perfect example of children's clothes in the 1840's.

Sharon Kelly is a god-send. We asked her to read over the manuscript because she had worked at The State as a copy editor. Fortunately for us, she read each and every word finding errors that had eluded several previous readers. Not only is she an excellent proof-reader, she is also a very dear friend.

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The Eason-Banks Family Quilt

A Long Journey Home



It is believed that this quilt was produced between 1844 and 1846 as a wedding gift, commemorating the marriage of **Margaret Thompson BANKS** to **James Monroe EASON**, both of Charleston, South Carolina. The couple was married in March of 1847. Their two blocks are directly above Gracy Drummond's block. It is also believed that **Gracy THOMPSON Drummond** produced, or supervised the production of the quilt. Gracy's block is in the center of the quilt. These three center blocks are the only ones that use a floral wreath motif.

James Monroe EASON is our GGGranduncle and Margaret Thompson BANKS Eason is our 3C4R (third cousin four times removed.)

There are forty-one major blocks all containing the names of family members. These families were of well known Charleston lineage and many are buried in Magnolia Cemetery and The Second Presbyterian Church Graveyard.

We have donated this quilt to the Charleston Museum Quilt Collection because we feel it is important to the City of Charleston as part of our Southern heritage and historically to the quilting community worldwide. The Charleston Museum has said the quilt will be available for research.



This stone monument is found in Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina, and is dedicated to the memory of James Monroe Eason and Margaret Thompson Banks Eason.



Jan Hiester, left, Curator of Textiles for the Charleston Museum, accepts the Eason-Banks Family Quilt into their collection.

Photograph by museum staff.

Appraisal of the Quilt

June Francis Fish, our quilt appraiser, described our quilt in the following way:

Pattern Name & Title: The Eason Family Quilt.

Size: 105.5" x 110".

Date Made: December 4, 1845. (*Author's Notes: Dates on the blocks range from 1844 though 1845.*)

Made by: Gracy Drummond [inferred].

Predominant colors: cream, red, green, and blue.

Fabric: 100% cotton chintz and solid cream cotton.

Batt/Fill: Low-loft wool.

Construction technique: Hand appliquéd, hand pieced.

Quilting Pattern/Amount: Densely quilted in off-white cotton thread, 12 stitches per inch.

Half-inch cross-hatching around block appliqués, Baptist fan in border.

Description: Broderie perse chintz album signature quilt consisting of 41 12" blocks set on point with 16 side/top setting triangles and 4 corner setting triangles. Each block consists of a floral chintz cut-out appliquéd to solid cream background. Chintz cut-outs are not unique but effort was obviously made to avoid repeated use. Appliqué edges are turned under. Three center blocks are floral wreaths. Each block bears a handwritten copperplate name and date in bottom corner; some include additional information. (*Author's Notes: It was later determined these were not copperplate inscriptions. See page 25.*) Blocks and setting triangles are separated by 1¼" wide striped chintz sashing, which also serves as an inner post-style border. Outer border of floral chintz is 4¾" wide and mitered.

Backing: Pieced cotton muslin.

Edge Finish: Woven cotton tape.

Construction: Excellent.

Quilting: Excellent.

Condition/Restoration: Very good. Major issue is fabric discoloration, including repeated water stain and dark brown/black speckling of unknown origin. Back has two small three-corner tears. Quilt has "learned-in" creases from folding.

Provenance: Current owners inherited quilt from mother, Wilhelmina Lanier Clopton Cooledge Winn. (*Author's Notes: The line of acquisition that we gave to June Fish missed a generation. That was before we had completed extensive research on the names. We are giving a corrected line here as well as a brief explanation of who each person is.*)

- 1) **James Monroe EASON** His name appears in block F-6. He lived in Charleston, South Carolina. His wife, Margaret Thompson BANKS Eason, appears in block D-6. Margaret pre-deceased James. Although James & Margaret had children, it appears that his sister-in-law, Wilhelmina Eason, was in possession of the quilt at the time of her death.
- 2) **Wilhelmina Ligon LANIER Eason** She was the sister-in-law of James Monroe Eason and the wife of James's brother, Thomas Dotterer EASON, who appears in block A-7. Wilhelmina's husband, Thomas, pre-deceased her. She lived in Charleston, South Carolina. It appears that she was in possession of the quilt at the time of her death.
- 3) **Virginia EASON Clopton** She was the daughter of Thomas Dotterer EASON and Wilhelmina Ligon LANIER Eason. By the time Virginia would have inherited the quilt, she had returned from Huntsville, Alabama, and was living in Charleston, South Carolina, her home town. She was the widow of Edward Hunter CLOPTON.
- 4) **Wilhelmina Lanier CLOPTON Cooledge** She was the daughter of Edward Hunter CLOPTON and Virginia EASON Clopton. By the time Wilhelmina would have inherited the quilt, she was dividing her time between Atlanta, Georgia, and Columbia, South Carolina. The quilt could have been stored at either location, but by the 1960s it was in Columbia, South Carolina. She was the widow of Frederick Jerome COOLEGE.

- 5) **Wilhelmina Lanier Clopton COOLEGE Winn** She was the daughter of Frederick Jerome COOLEGE and Wilhelmina Lanier CLOPTON Cooledge and the widow of John WINN. She lived in Columbia, South Carolina.
- 6) **Julie King WINN Sellers** and **Virginia Eason WINN** They are the daughters of John WINN and Wilhelmina Lanier Clopton COOLEGE Winn. They both live in Columbia, South Carolina at the time of this publication.

The quilt appraised for \$18,500 on April 8, 2011.

Line of Acquisition



James Monroe Eason
Find-A-Grave Memorial# 32095462



Wilhelmina Ligon LANIER Eason



Virginia EASON Clopton



Wilhelmina Lanier CLOPTON
Cooledge



Wilhelmina Lanier Clopton
COOLEGE Winn



Julie King WINN Sellers



Virginia Eason WINN

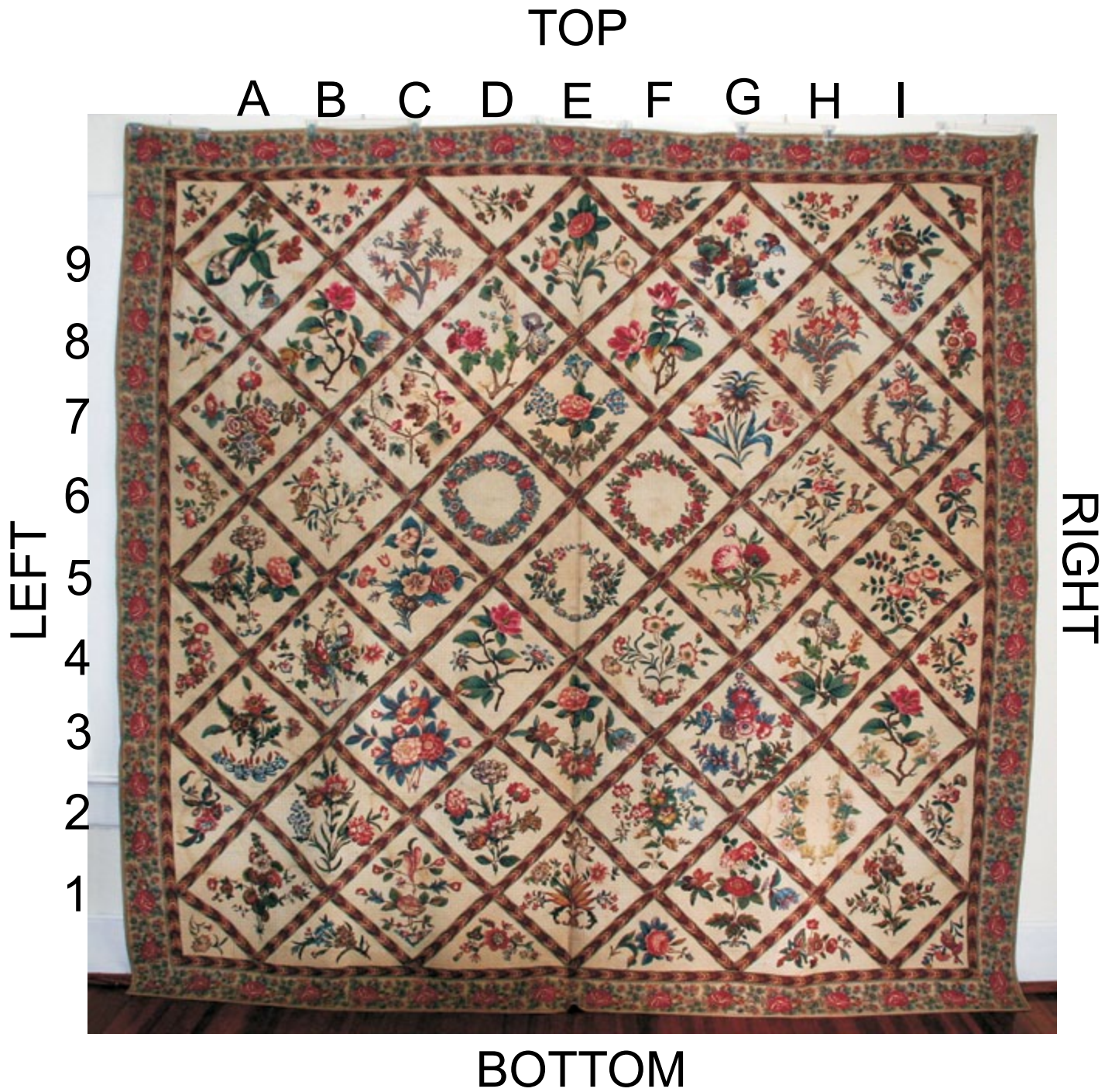
Block Positions With Names and Ages

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
9	Robert Prichard EASON Age 27 yrs 1844	Margaret Thompson MURPHY Age ? 1845	Caroline C BANKS Age 5 yrs 1844	Sarah Jane JONES Age ? 1844	William Grassill EASON Age 17 1844				
8	Thomas Davis DOTTERER, Jr Age 12 yrs 1844	William A DOTTERER Age 4 yrs 1844	Fleetwood G LANNEAU, Jr Age 5 yrs 1844	Sarah THOMPSON Calder Age ? 1845	Harriett UNKNOWN Burns Age ? 1844				
7	Thomas Dotterer EASON Age 22 yrs 1844	Thomas Davis DOTTERER, Sr Age 49 yrs 1845	Hugh Rose BANKS, Sr Age 45 yrs 1844	Mary EASON Dotterer Age 36 yrs 1844	James Caldwell LANNEAU Age <1 yr 1844				
6	Gracia Jane LANNEAU Age 5 yrs 1844	Isabella Jane GRASSELL Eason Age 56 yrs 1844	Margaret Thompson BANKS Age 19 yrs 1844	James Monroe EASON Age 25 yrs 1844	Margaret UNKNOWN Jones-Murphy Age ? 1844				
5	Mary Elizabeth DOTTERER Age 2 yrs 1844	Henry Eason DOTTERER Age 15 yrs 1844	T. Ogier SMITH Age 22 yrs 1844	Elizabeth A BANKS Age 16 yrs 1844	James Blair DOTTERER Age <1 yr 1844				
4	Elizabeth DRUMMOND Age 18 1844	Sarah Ann EASON Street Age 24 yrs 1844	Caroline Thompson MANN Banks Age 40 yrs 1844	Thomas Thompson WINDSOR Age 27 yrs 1844	Caroline B. DRUMMOND Age 15 1844				
3	Thaddeus STREET Age 60 yrs 1844	Fleetwood LANNEAU, Sr Age 35 yrs 1844	Gracey Jane WINDSOR Lanneau Age 30 yrs 1844	Martha Elizabeth JONES Windsor Age 24 yrs 1845	Mary Stevens LANNEAU Age 10 yrs 1844				
2	J. Bennett LANNEAU Age 2 yrs 1844	Hugh Rose BANKS, Jr Age 9 mos 1844	Jane Jones WINDSOR Age ? 1844	Charles Henry BANKS Age <1 yr 1844					
1									

This chart shows the names found on each quilt block. The youngest children on the quilt are under one year of age and the oldest person listed is Gracy Thompson MANN Banks at age 66.

Each person's block has been given a location number and is pictured along with his or her inscription. We have included gravestone pictures and portraits whenever possible. Articles usually reflect important events during the 1800s. The ID numbers shown at the top of each person's data are part of our family tree genealogical file which we have created using Legacy Family Tree, a genealogical software.

Surnames found on this quilt are Eason, Banks, Dotterer, Windsor, Lanneau, Drummond, Street, Smith, Jones, Murphy, and Burns.



Eason-Banks Family Quilt 1845

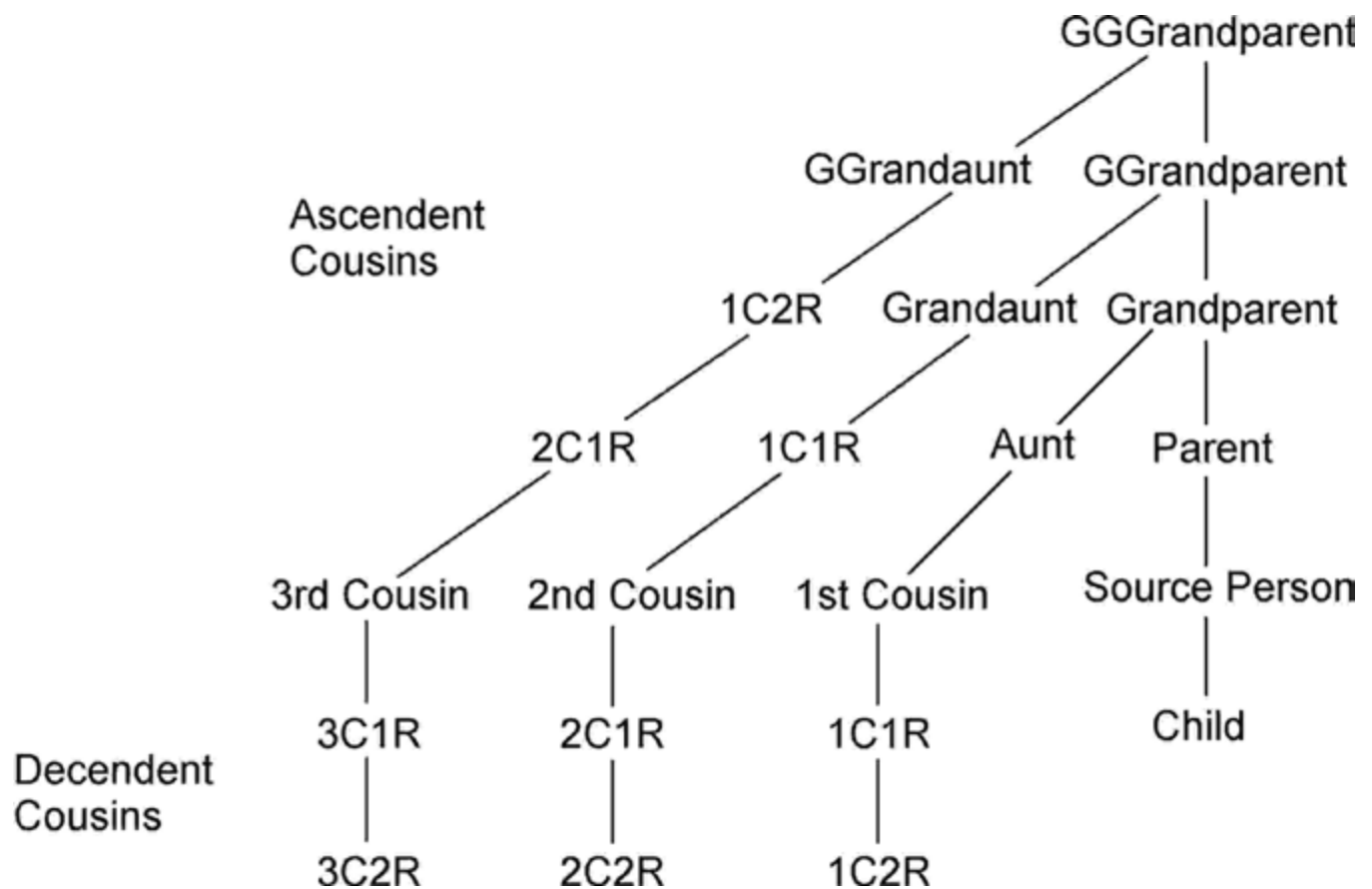
Pictured above is the front of the Eason-Banks Family Quilt with the block positions marked. The position numbering grid is based on the numbering system that June Fish, our appraiser, used when writing her appraisal.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 15 N. 2ND ST. PHILADELPHIA

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Relationship Chart

How the People on the Quilt Are Related to the Main Characters



Just a little note on the spellings of names, especially surnames. The spelling depended on a lot of things such as the educational level of the person doing the writing. Family bibles are great for gleening information, but remember the same person may appear with several deriverive spellings. And, Lord help you if you have two family bibles covering the same people. Throw in a few census reports or city, county, and state certificates, and you can easily start an entire new family tree. So when you are doing your own genealogy, please be open-minded when it comes to the spelling of names — close may be right on.

[A-1] Jefferson Bennett LANNEAU

Age 2 years in 1844
Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Grandnephew
Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C1R
Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Half 1C
Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 3C3R

[A-3] Elizabeth DRUMMOND

Age 18 in 1844
Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Possibly Granddaughter
Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Possibly 2C
Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Possibly 1C1R
Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: Possibly 3C3R

[A-5] Mary Elizabeth DOTTER

Age 2 years in 1844
Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C2R
Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Niece
Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 3C
Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 1C3R

[A-7] Thomas Dotterer EASON

Age 22 years in 1844
Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C1R
Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Brother
Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 2C1R; Brother-in-Law
Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: GGGrandfather

[A-9] Robert Pritchard EASON

Age 27 years in 1844
Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C1R
Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Brother
Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 2C1R; Brother-in-Law
Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: GGGranduncle

[B-2] Thaddeus STREET

Age 60 years in 1844
Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C1R-in-Law
Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Brother-in-Law
Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Brother-in-Law
Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: GGGranduncle-in-Law

We are showing the relationships between Gracy, James, and Margaret because they are the main players on the quilt. Gracy is suspected as having coordinated the production of the wedding quilt for James and Margaret. We are also showing their relationship to us because we are the owners/donators of the quilt.

[B-4] Henry Eason DOTTERER

Age 15 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C2R

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Nephew

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 3C

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 1C3R

[B-6] Gracia Jane LANNEAU

Age 5 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Grandniece

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C1R

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Half 1C

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 3C3R

[B-8] Thomas Davis DOTTERER, Jr.

Age 12 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C2R

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Nephew

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 3C

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 1C3R

[C-1] Hugh Rose BANKS, Jr.

Age 9 months in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Grandnephew

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C1R; Brother-in-Law

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Brother

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 3C4R

[C-3] Sarah Ann EASON Street

Age 24 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C1R

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Sister

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 2C1R

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: GGGrandaunt

[C-5] Isabella Jane GRASSELL Eason

Age 56 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Mother

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 1C2R

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: GGGGrandmother

[C-7] Thomas Davis DOTTERER, Sr.

Age 49 years in 1845

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C1R-in-Law

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Brother-in-Law

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 2C1R

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: GGGGranduncle-in-Law

[C-9] Margaret Thompson MURPHY

Age unknown in 1845

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Possibly Grandniece

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Possibly 2C1R

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Possibly 2C

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: Possibly 3C3R

[D-2] Fleetwood LANNEAU, Sr.

Age 35 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Nephew-in-Law

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C-in-Law

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Half Uncle-in-Law

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 2C4R-in-Law

[D-4] Thomas Ogier SMITH

Age 22 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Grandnephew-in-Law

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Brother-in-Law

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Brother-in-Law

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 3C3R-in-Law

[D-6] Margaret Thompson BANKS

Age 19 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Grandniece

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C1R; Wife

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 3C4R and GGGrandaunt In-Law

We have a double relationship
with Margaret Thompson Banks.
See page 14.

[D-8] William Albert DOTTERER

Age 4 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C2R

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Nephew

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 3C

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 1C3R

[E-1] Jane Jones WINDSOR

Age unknown in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Niece

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Half Aunt

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 2C4R

[E-3] Caroline Thompson MANN Banks

Age 40 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Niece

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C; Mother-in-Law

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Mother

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 3C4R

[E-5] Gracy THOMPSON Drummond

Age 66 years in 1845

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 1C1R

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Grandaunt

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 1C5R

[E-7] Hugh Rose BANKS, Sr.

Age 45 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Grandnephew-in-Law

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Father-in-Law

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Father

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 2C4R-in-Law

[E-9] Caroline C. BANKS

Age 5 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Grand Niece

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C1R; Sister-in-Law

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Sister

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 3C3R

[F-2] Gracey Jane WINDSOR Lanneau

Age 30 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Niece

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Half Aunt

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 2C4R

[F-4] Elizabeth A. BANKS

(The inscription on the quilt looks like a "U", but all of the other records we have found indicate an "A". It could be a cursive open "A".)

Age 16 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Grandniece

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C1R; Sister-in-Law

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Sister

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 3C3R

[F-6] James Monroe EASON

Age 25 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C1R

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 2C1R; Husband

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: GGGranduncle

[F-8] Fleetwood G. LANNEAU, Jr.

(The middle initial may stand for Grassell but more research is needed.)

Age 5 years in 1844

Relationship to Issabella Jane Grassell Eason: 1C2R

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Grandnephew

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C1R

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Half 1C

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 3C3R

[G-1] Charles Henry BANKS

Age <1 year in 1845

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Grandnephew

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C1R; Brother-in-Law

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Brother

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 3C3R

[G-3] Thomas Thompson WINDSOR

Age 27 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Nephew

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Half Uncle

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 2C4R

[G-5] Elizabeth THOMPSON Mann-Windsor

Age 61 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Sister

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 1C1R

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Grandmother

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 1C5R

[G-7] Mary EASON Dotterer

Age 36 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C1R

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Sister

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 2C1R; Sister-in-Law

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: GGGrandaunt

[G-9] Sarah Jane JONES

Age unknown in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Possibly Grandniece

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Possibly 2C1R

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Possibly 2C

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: Possibly 3C3R

[H-2] Martha Elizabeth JONES Windsor

Age 24 years in 1845

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Niece-in-Law

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C-in-Law

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Half Uncle

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 2C4R-in-Law

[H-4] James Blair DOTTERER

Age <1 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C2R

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Nephew

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 3C

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 1C3R

[H-6] James Caldwell LANNEAU

Age <1 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Grandnephew

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C1R

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Half 1C

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 3C3R

[H-8] Sarah THOMPSON Calder

Age unknown in 1845

Relationship to Isabella Jane Grassell Eason: Niece

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C1R

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Half 1C

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 1C4R

[I-1] Mary Stevens LANNEAU

Age 10 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Grandniece

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C1R

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Half 1C

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 3C3R

[I-3] Caroline B. DRUMMOND

Age 15 in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Possibly Granddaughter

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Possibly 2C

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Possibly 1C1R

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: Possibly 3C3R

[I-5] Margaret UNKNOWN Murphy

(She is the daughter of Isabelle Torrence THOMPSON. Her father is unknown at this time.)

Age unknown in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Niece

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: 2C

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 1C1R

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: 2C4R

[I-7] Harriett UNKNOWN Burns

(Her parents and/or husband are unknown at this time but since everyone else is related on the quilt, it can only be assumed she is also.)

Age unknown in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: Unknown

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Unknown

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: Unknown

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: Unknown

[I-9] William Grassell EASON

Age 17 years in 1844

Relationship to Gracy Thompson Drummond: 1C1R

Relationship to James Monroe Eason: Brother

Relationship to Margaret Thompson Banks: 2C1R; Brother-in-Law

Relationship to Julie Sellers and Virginia Winn: GG Granduncle

Families on Quilt

[E-5] Gracy THOMPSON	mar	James DRUMMOND
Possible grandchildren on quilt		
[A-3] Elizabeth DRUMMOND	mar	Unknown
[I-3] Caroline B. DRUMMOND	mar	Unknown
[I-5] Margaret [Unknown]	mar	1st Henry JONES; 2nd Frances MURPHY
Daughter of Isabelle Torrence THOMPSON. Father is unknown at this time.		
Niece of Grace THOMPSON Drummond [E-5]		
Possible children on quilt		
[G-9] Sarah Jane JONES	mar	Unknown
[C-9] Margaret Thompson MURPHY	mar	Unknown
[C-5] Isabella Jane GRASSELL	mar	Robert EASON
Children on quilt		
[A-7] Thomas Dotterer EASON	mar	Wilhelmina Ligon LANIER
[A-9] Robert Pritchard EASON	mar	Unknown
[C-3] Sarah Ann EASON	mar	[B-2] Thaddeus STREET
[F-6] James Monroe EASON	mar	[D-6] Margaret Thompson BANKS
[G-7] Mary EASON	mar	[C-7] Thomas A. DOTTERER
Children on quilt		
[A-5] Mary Elizabeth DOTTERER	mar	Unknown
[B-4] Henry Eason DOTTERER	mar	Unknown
[B-8] Thomas Davis DOTTERER	mar	[1st w] Anna Matilda WEST
		[2nd w] Laura Matilda PICQUAT
[D-8] William A DOTTERER	mar	Unknown
[H-4] James Blair DOTTERER	mar	Unknown
[I-9] William Grassell EASON	mar	Sally Friend CHAPMAN-Lanier
[H-8] Sarah THOMPSON	mar	James CALDER
Niece of Isabella Jane GRASSELL Eason [C-5]		
[G-5] Elizabeth THOMPSON	mar	1st Mr. MANN; 2nd Capt. WINDSOR
Children on quilt		
[E-3] Caroline Thompson MANN	mar	[E7] Hugh Rose BANKS, Sr.
Children on quilt		
[C-1] Hugh Rose BANKS, Jr.	mar	Ella Lee HAMMOND
[D-6] Margaret Thompson BANKS	mar	[F-6] James Monroe EASON
[E-9] Caroline C. BANKS	mar	James CHAPMAN
[F-4] Elizabeth A. BANKS	mar	[D-4] T Ogier SMITH
[G-1] Charles Henry BANKS	mar	Unknown
[E-1] Jane S. WINDSOR	mar	Stephen R. MILLER
[F-2] Gracey Jane WINDSOR	mar	[D-2] Fleetwood LANNEAU, Sr.
Children on quilt		
[A-1] J Bennett LANNEAU	mar	Charlotte Elford ENLOW
[B-6] Gracia Jane LANNEAU	mar	Unknown
[F-8] Fleetwood G LANNEAU, Jr.	mar	Unknown
[H-6] James Caldwell LANNEAU	mar	Unknown
[I-1] Mary Stevens LANNEAU	mar	Benjamin Franklin WHILDEN
[G-3] Thomas Thompson WINDSOR	mar	[H-2] Martha Elizabeth JONES
[I-7] Harriett Burns – Need to know her maiden name and who she married		

Common Ancesters of James Monroe EASON and Margaret Thompson BANKS

George THOMPSON married Margaret SIMONTON

ISSUE:

1. Janett THOMPSON – stayed in Scotland
2. Mary THOMPSON – stayed in Scotland
3. Wilson THOMPSON – stayed in Scotland
4. Elizabeth THOMPSON – stayed in Scotland
5. Anna THOMPSON – stayed in Scotland
6. Isabelle THOMPSON married John TENNANT

ISSUE:

- a. John Thompson TENNANT
 - b. William Thompson TENNANT
 - c. Thomas Thompson TENNANT
 - d. Margaret Thompson TENNANT
 - e. George Thompson TENNANT
7. Margaret THOMPSON married [1st] GREEN

ISSUE:

- a. Moses GREEN married Martha ANDERSON
7. Margaret THOMPSON married [2nd] Peter CAMBELL

ISSUE:

- b. Sarah CAMBELL married [1st] LAMB
 - b. Sarah CAMBELL married [2nd] RUDD
7. Margaret THOMPSON married [3rd] Peter THOMPSON

ISSUE:

- c. Gracy THOMPSON [E-5] married James DRUMMOND

ISSUE:

Their children or grandchildren are possibly...

1. Elizabeth DRUMMOND [A-3]
2. Caroline B. DRUMMOND [I-3]

- d. Elizabeth THOMPSON [G-5] married [1st] MANN

ISSUE:

1. Caroline MANN [E-3] married [1st] Hugh Rose BANKS, Sr [E-7]

ISSUE:

- a. Hugh Rose BANKS, Jr. [C-1] married Ella Lee Hammond

➔ **b. Margaret Thompson BANKS [D-6] married James Monroe EASON [F-6]**

- c. Caroline C. BANKS [E-9] married James CHAPMAN
- d. Elizabeth A. BANKS [F-4] married T. Ogier SMITH [D-4]
- e. Charles Henry BANKS [G-1]

- d. Elizabeth THOMPSON married [2nd] WINDSOR

ISSUE:

2. Gracy WINDSOR [F-2] married Fleetwood LANNEAU [D-2]
3. Thomas Thompson WINDSOR married Martha JONES
4. Jane WINDSOR married Stephen F MILLER

According to our records, the first five children of George Thompson and Margaret Simonton stayed in Scotland. We have no further records on them.

George and Margaret Thompson are our GGGGG grandparents. We go up through their eighth child, Sarah Thompson and her husband George Grassell. Thomas Dotterer Eason and his wife, Wilhelmina Ligon Lanier are our GG grandparents. Thomas is James Monroe's brother.

James Monroe Eason and Margaret Thompson Banks were second cousins once removed.

e. James THOMPSON

f. Isabelle Torrence THOMPSON married [UNKNOWN]

ISSUE:

1. Margaret [UNKNOWN] married [1st] Henry JONES

ISSUE:

a. They could have had a daughter named Sarah Jane JONES [G-9]

1. Margaret [UNKNOWN] married [2nd] Francis MURPHY

ISSUE:

b. They could have had a daughter named Margaret Thompson MURPHY [I-5]

8. Sarah THOMPSON married George GRASSELL

ISSUE:

a. Isabella Jane GRASSELL [C-5] married Robert EASON

1. Mary EASON [G-7] married Thomas A DOTTERER [C-7]

2. John EASON

3. George Grassell EASON

4. Robert Prichard EASON [A-9]

➔ **5. James Monroe EASON [F-6] married Margaret Thompson BANKS [D-6]**

6. Sarah Ann EASON married Thaddeus STREET

7. Thomas Dotterer EASON [A-7] married Wilhelmina Ligon LANIER

8. Eliza Dotterer EASON

9. William Grassell EASON [I-9] married Salley Friend CHAPMAN

ISSUE:

a. Wilhelmina EASON

b. Mary GRASSELL married [1st] HOLIDAY

ISSUE:

1. Catherine HOLIDAY

b. Mary GRASSELL married [2nd] THOMPSON

ISSUE:

2. Sarah THOMPSON

b. Mary GRASSELL married [3rd] TAYLOR

ISSUE:

3. William Grassell TAYLOR

b. Mary GRASSELL married [4th] Sam CONOR

ISSUE:

4. Robert Eason CONOR

9. Thomas THOMPSON married Rachel TURNBELL

ISSUE:

a. Thomas THOMPSON

10. Jane THOMPSON married William JONES

ISSUE:

a. Sarah JONES married A.H. Anderson, Sr. — A.H.'s 1st wife is UNKNOWN

ISSUE:

1. Martha ANDERSON married Moses P. GREEN

2. Susan ANDERSON married A.H. Anderson, Jr.

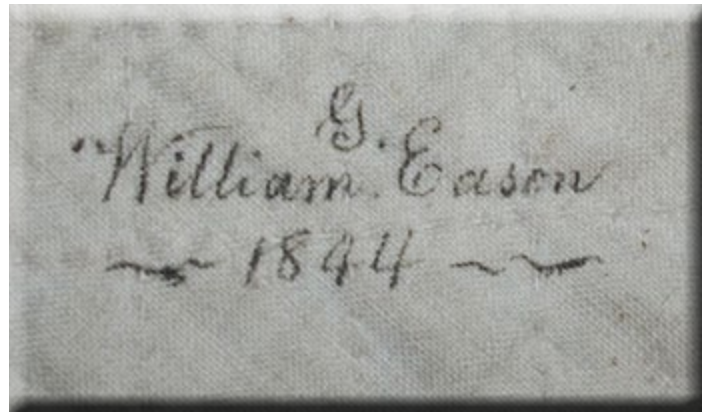
Details of Workmanship



Top left corner showing border, sash and mitering.



Top left corner showing binding.



When we originally were looking at the names on the quilt, we felt they had to have been created using a copper plate as mentioned in June Fish's appraisal. They seem to be so perfectly alike. However, as we shot photographs of the individual blocks and their respective inscriptions, we realized that there are some discrepancies in both lettering shape and name location indicating they were actually handwritten. Most of the names are straight across and located at the bottom of the blocks, but some of the names are on both sides of the design or have added items. Here are some samples of the differences. Although the lettering is extremely similar in most cases, there are enough differences to indicate they may have been written by more than one person.



We would like to mention here that Maree Dowdey, folkarts@usit.net, a noted textile appraiser from Columbia, South Carolina, told us that the water spot on the upper right section of the quilt is known as a "baby spot." This would indicate that the quilt was actually used by family members over the years.

Our mother, Wilhelmina Winn, died November 16, 2009, and we spent the next several years sorting through the collections of 93 years of living. We found the quilt in early 2011 when we were cleaning out the attic. It was at the very back of the attic in an open wooden box. Mrs. Dowdey told us that the fact it was in an open box kept it in good condition. There are, of course, the baby stains, and you can see where the quilt was folded for many, many years, but we found only two small tears on the back.

Outside Triangles



Bottom left corner setting triangle below and to the left of J. Bennett Lanneau [A-1].



Left side setting triangle between J. Bennett Lanneau [A-1] and Elizabeth Drummond [A-3].



Left side setting triangle between Elizabeth Drummond [A-3] and Mary E. Dotterer [A-5].



Left side setting triangle between Mary E. Dotterer [A-5] and Thomas D. Eason [A-7].



Left setting triangle between Thomas D. Eason [A-7] and Robert P. Eason [A-9].



Top left corner setting triangle above and to the left of Robert P. Eason [A-9].



***Bottom setting triangle directly below
Thaddeus Street [B-2].***



***Top setting triangle directly above Thomas
Davis Dotterer [B-8].***



***Bottom setting triangle directly below
Fleetwood Lanneau [D-2].***



***Top setting triangle directly above William A.
Dotterer [D-8].***



***Bottom setting triangle directly below Gracey
Lanneau [F-2].***



***Top setting triangle directly above Fleetwood
G. Lanneau [F-8].***



Bottom setting triangle directly below Martha E. Windsor [H-2].



Top setting triangle directly above Sarah Calder [H-8].



Bottom right corner setting triangle below and to the right of Mary J. Lanneau [I-1].



Right setting triangle between Mary J. Lanneau [I-1] and Caroline B. Drummond [I-3].



Right side setting triangle between Caroline B. Drummond [I-3] and Margaret Murphy [I-5].



Right side setting triangle between Margaret Murphy [I-5] and Harriet Burns [I-7].



Right side setting triangle between Harriett Burns [I-7] and William G. Eason [I-9].



Top right corner setting triangle above and to the right of William G. Eason [I-9].

Quilting in America to 1850

During the early days of settlement in America, women had little time to create quilts. They spent time spinning, weaving, and making clothes and woven coverlets for bedding. When they became worn, patches were used to repair them; however, these were not quilts or heirlooms as we think of them today.

As women acquired more leisure time, they began producing what we now refer to as early American quilts. These quilts were constructed in three basic types: whole cloth, applique, and medallion.

Whole cloth quilts were very popular. One kind, known as counterpane, consisted of two large pieces of material top and bottom. The decorative idea is in the form of padding or cording. Trapunto is quilting in which only the design, outlined with parallel lines of stitches, is padded to give it a raised look.

The appliqué quilt or broderie perse was made by sewing cut out pieces of material to a whole cloth. By the 1800s the most popular were the floral fabrics imported from France including chintz (glazed cotton)



<http://pilgrimgirl.blogspot>.



www.quiltschool.com.au

because it did not shrink with washing. Broderie perse bedcoverings were usually used on the best bed or sometimes only when guests were staying in the home. Only the wealthy could afford the expensive imported fabric and had the leisure time for this type of quilt making that displayed the fine needlework.

Early settlers brought with them the patterns for medallion quilts. These quilts had a center focal point that might be a solid piece of fabric with an interesting print or an appliquéd center or a larger pieced block. Pieced and/or appliquéd borders surrounded this central medallion.

After the American Revolution and the War of 1812, patriotic themes became popular depicting battles, heroes, and symbols of the revolution.

By the early 1800s dyes improved and the first green dye was introduced. By 1830 permanent ink made signature quilts popular. There was also an increase in the use of block patterns rather than whole-cloth quilts, although whole-cloth was still more fashionable.



www.flickr.com

History of Quilts: An American Folkart. Quilting in America. <http://www.quilting-in-america.com/History-of-Quilts.html>.

A Timeline of Quilting History in America. <http://www.red-dawn.net/quilt/timeline.htm>.

History of quilting. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_quilting.

Basket Medallion Quilt. Free Quilt Patterns From History. http://www.patternsfromhistory.com/colonial_revival/basket_medallion.htm.

[ID#6020]

[A-1]

Jefferson Bennett LANNEAU

Born: 13 Feb. 1842, Charleston,
South Carolina

Died: 25 Aug. 1901, at the age
of 59

Bennett married first Charlotte
Elford ENLOW [1846-1868;
ID#6094] on 3 Oct. 1867, in
Charleston, South Carolina.
He married second Charlotte
Jane GRIFFITH [1852-1880;
ID#6468] on 6 Jan 1874, in
New Castle, New York. He
married third Julia Frances
COWPERTHWAIT [1841-
?; ID#6469] in 1881, in
Charleston, South Carolina.

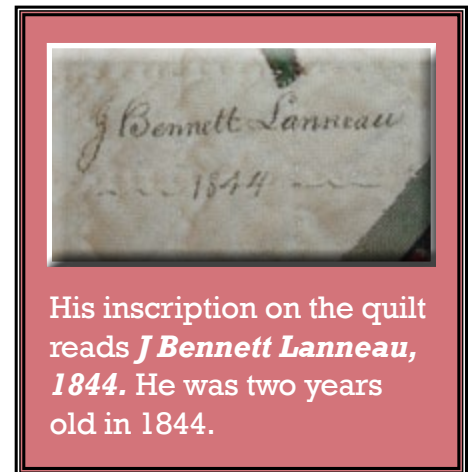
His father and mother are
Fleetwood LANNEAU [D-
2] and Gracey WINDSOR
Lanneau [F-2].

His siblings are Mary Stevens
LANNEAU [I-1], Harriet
Caroline LANNEAU [1835-
?; ID#6017], Gracia Jane
LANNEAU [B-6], Fleetwood



G LANNEAU [F-8], James
Caldwell LANNEAU [H-6];
Charles Blum LANNEAU
[1846-?; ID#6022], and Thomas
Windsor LANNEAU [1852-?;
ID#6023].

Bennett was part of the
Confederate Army from before
the South Carolina Ordinance
of Sucession was passed
through the last battle of the
War, where he was wounded.



His inscription on the quilt
reads **J Bennett Lanneau,**
1844. He was two years
old in 1844.

Battle of Bentonville

The Battle of Bentonville
(March 19–21, 1865) was
fought in Bentonville, North
Carolina, near the town of
Four Oaks, as part of the
Carolinas Campaign of
the American Civil War. It
was the last battle to occur
between the armies of Maj.
Gen. William T. Sherman and
Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

On the first day of the
battle, the Confederate

States Army attacked one
Union Army flank and was
able to rout two divisions;
however, it did not manage
to rout the rest of the army
off the field. The next day, the
other Federal flank arrived.
For the next two days, the
armies skirmished with each
other before Johnston's army
arrived. As a result of the
overwhelming enemy strength
and the heavy casualties his

army suffered in the battle,
Johnston surrendered to
Sherman little more than
a month later at Bennett
Place, near Durham Station.
Coupled with Gen. Robert
E. Lee's surrender earlier in
April, Johnston's surrender
represented the effective end
of the war.

Battle of Bentonville. Wikipedia, the free
encyclopedia. [http://en.wikipedia.
org/wiki/Battle_of_Bentonville](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Bentonville).

Was The First Sentinel.

J. B. Lanneau Relates His Early Experiences.

Saw Service in the Washington Light Infantry In November 1860.

Took a Cow For a Federal Landing Party.

The State, Columbia, South Carolina, 10 Aug 1895. (Reprinted with permission.)

Correspondence *Macon Telegraph*.

New York, July 20.—There are hundreds of Southern born men who have made their homes in New York and its vicinity, but it seems barely credible that one of the New Jersey suburbs of the metropolis can claim as a resident the man who did the first actual duty on the Confederate side in the “late unpleasantness.” In fact, this man took part in an overt act against the peace and dignity of the United States before South Carolina had passed her ordinance of secession and the dead Confederacy was “without form and void.”

This interesting character is Mr. J. Bennett Lanneau, a native of Charleston, S. C., who resides at No. 793 Avenue C., Bayonne, N. J., who has been connected with New York business houses in the capacity of a traveling salesman for the past twenty-nine years,

having come to this city and engaged in business in 1865.

A few days since a Telegraph correspondent obtained the following outline of Mr. Lanneau’s story from him at his home in Bayonne.

“Yes,” he said, in reply to the correspondent’s “leading” question, “I think I can truthfully say that I did the first soldiers’ duty during the civil war. There are other men who may lay claim to having been the ‘original Confederate,’ but when they hear my story I think they will be convinced of the truth of what my friends saw of me.

“You will remember,” continued Mr. Lanneau, “that in 1860 there were some very warm controversies between the war department and the governors of some of the Southern States with regard to certain arms and munitions of war belonging to the United States and stored in certain arsenals in the South. While many of these discussions were warm indeed, probably there was none which was

hotter than that between the secretary of war and Governor William H. Gist of South Carolina. The government property which excited this interesting correspondence was stored in the United States arsenal at Charleston.

“Governor Gist suspected that Maj. Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, then in command of Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan’s Island in Charleston harbor, would take possession of these arms and use them in the reprovioning of the fort with which his name is so indissolubly connected and which he was then preparing to occupy. The Governor was determined that the government should not have the property and laid his plans so that it should come into the possession of the State.

“At that time,” continued Mr. Lanneau, “I was a member of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, one of the

oldest organizations of the militia of South Carolina. On the afternoon of the 7th of November, 1860, a non-commissioned officer of the company came to my place of business and gave me orders to report that night at 9 o'clock in front of the Church of the Holy Communion, near the arsenal building, fully prepared for active duty. Twenty-nine men besides myself reported at the appointed place and the Squad was under the command of Sergt. William A. Courtney, who was afterwards mayor of the city of Charleston. Not one of the men except Sergt. Courtney knew or suspected the nature of the duty he had been called upon to perform and most of them agreed in the opinion that the authorities had gotten secret information of an uprising among the negro slaves and we were to be used in quelling such a trouble if it should arise. Though ignorant of the character of the duty, the men were wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, which feeling was doubtless increased by the ominous silence of the officer in

command when the men plied him with questions as to the nature of the work before them.

"When we had fallen in line the sergeant gave the commands. 'Left face. Forward march.' We marched to the front of the arsenal grounds and when we reached the gate the line filed through. After entering the building the sergeant took command of it and the property stored there in the name of the State of South Carolina. Then those of us who had kept up with the drift of affairs knew the nature of our duty and each one fully appreciated the gravity of the situation.

"The men were ordered to prepare for sleeping in the building and a guard was detailed for duty about the grounds. It so happened I was the first sentinel to be posted and my post was in the most lonely and remote part of the grounds—the Ashley River front. If you can imagine the sensations of a boy of 17 whose only military experience had been as a parade day soldier who is told to do something that requires nerve as well as brass buttons, and you know what my feelings were when I began any solitary tramp

along that post.

"My comrades stayed with me till after the chimes of old St. Michael's Church had told the passing of the hour of 11 and a solemn stillness had settled over the lonely spot. While walking to and fro my attention was called to some objects apparently approaching in. When they seemed to be within only a few rods I looked more closely and descried the enemy from Fort Moultrie already landing upon the boundary of the property so recently seized by myself and comrades. I yelled for the corporal of the guard and he came. Like my own, his eyes convinced him that Maj. Anderson's forces were at hand and that if we succeeded in holding the arsenal our success must come from prompt and decisive action. He called for other officers on duty and all agreed with me that the enemy was making a stealthy approach, but after consultation a closer examination was thought to be advisable and it was made. The result of the investigation was that my enemy was transformed into an every-day cow, whose horns had resembled



ID# 6170

[A-3]

Elizabeth DRUMMOND

Born: 1826, Charleston, South Carolina

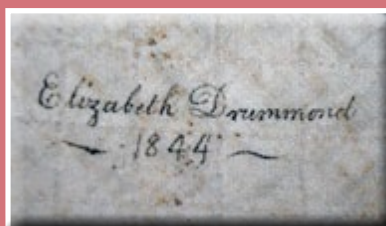
Elizabeth's grandfather is possibly James DRUMMOND [No dates; ID# 4611] and her grandmother is possibly Gracy THOMPSON Drummond [E-5].

glistening bayonets and the switching of whose tail I thought could be nothing less than the bobbing up and down of some officer who thought to discover our position without being seen by our sentinels.

"The laugh was on me, and from that day to this 'Lanneau's cow' has been a standing joke with my comrades whenever one of them meets me.

"We guarded the property in the arsenal until the ordinance of secession was passed by the State Legislature on December 20, 1860, and the arms were distributed among the troops of the State for uses very different from those to which our own had been put during our term of duty.

"That's the story of the first



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Elizabeth Drummond, 1844**. She was eighteen years old in 1844.

service done in the great civil war, and that's why my friends say that I was the first soldier to do duty for the dead Confederacy."

Mr. Lanneau volunteered with his company at the first call for troops by his State and took part in the later hostilities up to the close of the war. He was with Capt. John Johnson in Fort Sumter and a member of the band there who made

A possible sibling on the quilt is Caroline B. DRUMMOND [I-3].

More research is needed in this area.

opportunity of difficulty and never surrendered that stronghold of the Southern army. Later he did duty in Virginia and was wounded at the battle of Bentonville just a few days before Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

Mr. Lanneau loves New York as his home and one to see him now, a typical New York businessman, would scarcely recognize in him the first Confederate soldier.

Jefferson Bennett Lanneau.
GenealogyBank.com. <http://www.genealogybank.com/bnk/newspapers>.



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Mary E Dotterer, 1844**. She was two years old in 1844.

ID#6010

[A-5]

Mary Elizabeth DOTTERER

Born: 6 Feb. 1842, Charleston, South Carolina

Died: Charleston, South Carolina, at the age of 7

Mary's father and mother are Thomas Davis DOTTERER [C-7] and Mary EASON Dotterer [G7].

Her siblings are Isabella Ann DOTTERER [1827-1827; ID#6006], Henry Eason DOTTERER [B4], Thomas Davis DOTTERER, Sr. [B-8], Anne Matilda DOTTERER [1833-1857; ID#6008], James Henderson DOTTERER [1836-1842; ID#6004], Samuel

Henderson DOTTERER [1836-1842; ID#6113], Amanda Louisa DOTTERER [1837/38-1842; ID#6009], William Albert DOTTERER [D-8], James Blair DOTTERER [H-4], Alice DOTTERER [1846-?; ID#6011], and John DOTTERER [no dates; ID#6111].



Mary Elizabeth Dotterer is buried in the West Cemetery of St. Phillips Episcopal Church, Charleston, South Carolina. Many of the older markers are illegible.

St. Philip's Episcopal Church

142 Church Street, Charleston, SC

St. Philip's Episcopal Church, the first Anglican church south of Virginia, houses the oldest congregation in South Carolina. The first church, built in 1681, was a small wooden building. In the early 18th century, a second brick church at the current site was built. The present St. Philip's was constructed from 1835 to 1838.

Many prominent people are buried in the graveyard. Several colonial Governors and five Episcopal bishops are buried here, as well as John C. Calhoun (former Vice President of the United States), Rawlins Lowndes (President/Governor of South Carolina in 1778-79), and Dubose Heyward (author and playwright).



Charleston Historic Religious and Community Buildings: St. Philip's Episcopal Church. <http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/charleston/stp.htm>.



ID#587

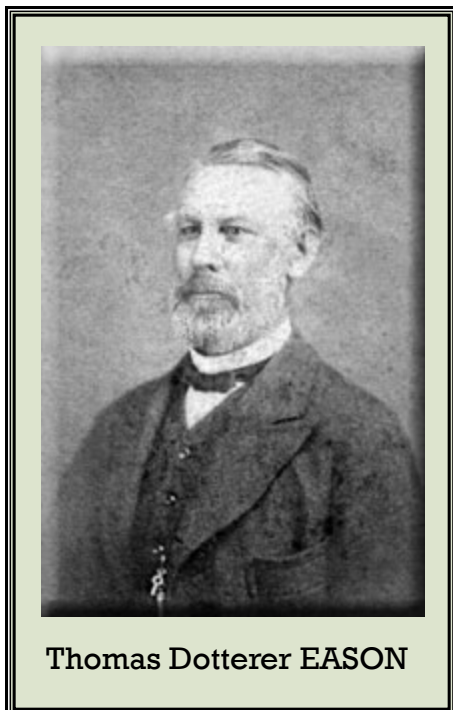
[A-7]

Thomas Dotterer EASON

Born: 9 Oct. 1822, Charleston, South Carolina

Died: 27 Dec. 1872, Charleston, South Carolina, at the age of 50

Thomas married Wilhelmina Ligon LANIER [1828-1904; ID#588] on 22 Feb. 1849, in Macon, Georgia. She was born on 5 Feb. 1828 and died on 22 Apr. 1904.



Thomas Dotterer EASON



Thomas Dotterer EASON
1822-1872
Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina

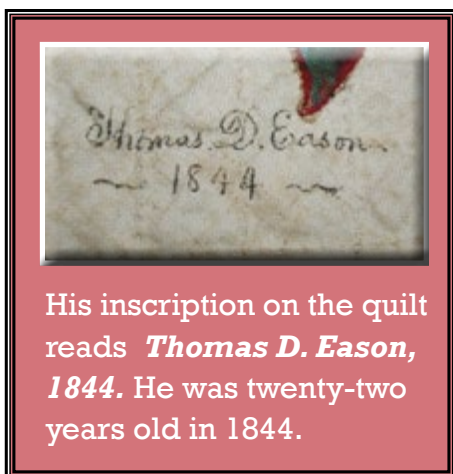
His father and mother are Robert EASON [1788-1849; ID#589] and Isabella Jane GRASSELL Eason [C-5].

His siblings are Mary EASON [1808-1871; ID#4569], John EASON [1810-1836; ID#4569], George Grassell EASON [1812-?; ID# 4570], Robert Prichard EASON [A-9], James Monroe EASON [F-6], Sarah Ann EASON Street [C-3], Elizabeth Dotterer EASON [1825-1832; ID#4575] and William Grassell EASON [I-9].

Alderman

TD Eason was elected as an Alderman and served on the City Council. At the 29th regular meeting of the Council on 9 December 1858. He and eleven others were elected to be Commissioners of the Poor.

Proceedings of Council. Twenty-Ninth Regular Meeting. Charleston Courier. 9 Dec. 1858. GenealogyBank. <http://www.genealogybank.com>.



His inscription on the quilt reads **Thomas D. Eason, 1844**. He was twenty-two years old in 1844.



Wilhelmina Ligon LANIER
Eason
1828 — 1904
Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina

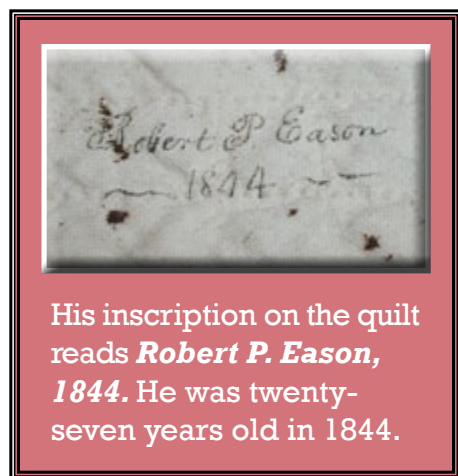
Robert Pritchard EASON

Born: 15 Jan. 1817

Died: 8 Jan. 1862, at the age of 45

Robert Prichart's father and mother are Robert EASON [1788-1849; ID#589] and Isabella Jane GRASSELL Eason [C-5].

His siblings are Mary EASON [1808-1871; ID#4569], John EASON [1810-1836; ID#4569], George Grassell EASON [1812-?; ID#4570], James Monroe EASON [F-6], Sarah Ann EASON Street [C-3], Thomas Dotterer EASON [A-7], Elizabeth Dotterer EASON [1825-1832; ID#4575] and William Grassell EASON [I-9].



His inscription on the quilt reads **Robert P. Eason, 1844**. He was twenty-seven years old in 1844.



Robert Pritchard EASON
1817-1862

Magnolia Cemetery,
Chaleston, South Carolina

Hurricanes and Earthquake: Major Natural Disasters 1819—1893

1819 — Concept of hurricanes as “moving vortex” published — A Harvard professor concluded in an 1819 article that a hurricane “appears to have been a moving vortex and not the rushing forward of a great body of the atmosphere.”

1837 — “Racer’s Storm” leaves 2,000-mile path of destruction — Racer’s Storm, named for a British sloop of war which encountered the storm in the northwest Caribbean, was one of the most destructive storms of the 19th century. It formed near Jamaica, crossed the Yucatan, struck the Gulf coast of Texas, and moved over Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina before arriving off the North Carolina coast on October 9.

1846 — September hurricane creates inlets

on the North Carolina Outer Banks — Two major inlets on the Outer Banks of North Carolina were cut by a hurricane in September 1846. Later in the year, a severe hurricane, perhaps a Category 5, struck the Florida Keys destroying or damaging all but eight of the 600 houses in Key West, Florida.

1873 — First hurricane warning issued in the U.S. — The U.S. Army Signal Corps warned of a storm approaching the coast between Cape May, New Jersey, and New London, Conneticut. The storm never made landfall.

1881 — Hurricane kills 700 in Georgia and South Carolina — Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, experienced severe damage when it came ashore in August. Several barrier islands were completely submerged by the storm surge.

1885 — Hurricane comes to Charleston, South Carolina —



Thaddeus STREET
1783-1852
Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina

ID#4576

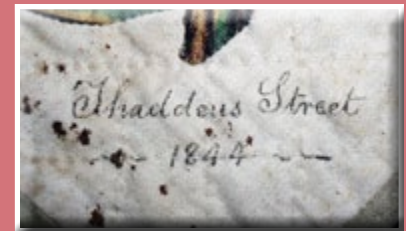
[B-2] His father and mother are Nehemiah STREET [1745-1787; ID#6344] and Thankful MOODY [1743-1813; ID#6345].

Thaddeus STREET

Born: 16 Oct .1783, Farmington, Connecticut
Died: 16 Apr. 1852, Charleston, South Carolina, at the age of 68

Thaddeus married Sarah Ann EASON Street [C-3] on 12 Apr. 1842. She was 21 and he was 58.

His siblings are Samuel STREET [1775-1844; ID#6346], Annie STREET [1776-?; ID#6347], Cynthia STREET [1776-1841; ID#6348], and Timothy Benedict STREET [1779-1833; ID#6349].



His inscription on the quilt reads *Thaddeus Street, 1844*. He was 60 years old in 1844.

When it finally abated, over 90% of Charleston was destroyed by this Category-3 storm.

1886 — Earth Quake shocks Charleston, South Carolina — Some claim it was a magnitude 6.6, others claim it was 7.5 on the Richter scale. It was reported that ground shaking damaged structures as far away as 200 miles from Charleston. This quake was the strongest earthquake known to hit the Eastern Seaboard, and it shook with such force that it was felt over 2 1/2 million square miles (from Cuba to

New York, and Bermuda to the Mississippi River).

1893 — Two storms kill thousands in South — In August, between 1,000 and 2,000 were killed in a storm that submerged the South Carolina barrier islands.

Hurricane timeline: The 1800s. Sun-Sentinel. 15 Aug 2012. <http://www.sunsentinel.com/news/weather/hurricane/sfl-hc-history-1800s,0,4422261.htmlstory>.

Major Historical Earthquakes.

Earthquakes in SC. The South Carolina Geological Survey. <http://www.dnr.sc.gov/geology/earthquake.htm>.

Overview of the 1800s in South Carolina. South Carolina. http://www.carolana.com/SC/1800s/sc_1800s_overview.html.



Brick House at 157 Tradd Street, wrecked by Charleston earthquake of August 31, 1886.

Earth Science Photographs. U.S. Geological Survey Library. Joseph K. McGregor and Carl Abston, U.S. Geological Survey Digital Data Series DDS-21, 1995.

Henry Eason DOTTERER

Born: 6 May 1829, Charleston,
South Carolina

Died: 21 May 1918, Charleston,
South Carolina, at the age of 89

Henry married Emma Prevort
CARR [1836-1887; ID# 6117].

She is the daughter of CD
Carr.

His father and mother are
Thomas Davis DOTTERER,
Sr [C-7] and Mary EASON
Dotterer [G7].

His siblings are Isabella
Ann DOTTERER [1827-
1827; ID#6006], Thomas
Davis DOTTERER [B-8],
Anne Matilda DOTTERER
[1833-1857; ID#6008], James
Henderson DOTTERER [1836-
1842; ID#6004], Samuel



Henderson DOTTERER [1836-
1842; ID#6113], Amanda
Louisa DOTTERER [1837/38-
1842; ID#6009], William
Albert DOTTERER [D-8], Mary
Elizabeth DOTTERER [A-5],
James Blair DOTTERER [H-
4], Alice DOTTERER [1846-?;
ID#6011], and John DOTTERER
[no dates; ID#6111].



Charlestonians Knew of The Gray Man

The Gray Man first appeared on Pawley's Island, South Carolina, in 1822. He appeared prior to major storms and hurricanes in 1822, 1893, 1916, 1922, 1940, 1954, and before Hurricane Hugo in 1989. If people heed the warning, they will find their house still standing after the storm.

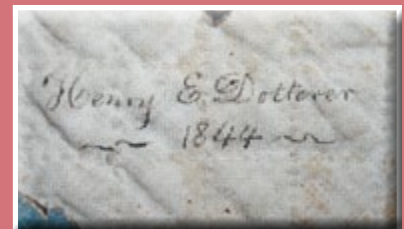
There are many ideas about the Gray Man. One story is of a gentleman who died racing to his love's house during a raging storm (possibly a hurricane). It also has been said he is the founding father of Pawleys Island, Mr. Perceval Pawley. It is his love of his island and home that keeps him earthbound. Others believe it is the lover of a Charleston Belle who was sent away to France because their relationship was not acceptable to their parents. Another candidate is Plowden Charles Jeannerette Weston who loved his home and the island faithfully. Finally, it could be the original owner of the Pelican Inn.

Gray Man. Strange USA. <http://www.strangeusa.com/Viewlocation>.
The Gray Man. Pawleys Island, South Carolina. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>.
The Gray Man of Pawley's Island, South Carolina. The Shadowlands Ghosthunter Store. <http://theshadowlands.net/famous/pawley.htm>.

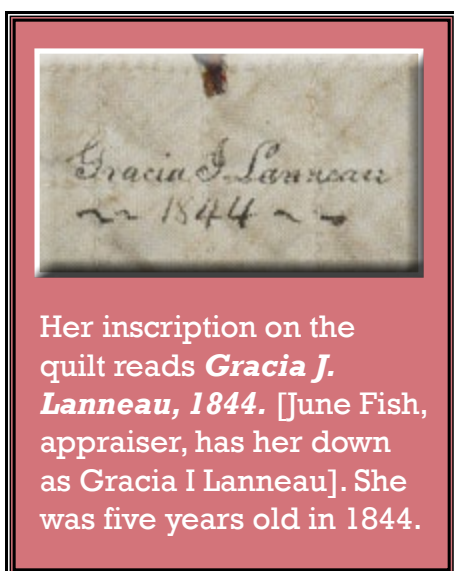
Henry Eason DOTTERER
1829-1918

Emma Prevort CARR Dotterer
1836-1887

Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina



His inscription on the quilt
reads **Henry E. Dotterer,**
1844. He was fifteen years
old in 1844.



Gracia Jane WINDSOR
Lanneau
1836-1916
Second Presbyterian Church
Graveyard,
Chaleston, South Carolina

ID#6018

[B-6]

Gracia Jane Lanneau

Born: 16 Dec. 1839

Died: 27 Aug. 1916, Charleston,
South Carolina, at the age of 77

Her father and mother are
Fleetwood LANNEAU [D-
2] and Gracey WINDSOR
Lanneau [F-2].

Her siblings are Mary Stevens
LANNEAU [I-1], Harriet
Caroline LANNEAU [1835-
?; ID#6017], Fleetwood G.
LANNEAU [F-8], Jefferson
Bennett LANNEAU [A-1],
James Caldwell LANNEAU
[H-6], Charles Blum LANNEAU
[1846-?; ID#6022], and Thomas
Windsor LANNEAU [1852-?;
ID#6023].

Thimbles

Before the American Revolution, most thimbles were imported from England. In 1794, Benjamin Halstead founded the first American factory. His thimbles were made of gold, silver, or pinchbeck (an alloy of five parts copper and one part zinc). In the early 1800s thimble factories were numerous in northern cities, producing millions of thimbles in gold, silver, brass, and steel.

Thimbles have a long and varied history. In Europe, thimbles became works of art with jewels, engravings, and embossing.

In China thimbles were shaped like a ring with an open end, permitting air circulation. However, Western thimbles had a closed top with no air flow causing a perspiration buildup in the copper-alloy design. A poisonous greenish substance, verdigris, formed. If a needle pierced the thimble and pricked the finger, the result could be blood-poisoning. High fever and death could occur.

von Hoelle, John J. *Thimble Collector's Encyclopedia*, New International Edition. Wallace-Homestead Book Company. 1986.



Our collection of antique thimbles is made of brass and steel. Two on the right show signs of needle piercing. The steel ones show signs of rust.

ID#6007

[B-8]

**Thomas Davis
DOTTERER, Jr.**

Born: 20 Oct. 1832

Died: 12 Mar. 1894, Charleston,
South Carolina, at the age of 62

Thomas married Laura
Matilda PICQUAT [ID#6095].
She was born on 27 Apr. 1838,
in Augusta, Georgia, and died
on 6 Dec. 1900.

His father and mother are
Thomas Davis DOTTERER,
Sr. [C-7] and Mary EASON
Dotterer [G-7].

His siblings are Issabella
Ann DOTTERER [1827-1827;
ID#6006], Henry Eason
DOTTERER [B4], Anne Matilda
DOTTERER [1833-1857;
ID#6008], James Henderson
DOTTERER [1835/36-1842;
ID#6004], Samuel Henderson
DOTTERER [1836-1842;
ID#6113], Amanda Louisa
DOTTERER [1837/38-1842;
ID#6009], William Albert
DOTTERER [D-8], Mary
Elizabeth DOTTERER [A-5],
James Blair DOTTERER [H-
4], Alice DOTTERER [1846-?;
ID#6011], and John DOTTERER
[no dates; ID#6111].



His inscription on the quilt
reads **Thomas D Dotterer,**
1844. [June Fish, Appraiser,
has him down as Thomas
B Dotterer] He was twelve
years old in 1844.



Laura Matilda PICQUAT
Dotterer
1838-1900
Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina



Thomas Davis Dotterer, Jr.
1832-1894
Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina



ID#6078

[C-1]

Hugh Rose BANKS, Jr.

Born: 27 Sep. 1843, Charleston, South Carolina

Died: 5 Nov. 1894, Chattanooga, Tennessee, at the age of 51

Hugh Rose married Ella Lee HAMMOND [1851-1919; ID#6092].



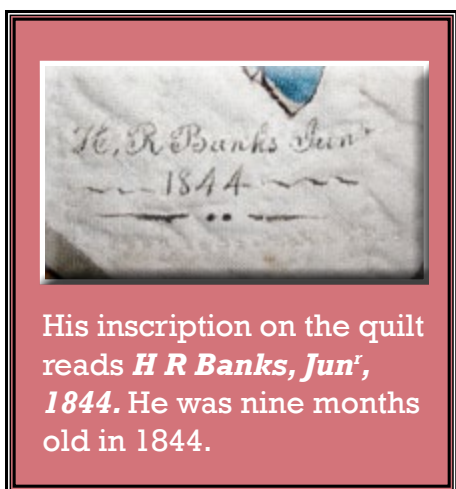
His father and mother are Hugh Rose BANKS, Sr. [E-7] and Caroline Thompson MANN Banks [E-3].

His siblings are Margaret Thompson BANKS [D-6], Elizabeth BANKS [F-4], Caroline C BANKS [E-9], and

Hugh Rose BANKS
1843-1894

Ella Lee HAMMOND Banks
1851-1919
Forest Hill Cemetery,
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Photos by Coleen L, findagrave.com



His inscription on the quilt reads **H R Banks, Junr, 1844**. He was nine months old in 1844.

HR Banks, Jr., Moves to Texas After War

Hugh R. Banks, of the well known firm of Chapman & Banks of Chattanooga, was born in Charleston, SC, September 27, 1843, where he was reared and educated. While securing a good collegiate education, the stirring events of the war put a stop to further study.

He entered the Confederate service paymaster's department for North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, serving through the entire war. After cessation of hostilities, he went to Texas and engaged in the cotton

business until 1878.

Then he returned to his native city and resided there until December 1884. At that time he came to Chattanooga, and engaged in a real estate business with Mr. ML Chapman.

May 20, 1873, he married Miss Ella Hammond of Robertson County, Texas. She bore him two daughters named Aviline and Caroline.

Mr. Banks was a Democrat in politics and an enterprising citizen.

Goodspeed's "History of East Tennessee" 1887. trees.ancestry.com/tree/18315322/person.

Sarah Ann EASON Street

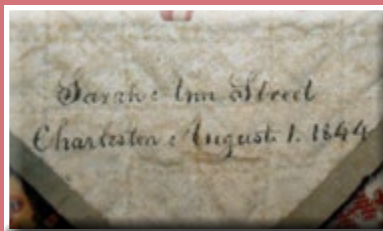
Born: 16 Nov. 1820

Died: 23 Jun. 1859, at the age of 39

She married Thaddeus Street [B-2] on 12 Apr. 1842. He was much older than she.

Sarah's mother and father are Isabela Jane GRASSELL Eason [C-5] and Robert EASON [1788-1849; ID#589].

Her siblings are Mary EASON [1808-1871; ID#4569], John EASON [1810-1836; ID#4569], George Grassell EASON [1812-?; ID#4570], Robert Prichard EASON [A-9], James Monroe EASON [F-6], Thomas Dotterer EASON [A-7], Elizabeth Dotterer EASON [1825-1832; ID# 4575] and William Grassell EASON [I-9].



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Sarah Ann Street, Charleston, August 1, 1844**. She was twenty-four years old in 1844.

Sarah Ann EASON Street
1820-1859

Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina



Education in the Southern Colonies

While state funded education grew during the mid 1800s in the North, the South had no tradition of support for public education. Most Southerners believed that education was a private, family matter to be perpetuated by a college educated elite. This attitude enforced and supported the

social class structure of planters (plantation owners) and slaves with no middle class to bridge the gap. Owners of businesses and professionals were part of the elite by default.

In addition, the population was dispersed making it difficult to find enough children in one area to justify a school. Moreover, the Anglican (Episcopal) religion did not place as much importance as the Northern Puritans on indoctrination through schooling.

The few Southerners who supported a public school system received advice and materials from Horace Mann, the first secretary of the first State Board of Education, created in Massachusetts in 1837. As opinions about slavery in the South strengthened, ideas especially about education were considered "subversive" and "autocratic."

Understanding that "Knowledge is Power," Southerners were concerned about who should have power. Southern states passed laws



ID#590

[C-5]

**Isabella Jane GRASSELL
Eason**

Born: 23 Jan. 1788

Died: 28 Sep. 1849, Charleston,
South Carolina, at the age of 61

She married Robert EASON
[1788-1849; ID#589] on 22 Nov.
1806.

Their children are Mary
EASON [1808-1871; ID#4569],
John EASON [1810-1836;
ID#4569], George Grassell
EASON [1812-?; ID#4570],
Robert Prichard EASON [A-9],
James Monroe EASON [F-6],
Sarah Ann EASON Street [C-3],
Thomas Dotterer EASON [A-
7], Elizabeth Dotterer EASON
[1825-1832; ID#4575] and
William Grassell EASON [I-9].

making it a crime to teach slaves
to read and write. Instead of
written instruction, Southerners
provided oral religious
training. They believed written
knowledge was a threat to the
Southern family and unpatriotic.

After the Civil War, during
Reconstruction, freed blacks
began to see changes. However,
Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
brought an end to those with
the establishment of "separate
but equal." It was not until 1954
with *Brown v. Board of Education*
that separate but equal was
abolished. The South Carolina
case, *Briggs v. Elliott* (1952), was
the first of five cases combined
in the Brown hearing.

Cheek, Karen. "Education in the South-
ern Colonies." In "The History of
American Education Web Project" by
Robert Barger. Notre Dame Univer-
sity. [http://www3.nd.edu/~rbarger/
www7/soucolon.html](http://www3.nd.edu/~rbarger/www7/soucolon.html).

Plessy v. Ferguson. and *Brown v. Board of
Education*. **Wikipedia, the free ency-
clopedia.** <http://en.wikipedia.org>.



Robert EASON
1778-1838

Isabella Jane GRASSELL Eason
1788- 1849

Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina



Her inscription on the
quilt reads **Isabella Jane
Eason, Charleston, August
1, 1844**. She was fifty-six
years old in 1844.



Isabella Jane GRASSELL
Eason

ID#4568

[C-7]

**Thomas Davis
DOTTERER, Sr.**

Born: ca. 1796

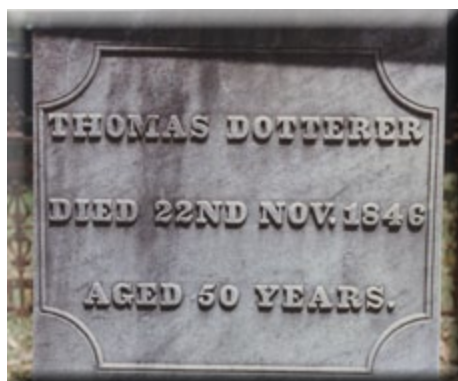
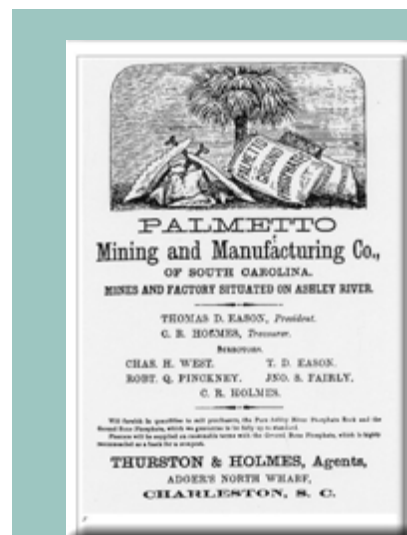
Died: 22 Nov. 1846, Charleston,
South Carolina, at the age of 50

He married Mary EASON
Dotterer [G-7] on 24 Nov. 1824.

Their children are Issabella
Ann DOTTERER [1827-1827;
ID#6006], Henry Eason
DOTTERER [B4], Thomas
Davis DOTTERER [B8] Anne
Matilda DOTTERER [1833-1857;
ID#6008], James Henderson
DOTTERER [1835/36-1842;
ID#6004], Samuel Henderson
DOTTERER [1836-1842;
ID#6113], Amanda Louisa
DOTTERER [1837/38-1842;
ID#6009], William Albert
DOTTERER [D-8], Mary Elizabeth
DOTTERER [A-5], James
Blair DOTTERER [H-4], Alice
DOTTERER [1846-?; ID#6011],
and John DOTTERER [no dates;
ID#6111].



His inscription on the quilt
reads **Thom. Dotterer,**
Charleston, SC 1845. He
was forty-nine years old
in 1845.



Thomas Davis DOTTERER
1796-1846
Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina

Phosphate Mining

There was no great need for fertilizer in the antebellum South; they had plenty of land and lots of slaves. Along the coast, crops were rotated. Although there was some monocropping on larger property, fields could be left fallow. Even if the large land owners wanted to use fertilizer, they did not have the liquid capital to do so.

In the North more farmers used some kind of fertilizer. In 1830 the first bone mills were established and became the destination of the thousands of buffalo killed for their hides

and bones. Introduced in 1832, highly pungent guano from Peru became a profitable import during the 1840s — 50s. Some used cottonseed and others manure. Marl was advocated by some planters in Virginia.

After the war good land, labor, and money all became scarce. Both white and newly freed blacks found sharecropping one of their very few choices. Now there was no way to let land lie fallow.

From the middle of the century, phosphate fertilizer came to be seen as a necessity.



ID#4625

[C-9]

Margaret Thompson MURPHY

In our genealogy Margaret [I-5] is the daughter of Isabelle Torrence THOMPSON [No Dates; ID#4624]. Her father is unknown at this time. Margaret [I-5] married first Henry JONES [No Dates; ID#4626] and married second Francis MURPHY [No Dates; ID#4627].

Margaret Thompson MURPHY's father is possibly Francis MURPHY [No Dates; ID#4627] and her mother is possibly Margaret UNKNOWN Jones-Murphy [I-5].

Margaret Thompson MURPHY's half-sister is possibly Sarah Jane JONES [G-9].

In 1842 the process of adding sulfuric acid to crude phosphate to produce "super phosphate of lime" was patented. Knowing of the geography of the Charleston area, a few men began to form companies to mine for phosphate. The first, the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company, was able to buy or get rights to over 10,000 acres along the Ashley River by July of 1868. Because Southerners were hesitant, investment capital came from Philadelphia. Eventually, South Carolinians founded over thirty mining and manufacturing companies in the area.

Thomas D Dotterer, Jr., was active in the process. He was president of Palmetto Mining and Manufacturing Co. In addition, he was the superintendent of the Wando Company which operated mines and a fertilizer factory.

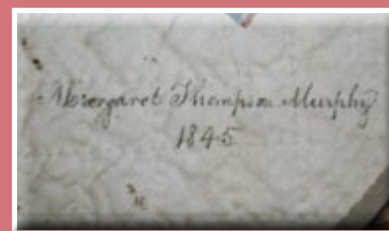
The process of making the superphosphate fertilizer was difficult and dangerous. Freed blacks needed work and were used to the hot and humid conditions of the coastal region. In order to get cheap labor, convicts were also used, but they were segregated from all other workers. Imported labor from the North



included Italians, Irish, and Poles.

Phosphate mining and fertilizer production were part of the hope to industrialize the South for competition with the North. Some hoped that such industrialization would be the birth of "the New South." By 1885 South Carolina produced half of the world's phosphate. However, with the discovery of other areas to mine and the state's internal political problems, the industry declined in the late 1880s. In addition, the Category 3 hurricane and tidal surge and the earthquake, all of 1886, added to the economic problems of Charleston businessmen.

The fact is that the mining and fertilizer industry added very little to stimulate the economic and social advancement of Charleston.

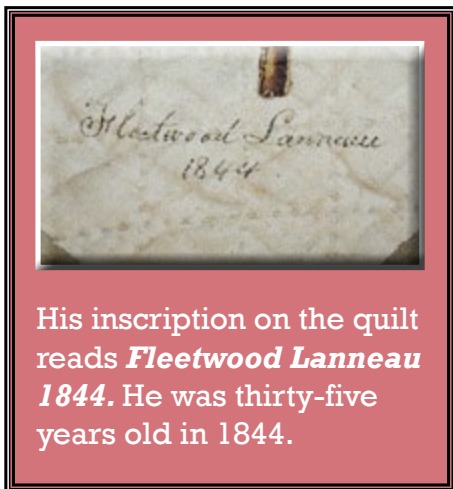


Her inscription on the quilt reads **Margaret Thompson Murphy 1845**. We do not know how old she was.

Shuler, Kristina A. and Ralph Bailey, Jr. A History of the Phosphate Mining Industry in the South Carolina Lowcountry. Mount Pleasant, SC: Brockington and Associates, Inc., 2004.
Trinkley, Michael. South Carolina Land Phosphates in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries: Toward an Archaeological Context. <http://www.chicora.org/pdfs/RC442-5%20Phosphate%20Context.pdf>.



Fleetwood LANNEAU, Sr.
1809 - 1883
Second Presbyterian
Church Graveyard
Charleston, South Carolina



His inscription on the quilt reads **Fleetwood Lanneau 1844**. He was thirty-five years old in 1844.

ID#4618

[D-2] Their children are Mary Stevens LANNEAU [I-1], Harriet Caroline LANNEAU [1835-?; ID#6017], Gracia Jane LANNEAU [B-6], Fleetwood G LANNEAU [F-8], Jefferson Bennett LANNEAU [A-1], James Caldwell LANNEAU [H-6], Chales Blum LANNEAU [1846-?; ID#6022], and Thomas Windsor LANNEAU [1852-?; ID#6023].

Fleetwood LANNEAU, Sr.

Born: 31 Mar. 1809, Charleston, South Carolina

Died: 24 Aug. 1883, Charleston, SC, at the age of 74

Fleetwood married Gracey Jane WINDSOR [F-2] on 14 Nov. 1832, in Charleston, South Carolina.

Second Presbyterian Church

Soon after the founding of Charleston, a community of dissenting Presbyterians worshiped in the White Meeting House on Meeting Street. The congregation included English, Irish, Scottish, French Huguenots, and Independent Presbyterians. In 1731, twelve families left to establish the First (Scots) Presbyterian Church. By the end of the century the building was inadequate to accommodate the worshippers, necessitating a second Presbyterian church. In 1809, fifteen men met to plan for Second Presbyterian Church. The church was built at the then substantial cost of \$100,000, and on April 3, 1811, was dedicated with the name of "The Second Presbyterian Church of Charleston and Its Suburbs." The sanctuary was so immense it was a strain on the ministers voices. The old box pews were replaced in 1849. The Presbyterian Church of the United States has designated this church Historical Site Number One.

Living History: 200 Years of Community. Second Presbyterian Church of Charleston.

<http://www.secondpresbyterianchurch.org/LivingHistory/200YearsofCommunity.php>.

Second Presbyterian Church - Charleston. South Carolina: Made for Vacation. <http://www.discoverouthcarolina.com/products/3498.aspx>.



**342 Meeting Street,
Charleston, South Carolina**



ID#6075

[D-4]

Thomas Ogier SMITH

Born: 15 Oct 1820

Died: 12 Feb 1865, Charleston, South Carolina, at the age of 44

Ogier married Elizabeth A. BANKS [F4]. Since Elizabeth's inscription says Banks, we are assuming that they were married after the quilt was produced, but were perhaps already engaged.

He was a merchant in Charleston.

Sewing Machines Finally Produced for Household Use in 1860

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES

A FEW NAMES OF PERCHASERS
IN
Charleston and Vicinity,
TO WHOM WE TAKE THE LIBERTY TO REFER

IN PRESENTING TO THE PUBLIC A FEW OF THE names from the long list of our patrons, we would remark that a large number have tried other SEWING MACHINES, and given them up as useless, and purchased the GROVER & BAKER to replace them: thus proving what we have always claimed as our motto, that GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES are

Superior to all Others!

When the sewing machine with modern lockstitch was developed, it was put immediately in use for everything from piecework to trapunto to quilting. The biggest companies at the time were Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer.

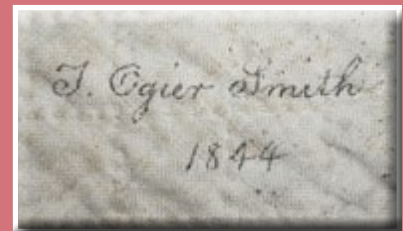
T. Ogier Smith was among the dozens of patrons listed in the advertisement for Grover

& Baker machines in 1860.

While about 25% of the machines were purchased by women, the rest were by men. This fact seems fitting for the time.

Thomas Ogier Smith. <http://www.genealogybank.com/gbnk/newspapers>.

A Timeline of Quilting History in America. <http://www.reddawn.net/quilt/timeline.htm>.



His inscription on the quilt reads **T. Ogier Smith 1844**. He was twenty-two years old in 1844.



Thomas Ogier SMITH
1820-1865

Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina

A Brief History of the Sewing Machine

by Graham Forsdyke

Historians of the early days of the sewing machine can argue for hours over the simple matter of who invented what is, in many ways, one of the most important machines ever devised.

The story really starts in 1755 in London when a German immigrant, Charles Weisenthal, took out a patent for a needle to be used for mechanical sewing. There was no mention of a machine to go with it, and another 34 years were to pass before Englishman Thomas Saint invented what is generally considered to be the first real sewing machine.

In 1790 the cabinet maker patented a machine with which an awl made a hole in leather and then allowed a needle to pass through. Critics of Saint's claim to fame point out that quite possibly Saint only patented an idea and that most likely the machine was never built. It is known that when an attempt was made in the 1880s to produce a machine from Saint's drawings, it would not work without considerable modification.

The story then moves to Germany where, in around 1810, inventor Balthasar Krems developed a machine for sewing caps. No exact dates can be given for the Krems models as no patents were taken out.

An Austrian tailor Josef Madersperger produced a series of machines during the early years of the 19th century and received a patent in 1814. He was still working on the invention in 1839, aided by grants from the Austrian government, but he failed to get all the elements together successfully in one machine and eventually died a pauper. Two more inventions were patented in 1804, one in France to a Thomas Stone and a James Henderson -- a machine which attempted to emulate hand sewing -- and another to a Scott John Duncan for an embroidery machine using a number of needles. Nothing is known of the fate of either invention.

America's first real claim to fame came in 1818 when a Vermont churchman John Adams Doge and his partner John Knowles produced a device which, although making a reasonable stitch, could only sew a very short length of material before laborious re-setting up was necessary.

One of the more reasonable claimants for inventor of the sewing machine must be Barthelemy Thimonnier who, in 1830, was granted a patent by the French government. He used a barbed needle for his machine which was built almost entirely of wood. It is said that he originally

designed the machine to do embroidery, but then saw its potential as a sewing machine.

Unlike any others who went before him, he was able to convince the authorities of the usefulness of his invention, and he was eventually given a contract to build a batch of machines and use them to sew uniforms for the French army. In less than 10 years after the granting of his patent Thimonnier had a factory running with 80 machines, but then ran into trouble from Parisian tailors. They feared that, were his machines successful, they would soon take over from hand sewing, putting the craftsmen tailors out of work.

Late one night a group of tailors stormed the factory, destroying every machine, and causing Thimonnier to flee for his life. With a new partner he started again, produced a vastly-improved machine, and looked set to go into full-scale production; but the tailors attacked again. With France in the grip of revolution, Thimonnier could expect little help from the police or army and fled to England with the one machine he was able to salvage.

He certainly produced the first practical sewing machine, was the first man to offer machines for sale on a

commercial basis and ran the first garment factory. For all that, he died in the poor house in 1857.

In America a quaker, Walter Hunt, invented, in 1833, the first machine which did not try to emulate hand sewing. It made a lock stitch using two spools of thread and incorporated an eye-pointed needle as used today. But again it was unsuccessful for it could only produce short, straight, seams.

Nine years later Hunt's countryman, John Greenough, produced a working machine in which the needle passed completely through the cloth. Although a model was made and exhibited in the hope of raising capital for its manufacture, there were no takers.

Perhaps all the essentials of a modern machine came together in early 1844 when Englishman John Fisher invented a machine which although designed for the production of lace, was essentially a working sewing machine. Probably because of misfiling at the patent office, this invention was overlooked during the long legal arguments between Singer and Howe as to the origins of the sewing machine.

Despite a further flurry of minor inventions in the 1840s, most Americans will claim that the sewing machine was invented by Massachusetts farmer Elias Howe who completed his first prototype in 1844 just a short time after

Fisher.

A year later it was patented and Howe set about trying to interest the tailoring trade in his invention. He even arranged a competition with his machine set against the finest hand sewers in America. The machine won hands down but the world wasn't ready for mechanized sewing and, despite months of demonstrations, he had still not made a single sale.

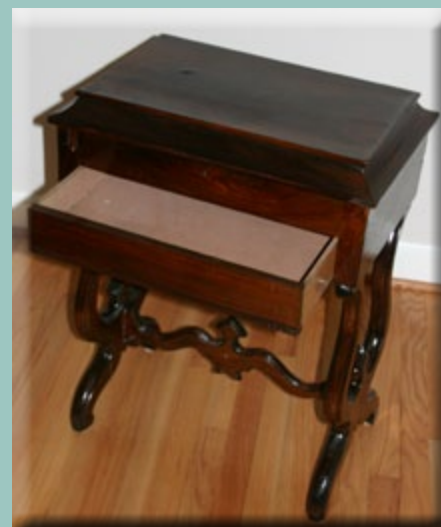
Desperately in debt Howe sent his brother Amasa to England with the machine in the hope that it would receive more interest on the other side of the Atlantic. Amasa could find only one backer, a corset maker William Thomas, who eventually bought the rights to the invention and arranged for Elias to come to London to further develop the machine. The two did not work well together, each accusing the other of failing to honor agreements and eventually Elias, now almost penniless, returned to America. When he arrived home he found that the sewing machine had finally caught on and that dozens of manufacturers, including Singer, were busy manufacturing machines -- all of which contravened the Howe patents.

A long series of law suits followed and were only settled when the big companies, including Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker, joined together, pooled their patents, and fought as a unit to protect their monopoly.

Singer did not invent any notable sewing-machine advances, but he did pioneer the hire-purchase system and aggressive sales tactics. Both Singer and Howe ended their days as multi-millionaires.

So the argument can go on about just who invented the sewing machine and it is unlikely that there will ever be agreement. What is clear, however, is that without the work of those long-dead pioneers, the dream of mechanized sewing would never have been realized.

Forsdyke, Graham. A Brief History of the Sewing Machine. ISMACS International: International Sewing Machine Collectors' Society. http://www.ismacs.net/sewing_machine_history.html.



This is Virginia Lanier EASON Clopton's sewing table. She was our great grandmother and was in the line of acquisition, having inherited the quilt from her mother, Wilhelmina Ligon LANIER Eason. Hand sewing and mending were still important in 1887 when Virginia got married. It was common to receive sewing baskets or tables, thread, needles, and thimbles as wedding presents.

ID#4573

[D-6]

Margaret Thompson BANKS

Born: 31 Jul. 1826

Died: 28 Mar. 1886, Charleston,
South Carolina, at the age of 59

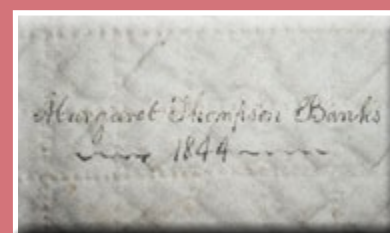
Margaret married James
Monroe EASON [F-6] on 23
Mar. 1847, in Charleston, South
Carolina.

Margaret and James are
second cousins once removed.
Their common ancestors are
George THOMPSON and
Margaret SIMONTON. She
is the Grandniece of Gracy
DRUMMOND [E-5].

Her father and mother are
Hugh Rose BANKS, Sr. [E-7]
and Caroline Thompson
MANN Banks [E-3].

Her siblings are Hugh Rose
BANKS, Jr [C-1], Caroline C.
BANKS [E-9], Elizabeth A.
BANKS [F-4], and Charles
Henry BANKS [G-1].

The quilt is possibly a
wedding quilt commemorating
the marriage of Margaret
Thompson BANKS [D-6] and
James Monroe EASON [F-6],
whose names are inscribed in
two floral wreaths located just
above and to the left and right
of the center block.



Her inscription on the
quilt reads **Margaret
Thompson BANKS 1844.**
She was nineteen years
old in 1844.

Margaret Thompson BANKS
1826-1886
Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina

Victorian Styled Wedding Dresses



The Victorian era
of British history was
the period of Queen
Victoria's reign from 20
June 1837 until her death
on 22 January 1901.

Victorian era. [http://
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Victorian_era](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victorian_era).
Victorian Wedding Dresses.
La Wedding. [http://
www.ia-wedding.
com/2011/06/21/victori-
an-wedding-dresses](http://www.ia-wedding.com/2011/06/21/victorian-wedding-dresses).



ID#: 6005

[D-8]

William Albert DOTTERER

Born: 10 Jan. 1840, Charleston,
South Carolina

Died: 16 May 1864, Drewry's
Bluff Battle Field [Civil War],
Chesterfield County, Virginia,
at the age of 24

His father and mother are
Thomas Davis DOTTERER,
Sr. [C-7] and Mary EASON
Dotterer [G-7]

His siblings are Isabella
Ann DOTTERER [1827-1827;
ID#6006], Henry Eason
DOTTERER [B4], Thomas
Davis DOTTERER [B-8],
Anne Matilda DOTTERER
[1833-1857; ID#6008], James
Henderson DOTTERER [1836-
1842; ID#6004], Samuel
Henderson DOTTERER [1836-
1842; ID#6113], Amanda
Louisa DOTTERER [1837/38-
1842; ID#6009], William
Albert DOTTERER [D-8], Mary
Elizabeth DOTTERER [A-5],
James Blair DOTTERER [H-
4], Alice DOTTERER [1846-?;
ID#6011], and John DOTTERER
[no dates; ID#6111].

Battles of Drewry's Bluff

The massive fort on Drewry's
Bluff in Chesterfield County,
Virginia, had blunted the Union
advance just 7 miles short of
the Confederate capital of
Richmond in May of 1862.

Later in the war Drewry's
Bluff became the site of the
Confederate Naval Academy
and the Marine Corps Camp of
Instruction.

The area saw action again
during the Siege of Petersburg
in 1864-65. The Second Battle of
Drewry's Bluff, or the Proctor's
Creek engagement, began on
14 May 1864 when part of Union
Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's
Army of the James feigned an
attack toward Richmond from
Bermuda Hundred. After two
days of skirmishing, Federals
led by Maj. Gen. William F.
Smith and Maj. Gen. Quincy A.
Gillmore captured the outer
Confederate earthworks here.
At dawn on 16 May, however,
the Confederates under Maj.
Gen. Robert F. Hoke and
Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, Jr.,

launched several assaults from
the inner defenses just north.
By midmorning the Federals
began retreating south to the
Half-Way House.

The garrison at Drewry's
Bluff took part in the evacuation
of Richmond and Petersburg
on 02-03 April 1865. Soldiers,
sailors, and marines from
the fort joined the movement
westward, ultimately
surrendering at Appomattox
Court House. Many of the
sailors served as infantry
during the fighting along the
way. Union forces quickly
cleared a path through the
obstructions in the James River
beneath Drewry's Bluff.

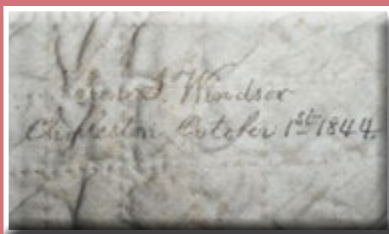
Known throughout the South
as Drewry's Bluff, northern
troops referred to it as Fort
Darling.

The Thomas' Legion: The 69th North
Carolina Regiment. [http://
thomaslegion.netbattleofdrewrys
bluff.html](http://thomaslegion.netbattleofdrewrysbluff.html).

Historical Marker Database. [www.
hmdb.org](http://www.hmdb.org).



His inscription on the
quilt reads **William A.
DOTTERER 1844**. He was
four years old in 1844.



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Jane J. Windsor, Charleston, October 1, 1844.**

ID#4621

[E-1]

Jane Jones WINDSOR

Jane married Stephen R. MILLER [No Dates; ID#4622].

She is the daughter of Capt. WINDSOR [No Dates; ID#4616] and Elizabeth THOMPSON Mann-Windsor [G-5].

Her siblings are Gracey Jane WINDSOR Lanneau [F-2], and Thomas T WINDSOR [G-3] and her half sister is Caroline Thompson MANN Banks [E-3].



Julie King Winn Sellers wore her grandmother's, Wilhelmina Cooledge, Victorian wedding dress (1908) for her wedding in 1968. We plan to also donate this dress to the Charleston Museum.



Wedding Dresses in the 1800s

We do not know what Margaret Thompson Banks's wedding dress was like when she married James Monroe Eason, but we do know that the color of wedding dresses was in a state of flux in the 1800s. Before 1840 most brides wore bright colors, blue being the most popular.

In ancient Rome most brides wore yellow for dress and veil. The bridesmaids wore the same attire to confuse any demons trying to capture the bride. In the Middle Ages wealthy brides wore dresses of purple or green made from expensive fabrics such as fur, velvet, or silk. In the 16th and 17th Centuries, pale green was popular.

Most women simply wore their best dress and would wear it many times again. In fact, black was a popular color for the lower classes since the dress would be worn again and again. By the beginning of the 19th Century, many very wealthy women began wearing

white to formal events as a sign of their status since there was no hot running water or detergent. Actually, the color was not white, but more cream. Pure white could not be made until the 1950's with the introduction of bleach.

However, in America, most 19th Century brides continued to wear their "best" gown for their wedding, rather than a special white one. Some even had two bodices — a revealing one with a lower neckline for formal evenings, and a more modest version for the wedding and general day wear to follow.



Queen Victoria's Wedding Dress.



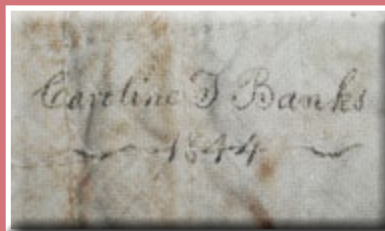
However, when Victoria married her first cousin Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1840, she created new standards. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with white lace matching her veil, and a crown of orange blossoms. Her blue sapphire brooch that Prince Albert had given her for a wedding present was the only spot of color.

While she may have worn white for purity and virginity, the more probable reason was fashion. As a queen she wanted to show England in the best light. Since such dresses were delicate, white represented the most expensive material available. In addition, to support the declining lace trade, she had a wide lace panel sewn around the bottom of her dress.

Images of Queen Victoria.

fripperiesandbutterflies.blogspot.com.

Queen Victoria Wedding Dress. From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository. http://upload.wikimedia.org-wikipedia/commonsee2Queen_Victoria_wedding_dress.



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Caroline T Banks, 1844**. She was forty years old in 1844.

The History of White Wedding Dresses. <http://suite101.com/article/the-history-of-white-wedding-dresses-a14715>.

Queen Victoria's wedding, or why modern brides wear white. <http://blog.catherinedelors.com/queen-victoria%E2%80%99s-wedding-or-why-modern-brides-wear-white/>.

The Surprising Story of the White Wedding Dress | Suite101. <http://suite101.com/article/the-surprising-story-of-the-white-wedding-dress-a358913#ixzzlyC71U9SF>.

Wedding Dress Colors. <http://suite101.com/article/wedding-dress-colors-a147849>. 18 June 2012.

Image of the 1946 wedding dress, <http://www.weddingdressesgallery.com/images/weddingdress-1846.jpg>

ID#4614

[E-3]

Caroline Thompson MANN Banks

Born: 22 Sep. 1804

Died: 26 Jul. 1884, Charleston, South Carolina, at the age of 80

Caroline married Hugh Rose BANKS, Sr. [E-7].

Caroline is the daughter of Elizabeth THOMPSON Mann-Windsor [G-5] and Mr. MANN [No Dates; ID#4613]. Mr. MANN was Elizabeth's first husband and Capt. WINDSOR [No Dates; ID#4616] was Elizabeth's second husband.

Caroline is a half sister to Jane Jones WINDSOR [E-1], Gracey Jane WINDSOR Lanneau [F-2], and Thomas T WINDSOR [G-3].



Caroline Thompson MANN
Banks
1804-1884
Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina

Gracy THOMPSON Drummond

Born: 10 May 1778

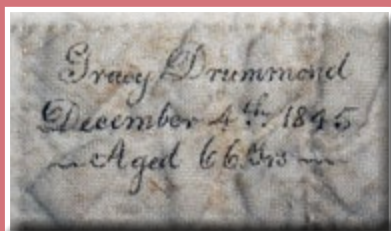
Died: 13 Oct. 1847, at the age of
69 yrs 7 mos 3 days

Gracy married James
Drummond [No Dates;
ID#4611] on 19/20 Mar.
1800. James may have been a
shoemaker.

Their children or grandchildren
could possibly be Elizabeth
DRUMMOND [A-3] and
Caroline B. DRUMMOND [I-3]
We have not been able to trace
them yet.

Gracy Drummond [E-5] is the
great grandaunt of Margaret
Thompson Banks [D-6] and the
first cousin once removed of
James Monroe Eason [F-6].

Due to its central location [center
wreath block], and different
design, it is believed that Gracy
Drummond was probably
the quiltmaker and/or lead
coordinator. She is the oldest
person named on the quilt.



Her inscription on the quilt
reads **Gracy Drummond,**
December 4th 1845. She was
sixty-six years old in 1845.

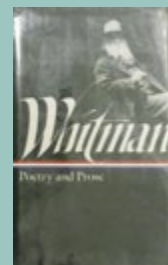
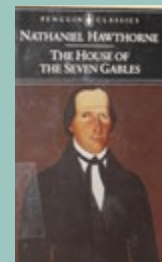


Literature in 1800s

The literature of the 1800s
reflects the interests, conflicts,
and adventures of the time.
Novels, essays, poems,
sermons—all works found an
audience. These are some of the
period's well-remembered or
important works.

- 1836 Ralph Waldo Emerson, *Nature*
- 1839 Edgar Allan Poe, "The Fall of the House of Usher" in *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine*
- 1843 Poe, "The Gold Bug"; "The Black Cat"
- 1845 Poe, *The Raven and Other Poems*
- 1845 Frederick Douglass, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*
- 1847 Douglass founds *The North Star*, an abolitionist newspaper
- 1847 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, *Evangeline*
- 1849 Henry David Thoreau, "Resistance to Civil Government"; *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*. Better known under the title

- 1849 Poe, "The Bells"; "Annabel Lee"
- 1850 Nathaniel Hawthorne publishes *The Scarlet Letter*, which sells 4,000 copies in the first 10 days and becomes a best seller.
- 1851 Herman Melville, *Moby-Dick*
- 1851 Hawthorne, *The House of the Seven Gables*
- 1852 Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* sells one million copies in the first year
- 1853 William Wells Brown, *Clotel; or, The President's Daughter*, published in England, is the first novel by an African American
- 1854 Thoreau, *Walden*
- 1855 Douglass, *My Bondage and My Freedom*
- 1855 Walt Whitman, *Leaves of Grass*
- 1855 Longfellow, *Hiawatha*
- 1856 Melville, *The Piazza*





ID#6054

[E-7]

Hugh Rose BANKS, Sr.

Born: 18 Jan. 1799

Died: 6 May 1878, at the age of
79 yrs 3 mos 18days

He is the son of Charles BANKS
[No Dates; ID#6351] and
Catherine Anna LOCKWOOD
Banks [No Dates; ID#6352].
Charles was born in Ross-
shire, Scotland.

Hugh Rose, Sr., married
Caroline Thompson MANN
[E-3].

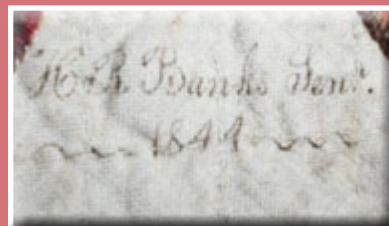
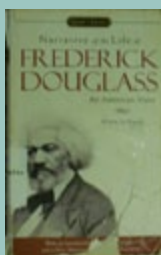
Their children are Hugh Rose
BANKS, Jr. [C-1], Margaret
Thompson BANKS [D-6],
Caroline C. BANKS [E-9],
Elizabeth A. BANKS [F-4],
Charles Henry BANKS [G-1].



Hugh Rose BANKS, Sr.
1799-1878

Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina

- 1858 Oliver Wendell Holmes, *Tales, and "Bartleby, the Scrivener"*
- 1859 Stowe, *The Minister's Wooing*
- 1860 Hawthorne, *The Marble Faun*
- 1861 Longfellow, "Paul Revere's Ride"
- 1863 Louisa May Alcott publishes *Hospital Sketches* about experiences as a nurse in a Union hospital.
- 1863 Abraham Lincoln, "Gettysburg Address"
- 1865 Mark Twain, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County"
- 1865 Alcott, *Moods*
- 1868 Alcott, *Little Women*
- 1868 Bret Harte, "The Luck of Roaring Camp"
- 1869 Harte, "The Outcasts of Poker Flat"
- 1871 Alcott, *Little Men*
- 1876 Twain, *Adventures of Tom Sawyer*
- 1881 Douglass, *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*
- 1881 Joel Chandler Harris, *Uncle Remus*



His inscription on the quilt reads **HR BANKS, Sen'r, 1844**. He was age forty-five in 1844.

- 1882 Twain, *The Prince and the Pauper*
- 1882 Frank Stockton, "The Lady or the Tiger?"
- 1885 Sidney Lanier, *Poems*
- 1888 Theodore Roosevelt, *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail*
- 1889 Twain, *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*
- 1890 Emily Dickinson, *Poems*
- 1893 Stephen Crane, *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*
- 1894 Twain, *Pudd'nhead Wilson*
- 1895 Crane, *The Red Badge of Courage*

Brief Timeline of American Literature and
Events: Pre-1620 to 1920. [http://public.
wsu.edu/~campbelld/amlit/timefram.
html](http://public.wsu.edu/~campbelld/amlit/timefram.html).

ID#6077

[E-9]

Caroline C. BANKS

Born: 19 Nov. 1839, Charleston,
South Carolina

Died: 14 Mar. 1920, Charleston,
South Carolina, at the age of 81

Caroline married James
CHAPMAN [1832-?; ID#6080].

She is the daughter of Hugh
Rose BANKS, Sr. [E-7] and
Caroline Thompson MANN
Banks [E-3].

Her siblings are Hugh Rose
BANKS, Jr. [C-1], Margaret
Thompson BANKS [D-6],
Caroline C. BANKS [E-9],
Elizabeth A. Banks [F-4], and
Charles Henry BANKS [G-1].



Her inscription on the quilt
reads **Caroline C. Banks,**
1844. She was five years
old in 1844.



Children's Clothes in the 1800s

Crowned in 1837, Queen Victoria's styles influenced fashion for decades. Children looked like miniature adults. No wonder there is so much written about them getting in trouble for dirtying their clothes.

In Victorian times all infants wore 5-foot long gowns until they could walk. In addition, they were often white and made of a very thin material. During the colder months, babies wore flannel under-gowns which could be buttoned together at the hem.

Young girls wore gowns with a full skirt. Even toddlers wore necklines that revealed their shoulders. Under these knee length dresses, the girls wore several petticoats. Under the petticoats, they wore wide pantalets that reached to the ankle. To complete the outfit, girls wore white stockings and flat black shoes.

As girls grew older their dresses became longer, and they wore even more petticoats. They continued to wear styles with bare shoulders until they were about ten years old. Then the dresses became more

similar to women's dresses with V-shaped waists and dropped shoulders. The girls continued to wear the pantalets, white stockings, and flat black shoes of younger girls, but the pantalets no longer showed under the longer skirts. Girls' hair was short and parted in the middle like Queen Victoria. Their hair was either combed behind the ears or styled into corkscrew curls.

Young boys wore the same kind of gowns as girls until they reached age four. These toddler boys also wore off-the-shoulder necklines and full skirts with elaborate trim. In addition, they wore lace trimmed pantalets and little flat shoes. Young boys wore their hair parted on the side.



A fashion plate made in August 1840 shows the typical attire of children in the mid-1800s.



ID#4617

[F-2]

Gracey Jane WINDSOR Lanneau

Born: 18 May 1814

Died: 21 Aug. 1898, Charleston, South Carolina, at the age of 84

The Eason Family Quilt spells her name "Gracey," but her tombstone spells her name "Gracy."

Gracey married Fleetwood LANNEAU, Sr. [D-2] on 14 Nov. 1832.

She is the daughter of Capt. WINDSOR [No Dates; ID#4616] and Elizabeth THOMPSON Mann-Windsor [G-5].

Her siblings are Jane S. WINDSOR [E-1], and Thomas T. WINDSOR [G-3] and their half sister is Caroline Thompson MANN Banks [E-3].

Gracey and Fleetwood's children are Mary Stevens LANNEAU [I-1], Harriet Caroline LANNEAU (1835-?; ID#6017), Fleetwood G. LANNEAU [F-8], Jefferson Bennett LANNEAU [A-1], James Caldwell LANNEAU [H-6], Charles Blum LANNEAU (1846-?; ID#6022), and Thomas Windsor LANNEAU (1852-?; ID#6023).



John Winn's, our father, baby dress from 1910 was used as a christening gown for the Sellers's children.

Occasionally they wore it parted on both sides and brushed back or fluffed up. Noting whether the part was in the middle or on the side was often the only way to determine the sex of the children.

Becoming four was important for boys since at four or five they were "breached," or began wearing pants. Their outfits were practical with ankle length pants that were buttoned to their shirts.

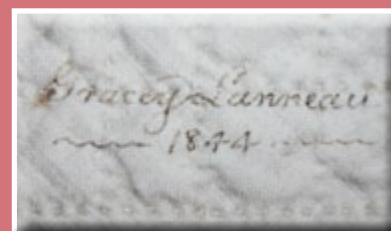


Gracy WINDSOR Lanneau
1814-1898
Second Presbyterian
Church Graveyard,
Charleston, South Carolina

As boys grew, the buttons could be lowered to accommodate new height. They also wore short simple jackets. Finally, when they entered their teens, they began wearing men's clothing.

Bryan, Camela. Children's Clothes in 1840. eHow. http://www.ehow.com/print/info_7901176_childrens-clothes-1840.html.

Children's fashions, Summer 1840. Fashion plate, engraving (print); Scripps College, Ella Strong Denison Library, Macpherson Collection, Costume Plates of Myrtle Tyrrell Kirby, box 12. <http://ccdlib.libraries.claremont.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/fpc/id/609/rec/230>.



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Gracey Lanneau, 1844**. She was thirty years old in 1844.

Elizabeth A. BANKS

Born: 1 Mar. 1828, South Carolina
Died: 28 Sep. 1900, at the age of 72

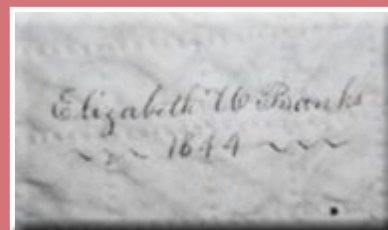
In our family genealogy T. Ogier SMITH [D-4] married Elizabeth A. BANKS [F-4], daughter of Hugh Rose BANKS [E-7] and Caroline Thompson MANN Banks [E-3]. The quilt appears to say Elizabeth U. BANKS, but it could be an open "A".

Since Elizabeth's inscription says Banks, it is assumed that they were married after the quilt was produced, but were perhaps already engaged.

Her siblings are Hugh Rose BANKS, Jr. [C-1], Margaret Thompson BANKS [D-6], Caroline C. BANKS [E-9], and Charles Henry BANKS [G-1].



Elizabeth's age is problematic. The census records give a lot of possible birth dates for Elizabeth from 1825 to 1837. The 1860 census said she was age 35; the 1870 census also said she was age 35; the 1880 census said she was 43. We can only conclude that after her husband's death in 1865, Elizabeth may have begun fibbing about her age, even to the Federal census takers.



The inscription on the quilt reads **Elizabeth A Banks, 1844**. She was sixteen in 1844.



Elizabeth A. BANKS
1828-1900
Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina

Magnolia Cemetery

70 Cunningham Avenue
Charleston, South Carolina 29405

Magnolia Cemetery, located three miles north of Calhoun Street, is the oldest public cemetery in Charleston. It was founded in 1849 on the banks of the Cooper River. The earliest burials in Charleston were in church yards, and plenty of the churches south of Calhoun Street had their own burial grounds. As these church yards filled up, many burials went to Magnolia and the burial grounds nearby.



Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston. Trip Advisor. http://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g54171-d144682-Reviews-or70-Magnolia_Cemetery-Charleston_South_Carolina.html#Reviews.



ID#4572

[F-6]

James Monroe EASON

Born: 22 Mar. 1819

Died: 31 Dec. 1887, at the age of 68

James married Margaret Thompson BANKS [D-6] in March 1847. They were second cousins once removed. Their common ancestors were George THOMPSON and Margaret SIMONTON Thompson.

He is the son of Isabella Jane GRASSELL Eason [C-5] and Robert EASON [1788-1849; ID#589].

His siblings are Mary EASON [1808-1871; ID# 4569], John EASON [1810-1836; ID# 4569], George Grassell EASON [1812-?; ID# 4570], Robert Prichard EASON [A-9], Sarah Ann EASON Street [C-3], Thomas Dotterer EASON [A-7], Elizabeth Dotterer EASON [1825-1832; ID# 4575] and William Grassell EASON [I-9].

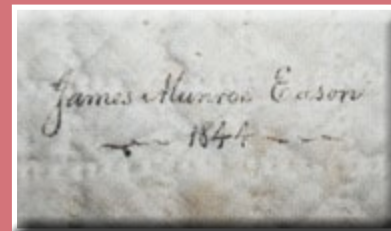
The quilt is possibly a wedding quilt commemorating the marriage of Margaret Thompson Banks [D-6] and James Monroe Eason [F-6], whose names are inscribed in two floral wreaths located just above and to the left and right of the center block.



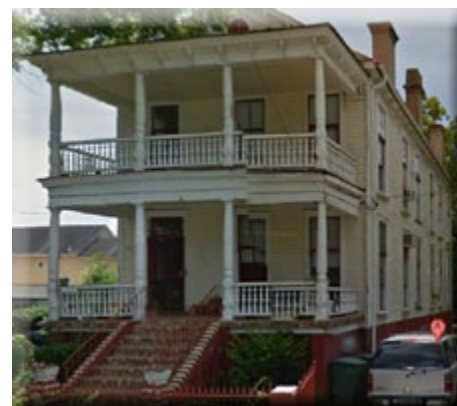
James Monroe Eason
1819-1887
Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina



James Monroe Eason
Find-A-Grave Memorial #32095462



His inscription on the quilt reads **James Monroe Eason, 1844**. He was twenty-five years old in 1844.



James Monroe Eason was living at 107 Calhoun Street, Charleston, South Carolina, when he died at age 68.

Photo of present day house at 107 Calhoun Street. Google Maps. 2013. <https://maps.google.com/maps>. James Monroe Eason. Find-A-Grave Memorial# 32095462. <http://www.findagrave.com>.

Eason and Dotterer – Important Names in Charleston History

Although Charleston, South Carolina, has been known historically as one of the main political and cultural centers in the South during the 1800s, not as much attention has been paid to its industrial development.

In 1826 the architect Robert Mills reported that there were two or three foundries and seven or eight mills that used steam engine power. He also estimated that between 1,200 and 1,500 mechanics worked in the Charleston area.

Small by northern standards, Charleston had a variety of industries, including iron foundries, rice mills, gristmills, railway car manufacturing shops, shipyards, lumber mills, carriage and wagon shops, turpentine distilleries, saddleries, brickyards, and a few others. In 1856 Charleston reached its peak of production with \$3,000,000 for the entire district. After then, many fires and the Civil War reduced its production significantly. After the war the phosphate industry seemed promising; however, its run was but twenty years.

The names Eason and Dotterer were associated with most of the industries in one way or another. According to research, the company was known by several different names during the 1800s. These entities could have been legal title changes or could have

accounted for sub-companies under the larger umbrella.

The foundry of Eason and Dotterer began early in the 1800s. The first establishment was a partnership between Thomas Dotterer, Sr., and a man named Carter. They advertised products as early as 1819. A few years later Robert Eason joined the partnership. Thomas Dotterer, Sr., married Robert Eason's daughter Mary in 1824. In 1838 Robert Eason died. Thomas Dotterer, Sr., died in 1846; and by 1847 two of his wife Mary's brothers had control of the foundry and other companies.

interest to that decision. In the year 1829, it was my duty, as chief engineer of the South Carolina Railroad, to report to the directors as to the plan of construction of that work, in length one hundred and thirty-five miles," wrote Horatio Allen in a letter about the first locomotives. Allen had been hired as an experienced engineer to supervise construction. There had been quite a bit of debate as to whether the railroad would be powered by horse-power, sail-power, or locomotive. The decision was for all locomotive.

The "Best Friend" ran

successfully until an explosion in 1831. The company repaired and remodeled the engine; it continued to run for many years. The first locomotive constructed entirely by Eason and Dotterer was "The Native." Built in 1834, it had



"The Best Friend of Charleston." www.shoutaboutcarolina.com.

They were James Monroe Eason and Thomas Dotterer Eason.

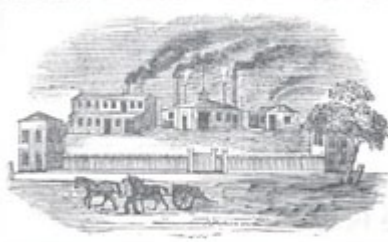
Later known as the "nursery and finishing school" for younger iron workers and founders, the foundry of Eason and Dotterer was chosen to assemble the "Best Friend of Charleston" steam locomotive when it arrived from New York in October 1830. It had been built by the West Point Foundry in New York. For some reason the expected expert did not arrive with the ship, so Dotterer assumed the task. "The first decision in the world to build a railroad expressly for locomotive-power, for general freight and passenger business, was in this country, and at a period of time which gives especial

a highly successful run. The foundry manufactured six more locomotives, but lost an additional three in a fire.

After 1847 when James M. and Thomas D. Eason inherited the company, they no longer built locomotives. They concentrated on other industrial equipment such as the 200-horsepower steam engine for Chisolm's Rice Mill. In addition, they designed and built the steam dredge that deepened the Charleston harbor in 1857-1859. Under the supervision of a United States inspector, they removed 190,000 cubic yards of earth and were paid sixty cents a yard.

The innovation during the Civil War that changed the way naval

J. M. Eason & Brother.



FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS.

"J.M. Eason & Bro." Manufacturers Index. Vintage Machinery. www.history/VintageMachinery.org.

battles would be waged was the refitting of some ships with iron plates. Not only did they refit ships, but they also built ships that were entirely ironclad.

After the battle of the *USS Monitor* and the *CSS Virginia* (the former steam frigate *USS Merrimack*) on 9 March 1862, both the North and the South raced to build more ironclad ships. The first to be started in Charleston was the *Palmetto State*. Two months after that ship was begun, the State of South Carolina authorized \$300,000 for constructing metal batteries and included sums for Eason to build another ship. Three months after it was started, the *Chicora* was ready to fight. Members of the committee who commissioned it were well pleased with Eason's work. He was next commissioned to build an even larger ship, the *Charleston*. When Charleston was being evacuated in February 1865, all three boats were destroyed

10-inch Columbiads rifled by Eason survive at Charleston and are on the Battery today.

After the war Eason & Brothers manufactured a wide variety of heavy machines, including steam engines, pumps, threshing machines, rice mills, sawmills, grist mills, sugar mills, and cotton presses. One particular machine was illustrated in a broadside advertisement which can be seen in the College of Charleston Library. "Dotterer's sulky rice planter" was offered by T.D. Dotterer and the manufacturer, Eason's Iron Works, around 1880. The two-wheeled apparatus was operated by a driver who regulated both the speed of a horse and the flow of the seed.

Although many prominent men were involved in the industrial movement in Charleston, very little notice was taken of it by the media. The emphasis remained on agriculture and politics.

Brown, William H. *The History of the First Locomotives in America: From Original Documents and The Testimony Of Living Witnesses*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1871. Thomas Ehrenreich's Railroad Extra Website archived on The Catskill Archive website. <http://www.catskillarchive.com/rrextra/index.html>.

Bull, Elias B. "Founders and Pew Renters 1817-1874." The Unitarian Church in Charleston website. <http://www.charlestonuu.org/WhoWeAre/History/PewHolders/tabid/273/Default.aspx>.

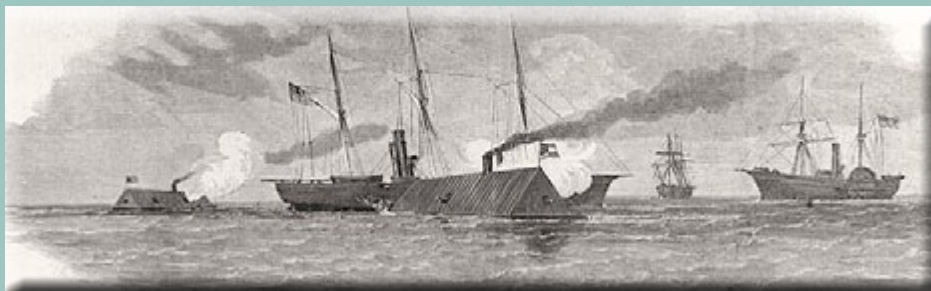
"Collection of Miscellaneous Manuscripts." College of Charleston Library. Online. <http://speccoll.cofc.edu/findingaids/miscmanuscripts0077-006.html?referrer=webcluster&>.

"Confederate Arsenals, Shipyards, and Arms Manufacturers in South Carolina during the War for Southern Independence." 16th South Carolina Volunteers, Camp 36, Greenville, SC. *Sons of Confederate Veterans* website. <http://confederatemuseumandlibrary.org/camps36/SCarsenals.html>.

CSS *Chicora*. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS_Chicora.

Eason, Sonya B and Dave W. *James Monroe Eason*. Find A Grave Memorial #32095462. Findagrave.com.

Lander, Ernest M., Jr. "Charleston: Manufacturing Center of the Old South." *The Journal of Southern History*, Vol 26. No 3 (Aug, 1960). 330-351. Jstor. <http://www.jstor.org>.



***Palmetto State* rams *Mercedita*, and *Keystone State* and *Chicora* exchange shots.**

Civil War Navy Sesquicentennial: Confederate Ironclads Attack the Charleston Blockade. civilwarnavy150.blogspot.com. Page by Gordon Calhoun.

to keep Union forces from taking them.

After the evacuation of Charleston, Eason rifled and banded the first 24-pounder smoothbore cannon which were instrumental in the defeat of the Iron-clad Fleet and the sinking of the *Keokuk*. The rifling and banding were new methods used to get more accuracy and a longer range from cannons. Then Eason developed portable equipment which could be moved by train to rifle and bore in the field. General Beauregard had several Columbiads rifled by Eason. Two



This cannon was made by J.M. Eason & Bro. in 1863. The one shown is located at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, and was used in Battery Bee on Sullivan's Island.



Melton, Jack W. J.M. Eason & Bro.: Battle Bee Gun. www.civilwarartillery.com. Pictures used with permission of Jack W. Melton.

ID#6019

[F-8]

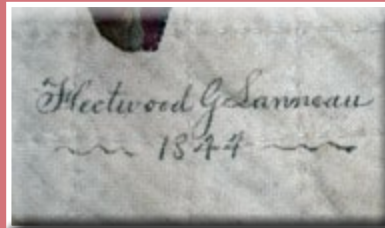
**Fleetwood G.
LANNEAU, Jr.**

Born: 10 Oct. 1839, Charleston,
South Carolina

Died: 16 Jun. 1862, Secessionville,
South Carolina, at the age of 22
yrs, 8 mos, 6 days

His father and mother are
Fleetwood LANNEAU [D-
2] and Gracey WINDSOR
Lanneau [F-2].

His siblings are Mary Stevens
LANNEAU [I-1], Harriet
Caroline LANNEAU [1835-
?; ID#6017], Gracia Jane
LANNEAU [B-6], Fleetwood
G. LANNEAU [F-8], Jefferson
Bennett LANNEAU [A-1], James
Caldwell LANNEAU [H-6],
Chalres Blum LANNEAU [1846-
?; ID# 6022], and Thomas
Windsor LANNEAU [1852-?;
ID# 6023].



His inscription on the quilt
reads **Fleetwood G
Lanneau 1844**. He was
five years old in 1844.



Secessionville Historic District

Secessionville, South Carolina, (also known as Ft. Lamar) is presently a small community on St. James Island, Charleston, South Carolina. — **Battle of Secessionville:** Early June 1862, Maj. Gen. David Hunter transported Horatio G. Wright's and Isaac I. Stevens's Union divisions under immediate direction of Brig. Gen. Henry Benham to James Island where they entrenched at Grimball's Landing near the southern flank of the Confederate defenses. On June 16, contrary to Hunter's orders, Benham launched an unsuccessful frontal assault against Fort Lamar at Secessionville. Because Benham was said to have disobeyed orders, Hunter relieved him of command.

Secessionville. CWSAC Battle Summaries. <http://www.nps.gov/hps/abpp/battles/sc002.htm>.

Fleetwood LANNEAU, Jr.
1839-1862
1st Sergt. Co. B.
Washington Light Infantry
25th Regt. S.C.V.
Killed at the
Battle of Secessionville
16 June 1862
Age 22 yrs 8 mos 6 days
Second Presbyterian Church
Graveyard,
Charleston, South Carolina



ID#6079

[G-1]

Charles Henry BANKS

Born: 1845

Died: 22 Jul. 1882, Charleston, South Carolina, at the age of 37

Charles Henry is the son of Hugh Rose BANKS, Sr. [E-7] and Caroline Thompson MANN Banks [E-3].

Charles married Louisa Bird CUNNINGHAM on 26 Jan 1866 in Cokesbury, South Carolina. Louisa was born 25 Mar 1844 and died 27 Dec 1915.

His siblings are Hugh Rose BANKS, Jr. [C-1], Margaret Thompson BANKS [D-6], Caroline C. BANKS [E-9], and Elizabeth A. BANKS [F-4].

Morse Telegraphs

In the United States, the telegraph was developed by Samuel Morse and Alfred Vail. Samuel F. B. Morse independently developed an electrical telegraph in 1836, an alternative design that was capable of transmitting over long distances using poor quality wire. His assistant, Alfred Vail, developed the Morse code signaling alphabet with Morse.

On 6 January 1838, Morse first successfully tested the device at the Speedwell Ironworks near Morristown, New Jersey, and on 8 February he publicly demonstrated it to a scientific committee at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In 1843 the U.S. Congress appropriated \$30,000 to fund an experimental telegraph line from Washington, D.C., to Baltimore.

By 1 May 1844, the line had been completed from the U.S. Capitol to Annapolis Junction in Maryland. That day the Whig Party nominated Henry Clay at its national convention in Baltimore. News of the nomination was hand-carried by railroad to Annapolis Junction where Vail wired it to Morse in the Capitol. On 24 May 1844, after the line was completed, Morse made the first public demonstration of his telegraph by sending a message from the Supreme Court Chamber in the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., to the B&O Railroad "outer depot" (now the B&O Railroad Museum) in Baltimore. The famous message was: What hath God wrought (from the Biblical Book of Numbers 23:23: Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any divination against Israel: according to this time it shall be said of Jacob and of Israel, What hath God wrought!).

The Morse-Vail telegraph was quickly deployed in the following two decades. Morse failed to properly credit Vail for the powerful electromagnets used in his telegraph. The original Morse design, without the relay or the "intensity" and "quantity"

electromagnets invented by Vail, only worked to a distance of 40 feet (12 m).

Morse telegraphs. Electrical telegraph. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_telegraph.



His inscription on the quilt reads **Charles Henry BANKS 1845**. He was less than one year of age in 1845.

Thomas Thompson WINDSOR

Born: 1817, South Carolina
Died: Probably Milledville,
Georgia

Thomas married Martha
Elizabeth JONES [1821-?;
ID#4621] on 1 Dec. 1840. She
was born in South Carolina.

He is the son of Capt. Windsor
[No Dates; ID#4616] and
Elizabeth THOMPSON Mann-
Windsor [G-5].

His siblings are Jane Jones
Windsor [E-1], and Gracey Jane
WINDSOR Lanneau [F-2]; their
half sister is Caroline Thompson
MANN Banks [E-3].



His inscription on the quilt
reads **Thomas T. Windsor,**
1844. He was twenty-seven
years old in 1844.



Grass Baskets and Rice Fans

Making baskets and other storage vessels has a long history in the South. Utilizing materials readily at hand, Native Americans and African slaves both created practical and beautiful objects.

Pine Straw Weaving

Pine needle weaving is one of the oldest of the weaving arts, dating back 9000 years to a time before pottery. In North America the Seminole Native Americans were noted as the first to use it. The needles were sewn so tightly with the roots of swamp grass that the baskets could actually carry water.

Modern uses of straw weaving began during Civil War times. However, there are examples of straw rice fans from southern Georgia which may have been made before the war. Today, pine straw weaving is usually for artistic endeavors.

Sweetgrass Weaving

The tradition of making baskets from sweet grass came with West African slaves in the 17th Century. West Africa resembles South Carolina in both climate and landscape, and rice had long been cultivated there. In slaves, plantation owners gained not only free labor but also a wealth of knowledge and skill.

With their knowledge of basketry, the slaves made work baskets from marsh grass, or bulrushes. The slaves coiled sturdy, intricate work baskets called fanners. Fanners were used for winnowing, the process of tossing hulls into the air to separate the chaff from the rice. Other work baskets held vegetables, shellfish, and later, cotton. Sweetgrass baskets are almost identical in style to the shukublay baskets of Sierra Leone.

Interestingly, though sweetgrass baskets are now made mostly by women, male slaves usually made these large baskets for the





ID#4612

[G-5]

Elizabeth THOMPSON Mann-Windsor

Born: 1783, South Carolina

Elizabeth married first Mr. MANN [No Dates; ID#4613]. Their daughter on the quilt is Caroline Thompson MANN Banks [E-3].

She married second Capt. WINDSOR [No Dates; ID#4616]. Their children on the quilt are Jane Jones WINDSOR [E-1], Gracey Jane WINDSOR Lanneau [F-2], and Thomas T. WINDSOR [G-3].

field. Women focused on the functional baskets of the home, which they used in their cabins for storage and food. Baskets were often coiled by older slaves who were no longer able to work in the hot sun. Even after the Civil War only men were taught the craft in the industrial workshops set up to train freed slaves.

One thing that makes sweetgrass baskets special is that they aren't made with typical weaving techniques like plaiting or twisting. Instead, Gullah artists employ the West African tradition of coiling. Dried sweetgrass is bundled together and coiled in circles. Thin strands of palmetto fronds hold the piece in place, and bulrush and pine needles are then added for decoration and strength.

After the Civil War many blacks stayed on plantation land and share cropped. With no extra money available, and requiring only readily available, free materials, making grass baskets cost nothing but time. Newly freed slaves found many uses for the baskets. They made sewing baskets, hot plates, storage containers, and crop baskets.

As time went on, weavers began to sell their products in Charleston. During the Great Depression, basket makers in the Mount Pleasant area joined together to fill "bulk orders" for the New York shops. They started to weave sweetgrass and pine needles in with the bulrush, which proved to be very popular commercially. The tender sweetgrass was more pliable and enabled them to create more intricate designs, particularly in handles. It also had a pretty, light color and a fresh, hay-like scent.

Pine Needle Basket Weaving. All Empires History Forum. http://www.allempires.com/forum/forum_posts.asp?TID=31578.

Sweetgrass Baskets – South Carolina State Handicraft. SCIWAY. www.sciway.net/facts/sweetgrass-baskets.html.



The rice fan of longleaf pine is from one of our family plantations in Liberty County, Georgia. The longleaf pine sewing basket belonged to Virginia Eason Clopton who is in the line of acquisition for the quilt.

Elizabeth is the daughter of Margaret THOMPSON [No Dates; ID#4602] and Peter THOMPSON [No Dates; ID#4609]. Peter was Margaret's third husband, and they were probably cousins.



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Elizabeth Windsor, Charleston, March 3rd 1844**. She was sixty-one years old in 1844.

ID#4567

[G-7]

Mary EASON Dotterer

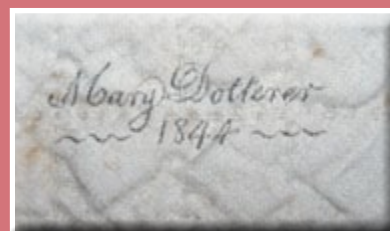
Born: 11 Mar. 1808, Charleston,
South Carolina

Died: 3 Dec. 1871, Charleston,
South Carolina, at the age of 63

Mary married Thomas Davis
DOTTERER, Sr. [C-7].

Their children are Isabella
Ann DOTTERER [1827-1827;
ID#6006], Henry Eason
DOTTERER [B4], Thomas Davis
DOTTERER [B8] Anne Matilda
DOTTERER [1833-1857;
ID#6008], James Henderson
DOTTERER [1835/36-1842;
ID#6004], Samuel Henderson
DOTTERER [1836-1842;
ID#6113], Amanda Louisa
DOTTERER [1837/38-1842;
ID#6009], William Albert
DOTTERER [D-8], Mary
Elizabeth DOTTERER [A-5],
James Blair DOTTERER [H-
4], Alice DOTTERER [1846-?;
ID#6011], John DOTTERER [no
dates; ID#6111].

She is the daughter of Isabella
Jane GRASSELL Eason [C-5]
and Robert EASON [1788-



Her inscription on the
quilt reads **Mary
DOTTERER 1844**. She
was thirty- six years old in
1844.

Mary EASON Dotterer
1808-1871
Magnolia Cemetery,
Charleston, South Carolina

Bank of the State of South Carolina

In 1812, the State chartered the Bank
of the State of South Carolina. This bank
was a quasi-public entity that was wholly-
owned by the State. It had branches in the
heavily populated counties as well as a few
branches overseas. The State printed its own banknotes, and these
were honored all over the South. The bank continued to operate and
print bills through the Civil War. It was formally closed in 1869.



Lewis, J.D. Overview of the 1800's in South Carolina. Almost Everything You Ever
Wanted to Know About South Carolina - It's History and It's People. 2004.
http://www.carolana.com/SC/1800s/sc_1800s_overview.html.
United States - obsolete currency: State Bank, South Carolina. historama.com.



ID#6096

[G-9]

Sarah Jane JONES

In our family records Margaret [I-5] is the daughter of Isabelle Torrence THOMPSON [No Dates; ID#4624]—Isabelle's husband is unknown at this time. Margaret [I-5] married first Henry JONES [No Dates; ID#4626] and then married second Francis MURPHY [No Dates; ID#4627].

Sarah Jane JONES [G-9] is possibly the daughter of Margaret UNKNOWN Jones-Murphy [I-5] and Henry JONES [No Dates; ID#4626].

Sarah Jane JONES [G-9] is possibly the half sister of Margaret Thompson MURPHY [C-9].

Additional research is needed to verify the relationships.

Eason Performed Political Service

While James Monroe Eason was a successful businessman and manufacturer as owner of Eason & Brothers, he was also very active in local and state politics.

James was elected Alderman for Ward #7 of the Charleston City Council and served from 1850 to 1855. Ward #7 at that time encompassed the northern part of the east side of Charleston. The southern boundary was Wolf and Amherst Streets, and the west boundary was King Street. Much of this area is in today's Ward #9. While on the Council, he served as one of the Commissioners of Work Houses.

In 1860 he was elected to the South Carolina State Legislature as a Representative and served from 1860 to 1866 and from 1878 to 1880. In December of 1860 as Chairman of the

Committee on Colored Population, he presented a bill for approval that had been amended by his Committee. The Bill was "to prevent free persons of color from entering into contracts for any mechanical pursuits, and prevent them carrying on any mechanical business on their own account and for other purposes." The amendment added that neither the free person of color nor an agent nor a guardian could carry on this business.

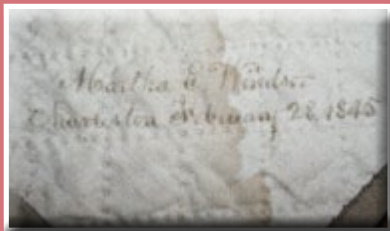
Eason, Sonya B and Dave W James Monroe Eason. Find A Grave Memorial #32095462. 10 December 2008.

Proceedings of Council. Twenty-Ninth Regular Meeting. Charleston Courier. 9 Dec. 1858. GenealogyBank. <http://www.genealogybank.com/gbnk/newspapers>.

Reports of the SC House of Representatives. Charleston Courier. 6 Dec 1860. GenealogyBank. <http://www.genealogybank.com/gbnk/newspapers>.



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Sarah Jane Jones, 1844**. Her age at the time of the quilt is unknown.



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Martha E Windsor, Charleston, February 28, 1845**. She was approximately twenty-four years old in 1845.



ID#4620

[H-2]

ID#4616] and Elizabeth THOMPSON Mann-Windsor [G-5].

Martha Elizabeth JONES Windsor

Born: abt. 1821

In 1840, Martha married Thomas T. Windsor [G-3], son of Capt. Windsor [No Dates;

We are still researching how Henry JONES [No Dates; ID#4626], husband of Margaret UNKNOWN Jones-Murphy [I-5], may be related to Martha Elizabeth JONES Windsor [H-2].



The Citadel Provided Education of Officers and Gentlemen

The Military College of South Carolina, known as The Citadel, is a sacred part of the history of the state. One of the men on the quilt, James Blair Dotterer, graduated from The Citadel in 1863. He died in 1864 as a Regimental Sergeant Major at a military hospital in Augusta, Georgia, from severe gastric problems from a wound acquired in the Civil War.

The site of The Citadel had been used since the Revolutionary War for various military purposes: a fortification, a muster site for military units, and a building site for the state's arms depository. The mustering green was named Marion Square in honor of General Francis

Marion, "the Swamp Fox," a Revolutionary War hero.

In 1829 the building known today as The Citadel was erected. It was designed by prominent Charleston architect Frederick Wesner as a two story Romanesque structure with an interior courtyard with Doric columns and Roman arches. During the 1830s various smaller arsenals around the state were consolidated at The Citadel in Charleston and at the arsenal in Columbia. Governor John P. Richardson conceived the idea of converting the two structures into military academies. On 20 December 1842, the State Legislature passed an act

establishing them with a common Board of Visitors to govern them both. In 1845 the Arsenal Academy in Columbia was made auxiliary to the Citadel Academy and accepted only first-year cadets, who would transfer to The Citadel for completion. Although its regulations were fashioned after the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, the Board broadened the education at The Citadel, both scientific and practical, to prepare students for leadership positions beyond the military. Before competitive athletics were instituted, debate and oratory among literary societies were the main form of competitive activity and relaxation among students.



ID#6003

[H-4]

James Blair DOTTERER

Born: 5 May 1844, Charleston, South Carolina

Died: 28 Sep. 1864, Augusta, Georgia, at the age of 20 from wounds recieved on 16 May, 1864

James's father and mother are Thomas Davis DOTTERER, Sr. [C-7] and Mary EASON Dotterer [G-7].

His siblings are Isabella Ann DOTTERER [1827-1827; ID#6006], Henry Eason DOTTERER [B4], Thomas Davis DOTTERER [B-8], Anne Matilda DOTTERER [1833-1857; ID#6008], James Henderson DOTTERER [1836-1842; ID#6004], Samuel Henderson DOTTERER [1836-1842; ID#6113], Amanda Louisa DOTTERER [1837/38-1842; ID#6009], William Albert DOTTERER [D-8], Mary Elizabeth DOTTERER [A-5], Alice DOTTERER [1846-?; ID#6011], John DOTTERER [no dates; ID#6111].

President James K. Polk asked citizen soldiers to serve in the US Army in the Mexican War of 1846. The Citadel cadets developed a soldier training program to train the South Carolina Volunteer Regiment, known as the "Palmetto Regiment." They fought well and were the Vanguard of Winfield Scott's Army in some battles in Mexico. The first Citadel graduate to serve in the US Army was Cadet William Magill, who fought under Brigadier General Zachary Taylor. His class graduated on 20 November 1846 with six cadets receiving diplomas. Several cadets were granted furlough to join the "Palmetto Regiment" and six were killed in the War. Citadel graduates have fought in every American war since then.

On 20 December 1860, South Carolina formally seceded from the Union. On 9 January 1861, Citadel cadets manning an artillery battery on Morris Island fired the first hostile shots of the war, repulsing the federal steamship *Star of the West*, carrying supplies and troops to reinforce Fort Sumter. During the War Between the States, the cadets formed the Battalion of State

Cadets by order of the governor on 28 January 1861. They fought in eight engagements as a unit. Many other graduates served as military officers after the South Carolina legislature declared that all graduates of The Citadel would be granted officer status. Many others including students and faculty enlisted forming the "Cadet Rangers."

Because the college was occupied by federal troops for 17 years, there were no graduating classes from 1866-1885. The Arsenal in Columbia was burned by General Tecumseh Sherman's army and never reopened. The school in Charleston re-opened with the same strict military and academic discipline to further academic achievement and produce men who would excel in both the civil and military fields.

About The Citadel. The Citadel Historical Society. www.citadelhistory.org/history.html.

Army ROTC History. The Citadel – The Military College of South Carolina. <http://www.citadel.edu/root/rotc-history>.

Brief History of The Citadel. The Citadel—The Military College of South Carolina. www.citadel.edu/citadel-history/brief-history.html.



His inscription on the quilt reads **James B. Dotterer, 1844**. He was less than one year old in 1844.

ID#6021

[H-6]

James Caldwell LANNEAU

Born: 1844, Charleston, South Carolina

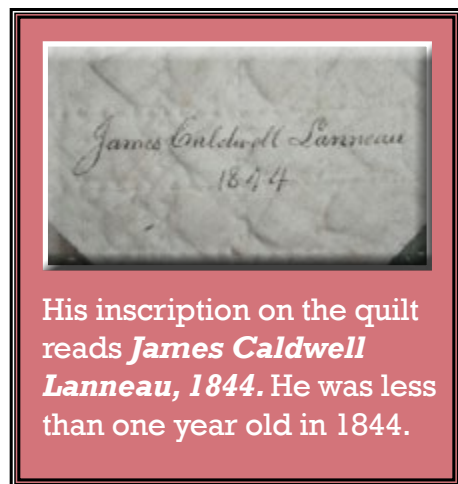
Died: 1858, Charleston, South Carolina, at the age of 14

James's father and mother are Fleetwood LANNEAU [D-2] and Gracey WINDSOR Lanneau [F-2]

His siblings are Mary Stevens LANNEAU [I-1], Harriet Caroline LANNEAU [1835-?; ID#6017], Gracia Jane LANNEAU [B-6], Fleetwood G. LANNEAU [F-8], Jefferson Bennett LANNEAU



[A-1], Charles Blum LANNEAU [1846-?; ID#6022], and Thomas Windsor LANNEAU [1852-?; ID#6023].



His inscription on the quilt reads **James Caldwell Lanneau, 1844**. He was less than one year old in 1844.

Games and Recreation

Parlor Games

While there was always work to be done, children and others enjoyed playing games in the 1800s. Since many families were large, and extended family would visit, lots of people could be playing in the parlor, the “best room” reserved for guests. Games such as charades and Blind Man’s Bluff, along with guessing



games, word games, and board games were popular.

Games were also designed to help children enter the world of work. Children were expected to develop a sense of cooperation and fair play, share possessions with siblings and friends, help neighbors and friends who were sick. Therefore, games both amused children and gave them the necessary skills—agility, dexterity, teamwork, problem solving—needed for adult life. Thus playing games was important preparation for working with others.

Some board games, such as chess, checkers, and backgammon, were common even before 1800; however, during the 1800s many new ones were created. The

first American board game, produced in 1822 by F. & R. Lockwood, The Traveler’s Tour Through the United States, was educational. Most of the games were designed to teach lessons or improve a child’s mind. The popular game Snakes and Ladders had pictures of children doing something good on the ladders to move ahead, and disobedience on the snakes to move backward. Some games dealt with science, math, or geography. Mansion of Happiness, by W & SB Ives, was



ID#4584

[H-8]

Sarah THOMPSON Calder

Born: 1820s or before

Sarah married James CALDER
[No Dates; ID#4585].

She is the daughter of
Mary GRASSELL [No Dates;
ID#4580] and Mr. THOMPSON
[No Dates; ID#4583].

produced in 1843 and focused on being good and doing the right thing. It was during the 1800s that Milton Bradley became a household name with his game The Checkered Game of Life.

Recreation

A number of games or sports were more for amusement. Dominoes began in China but arrived in Italy by the 18th Century. In the 19th Century they were used to settle land disputes in England. However, in the 1800s they were being used as a game in the United States. Pickup sticks, or jackstraws, originated with American Indians, but early settlers enjoyed the game.

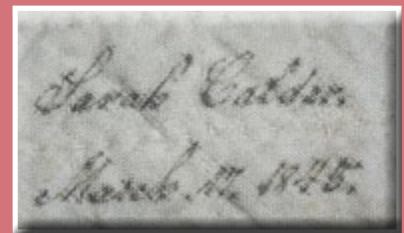
Sports through most of the 19th Century were activities that people did—not watched.



In the early 1800s baseball had many different sets of rules and versions from town to town. It gained popularity in the 1840s as a formal sport with consistent rules.

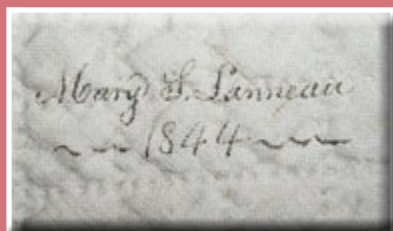
The game of Graces was brought to America by the French. It is played by two people, each with a stick. Using the stick, players tossed wooden rings or hoops to each other. The rings were decorated with ribbons and four catching wands. Two boys never played the game together because it was a “girls’ game.” It was played for exercise, but also taught gracefulness. Marbles had been played for centuries. In the early 1800s marbles were still made of clay or stone.

Besides games people also enjoyed live theater, public lectures, books read aloud, elections, and trials. In fact, many people went to public hangings for entertainment.



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Sarah Calder, March 17, 1845**. She may have been approximately twenty years old (+/-) in 1845. [June Fish, appraiser, has her name as Sarah Caldur.]

Brogdon, Rebecca. Children's Games in the 1800s. eHow Mom. http://www.ehow.com/info_7970225_childrens-games-1800s.html.
Children's Activities—Games. Fort Scott, National Historic Site Kansas. <http://www.nps.gov/fosc/forteachers/childrengame.htm>.
History of Board Games: The 1800s. Million Minute Family Challenge. <http://www.millionminute.com/history1800.asp>.
Ransom, Stanley. Games Children Play(ed). Voices: The Journal of New York Folklore, Vol 30, Spring-Summer 2004. <http://www.nyfolklore.org/pubs/voic30-1-2/games.html>.



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Mary S. Lanneau, 1844**. She was ten years old in 1844.

Old Slave Mart

The Old Slave Mart is located at 6 Chalmers Street. It was constructed in 1859.

Throughout the first half of the 19th century, slaves were sold at public auctions. After Charleston prohibited public auctions in 1856, slave markets sprang up along Chalmers, State, and Queen streets. Ryan's Mart was established by the sheriff and alderman Thomas Ryan and his business partner, James Marsh.

In 1859, auction master Z.B. Oakes purchased Ryan's Mart, and built what is now the museum.

When Union forces occupied the city in February 1865, the slaves still imprisoned were freed. In 1938, Miriam B. Wilson purchased the building and established the Old Slave Mart Museum. In 1975, it was added to the National Register of Historic Places for its role in Charleston's African-American history. It was restored in the 1990s.

McKiernan, Danny. Charleston, SC: Old Slave Mart Museum. <http://www.flickr.com/photos/skyliner72/4652394093/>.

Old Slave Mart. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Slave_Mart.



ID#6016

[I-1]

Mary Stevens LANNEAU

Born: 7 Jan. 1834, Charleston, South Carolina

Died: aft. 1853

Mary married Benjamin Franklin WHILDEN [1828-1883; ID#6169] on 20 Oct. 1853.

Benjamin was born on 10 Jun. 1828 and died on 9 Jan. 1883.

She is the daughter of Fleetwood LANNEAU, Sr. [D-2] and Gracey Jane WINDSOR Lanneau [G-5].

Her siblings are Mary Stevens LANNEAU [I-1], Harriet Caroline LANNEAU [1835-?; ID#6017], Gracia Jane LANNEAU [B-6], Fleetwood G. LANNEAU [F-8], Jefferson Bennett LANNEAU [A-1], James Caldwell LANNEAU [H-6]; Charles Blum LANNEAU [1846-?; ID# 6022], and Thomas Windsor LANNEAU [1852-?; ID# 6023].



Benjamin F. WHILDEN
1828 - 1883
Second Presbyterian Church
Graveyard,
Charleston, South Carolina



Mary S. WHILDEN
1834 - 1916
Wife of BF WHILDEN
Second Presbyterian Church
Graveyard,
Charleston, South Carolina



ID#6171

[I-3]

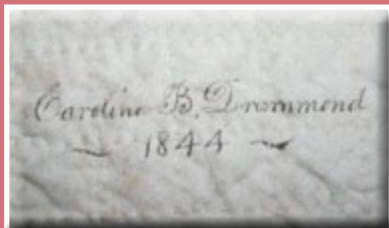
Caroline B. Drummond

Born: 1829, Charleston, South Carolina

Caroline is possibly the granddaughter of Gracy THOMPSON Drummond [E-5] and James DRUMMOND [No Dates; ID#4611].

Her sister is possibly Elizabeth Drummond [A-3].

More research is needed in this area.



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Caroline B. Drummond, 1844**. She was fifteen years old in 1844.

Charleston City Market

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney ceded the land on which the Market is built to the City of Charleston in 1788. He stipulated that a public market be built on the site and that it remain in use as a public market into perpetuity.

To fulfill this requirement, the low buildings that stretch from Market Hall to the waterfront were built between 1804 and the 1830s. These originally housed meat, vegetable and fish markets and rented for \$1.00 per day -- or \$2.00, if the space had a piece of marble to keep the meat or fish cold. Butchers were known to throw meat scraps into the streets, attracting many buzzards that were nicknamed Charleston Eagles.



The current Market Hall was built in 1841 from a design by Edward Brickwell White. He was paid \$300 for his plan, a copy of the Temple of the Wingless Victory in Athens. It was originally used by the Market Commissioners for meetings, social functions and space rental underneath.

Since the 1970s, the original sheds and the areas opposite the Market on both sides have housed many small and unique shops, each with its own flavor, history and character. Some of the products for sale include locally crafted sweetgrass baskets, clothing, artwork, jewelry, local souvenirs, perfumes, and food. The vegetable and fruit vendors are still there alongside the basket weavers.

The City Market, one of the oldest in the country, is significant enough to be part of a permanent exhibit entitled "Life in Coastal South Carolina c. 1840" at the American History Museum of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C.



History, Charleston City Market.
Historic Charleston: City Market.
<http://thecharlestoncitymarket.com/history.cfm>.

ID#4625

[I-5]

Margaret UNKNOWN Jones-Murphy

Margaret married first Henry JONES [No Dates; ID#4626].

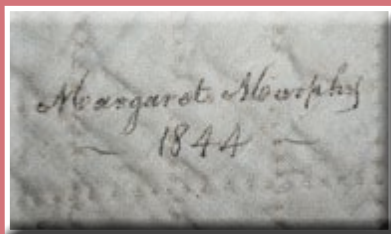
Their daughter is possibly Sarah Jane JONES [G-9].

Margaret married second Francis MURPHY [No Dates; ID#4627].

Their daughter is possibly Margaret Thompson MURPHY [C-9].

Margaret UNKNOWN is the daughter of Isabelle Torrence THOMPSON [No Dates; ID#4624]. Her father is unknown at this time.

We need to find out how Henry Jones [No Dates; ID#4626], husband of Margaret UNKNOWN Jones-Murphy [I-5], is related to Martha Elizabeth JONES Windsor [H-2].



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Margaret Murphy, 1844**. Her birth and death dates are unknown at this time so we do not know how old she was on the quilt.



Who are these Easons?

The Eason-Banks family quilt was passed down through generations until it was “rediscovered” by sisters Virginia Eason Winn and Julie King Winn Sellers. The genealogy of this family has long been of interest to the two. The research for this book included family records, Bibles, newspapers, cemeteries, historical papers, DAR records, as well as contemporary data bases and reference sources.

Family records and research have Thomas Dotterer EASON [A-7] as the father of bridegroom James Monroe EASON [F-6]. They also show Thomas’s father as Robert EASON (1779-1838) and his mother as Isabella Jane GRASSELL (1788-1849). Family records then have John EASON (?-1799) as Robert’s father and Mary (?-1814) as his mother. Some public family trees also have John EASON listed. Family records record that he was a Sergeant and Adjutant in South Carolina during the Revolutionary War. However,

we have not found a tombstone for either John or Mary in Magnolia Cemetery where most of this family is buried. In addition, the Daughters of the American Revolution no longer recognize him as they once did due to a lack of physical evidence.

So who is Robert Eason’s father and did he fight in the Revolutionary War? Research indicates that several men named EASON immigrated to America: Edward Eason, Bermuda 1609-10, then Virginia 1610; John Eason, Maryland 1663; and William Eason, Virginia 1665. So far we have not found information about which man Robert Eason is descended from. We continue to search . . .

The ancestors of the Eason family name are believed to be descended from the Pictish race, which settled northeastern Scotland as early as 5 BCE. The Eason name was first found Eason in Angus, part of the Tayside region of northeastern



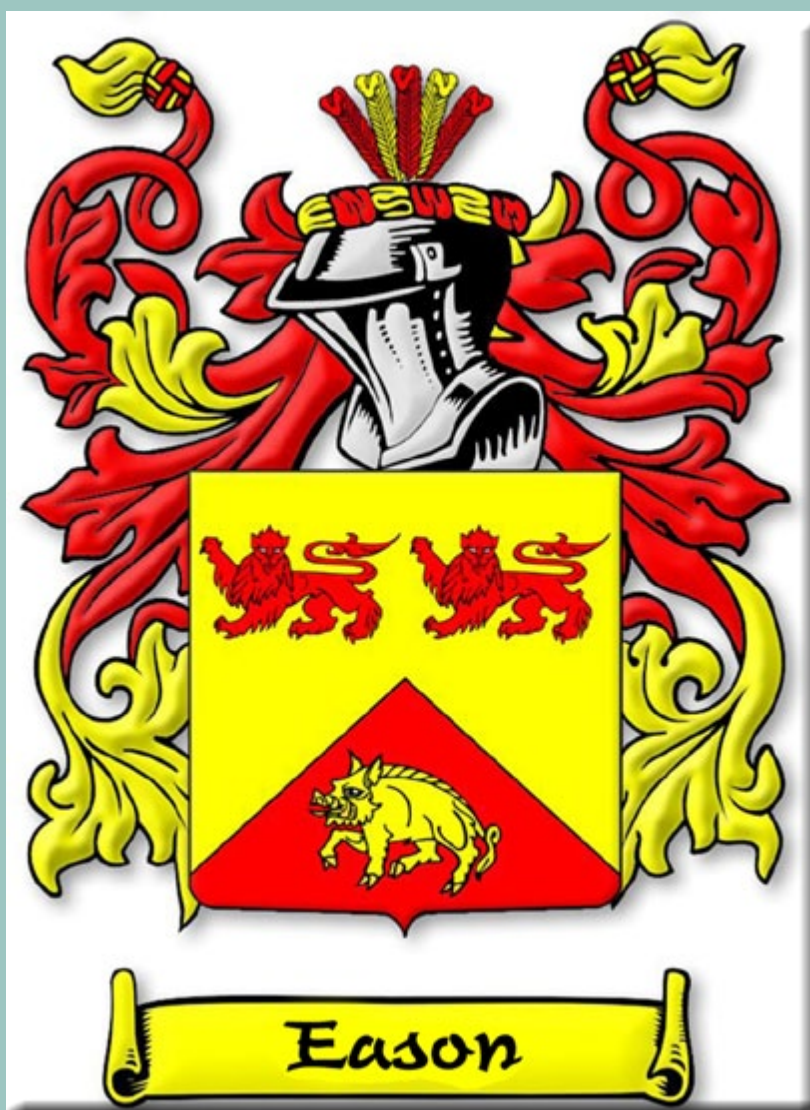
ID#—Not at this time **[I-7]**

Harriet UNKNOWN Burns

Her relationships to the others on the quilt is unknown at this time. We need to find out her maiden name and her husband's given name. Since everyone else on the quilt is related in some way, it can only be asumed that Harriet is also related.



Her inscription on the quilt reads **Harriett Burns, 1844.**



Scotland and present day Council Area of Angus. There are many variant spellings of the name. For example, in a graveyard in lowland Scotland lies a father and eight sons, no two spellings on the headstones match each other.

The Eason Clan's name developed from Ayson in the original territory of Angus. The clan was said to be a sept of the great Clan Chattan. They received lands from Robert II, but were outlawed in 1392 for the murder of the sheriff of Angus. They recovered their estates which they held until 1504, when they were sold to Lord Drummond. Then they became merchants of Stirling.

"The Most Distinguished Surname Eason." House of Names.
www.houseofnames.com.

ID#4559

[I-9]

**William Grassell
EASON**

Born: 29 Jul. 1827

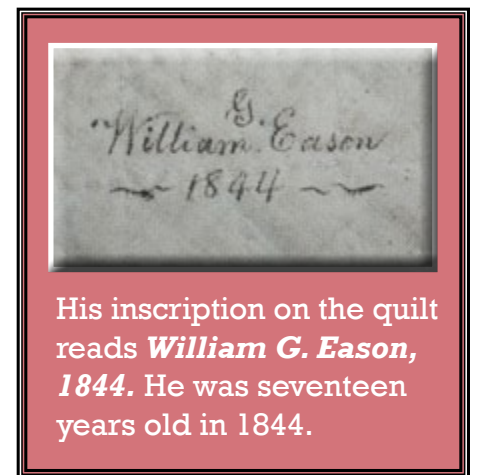
Died: 18 May 1898, at the age of 71

William married Sarah Bell Friend CHAPMAN Lanier [1817-1902; ID#634]. This was her second marriage. Her first husband was Clark Payne LANIER [1826-1853; ID#633], who was also our GG Granduncle. This makes Sally our double GG Grandaunt-in-law. Another point of note is that Clark Payne LANIER [1826-1853; ID#633] is the brother of Sidney Cooke LANIER [1821-1866; ID#646], the noted poet.

William's father and mother are Robert EASON [1788-1849; ID#589] and Isabella Jane GRASSELL Eason [C-5].



William's siblings are Mary EASON [1808-1871; ID#4569], John EASON [1810-1836; ID#4569], George Grassell EASON [1812-?; ID#4570], Robert Prichard EASON [A-9], James Monroe EASON [F-6], Sarah Ann EASON Street [C-3], Thomas Dotterer EASON [A-7], and Elizabeth Dotterer EASON [1825-1832; ID#4575].



His inscription on the quilt reads **William G. Eason, 1844**. He was seventeen years old in 1844.



View of the Battery, Charleston, South Carolina. This photograph is being used with permission of © Brady Whitesel. Copies of this print can be purchased at www.etsy.com/shop/PrimeCitizen.

The Journey Is Over

After our mother died, Virginia and her friend Mary Lightsey decided to clean out the attic. Mother had long said there was a quilt up there; however, she never indicated that there was anything important about it. Luckily, it was at the bottom of an old wooden box with no top. We have been told that if there had been a top, the material probably would have rotted. Upon unfolding it, we found forty-one names in diamonds on a huge, beautifully made chintz quilt.

When Virginia found the quilt in the attic, we had no idea what it would lead to. Examining the names, we discovered that they sounded very familiar. So what to do? We found many of the names in our genealogy records. From there, Virginia began recording information about each person in a consistent manner. She included birth and death dates and places, spouses, brothers and sisters, and children. She then looked to see if we had any pictures of them or their tombstones.

As Virginia started placing these scraps of information on pages in an In-design file, she realized that many pages were only half full or less. So she asked her big sister for suggestions. I thought we might write about each person. That wasn't the best idea I ever had as we found very little or no information on most of them. Then I suggested writing about anything that might have something to do with the person and/or Charleston. Success! With a great deal of help from our friends, our cluttered houses, and the Internet, we found a plethora of material. Oh, no! I have just realized that the book does not include a Charleston joggling board. As children we played on one at Elmina Eason's house, 114 Beaufain Street. A granddaughter of Thomas Dotterer Eason (who appears on the quilt), Elmina and the house were part of a Champion Spark Plug national advertising campaign in the 1960s. She graduated from, taught at, and was Dean of Menninger High School.

Three and a half years later, we have a book we are very happy with, a quilt in the Charleston Museum, new acquaintances in our circle, pictures galore, and more information about the people named on the quilt than we ever thought we would need. The interesting and funny aspect of the project is that only one of them is a direct ancestor of ours. So how did we get it? It is not apparent why, since James and Margaret had children, but it appears that James's sister-in-law, Wilhelmina, relick of his late brother Thomas (our direct ancestor), was in possession of the quilt at the time of her death. It then started down its line of acquisition and landed in our mother's attic.

Virginia and I dedicate Wednesdays to work on genealogy. The past few years we have concentrated on the quilt book. The time we have spent has been usually enjoyable, sometimes contentious, utterly exhausting, and a hell of a lot of fun. Perhaps now we can get back to our direct lines.



The Eason-Banks Family Quilt

A Long Journey Home

Congratulations Julie and Virginia! This is a monumental undertaking and beautifully done. The extensive research on the quilt's "participants" enhance its historic value immeasurably. We are so excited and grateful to have it preserved in the collections of the Charleston Museum. Many thanks for all your hard work.

Jan Hiester, Curator of Textiles
Charleston Museum
Charleston, South Carolina

The crafters of this wonderful quilt probably intended it only as a wedding present, a chronicle of the 1840s family members. Instead, it has provided this generation with an incredible blueprint from which to trace their lineage. What a gift it has turned out to be!

Sharon Kelly
Columbia, South Carolina

Advances in quilt scholarship historically have come from the tenacious work of people—mostly women—working outside the academy, whose inquiring minds and capacity for empathy have guided their inquiries about this particular genre of expressive culture. We owe a great deal to Virginia Winn and Julie Sellers for the difficult task they undertook—namely, to map the identities of and relationships between and among the people named on a family quilt that was fortunate to land in their capable and caring hands.

Jane Przybysz, Executive Director
McKissick Museum, University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

It was really fascinating to read about the quilt that my mom and aunt found in the attic and the journey they took because of it. I loved learning more about our family history and tidbits about the time period.

Christine Lanier Sellers
Columbia, South Carolina

A great accomplishment for Virginia and Julie! It takes a lot of hard work to make material culture come alive, and they have succeeded on all counts. You can feel Charleston and South Carolina history in your bones with their work.

Kay Triplett, Curator of the Poos Collection, Quilt & Textile Collections
Overland Park, Kansas