This paper included appendix material
(such as photocopies of letters, diary entries, photos, or legal documents)
that were not digitized. Researchers are welcome to visit the Lane Library
Special Collections division to read such appendix material on site.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH METHODS
HISTORY 300

BY
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SAVANNAH GEORGIA
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Biographical Abstract of Anna Rolfe Surtell Quantock Turner

Anna Rolfe Surtell Quantock Turner flourished during the mid and late 1800's in Savannah, Georgia. Most of her life is pieced together through the information found about her two husbands, William Quantock, Jr. from England and Richard T. Turner from New York. Information about her life is also found in the context of her children.

Anna R. Turner, as she is most often referred to in the later documents, appears to have been an independent woman especially for the era in which she lived. Whether or not this independence was by choice is unknown, since her first husband died when she was only thirty-three. For nearly eight years, she remained widowed and the only parent of four children. There are references to her being active in the social life in Savannah especially through Christian societies, the Savannah Widow's Society and the Savannah Female Orphan's Asylum.

Anna Rolfe Surtell Quantock Turner made a definite mark on the people around her. Although there is not a great deal of biographical information to be found about her life as there would be of a man of her social standing, there is indisputable evidence that this woman, in her short sixty-eight years of life, was respected and loved not only by her children but by many in the city of Savannah, Georgia.
Hello. My name is Anna Rolfe Surtell Quantock Turner. I lived during the 1800's in Savannah, Georgia and died in 1889. It's been over a hundred years since I died so a lot of my life is sketchy, even in my own mind. This fine young woman has been an immeasurable help in digging up some of my life that I had forgotten; although, I must admit, neither she nor I could uncover certain aspects of my life. Death seems to take away some of your memory.

Since I've already addressed my death, we might as well start with it and then back up. Read very carefully because there's a lot of information I have to give you in such a very short time. Below I've had this sweet lady quote my obituary. It's always more interesting to read the "real thing" than to read a summation of it. That is, of course, if you can locate the real thing.

Mrs. Anna R. Turner Dead.

Mrs. Anna R. Turner died at her home, at No. 154 Taylor Street, yesterday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, after an illness of a week. She was stricken with paralysis Thursday, and was unable to get out of her bed after the stroke. The deceased was 68 years of age. She was born near Lowell, Mass., April 5, 1821, and came to Savannah with her parents in early life. She married here and lived over fifty years in Savannah. Two children, a son and daughter, survive her. The daughter is Mrs. Trevor Rice and the son is Mr. George T. Quantock, both residents of Savannah. Mrs. Turner was beloved by all who knew her. In the section in which she lived she was looked upon as a mother by those to whom she attached herself. She was a member of the board of managers of the Widow's Home and for over twenty years was a director of the Female Orphan's Asylum. She dispensed charity to the poor and was a cultured and a christian woman. Her funeral will take place from her late residence to-day.
As you can see, I was heavily involved in life in Savannah, especially concerning charity and the church. In fact, from what I can remember and what my confidant found out, I was both Lutheran and Presbyterian, but we'll cover why she thinks that later. Just don't forget it!

According to my obituary, I was a wonderful sponsor and directoress of the Savannah Female Orphan's Asylum. But you know, this lady got permission from the Parent Child Development Services (where a distinguished woman named Mrs. Shirley Wright works) to look at all those old records located in the Georgia Historical Society, and, poor child, she couldn't find my name in print anywhere.

So we'll talk about the Society for a little bit, since, you know newspapers don't lie and I must have been a great part of the orphanage. Of course, there was an article about a Mrs. R. T. Turner of Jones Street who, after a fire at the Savannah Female Orphan's Asylum, allowed the young girls to stay at her home that we believe might have been me. The article indicates that this Mrs. R. T. Turner was of Jones Street and I lived on Taylor Street during that time period, yet there is some indication in some of my old deeds referencing of my owning property on Jones Street. (I had been a rich woman before my first husband, William, died. But we'll talk about him later.)

We've also found lots of information on the Savannah
Female Orphan's Asylum. In a book entitled *A History of Savannah and South Georgia*, we found out that,

In 1801 the Savannah Female Orphan Asylum was incorporated with the following as the first board of directors: Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Mrs. Ann Clay, Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Sarah Lamb, Mrs. Margaret Hunter, Lady Ann Houston, Mrs. Frances Holcombe, Mrs. Hannah McAllister, Mrs. Susannah, Mrs. Ann Moore, Mrs. Phoebe Mosse, Miss Rebecca Newell, Mrs. May Wall and Mrs. Martha Stephens. The corporation is still living and is doing a great and noble work.\(^8\)

This book was originally published in 1913, so the Asylum was still going strong years after my death. The name, I understand has now been changed to the Savannah Home for Girls.\(^9\) I've had Anna Kelley put a picture of the Savannah Female Orphan's Asylum at the end of the paper, reference A-1. There is also an article on the same page from the Savannah Morning News dated October 15, 1929.\(^10\) She also found a reference in the Georgia Historical Quarterly. Adelaide Wilson states in her article that the Asylum had:

> a common origin with the Union of St. George's Society in 1759, the stated purpose of that society being the care and education of orphaned and destitute children, without distinction of sex. The separation was made at the suggestion of Rev. Henry Holcombe, the pastor the Baptist church in Savannah.\(^11\)

We also found a handwritten historical review in the Asylum collection at the Georgia Historical Society. Please see Reference A-2 for a photocopy of the document.\(^12\)

I was also a member of the Savannah Widow's Society.\(^13\)
That organization was to help women with or without children who were widowed and indigent. The Georgia Historical Quarterly states that "Society gave special attention to widows, the Society having been formed in 1822." and that "The city donated lots to the society for the erection of several small buildings for the use of the women."  

I served on the Board of the Christian Women's Association for what felt like years but we can only validate the years of 1859 and 1860.

I guess we might as well talk about my first husband now. His name was William Quantock, Jr., son of the Methodist Episcopal Church of England minister, William Quantock, Sr. I married William on November 1, 1837. My wedding announcement read, "Married. In this city on the 1st inst by The Rev. Mr. J.R. Evans, Mr. Wm. Quantock of England to Miss Anna Rolfe Sawtell of Massachusetts." I was sixteen and a half years old at this time. (Boy, if I had lived today, my parents would have been fit to be tied!) But it wasn't such a big deal back then. And, besides, I don't remember much of my parents anyway. My maiden name was Sawtell, as previously mentioned and according to my obituary, I am from Lowell, Massachusetts or Westford, Massachusetts if you would rather rely on the 1860 Federal Census. My parents and I supposedly came here when I was a young girl, so this young lady ran through all the early censuses for the time period, including the 1830, 1840, and 1850 censuses. And
you might have already guessed. She came up with no parents listed. None. I suppose what might have happened to me was that I was orphaned, so she checked the old records of the Savannah Female Orphan's Asylum and came up with zero as far as an mention of my name was concerned. My name may have either been dropped from the list of the Asylum by mistake or maybe I lived with some unidentified relative until my marriage in 1837. Maybe I wasn't orphaned at all, and somehow my parents and I evaded three censuses. Oh, by the way, my marriage announcement in the newspaper reads as Anna R. Sawtell so Anna Kelley checked the censuses for Sawtell and still came up lacking. Again. But I let her know that it was a good try!

Enough of that. Let's get back to William and me. I kept a scrapbook and that is where Anna (Kelley) got my wedding announcement listed above. It wasn't as much as you all got now. We don't even have listed who was there, what I wore, or even the church that I got married in. I assume I got married in a church. You must realize, with William's father being a preacher and all, it would have been a "faux pas" not to have been married in a church.

It appears that William and I had a full life together before he died. We had five children, George T., Henry J., Amelia A., Grace I. R., and Anna Louisa Karn. There was possibly a sixth child. There is a Daniel R. Quantock, who died on January 25, 1850 who was six days old and the boy is buried in the same plot as my daughter. My youngest
daughter, Anna, died at the age of ten months of spasms.\textsuperscript{30} Oh, that was a sad day. We had the funeral at our residence on corner of South Broad and Montgomery streets.\textsuperscript{31} You know, if it had been in your time, maybe she wouldn't have died. I wonder what was really wrong. Spasms, it seems to me, are a symptom and not a disease, don't you agree?

William was a real businessman. At least I thought so. He's listed as a realtor in the Charlton, Chatham, Columbia, Crawford Square, Cumming, Cuthbert, Curriettown, Ward Collection located at the Georgia Historical Society.\textsuperscript{32} Some people mistakenly believe that it was his father, William, Sr., who built a row of houses called Quantock's Row,\textsuperscript{33} but all indications from Anna's research and from my recollection, point to the fact that my William was the one who was the innovator. The above referenced collection states that, "These five houses were built as a unit in 1854 by R.A. Allen and Co. and William Quantock, Jr. a realtor each unit covering 2/5 of a lot."\textsuperscript{34} Reference A-3 located at the end of the paper shows what the houses look like in your time.\textsuperscript{35} Believe me, they were much prettier when my William built them or rather had them built. People in your time seem to always want to change things or improve upon them. Of course, I must admit, the year before I died, I applied for an improvement in my home. It was for an indoor water closet.\textsuperscript{36} Ladies of my stature should not have to deal with outhouses!

William must have rented houses, too, and not just had
them built to sell. There is an advertisement in the local newspaper in 1841 of William's renting a two story dwelling in Currituck near Montgomery and Liberty Streets.  

So, William was a realtor. He was also an active member in the community. According to The Morning News of March 14, 1854, my William was elected as a director of the Savannah Mutual Loan Association. He was also active in church activities and was on church boards. On March 6, 1854, at the annual election for the Trustees of the Lutheran Church, William was elected to the board along with some others.

Can you believe that? We must have been Lutheran, although, William was the son of a Methodist Episcopal minister! It really must have caused an uproar in the family. Even in the twentieth century, changing denominations within a family has a tendency to hurt some feelings, especially if the head of the family is a preacher in that denomination. But my William, he must have been an independent thinker. Too many times, children let their parents' beliefs overrule their true thoughts and feelings.

We led a relatively happy life. The entire family hit upon some hard times. William Quantock, Sr. died at the age of 63 on January 16, 1853 of consumption. As I have already stated our daughter, Anna, died in June of 1854. William, Jr., my husband, died on September 15, 1854 aged 39 years, 10 months and 15 days and then on September 19th, (four days later!), his younger brother James, Jr. died aged 34 years, 11
months and 19 days.42 The cause of death for William is listed as debility.43 I never understood what debility was so I couldn’t inform Anna. It would have been interesting to know, especially for her research paper!

There is an interesting twist to the story of James’ and William’s death. The Laurel Grove Cemetery has William dying first, but the Savannah newspaper has James’s obituary first. In fact, there is an invitation to his funeral on September 16, 1854 with the invitation being given by William and his family.44 Then, on September 20, 1854, there is an obituary for William that reads “Mr. William Quantoack for many years engaged in the business in this city, died, followed by the death of his younger brother James, who had thrown open his new brick house to the mates of vessels when shelter had been denied them in all hotels.”45

Anna is not quite sure who died first. I told her to go with the instincts that probably the newspaper was correct because of the need for accuracy of the funeral invitations. The folks who carved the gravestones may have misread their instructions. James and William are buried side by side, which may be the source for the stone carver’s confusion. Instead of two separate graves, it appears that they were laid in the same grave. There is a concrete curbing around both tombstones and areas where the bodies are laid.46 Those men must have really loved each other. Like brothers should, in my opinion. On William’s tombstone, it states, “Together we died.”47, and
on James' it says, "Together we sleep." 48

William had a large family outside of our own. We found numerous listings in the earlier censuses of his kin. In the 1850 Census of Georgia for Chatham County, William Quantock is listed as sixty-one and a Methodist Episcopal preacher. Mary Ann is listed as fifty-four. These two are my William's parents. There was another member of the household entered although we're not quite sure who she is. Her name is Margaret Burns and her age is either nine or two. James Quantock, Sr., who is obviously William, Sr.'s brother, (and consequently my William's uncle) is listed in the census as a wheelwright from England. His wife was Harriet, and his children were Ella who was sixteen, Hannah who was eleven and also Susan who was eleven. (Anna thinks they are twins.) There was also an Amanda Hutchinson, aged nine, from S.C. and a Josaphine Elkins, aged eight. Sarah Quantock is also listed and must have been William, Sr.'s sister or sister-in-law. She is listed as head of the household with children being Elizabeth J., aged fifteen, John, aged fifteen, (again possibly twins), Charlotte, aged thirteen, William aged eleven and Sarah, aged six. All listed in the household are from England. 49

James Quantock, Jr., who we have established as my William's brother, was aged thirty at the time of the 1850 census, and is listed as a lumber merchant from England. His wife was Elizabeth M., aged twenty-eight, and his children were Mary L., aged nine, Ellenor E., aged seven, and Margaret C.
aged five. By going through the records of the Methodist Church at the Georgia Historical Society, Anna found several of his family belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848. Listed in membership are the Rev. William Quantock, the Reverend James Quantock, (obviously, he forgot to tell the census he was a minister), Sarah Quantock, Mary Quantock, Harriet Quantock, Eliza P. Quantock, and Elizabeth Quantock. Of course, William and I were not on there. We were Lutheran by then as earlier indicated.

Many of William's family are buried in the Laurel Grove Cemetery. In fact, there is a John Quantock who died on March 13, 1859 and is buried in lot number 310 of Laurel Grove Cemetery who was forty-six years of age at the time of death. He was from England and at the time of his death, he resided on Montgomery Street, Curriestown Ward. I seem to recollect that this John was William, Sr. and James, Sr.'s brother.

Mary Ann Quantock, William's mother, died at the age of seventy on May 19, 1865 of debility and is buried in Laurel Grove, lot 312, beside of her husband.

There is some interesting information that Anna Kelley found out other than that of mundane death information. She found out that James Quantock, Sr. (William's uncle) departed Liverpool in 1843 on the ship Columbus. He arrived in New York on January 13, 1843 and came to Savannah on February 8, 1843.

William, Sr., who we have already validated as a Methodist
Episcopal preacher, was included in a list of stations for
Minister of the Georgia Conference for 1839 for the Methodist
Episcopal Church. He was to go to a place called Cherokee
Hill.56 William was also at a meeting in Savannah for the
city's Temperance Association. They met at Isle of Hope
Methodist Church. William opened and closed the meeting with
prayer. This was the first Temperance meeting for the purpose
of organizing the White Bluff Total Abstinence Society.57

When Anna Kelley went to the cemetery, she found
interesting epitaphs on the tombstones. On my father-in-law's
tombstone, she found the statement, "He maintained a christian
life and died in hope of blessed immortality."58 William's
mother's tombstone reads, "Blessed are the dead that die in the
Lord."59

Also, on William, Sr.'s stone is the statement that he
joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Savannah in 181860
so that puts the family roots for the Quantock's fairly early
in the century.

Mary Ann is listed as having died on May 19, 1865 and aged
seventy-one years.61 This is another discrepancy that Anna
Kelley found in the tombstones versus another source. (I guess
the stone engravers had a hard job.)

There were so many Quantocks that lived here in Savannah.
You would think that such a prominent family name would have
somehow still been around. But, there are no longer any
Quantocks to be found in the city of Savannah under that last
name. Too bad. At least for Anna Kelley. If there had been, a living descendant of mine might have been located.

As most women did back then, (and most men, too, for that matter), I got married again. I stayed widowed from 1854 when William died until 1861 when I remarried. I am listed in the 1860 Census as the head of the household with my four children George T., aged nineteen and a clerk in a bookstore; Henry J., aged seventeen and a machinist apprentice; Emelia A. (according to other later records, this spelling is incorrect) who was fifteen and in school that year; and Grace I. E. who was nine years old at the time and in school. A boarder (or maybe a friend or one on my son’s) was listed. His name was William C. Crawford, aged twenty-one and a clerk at the hardware store. His personal property is listed as two-hundred and fifty dollars and his place of birth is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Oh, my information is also included. I am listed as a teacher, aged 39, and born in Westford, Massachusetts. My real estate is valued at twenty-two thousand dollars (a lot of money at that time, especially for a single mother with four children) and my personal estate is valued at a thousand dollars. This information was obtained on August 21, 1860 by Charles I. White, Assistant Marshall for the Census.

Please notice that I am listed as a teacher. This is the only place that Anna Kelley could find this bit of information.

One of William's relatives, Elizabeth Quantock, is listed in several city directories as a teacher's assistant.
I did a lot of legal business transactions as a single woman during the interceding years between my marriages. It appears that William was in debt when he died. There is a lien on the estate of William Quantock for five thousand and forty-four dollars for building the houses on lots nine and ten from a John Scudder, a mason in Savannah. These houses were finished in November 23, 1854. These appear to refer to the row of six, three story brick tenements that were built for William Quantock in 1852. I appear to have sold or put a lien on a lot of property during those years. A transaction between Anna R. Quantock and John W. Anderson, trustee for Mrs. Mary E. Wilbur, dated the seventh day of April 1857 shows that I, the said Anna R. Quantock Executrix as aforesaid to sell and make titles to the land and improvements, comprising the two Eastern Tenements of the range of buildings on the corner of Drayton and Jones Street in the said City of Savannah, being a portion of lot number Ten Monterey Ward and known as Tenements one and two in said range, either at public or private sale, all of which will more plainly appear reference being had to said Decree. Now this Indenture witneseth, that the said Anna R. Quantock, Executrix as aforesaid, acting pursuant to the order in the above mentioned decree contained, and for and in consideration of the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars to her in hand paid by the said John W. Anderson, Trustee as aforesaid, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, sold and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, sell and confirm under the said John W. Anderson Trustee aforesaid, and to his successors and assigns, a certain portion of that lot of land, situate in said City of Savannah, known and distinguished in the plan of said City as lot number Ten Monterey Ward,
which said portion of said lot front on Jones Street aforesaid and measures Twenty four feet in width and one hundred feet in depth running back to a lane in the rear of said lot and also the Tenement and buildings on the said portion of said lot lying and being known as Tenement number Two in the said range - the said portion of said lot being nevertheless subject to an annual ground rent of nineteen dollars and fifty four cents, payable in four equal quarterly payments into the City Treasury of Savannah, together with the rights, members and appurtenance to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.  

It appears that I sold this land to help support my family and to pay off William's debts, as indicated above. There is so much legal explanation that neither I nor Anna Kelley quite understand. There are others and we will try as best as we can to summarize them. It appears that in a document on the first day of April in 1857 (six days before the above document) I signed a legal decree that indicated that I had to sell land to pay off debts of William's estate by order of the Superior Court of Chatham County. It seems I sold a portion of lot number ten, Monterey Ward to Daniel D. Copp for five thousand five hundred dollars.  

The next document appears only to have been a loan taken out by me with a lien against number nine and number ten of Monterey Ward for five thousand dollars on April twenty-fifth, 1857 between myself and John N. Lewis, Treasurer of the Savannah Mutual Loan Association. This debt was cancelled and fully satisfied on November 8, 1859. Another transaction was made on July 13, 1857 between Edward Miller and me for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Again, on the same date, another transaction was made between Edward Miller and me. On August 28, 1857, I made another transaction between Jeremiah F. O'Neill, the trustee of Mrs. Mary Lynch, and myself. On February 11, 1855, I made a loan with the Savannah Mutual Loan Association and the loan was satisfied on May 8, 1857. On March 10, 1856, another loan was made with the same and cancelled on May 8, 1857.

Before I married Richard, we signed an agreement. I guess it would be what you would today consider a premarital or prenuptial agreement. At first Anna was confused and believed that I had relinquished control of all my property and lands to my second husband. This had disappointed her greatly because she was (and now is) convinced that I was an independent woman for my time and even for the time in which you live. Upon further study of the document, Anna happily discovered that instead of relinquishing my power to Richard, the day before my marriage, February 16, 1861, Richard, a trustee named E.H. Bacon and I signed an indenture spelling out the legal terms of my property in relationship to my impending marriage.

The document clearly states that since a marriage is in contemplation and since

The party of the first part, is possessed of a considerable Estate and will probably hereafter receive by inheritance, bequest or otherwise other property, and whereas, it is the mutually agreed between the said parties of the first part and the second part, that all of said property now in hand, as well as all other property which the party of the first part may hereafter receive, have or hold by inheritance, bequest
or otherwise, should be set apart for her sole and separate use and in no wise subject to the use or control of her said intended husband the aforesaid party of the second part, or in anywise subject to his debts, contracts or misfortune. 77

The document also gave E.H. Bacon the authority to be the trustee over my land and property, and that the "said Trustee is to hold said property both before and after the contemplated marriage, for the sole and separate use of the said party of the first part,"78 and that I was "to have the entire control and management of said property both before and after her marriage, as if she were a feme sole."79 The agreement goes on to state that should there be any children from the contemplated marriage that they should have the fruits of that marriage; but if no children are from that marriage that, in accordance with my will, my lands and property should go do William's and my children and to their descendants if they are deceased.80

I was a pretty smart lady, don't you think? Nonetheless, Richard received power over William's estate to conduct some of the legal transactions. This is initially the reason that Anna Kelley believed that I had handed all over to Richard from the beginning. In the documents containing William's will, Richard T. Turner is listed as the Administrator. The document is dated March 26, 1861.81 When Richard married me, according to this document, I still maintained a considerable amount of
William's property. Some of the inventory listed were three brick tenements on Jones Street, Lot No. 9, valued at fifteen thousand dollars. There were also three more brick tenements on Taylor Street, City Lots 11 (the other one is illegible) valued at seventy-five hundred dollars, one small wooden house on what looks like Thames Street that was leased ground valued at one hundred dollars. The next item of property upset Anna Kelley. Throughout her search, she had been happy to find no listing of any ownership of persons. Even though I lived during the Civil War time, she naively believed that I possibly avoided the tradition of slavery. This document proves her wrong. The next listing on the inventory is a Negro woman, aged fifty-eight years and who is listed as American born. The value put on this human being in 1861 was three-hundred and fifty dollars. The rest of the items listed are only household items, of which it appears that I was in possession of some nice furniture.

Now, I'd like to tell you a little about Richard himself. Richard was an upstanding citizen. He and his first wife, Mary Ann, are buried side by side, as William and I are buried alongside one another. On Mary Ann Turner's tombstone, it reads, "wife of Richard T. Turner Departed this Life November 4, 1855", and Richard's tombstone reads "With the supreme architect of the universe". Anna believes that our children may have preferred it that way and I did not necessarily love Richard any less than I loved my William.
(Although, Anna seems to prefer William better. I don't see how. She never met either one!)

Richard and I were married on February 17, 1861 when I was going on 40. We were married by David W. Porter, minister of the gospel. Remember when I told you I thought that I was both Lutheran and Presbyterian? This David W. Porter is found under Rev. David R. Porter (obviously the middle initial is a overlook in the handwriting on Anna's part when she read the Index to Marriages) and was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in 1860.

In 1860, before my marriage to Richard, he is listed as a porter for the Bank of Commerce in the Savannah City Directory with his home being on the corner of Montgomery and Perry Streets. At that time, I was listed as being on 85 Taylor Street on Quantock's Range.

Before the time of our marriage, Richard had been married to a Mary Ann Turner, as I have stated before. In the 1850 Census, he is listed as being forty-one and from New York, with a wife, Mary Ann, thirty-five, and children: James F., thirteen; Ella, eleven; and George T., aged eight. Did you notice we have a child with the same name and middle initial? There was also a Sarah Hall, thirteen, from England, listed although I don't know who she was.

During our marriage, Richard, too, was heavily involved in civic activities. In the August 8th edition of the 1863 newspaper, Richard is listed as giving two dollars to the "Aid
for Troops on the Island Below Charleston".\footnote{94} It was listed in a "thank you" from the Committee of Distribution.\footnote{95} I was proud of Richard. (Even though, Anna thinks he should have listed both of our names. I keep trying to tell her women were not as visible then as they are now.)

In the 1866 City Directory, Richard is listed as a port warden, a clerk and a member of a Masonic Lodge.\footnote{96} In 1870, he is again listed as a port warden, and also in the Masonic Bodies section. His name is listed as "Richard T. Turner T.I.K.S. Georgia Council No. 2 R. & S. M."\footnote{97} I felt bad because I was unable to tell Anna what this means; and since she was unfamiliar with the terminology, she didn't know either.

In 1871, Richard is listed as a port warden again and employed with Lloyd's Surveyor in the Exchange building. We are listed as living at 154 Taylor Street which was apparently my home before our marriage.\footnote{98} The last listing for Richard that Anna could find was in 1874, where he was again listed as a port warden.\footnote{99}

I again outlived a husband. Richard T. Turner died on February 10, 1877,\footnote{100} after nearly sixteen years of marriage. He was aged sixty-eight years, four months and fifteen days.\footnote{101} I was not to ever remarry again.

Richard did not leave a will. I had to petition as the Administrator of Richard's estate for the transferring of shares of stock in the "Central Rail Road and Banking Company
of Georgia. The shares were given out as follows: twenty-one shares of capital stock to me; to Mary E. Urgubart, twenty-one shares, (this must have been his daughter, Ella); to James F. Turner, twenty-one shares; and to George T. Turner, twenty-one shares. I had paid all debts owed by Richard and his children and I divided the eighty-four shares of stock that were remaining. Oh, just a side note, George T. Turner is listed on the document as an attorney. Richard must have been proud.

I have saved the best for last. I now want to tell you about my children, grandchildren, and, in at least one instance, my great grandchild.

We'll start with my son, George T. Quantock. There are several names that are interchanged between my children and grandchildren. This tends to confuse Anna; although, I am not confused at all. But since she has to write this paper, we will do it her way. He was born on November 5, 1840. He married Elizabeth Rahn of Effingham County on February 12, 1868 by Rev. Austin. We verified this in the marriage records, also, but Anna seems to have misplaced that reference so that footnote cannot be used. His wife, Elizabeth, was born on July 5, 1839. She was older than him! George is listed as a member of the muster roll of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry in Company B and was also elected as a first sergeant of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry. In the 1871 Savannah City Directory, George is listed as working for John M. Cooper &
Company and living at 156 Taylor Street. There is also a J. G. Pournelle listed in the same directory as being in the Oglethorpe Light Infantry. There is verification that later he and George were in business together running a bookstore, but that business dissolved under Quantock and Pournelle in 1882.

George and Elizabeth had three children: Henry E., George A. and Elizabeth Z. In 1890, George A. is listed as a clerk for S.F. & W. and boards with my George at 156 Taylor Street. Henry E. also boarded and worked at C.P.R. as a clerk as did his father.

Henry E. Quantock married Florence V. O'Bryan on August 27, 1895 by Monroe J. Epting, a Lutheran minister. Margaret Quantock is buried in the same section as her father. She died aged thirty-six years in 1909 and her residence is listed as the Oglethorpe Sanitarium. Her tombstone lists her birth as May 13, 1873 and she is buried beside of a Margaret M. Morgan who died in February of 1916, although we are in the dark as to who this person was. There was also a grave at the site of a Miriam V. Morgan, aged fourteen, who is obviously related to the woman who we cannot seem to trace.

George A. Quantock, on May 14, 1909 is listed as applying for the temporary administration for the estate of Margaret Z. Quantock as her brother and sole heir. She had owned the wester 1/3 part of Lot 11, Chatham Ward in the city of
Savannah, and the cash belonging to her estate was seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty cents. The real estate descended to him without administration and also the money left in her estate.

Henry E. Quantock died on October 21, 1895 and was twenty-seven years old. His residence at the time was 182 McDonough Street. He is buried in his father's family plot. Elizabeth H. Quantock, my daughter-in-law, died on August 4, 1905. My son George T. Quantock died on November 26, 1904.

My son, Henry J. Quantock married Arabella I. Mallors of Richmond, Virginia on May 26, 1863, and from this union they had one daughter Florence E. Quantock. Florence married John M. Doty on March 31, 1884. They were married by the Rev. W. L. Bouman, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. My son, Henry, died on December 12, 1866 of cholera at the age of twenty-four. He resided on Taylor Street at the time of his death. Arabella, his wife, remarried on April 7, 1870 to George P. Middleton.

There is a document in the Chatham County Court of the Ordinary in October 1880 for a petition of Florence E. Quantock, Henry's daughter and a minor, to have me, Anna R. Turner appointed as Guardian of her person and of her property. The document states that since Florence is above the age of fourteen years that she can exercise her right to choose a guardian. She choose me, her grandmother. I wonder why
she didn't choose her own mother, or rather had the necessity to have another guardian. I can't remember if her mother died or if there was a fight, or if her mother simply moved away. I was in control of sixteen hundred dollars on her behalf. Florence also receive the sum of eight hundred and seventeen dollars that were the net proceeds "arising from the sale of Petitioner's interest in the most western portion of Lot number nine (9) Monterey Ward and improvements, and known as number 111 Jones Street in the City of Savannah, County and State aforesaid."

My oldest daughter, Amelia, married Captain James Manning November 5, 1863 by the Rev. B. M. Gilbert. They had three children, Anna S. Manning, John W. Manning and Grace B. Manning. My granddaughter Anna S. married William O. Charlton on January 1, 1883. They were married by W.S. Bouman, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Anna Kelley has noticed a pattern here. Although my William changed denominations, it appears our children always marry Lutheran.

In referencing Anna S. Charlton's will, we found out that I had a great-granddaughter, Willie Lucile Charlton. She was my granddaughter's only child. We also noticed that Anna S. left to her husband, W. O. Charlton one half of all the property of which she owned at the time of death for his lifetime or until he remarried, at which time the entire estate was to go to her daughter, Willie Lucile. My granddaughter departed the earth on January 4, 1926.
My grandson, John W. Manning was wed to Laura B. Mathress on November 22, 1887 by A. M. Wynn, Minister of the Gospel. (Must not have been Lutheran.) Anna was unable to locate John Manning's will, so she referenced Laura M. Manning's will. All she found was a document for Temporary Administrator for her estate, which consisted on seven hundred and fifty dollars on deposit with the Chatham Bank Savings Department. My grandson, John, was the petitioner. Due to finding no will for John and only a very limited amount of information for Laura, Anna could not locate whether or not I had any great-grandchildren from this union.

The only reference of Grace B. Manning that Anna Kelley could find other than my will was a document giving her sister, Anna M. Charlton, guardianship over the said Grace B. Manning since she was a minor. Her property consisted of one sixth interest in Lot "I" Middle Oglethorpe Ward without improvements. It was valued at four hundred dollars. There were also five debentures or "Certificates of Indebtedness of the Central Rail Road and Banking Company of Georgia of the par value of one hundred dollars each - making the total value of the estate about Eleven hundred ($1100) Dollars." This document was dated June 8, 1889, so the property must have had to do with what I left my granddaughter.

My youngest daughter Grace J. (I.) B. Quantock married Trevor Rice on October 5, 1870. They were married by D.M. Gilbert, Minister of the Gospel. In 1871, Trevor Rice is
listed in the Savannah City Directory as an engineer, and he
and Grace resided at 154 Taylor Street. Together they had
three children who made it into adulthood. These were Gracie
L. Rice, Maud S. Rice and Robert W. Rice. From the Laurel
Grove Cemetery records, we find two other children (babies) who
are buried in the same plot as my daughter. These children
were Grace Bell Rice who died on September 17, 1887 and was
stillborn. The second was Richard Turner Rice who died on May
23, 1878 at the age of three days. The residency is listed as
Taylor Street. We, that is Anna Kelley and I, are pretty
certain that these babies were also my grandchildren.

Grace's daughter, Maud is listed in the Index to Marriages
as having wed Thomas M. Battle on October 3, 1888. They were
married by Mr. E. Bruman, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran
Church. In the 1888 Savannah City Directory, Thomas M.
Battle is listed as working with Einstein and Lehman. My
Maud was 17 at the time of the marriage, and Thomas was
28.

Robert W. Rice was found in the Index to Marriages in
1925. (Pretty late for marriage, wouldn't you think,
considering he had to be much older than the norm at the time.
But there really is no need to rush a marriage, is there?) He
was wed to a Helen Wright on December 19, 1925 by the Reverend
W. M. Lockwood. Other than Grace's and my will
information, this is all Anna could find on Robert.

Gracie L. Rice is listed in the document filed for her
mother after her mother's death as being Gracie L. Baggs, although Anna could not find any record of her marriage in the Chatham County Index of marriages.

Trevor Rice, my Grace's husband, died on March 25, 1890. He is listed on his tombstone as being born on March 9, 1840, so he died at the age of fifty. Grace was aged fifty-one when she died on January 3, 1903 with her birth listed as May 20, 1851. Her residence at the time was 114 Taylor Street West.

At last we come to some last minute details of my life. Oh, before I tell you about them, Anna states that for all of the above-mentioned names that she tried through the Index of Marriages and the Record of Estates and has listed all that she could find. Consequently, she believes that many of my family moved away from Chatham County.

I died of Apoplexy with Dr. E. R. Corson attending. Even though I died in May of 1889, my descendants did not acknowledge receipt of their inheritance until July 1, 1893. I wonder what took so long. Of the Central Rail Road (this is how the documents repeatedly listed Railroad. Anna wanted you to know that in case of a thought occurring that it may be misspelled.) George T. Quantock received fifteen shares. Anna S. Charlton received five shares. John W. Manning received five shares. Grace E. Manning received five shares. Florence E. Doty received three shares, and her mother, Arabella S. Middleton received two shares. On July 5, 1893, Grace R.
Rice, my youngest daughter, received the eastern tenement of the lot of land in the city of Savannah "know and described as Lot Number Eleven (No. 11) Chatham Ward and the improvements theron".158

Remember D. B. Morgan of my earlier premarital agreement? Well, I made George (my son) and Trevor Rice (Grace's husband) the executors of my will but on May 11, 1889 both of them signed a form giving up executorship to Mr. Morgan.159 He must have been a really good friend or a well paid lawyer!

My stature in life seems to have been less than it was earlier judging from what property, both personal and real, was left at the time of my death.160 I left something to both of my surviving children, Grace and George. We have found record of Henry's death earlier; but judging from all information, including the fact that one of Amelia's daughters had her sister as her guardian, we have ascertained that Amelia, too, had died. That means I outlived two husbands, three and possibly four children, and finally died at the age of sixty-eight.161 I seem to have led a full life. Granted, there was much tragedy, but through it all, there seems to have been much happiness. I had wonderful children and grandchildren and at least one great-grandchild.

We began this paper with my death, so I find it appropriate to end it with my death. This way we will have come full circle. I'm sure I did much more in my life than Anna Kelley was able to research and conclude, but I feel that
at least we covered the most important points. We will leave you with the epitaph on my tombstone.

Asleep in Jesus. Blessed sleep.
From which none ever wake to weep.
A calm and undisturbed repose.
Unbroken by the Lord of foes.\textsuperscript{162}
121 Ibid.
122 *Laurel Grove Cemetery Records*, Henry E. Quantock.
123 Tombstone, Laurel Grove Cemetery, George T. Quantock.
127 *Vital Records*, 1866 Henry Quantock.
128 *Record of Marriages 1866-1873*, folio 155.
130 Ibid.
131 Ibid, p. 208.
132 *Record of Marriages 1852-1866*, folio 168.
135 *Record of Estates*, Charlton, M-103, p. 1514.
137 *Record of Estates Book*, Chatham County Courthouse, Savannah, Georgia.
138 *Record of Estates*, Laura N. Manning, M-1030, p. 1090.
139 *Record of Estates*, Grace B. Manning, File 698, pp. 947, 950.
140 Ibid.
141 *Index to Marriages*, 1866-1873 p. 205.
142 *1871 Savannah City Directory*, Rice Listing.
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M-1030 - Charlton, Anna S.
Q-15 - Quantock, Florence E.
Q-22 - Quantock, Henry E.
Q-28 - Quantock, Margaret Z.
R-415 - Rice, Grace R.
T-166 - Turner, Richard T.
T-202 - Turner, Anna R.

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EPILOGUE

When I first received the card with "Anna Quantuck, school teacher", I had serious reservations that I would find out much, if anything, on this woman who lived during the 1800's. For a couple weeks into my search, I was still frustrated and disheartened. Little by little, though, Anna's life began to unravel through that of her two husbands and her children's lives. Later in my search, the point of frustration became searching in what felt like endless places and sources and either finding an overload of minimal information or more about the other person's life and less about her's than I had wanted. I found myself gaining valuable information on other people, but little for her.

If I had had the time and the money (time more importantly), I could have researched every newspaper article remotely resembling any relationship to her at all. In the beginning of my search, I poured through the newspaper digests and wrote down everything I could find, including the societies Anna was in and any relatives she had. Unfortunately, I began with the earlier documents, and much was not to be found on the microfilm. If I had the time to spend another three or four months, I would try to find every article I looked for but was unable to locate and those that I did not have the time to research.

If I had the money, I would have the Massachusetts Historical Society or Public Library to research all Surtell and Sawtell surnames of that time period. It was extremely
frustrating to spend a great deal of my research time trying to locate Anna's parents, only to have no more clue at the end of the research paper than I did two weeks into the project.

It would also be interesting to find out if and how many Quantocks are still in the United States, locate them and see if any were remotely related to Anna or William. I'd even settle for a descendant of one of William's relatives.

I enjoyed discovering what little I did of Anna Quantock's life. Going through the pains of having to find information on a woman in the 1800's has made me appreciate the liberty of the documentation of their lives that women have now. If another Anna were to write a biography on me in 2100, I am more than confident that she would have much greater luck than I did locating my Anna.