

# Clyburn Family News

Vol. 24

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Clyburn Family News - Online..... <http://www.cliburne.com>

## **THE CLYBURN FAMILY REUNITED**

**PIONEERS OF NORTH AMERICA**

*By Angela Claire Clyburn*

Recent DNA testing has linked the following Clyburns - all share a common ancestor.

William Clyburn / Clyburn, Sr. Robeson Co, NC & Kershaw Co, SC Joshua Clyburn/Clyburn, Robeson Co, NC Ephraim Clyburn, Robeson Co, NC and County Harbour, Nova Scotia, Canada.

All of these men are believed to have been sons of John Clyburn, Jr and his wife Jean Clarke of Virginia and Bladen County, North Carolina.

John Clyburn lived near John Poythress, Gentleman in Brunswick County, VA in 1733. Brunswick County was a part of the evolution of the James River Settlements, and was created in 1720 from Isle of Wight, Prince George & Surry Counties. Robert Clarke lived on the South side of Maherrin River in Brunswick Co, VA. John Clyburn married Robert Clarke's daughter Jean in Brunswick Co, Virginia. John was also residing in that same area of Brunswick County. (See Photo of River page 7)

Between 1745 and 1749 Robert Clarke and other family members migrated into North Carolina. Both John and Robert are found on Tax and Deed records of Edgecombe and Granville Counties.

John served in The French and Indian War from Granville Co, NC in 1754. He is listed on authentic copy of muster roll of a regiment of militia

under command of Col. William Eaton, 6 Dec 1754 from "Colonial Granville County and Its People" by Worth S. Ray page 294. No other Clyburns were found living there at that time. Several other of his allied family members also served in the same unit.

In 1767 John Cliburn, bought land from Fulmore and William Edwards. This is the first time the name John Cliburn appears in Bladen County, North Carolina records. When I first reviewed the Bladen Deeds, I assumed that this deed was that of John Clyburn posited as a son of John and Jean Clark Clyburn. Several other researchers had also previously come to this same conclusion. I had simply followed them down a blind path. But when we look more closely there are some substantial clues in this document. It is dated 1769 and lists John as a Laborer. The first deed for his son, John in Bladen County is dated December 18, 1779. Before that he was found on land records living in Edgecombe Co, NC. On September 2, 1777, John Clyburn's father-in-law deeded him a 50 acre plantation in Edgecombe County. On October 1, 1779 John, of Nash Co, NC (Nash was formed from Edgecombe in 1777) kept this Deed of gift of 50



acres, and returned to his father-in-law another tract that he had given him on October 8, 1778. John, the younger is not shown in Bladen County, until the end of December in 1779. On deeds there he is listed as Planter, a rank of higher social distinction than that of his father, a laborer. John, the younger had married well, and became a wealthy man for his time.

John, the elder is not found listed on the 1790 Federal Census of any state, and he is presumed to have been deceased by this time.

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**Joshua Cliburn/Clyburn  
1738-1798  
Bladen/Robeson County, NC**

Joshua is posited as a son of John and Jean Clark Clyburn, based upon deed records in North Carolina, and Virginia, and after review of all the recorded branches of the Clyburn family also found in North Carolina and Virginia. This choice seems more sensible than any other. I certainly leave that to researchers from Joshua's line and the others to decide. Joshua married

Sarah/Sary. Her maiden name is unknown.

The name Joshua Cliburn is first found in North Carolina on the following land record.

17 July 1778 Archibald McClain enters 100 acres on First Swamp bordering his lower line includes J O S H U A C L I B U R N ' S improvements. "Abstracts of Land Entries, Bladen County, North Carolina." By A B Pruitt.

Joshua CLYBURN is listed on the 1790 Census of Fayette District, Robeson County, North Carolina Volume: 31 Page Number: 121 Reference: Heads of families at the first US Census NC by U.S. Bureau of the Census Washington, 1908. (292p.)49: One male above age 16, himself Two males under 16 years Four Females, his wife and three daughters Maps indicate that Joshua's land was situated near the present day town of Rowland, NC, which is near Ashpole, Barnesville, Clybornville, Pembroke, and Lumberton. (See Map page 8)

Arthur Braswell to David Braswell, 20 Oct. 1798, 25 pounds, 100 acres south side of Ashpole Swamp, adj. Mathew Jones, Sarah Clibourne, William Braswell, Arthur Braswell. Wit: Thos. Mayd, Matthew Jones, Book O, p. 87.

Since only Sarah's name appears on this deed, it seems that Joshua has died, or is by now so decrepit that Sarah has assumed the duties of head of household. Such as was the case on early census records which list a woman as head of household on the first several US Census Records. Rest assured if there was an able bodied man in that household, his name would have been on that Census record, not a womans, or on this deed.

Dec. 22, 1798 Mathew Jones to David Braswell, 25 pounds, 220 acres. Wit: Thomas Floyd & Arthur Braswell, Book O, p. 85 Griffin Staten to David Braswell, 1 Dec. 1805, 75 pounds, 190 acres west side of Ashpole adj. Howards Bay & Mathew Jones. Wit: Mathew Jones & Needham Rowland. Book O, p. 97

David Braswell to Thomas Townsend, 1 Dec. 1805, 85 pounds, 320 acres adj. Mathew Jones, Sarah CLYBOURN, William Braswell, Arthur Braswell. Wit: Needham Rowland & Griffen Staten, Book O, pp. 112-113 Washington Cade to David Braswell, 17 Jan. 1810, \$200;00, 150 acres west of Ashpole, north side of Two Sisters. Wit: Aaron Braswell, Wm. Jolly. Book T, pp. 105-106 per Volume 8, Issue 1, Winter 1998/1999, article by Joyce Braswell, PO Box 53, Laurinburg, NC 28353.

From the " Raleigh Register" the following dated " Tuesday, August 25, 1801 Vol. #2, 07. Notice of a sheriff's sale at the Courthouse in Lumberton for a long list of property to be sold for non-payment of taxes on Wednesday, August 10, 1801. For taxes due for the year 1800, they not being sent in for that year: among them: 150 acres near Ashpole Swamp, the property of the heirs of Joshua CLIBOURN. Thomas Barnes, Sheriff."

Harriet Threlkeld, deserves so much praise for her many years of research on the line of her ancestor, Joshua Clyburn. Thanks to her, Joshua's line does have an excellent written record of his descendants. A DNA donor from this line has a perfect match with three of our South Carolina Clyburn DNA donors, and one from the Canadian line. Each bloodline has a unique Y-DNA signature that can be identified and traced back thousands of years. This gives us our true "blood line".

Joshua and Sarah had the following children: James, Sarah (Sallie), Rhoda (Rhody), Mary (Polly), and Ephraim.

Many descendants of this line spell their names Claybourn. They went to Allen County, Kentucky, Knox and DeKalb Counties, Tennessee, Marion County, Mississippi, Jefferson Co, Illinois, Franklin Co, Virginia, Smith Co, Tennessee, Simpson Co, Kentucky. Today their thousands of descendants are scattered across

America.

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**Ephraim Clyburn**  
**1746-after September 26, 1823 Robeson**  
**Co, NC -**  
**\* Country Harbour, Nova Scotia**  
**Canada**

From the years 1776 to 1783, approximately 36,000 men from North Carolina served in the American Revolution.

Ephraim Clyburn was placed in the family of John Clyburn and his wife Jean Clark after careful review of all records located for the Clyburn Family who are known to have been in North Carolina at the time. This couple were of a proper age to have been his parents. Several of their posited sons are found in the records of both Bladen and Robeson Counties, NC. In fact their area of habitat was in the same place from about 1767 when they first appear in records there. Robeson was not carved out of Bladen until 1786. The Clyburns were there long before the county was formed. They were obviously Robeson County pioneers.

Ephraim married Sophia and they had a large family. Nothing is known of Sophia Clyburn, the matriarch of this family. It is probable that she was from Bladen, or Robeson Counties, NC, South Carolina, Georgia or East Florida where Ephraim is known to have served with British forces. But, I believe she and Ephraim were married in North Carolina, in spite of the fact no marriage record has been located after an extensive search.

Researchers of this line should assemble a listing of all persons connected to Ephraim and the NC family, and research the families of those individuals. One of the witnesses on any one or more of the Bladen/Robeson County, NC Deeds, may well have been her father.

Many of the descendants of Ephraim Clyburn were shared with me by Lori Denise Cairns Scott (Peggy O'Neal-Thurston), one of his descendants.

Her story is even more beautiful for she was born in Canada to John William Scott, and Judith Elaine Carnes. John's

mother was Edna Mae Clyburn. She was given up for adoption at five days of age, and was placed in a foster home until age six weeks. She was adopted and her name was changed from Lori Denise Cairns Scott to Peggy Rae O'Neal, by her adoptive parents, Americans working in Calgary, Alberta, Canada at the time. Peggy was naturalized in third grade at Danville, Illinois.

Knowing only that she was born Canadian she eventually began to track down her roots there. With the loving support of her adoptive parents she was able to locate some family members in Nova Scotia. It was there she began her search for her Clyburn roots. She visited her relatives, listened to, and recorded their stories, researched and visited cemeteries gathering information and little known facts. In 1993 she met her birth parents for the first time.

When I met her five years ago, she was searching for the Clyburn family that Ephraim had come from. She had narrowed her search down to North and South Carolina, based upon Loyalists records, but had not been able to link him with any family from these areas.

She contributed stories about the lives of some of the descendants of this line. I am extremely grateful for her willingness to entrust her family's history with us, so that they might be brought back into the Clyburn fold, where they now take their rightful places. Their names have been added to their Clyburn Family heritage. Now there is a written record for the Clyburns of Canada.

In August 2006, I found the documentation (see below) that was the key I needed to firmly link this family with our own. I immediately notified Peggy with the good news. Recent DNA testing proves that we all share the same ancient Clyburn ancestor.

The following letter outlines some of the History of the Unit known as King's Carolina Rangers, and it lists how and most importantly, WHERE Ephraim was recruited and enlisted. And it was the key with

which I unlocked the mystery of Ephraim Clyburn and his origins in the United States.

*King's Carolina Rangers Brown Memorial To His Excellency Sir Guy CARLETON Knight of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America &c &c &c The Memorial of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Brown, Commanding His Majesty's Regiment of King's Rangers Humbly sheweth, That the South Carolina and North Carolina Royalists having claimed rank of the Regiment which your Memorialist has had the honour to command for near six years past, your Memorialist in behalf of himself and his Officers humbly begs leave to represent to your Excellency, That Sir Henry Clinton, when commanding His Majesty's Troops at \*CAPE FEAR in North Carolina, directed His Excellency Major General Tonym to raise a Regiment of mounted Infantry, to take rank from the date of the Commissions to be delivered by him.*

*That in consequence of this Order, and of the assurances received from Sir Henry Clinton, Your Memorialist, at the instance of His Excellency Major General Tonym, in June 1776 raised a Regiment under the denomination of the East Florida Rangers, and was engaged in nine different Actions, lost above three hundred Men; and received the thanks of His Majesty, and of the Commanders in Chief, their Excellency's Sir William Howe and Sir Henry Clinton, five different times, before either of the above Regiments was ever thought of.*

*That, in the year 1778, more Troops being wanted for the defence of the Frontiers of Florida against the incursions of the Rebels, your Memorialist did by his interest, and at his own expence ingage three hundred and fifty Men by Emissaries sent into South Carolina for that purpose; who, on their arrival in Florida, were formed into a Regiment by Major General Prevost, and stiled the South Carolina*

*Royalists; the command of which was given to Colonel Innes; and the principal part of the Officers had been either Privates or Volunteers (Major Evan McLauren excepted, who was before Quarter Master) in your Memorialists Regiment.*

*That the Regiment your Memorialist commanded, being on constant and distant service, on the Frontiers of Florida for four Years, was never mustered (no Muster Master being in Florida) until a considerable time after its arrival in Georgia: But that in the beginning of the year 1779 Major General Prevost received orders from His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, then Commander in Chief, to form them into a Regiment of Infantry, under the title of King's Rangers; and to confirm your Memorialists and their Rank of the first of June 1776, agreeable to the assurances formerly given to Major General Tonym.*

*And further, His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton on his arrival in Georgia, did order the same to be recorded by Major Andre in the Adjutant Generals Office, of which sufficient proofs will there appear, and to which Captain Prevost, Deputy Inspector General of Provincial Forces, and now at New York, can bear Testimony.*

*Your Memorialist takes the liberty of mentioning, that in consequence of the constant and distant service in which he and his Regiment have been always engaged, added to a variety of accidents and neglects, neither himself or his Officers have yet received any Commissions except those formerly delivered by Major General Tonym; although others were again ordered to be made out by His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton in consequence of a Memorial presented to him a few days before your Excellency's arrival at New York; and which your Memorialist presumes are now signed.*

*Your Memorialist begs leave to mention, that he has raised since the commencement of the Rebellion, above one thousand two hundred Men; near five hundred of whom have actually been killed in the course of service.*

*Your Memorialist therefore hopes*

*your Excellency will be pleased to give such order respecting the Rank of the King's Rangers, as they in justice have a right to expect, and which will obviate any disputes in future.*

*And your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray &c &c (signed) Thos. Brown Lt. Col. Commt. King's Rangers St. Augustine Jany. 11th 1783 Great Britain, Public Record Office, Headquarters Papers of the British Army in America, PRO 30/55/6737.*

Ephraim Clyburn joined with British Forces in the area of Cape Fear, NC which is not far from where the Clyburn family is known to have been living at the time. The foundation for most North Carolina Loyalist units started in January of 1776. (See current Map on page 9)

Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the Rev. War #2 volume Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Co 2981 has the following listings:

*Pg. 273 Ephraim Clyburn, Private, settled at Country Harbour, NS received his land 6-12-1784. Landed on 12-24-1773. Pg 274 Mrs. Clyburn is listed among the women and John Clybourn is listed as child under age 10 (\*name sp)*

*Pg 228 Muster Roll: Capt. Alexander Campbell Wylly's Company, Kings Carolina Rangers Savannah - 11-29-1779 - Corporal Ephraim Clayburn (sp) Pg 254 Muster Roll: Lt. Co. Thomas Brown's Company - Kings Rangers, Savannah 10-24-1781 Corporal Ephraim Clibborn (sp) Pg 290 Muster Roll: Lt. Co. Thomas Brown's Company - Kings Rangers, Augusta 4-24-1781 - Corporal Ephraim Cleburn (sp)*

Loyalists from North Carolina wished to escape from the animosities which still existed even as late as 1794. Many of them had borne a conspicuous part in the bloody scenes that ended in the dismemberment of the British Empire in America. Canada was in fact a haven for many of the soldiers from North Carolina at the end of the Revolution.

The Uniform of KING'S CAROLINA RANGERS :

Green jackets and lapels, buff/buckskin trousers, crimson collar and cuffs.

Because of his loyalty to the British records of Ephraim, and his family in North Carolina may have been destroyed by American patriots during the long and bloody conflict, or in those years following the War when temperaments and emotions were highly charged. Many homes, as well as records, especially in North Carolina, were burned and all records of families were lost as the Loyalists fled to areas of safe haven from the Patriots wrath.

About 35,000 Loyalists found homes in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island.

Ephraim Clyburn received a homestead in Nova Scotia. His children were born there; with the exception of John, who was born in America.

A land record is recorded on 4 June 1784 EPHRAIM CLYBURN and Family 200 acres Country Harbor. They landed in Stormont with the North Carolina and South Carolina Regiments, reportedly on Christmas Day. Many of them died that first winter. They are buried at Mount Misery Cemetery.

Every form of penalty-death, imprisonment, confiscation, even tarring and feathering was imposed upon those who refused to support the Republican cause. Thousands were driven from their country, happy to escape with their lives. An act had been passed that any Loyalist who had taken part in the Revolution in any possible manner, when found within the state, would be found guilty of high treason.

Eventually it was decided to compensate the Loyalists at least in part for their losses. They received monetary and land grants. In 1789 the affix "U.E.L." was granted by the Crown as a special honor to be borne by every United Empire Loyalist and his or her descendants.

United Empire Loyalists were primarily Americans who following

the Revolution (more than 20,000 Loyalists) fled to Nova Scotia. Ephraim was only one of these.

The vessel which had accompanied the passenger ship which brought the families carrying a three years supply of provisions, and lumber had been sunk in a storm at sea. This left it to the men to harvest their own logs and hunt their own food in the barren wilderness. The sea also provided them with fish to eat. Wild game was plentiful, and no doubt Ephraim was a crack shot. He must have been, he had survived the War, the journey to Canada, as a result his family survived, grew, and prospered.

Like many inshore fishermen and their families, their livelihood depended on their ability to take advantage of the natural resources around them. Ephraim fished and, each winter, worked in the woods. The family raised root crops, and knew traditional ways to preserve food for the long winter months. Many of these were no doubt learned in his former North Carolina home. Life here was full of hard work, hardships, and joy.

A deed dated September 26, 1823 is the last known record for Ephraim in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia. He likely died soon thereafter.

Ephraim is known to have been the father of the following children: John, William, Ann Violet Jane, Mary, Esther Hattie, Sarah, Ephraim Simon, Joshua, and Joselina. Their descendants are now located throughout Canada, and some came back later to America where they lived out their lives.

I made a serious effort to locate DNA donors and found two. The first of these test results came in October 5, 2006. My theory about Ephraim's origin appears to have been correct. Our Clyburn ancestor and Ephraim were surely chips taken from the same ancestral tree. I have worked many days filled with long hours, in an effort to attempt to find and provide the necessary information to bring our Canadian and American cousins together and place both in their proper family.

The origins of Ephraim Clyburn and his line can now be put to rest, and this mystery has reached its happy

ending thanks to the science of DNA.

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**William Cliburn/Clyburn 1747-after  
March 19, 1823 Robeson County, NC  
& Kershaw Co, SC**

My first edition book about the Clyburn family, was published in December 2001 long before I knew a DNA Project was in the works, and well before the results were in. I first learned of those results in November 2002. Since that time a male descendant of William Clyburn, Jr. has undergone DNA testing. He matched perfectly on all 25 markers with a donor from the line of William's brother, James Cliburn of Mississippi, both sons of William Cliburn, Sr. of Robeson County, NC and Kershaw County, SC. A donor from the line of Lewis Clyburn, Sr of Lancaster County, SC matched our other two donors on 24 of 25 markers. This just means that there is a mutation on one marker, this can occur at anytime on the DNA chain. These men all descend from the line of William, Sr.

These Clyburn donors also matched several donors from the line of John CLIBORNE (1658) of Henrico County, Virginia, and a donor whose family traces its lineage back to Cliburn Hall in Westmorland, England.

Descendants of these men can proudly claim descent from Malcolm II, the first King of Scotland.

One donor with a proven genealogy connecting to the manor at Cliburn Hall near Penrith in present day Cumbria, England has participated in the DNA Project. He is a descendant of Dr. Christopher James Cleborne, Rear Admiral, USN (1838-1909). Dr. Cleborne's ancestor was Thomas Cleborne (1580-1640) of Cliburn Hall. Thomas's wife was Frances Lowther. The DNA results show a relationship to this family by direct male descent.

William Cliburn, Sr. was our ancestor and here begins some of what is known of William's story. The first record of him in North Carolina was in 1768, when he paid

Taxes in Bladen Co, NC. Most of the early Bladen County deeds before 1784 were lost due to a series of fires, and there could have been other land records for him, and members of his family.

The fall of Charleston to the British on May 12, 1780, was the worst patriot defeat of the entire American Revolution. South Carolina was overrun. It is not, therefore, surprising that many basic records for that period in the state's history, even some of the legislative journals, did not survive the war.

Located 3000 miles from the 'mother country,' the American colonists had gradually developed a feeling of independence. This resulted partly because of the distance from the center of authority in England.

The westward movement in America started with the earliest colonists, and, as men moved westward, each had to develop personal independence and resourcefulness in the wilderness.

These frontiersmen also learned the necessity of cooperation among themselves, but not with the established government that was so far away it did little or nothing to help solve their problems. Therefore, since their needs were not met by the government, they had no need for that government.

Thus, the American Colonists had developed an ever increasing resentment towards the controls placed upon them by the British crown.

The war came earlier to North Carolina than to other southern colonies. For safety, Governor Martin took up residence on the British ship "The Cruizer". From that post he informed the British Government of the large percentage of Loyalists in the Tar Heel colony, and requested authority to raise an Army.

John Adams once wrote that the American people were divided opinion-wise into about three groups during the Revolution. One third supported the cause of independence; one third were loyal

to the crown; those remaining either did not want to get involved or supported whichever side happened to be in control of the area in which they lived.

Robeson County (still a part of Bladen) was a good example of John Adams' estimate of the population.

The area was in constant turmoil. Skirmishes between local Tories and Whigs were common occurrences, and many people stayed neutral out of fear of reprisal from both forces. Neither patriots or loyalists could claim that all of the good nor all of the right was on their side. Both sides committed atrocities, and both dipped their hands in the blood of revenge.

In April 1776, the North Carolina Provincial Congress encouraged by the success at Moore's Creek Bridge, became the first representative body in all of North America to vote in favor of ending constitutional links between the Colonies and Britain.

The extent of Tory support in North Carolina was possibly more than the one-third of the commonality suggested by John Adams. Certainly in the Robeson area the percentage ran higher at times.

In 1777 it was reported that two-thirds of the people of Bladen were Tories and that most of them planned to leave the state.

All citizens were required to take an oath of allegiance to the state or leave within sixty days, but by 1781 the Tories had five men under arms for every one in the patriot army from Bladen.

The "midnight raids and neighborhood battles" were all the more criminal, because they could not possibly affect the ultimate results of the war. Their significance lies in the fact that the internal strife in North Carolina accounts for the depth of bitterness exhibited towards the Tories after the war.

North Carolina was bitter in it's treatment of Loyalists. One of the first states to pass laws against them, North Carolina was tardy in recovering from it's civil strife which is destructive of all regular habits, all sound principles and all courtesies and kind offices which make society desirable.

Although the Treaty of Paris of 1783 which ended the war included a provision that no more property could be confiscated, North Carolina continued to confiscate for almost a decade.

The state lost a large percentage of its citizenry because of its policies.

(Note: In 1780 inflation had depreciated money 800 percent. Most farmers raised livestock, that had to be driven to market, usually between 50 to 150 miles, making little profit. Many were unable to pay the taxes, and lost their land for non-payment.)

For ten or twelve years, including the last two or three years of the war, that part of the country was in a state of wretchedness which few can conceive. Life itself was very insecure. Poverty and desolation reigned over the country. Murder, robbery, intemperance, licentiousness, gambling and horse-racing everywhere abounded. \*From "Away Down home, A History of Robeson County, North Carolina" by Maud Thomas.

I found no record that our William Cliburn served in the American Revolution with the Continental Army.

William married Martha Ingram and they raised a large family together.

William is found in records of both Robeson Co, NC and later in Kershaw Co, SC. He is listed on the 1790 Census Fayette District, Robeson County, North Carolina with 2 free white males 16 years and upward, including heads of families, 2 free white males under 16 years, 6 free white females, including heads of families.

On 6 Jan 1795, William Clyburn sold the last of his land in Robeson County, NC. Deed Book E, page 139

A bit later that year he bought land in Kershaw County, SC Deed Book B, Page 480 & 481 for 80 pounds sterling 200 acres more or less in the District of Camden on the North east side of Little Lynches Creek.

In 1801 William Clibern received a class 2 State Land Grant.

(See Plat on page 10). I obtained a copy of this deed from the SC State Archives which reads: *The State of SC To all whom these presents shall come, Greetings. Know Ye, in pursuance of An Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act For Establishing the mode of granting the lands now vacant in this State, and for allowing a commutation to be received for some lands that have been granted, passed the 19 th day of February, 1791 We have granted, bound by these presents DO GRANT unto William Clibern, his heirs and assigns, a plantation or tract of land containing 400 acres, surveyed for him the 24 th December 1800, situate in the district of Kershaw on the S E side of Little Lynches Creek bounded by lines beginning S W by Colonel Winn's land, S. E. by William Clibern's & Benjamin Hails (Haile), N E by Vacant, N W by Adam McWilliams having such shape, form and marks as are represented by a plat here unto annexed, together with all woods, trees, waters, water courses, profits, commodities, appurtenances, and hereditaments ? whatso ever there unto belonging TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of 400 hundred acres of land, and all and singular other the premises hereby granted to William Clibern his heirs and assigns forever, in free and common soccage?. Given under the seal of the State Witness, His Excellency John Drayton, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and Over the said State at Columbia, this Sixth Day of July AD 1801 and of the Independence of the USA, the twenty sixth. John (L. M. S) Drayton And hath thereunto a part thereof annexed representing the same certified by J --? Guignard, Surveyor General dated 13 June 1801 (See Plat on page 12)*

William and Martha had the following children together: William Clyburn, Jr, Lewis, Sr, Nancy, Charity, Mildred, Sarah, Martha, Stephen, James Sr, and Jesse. Their descendants now number in the thousands and can be found in all

parts of the United States.

Here in Kershaw County, SC he lived out his life.

**Sleep, Will and Martha,  
a peaceful sleep,  
for you are no longer lost to us,  
but are living within us still.  
You came to Carolina,  
a family numbering less than a dozen.  
You lived, you loved,  
you laughed, you cried,  
very much like us,  
and through it all,  
you endured and you survived. Perhaps,  
we will never know exactly who you  
were.**

**The record shows you were an  
honorable working man,  
a saddler, a farmer,  
a property owner,  
a businessman,  
a husband, a father,  
a grandfather,  
and above all we can  
proudly say you were an American,  
a pioneer,  
a man with vision that managed to find  
his place in the midst of chaos.  
You were, a good citizen,  
brave, and strong,  
you were a survivor,  
and because you did,  
you have left not a dozen,  
no, but rather,  
thousands of Clyburns who are all  
proud to claim your name,  
no matter how we spell it!**

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### **South Carolina, 1778, Preamble.**

We, the people of the State of South Carolina grateful to God for our liberties, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

They are not dead who live in lives they have left behind; in those whom they have blessed, they live a life again.

South Carolina's motto: Dum spiro spero 'While I breathe I hope.'

Never lose hope for it will sustain you in trying times.

**Editor's Note:** Remember, I promised you more about William Clyburn in Vol 10..... I give much thanks my wife Angela for this true story. PS: See the cover for her newest book "The Clyburn's of Carolina and Allied Families" on page 12.

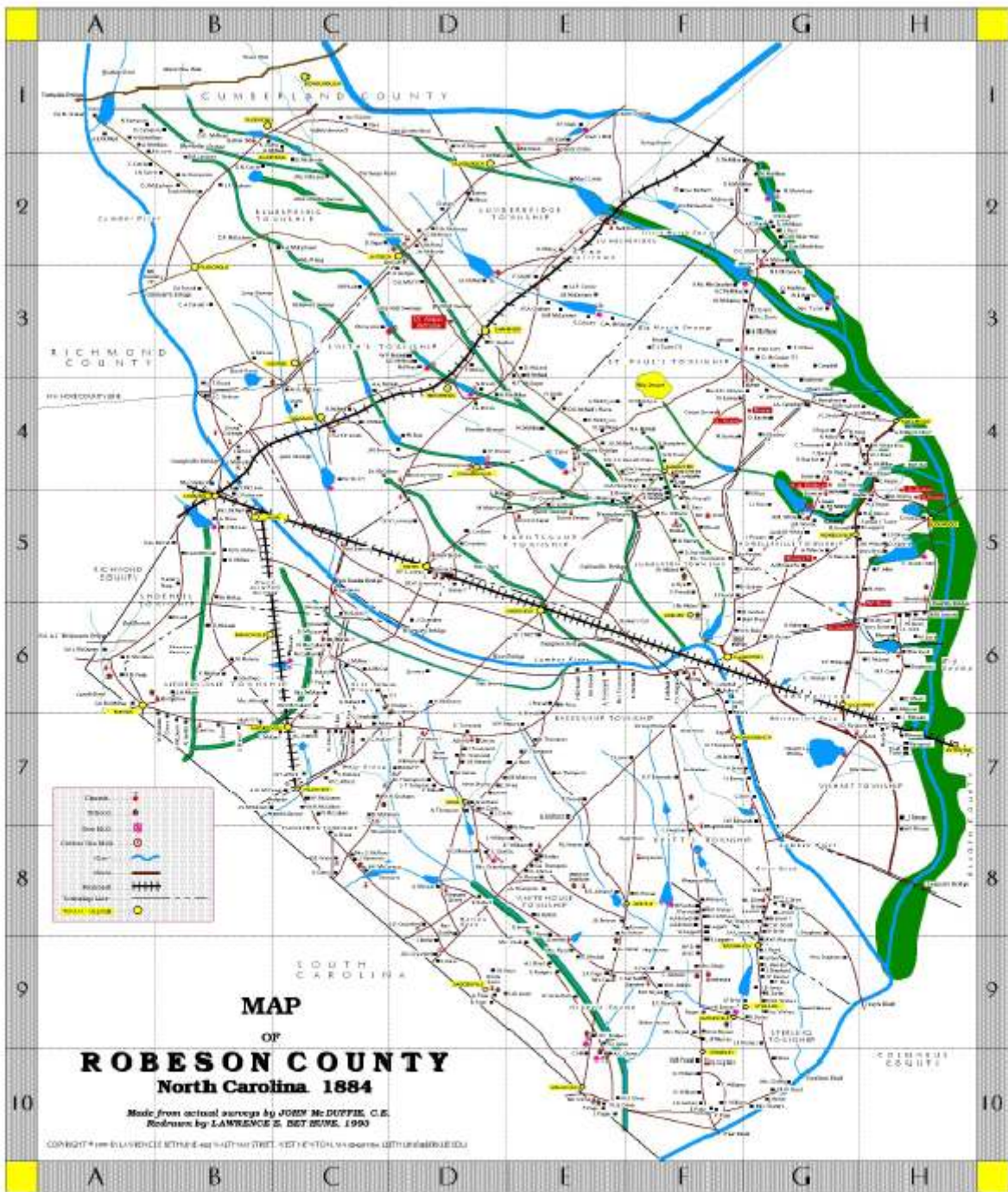
## The Meherrin River



Covered bridge over Meherrin River, Virginia 1875.

The view is from the Murfreesboro Wharf, North Carolina looking to the north toward the Maney's Neck side of the bridge. The bridge was built by M.E. Worrell.

Murfreesboro Historical Association



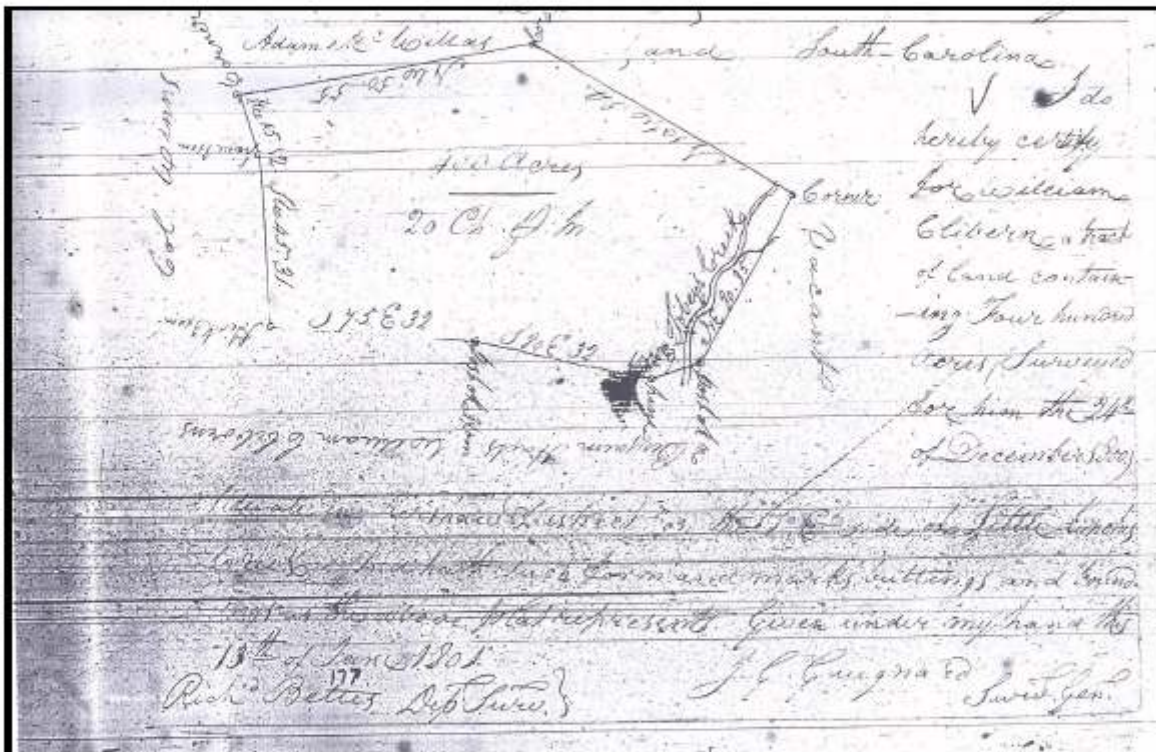
Block F-6 Cliburn, F-4 Saddletree, B-5, Shoeheel Swamp B-6, Ashpole Swamp E-9, Hog SWAMP F-9



The Cape Fear is the only large river in North Carolina flowing directly into the Atlantic Ocean instead of a sound. It was with trepidation and dread that seamen sailed into the river's waters, and that is how it got its foreboding name.



Class II Land Grant showing a 400 Acre Plat Situated in  
 Kershaw District, SC February 13, 1801  
 WILLIAM CLIBERN, Surveyed for him on December  
 24, 1800



The Land is bordered on the Northeast by Toby's Creek, showing vacant land on the other side of the Creek, his own land, possibly the Narramore tract purchased in 1795, on the Southeast side, and Benjamin Haile, North by Adam McWilliams, and Col. Winn's Land

# The Clyburns Of Carolina And Allied Families



Compiled By Angela Claire Clyburn