A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
EDWARD CLIFFORD ANDERSON, SR.
(1815 - 1883)

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I. FOREWORD

Edward Clifford Anderson, Sr. (1815 - 1883), Naval Officer, Confederate Officer, businessman, and Mayor of Savannah was born on November 8, 1815. He was the son of George Anderson and Eliza Clifford Wayne of Savannah. He became midshipman in the U.S. Navy in 1834 and resigned in 1850 as captain. He was Mayor of Savannah from 1854-1856, 1865-1869, and 1873-1877. He served as a Major in the Confederate Artillery in 1861 and was promoted to Colonel in 1862. He was President of the Ocean Steamship Company after the war. He died on January 6, 1883. This biographical sketch will attempt to show the life of Edward Clifford Anderson, Sr. as documented by various sources with special emphasis on his political career and his various accomplishments in the military.
II. ABSTRACT

Edward Clifford Anderson, Sr. (1815-1883), Naval officer, businessman, Confederate Officer, and several times Mayor of Savannah, was the ninth child of George Anderson and Eliza Clifford Wayne.¹ He attended the newly-established Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts, from 1824 to 1830.² He returned home (Savannah) and continued his schooling at Chatham County Academy.³ On February 10, 1841, he married the former Sarah McQueen Williamson of Savannah.⁴ During his career, he was appointed midshipman of the U.S.S. *St. Louis* and rose to the rank of lieutenant in the Navy. He served in the Mexican American War and also in the Civil War as a Colonel of Artillery in the provisional army of the Confederate States. He was elected Mayor of Savannah in the first elections held after the Civil War.⁵ Following his years as Mayor, he became a member of the governing boards of the Georgia Historical Society, the Independent Presbyterian Church, Massie School, the Georgia Infirmary, the Hospital for Negroes, the Benevolent Society, the Savannah Port Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations; he also served as President of the Chatham Academy Board of Trustees and the Savannah Board of Education as well as President of the Ocean Steamship Company.⁶ In addition to his political and civic interests, his business

²
interests include banking and transportation; he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Bank and the Board of Directors of the Central Railroad and Banking Company. He was recommended for the post of Secretary of Navy twice but nothing came of the recommendations. He died on January 6, 1883, in Savannah, Georgia, at the age of 68. He was survived by his wife and six children.
Edward Clifford Anderson's grandfather, Captain George Anderson, was believed to have been the first of the Anderson family to come to America. Migrating to America from the neighbourhood of Berwick on the Tweed in Northumberland County, England, he settled first in New York City. On February 16, 1761, he married Deborah Grant, also of New York City and the couple moved to Savannah in 1763. Their son, George Anderson, the father of Edward Clifford Anderson, Sr. was born in Savannah in 1767. Captain George Anderson served in the Revolutionary War and died aboard his ship "Georgia Paquet" in 1775 on a trip from Savannah to Great Britain. His wife, Deborah Grant, died on May 5, 1812, at the age of seventy-six. She was in her fiftieth year as resident of Savannah. Her burial place is in the "Old Burial Ground" at Colonial Park Cemetery.

George Anderson, the son of Captain George Anderson and Deborah Grant, was of the merchant trade. He married Elizabeth Clifford Wayne, daughter of Richard Wayne and Elizabeth Clifford, on November 4, 1794. They had ten children, out of which four, three sons and one daughter, died in infancy. Of their remaining children, Edward Clifford Anderson, Sr. was the ninth child. His mother died in 1818 when Edward was but three years old. When Edward was nine years old, his oldest brother, George
Wayne Anderson, married and his wife, Elizabeth Clifford Stites, replaced the mother Edward lost so early. George Anderson had directed in his will that his estate should be equally divided among his three sons, George Wayne, John Wayne, and Edward Clifford, in order of seniority. 19 This stipulation was due to the fact that George Anderson was "well aware that Females cannot manage Lands and Negroes to advantage." 20 There were three plantations in question: the Lebanon Plantation, the Cotton Vale Plantation, and the Berwick Plantation. 21 George did, however, provide for his three daughters as well. They were to receive half interest in the Anderson Wharf lots, numbers four, five, and six east of Bull Street. 22

The plantation lands totaled about 2200 acres. 23 Lebanon, the largest with about 800 acres had originally been part of the land grants from George II to James Devaux in 1756 and Philip Delegal in 1758. 24 Later it was the largest of three divisions of a large tract owned by Joseph Habersham, son of the owner of Silk Hope Plantation. 25 The house on the plantation was built in 1804 by James Habersham and George Anderson acquired the property from him in 1806. 26 The will of George Anderson also stipulated that the Lebanon Plantation and fifty acres of adjoining land was to be reserved "as a country resort to be held by the family generally (in the event) either or all of them might feel disposed or inclined to spend a little time in the country." 27 The remainder of the estate, including city properties, slaves, stocks and bonds, family furniture, and all else was divided among the five
children. Edward's share of the plantation property, approximately 700 acres, consisted mostly of Cottonvale, the middle tract, but as he prospered he increased his acreage (adding or perhaps renaming one plantation "Saranac"), simultaneously investing in city real estate and railroad and bank stocks. Within ten years, he was recognized as one of the most influential and highly respected citizens of Savannah and Chatham County, and his home at 87 Charlton Street, was one of Savannah's social, civic, and political centers.
IV. MILITARY CAREER

A. THE NAVY

From a very early age, even as a growing, barefoot boy in the small but bustling Georgia seaport, Edward Clifford Anderson, Sr. spent many hours playing on and about the river docks, watching the schooners come and go and talking sea-talk with salty old sailors. 29 He wrote in later years, "I longed at an early age to enlist in the United States Navy and become an officer and perhaps a distinguished one in time." 30 His father, George Wayne Anderson, himself the son of a sea captain who had gone down during the American Revolution, had different ideas concerning his youngest son. A widower, George Wayne Anderson had already reared seven young children (three of whom had died) and decided that it would be best for everyone, especially Edward, for someone else to share in the responsibility.

Thus, when George Wayne Anderson heard of the newly-established Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts, he thought he had found the right answer. When he was ten, Edward was put aboard a sailing vessel in Savannah Harbor, bound via Boston for Northampton on the Connecticut River. 31 Round Hill had been opened on October 1, 1823, by George Bancroft and Joseph Cogswell; it was open to only a few selected boys, mostly sons of wealthy, prestigious families. 32
The student age limits were from nine to twelve and parents who wished to place their sons over twelve were declined. The method of teaching was patterned after the schools of Europe, especially Germany and Switzerland. Discipline was strict, studies difficult, punishment severe, schedules precise, and play limited and supervised.

The exact dates of Edward Clifford Anderson's tenure at Round Hill cannot be ascertained but it is clear that he was painfully unhappy in Northampton and that he returned to Savannah with his determination stronger than ever to become an officer in the United States Navy. At home, Anderson continued his schooling at Chatham County Academy, a semi-private institution. His boyhood was not a happy one, however, even in Savannah. His stern, unrelenting father constantly pressured him to go through college at Cambridge and become what he himself was - a plantation owner. The blood of his grandfather ran heavily in his young body and at the age of eighteen, he joyfully wrote, "I carried my point at last!"

Supported by the Secretary of the Navy, Levi Woodbury, Anderson was appointed acting midshipman in the United States Navy on October 20, 1833. He spent a year as an apprentice aboard the U.S.S. St. Louis and on November 24, 1834, was commissioned midshipman and assigned to the U.S.S. Constitution. In 1840, he was promoted to passed midshipman. He began keeping an almost daily diary during his tenure aboard the U.S.S. Constitution. His diary is replete with references to his wife, the former Sarah McQueen Williamson of Savannah,
whom he married on February 10, 1841. Another important component of his diary is his constant homesickness which he evidences perpetually in his diary. Year after year and ship after ship, Anderson was continuously being transferred whether on his own accord or without request. The perpetual voyages Anderson had to make left him feeling more surfeited up to the throat with disappointment and a sense of reality than ever.

Edward Clifford Anderson, Sr. had married Sarah McQueen Williamson, with whom he had long been engaged, on February 10, 1841. Their first child, Mary Stites (called Nina) was born on April 6, 1842; their second child, Edward Maffitt, on August 6, 1843; and their third, Georgia, on September 4, 1846. Despite his father's persistence, Anderson did not leave the Navy until 1849, when at the insistence of his family, he resigned his commission and returned to Savannah.
IV. MILITARY CAREER

B. THE ARMY

For several weeks after the outbreak of the Civil War, Anderson had been in Richmond as a civilian under contract with Governor Joseph E. Brown, buying ordinance from the Tredegar Iron Works for the state of Georgia.42 A week before the surrender of Fort Sumter, he was asked by the Secretary of War to purchase fifty similar weapons for the Confederate States from the Belona Foundry in nearby Chesterfield and to ship them, equally divided to Mobile, Savannah, and New Orleans.43 Despite several attempts, Anderson failed to obtain the Belona guns. A month later, Anderson was summoned to Montgomery personally by the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, who commissioned him a major in the Corps of Artillery. He was ordered to sail at once for Europe on a two-fold mission: first, as a confidential agent to buy war material for the Confederacy; and second, to investigate the conduct of Captain Caleb Huse who had arrived in Europe on a similar mission but whose recent actions had led to suspicion of untrustworthiness.44 Even on this mission, Anderson continued his diary. His mission was, however, encountering great difficulties. Their appropriated funds were
insufficient, spies hired by the United States Consul Charles Francis Adams were continually stalking them, and the British were becoming more and more reluctant to allow the shipment of arms. Anderson was able to secure a steamer which eased silently through the blockade. Dissatisfied with his position as "commander of the river batteries," Anderson formally called on General Lee requesting a transfer. The request was declined. Although Anderson's duties for the most part consisted of supervising the fortifications under his command, he was never out of touch with the broader activities of the District of Georgia. His knowledge of artillery weapons was frequently sought by his commanders. Despite all his qualifications, Anderson failed to obtain any sort of promotion. Throughout 1864, Major General William T. Sherman continued his relentless march across North Georgia. On December 23, Anderson left Hardeeville to position all available artillery for the defense of James Island, just south of Charleston. After the completion of this assignment, Anderson was breveted a brigadier general; most importantly, he was placed in charge of the city of Charleston for more than six weeks. He was also involved in planning the inevitable and imminent evacuation of Charleston. In May, Anderson went to Savannah from Augusta. Savannah had recently suffered a destructive fire which burned more than a hundred buildings. An order was issued demanding all Confederate officers to register in the office of Provost
Marshal. Anderson reached Savannah, promptly registered and with the permission of the Provost Marshal personally assumed the responsibility of leading the banished refugees out of the city. At the end of all this, on July 18, Anderson took the amnesty oath, applying for pardon as a paroled officer. His documents were reluctantly approved for Anderson had signed his name "Edward C. Anderson, Col. of Artillery, C.S.A." His documents were delayed for two months due to this manner of signature. On August 17, Anderson wrote a letter to President Andrew Johnson pointing out "this "discourteous endorsement."

Within a month, a state convention of elected delegates was called by Georgia's Provisional Governor, James Johnson, to meet in Milledgeville on October 25. Colonel Edward C. Anderson was one of the representatives from Chatham County. One unique resolution was passed at the meeting: Georgians were authorized to hold a special election for a Mayor and a Board of Aldermen; and on December 6, 1865, in the only ballotting which had been permitted in the city since its surrender a year before, Colonel Edward Clifford Anderson, Sr. was elected the first post-war Mayor of Savannah.
Edward Clifford Anderson first became involved in local government when he was elected Mayor of Savannah on December 11, 1854. During his administration, the 65th administration of the city government in Savannah, two issues stand out with special prominence in the history of the municipality during Anderson's first tenure as Mayor: "the building of the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railroad, later the Atlantic and Gulf, the failure of which, twenty years later, greatly embarrassed the impoverished city, and the yellow fever epidemic of 1854." The location of the depot of the Savannah and Albany railroad was requested to be at the eastern side of the city as most conducive to the interest of the general public. Although it had appropriated one million dollars to the building of the road and was the largest shareholder, the city had no direct representation on the board of the road. Due to its expenditures, the railroad was not completed until 1862. In 1862, an offer was placed to purchase the stock of the City in the railroad but the city refused. During Anderson's fourth term, another offer was made to buy from the city all the railroad shares held by it. The legal papers were drawn and Mayor Anderson signed them. The sale was not completed, however. Some residents of Macon,
claiming to be stockholders, secured an order from a Superior Court and restrained the City from completing the deal under penalty of $50,000 fine. As a result of this, the city's investment in the railroad was wiped out when the railroad foreclosed. In January, 1855, Mayor Anderson was authorized to sell stock in the Central Railroad at par or exchange at equal value for bonds of the City falling due in 1857.

The yellow fever epidemic began in 1854 and hit Savannah again in 1876. After the epidemic of 1854, sewers had been completed so that the scenes of 1854 would not be repeated. The epidemic of 1876 came as a surprise to the people of Savannah. Nevertheless, a request was placed before Anderson and his aldermen to appoint a committee to be selected from their own body, the Georgia Medical Society, and the citizens at large, to inquire into the cause of the epidemic and to recommend measures that would help prevent the epidemic from hitting Savannah again. A committee was appointed and on September 20, a Dr. J.J. Waring presented a report to the Council stating that yellow fever was caused by cryptograms. His views were challenged by the Georgia Medical Society and as a result, all of Dr. Waring's subsequent work on the suppression of yellow fever was halted. Aid in the form of money as well as volunteer service was procured from many places. In his annual report Mayor Anderson wrote, "From every quarter of our broad land relief was prompt and ample. Our brethren cast their bread upon the waters, and and charity and kindness in copious
streams flowed into our city. The links of human charity are stronger than political connections, and the influence of such sympathy and kindness unites us in a common brotherhood."69

Edward Clifford Anderson's second term as Mayor began on October 15, 1866. No election for Mayor and Aldermen appears to have been held until 1869.70 The city was passing through the tribulations of the reconstruction period and in order to hold any political meeting, a twenty-four hours' notice was required so that proper arrangements could be made to make sure the meetings were not disturbed.71 After a few incidents by negroes, Mayor Anderson passed a proclamation forbidding gatherings and processions in the streets at night.72 In April 1867, a bill was passed through the Legislature for a municipal election but the Governor vetoed the bill. 73

In his report for the year of 1866, Mayor Anderson been elected in 1865 wrote, "The regular election for Mayor and Aldermen in October last having gone by default in consequence of the occupancy of the city by military forces of the United States, the present Board orders an election to be held."74 In 1866, cholera broke out in Savannah, and Mayor Anderson received so many calls for aid that at the end of the year, the Council donated him $1000 voluntarily to reimburse him for money paid out personally to charity.75

In order to meet the crises suffered by the city after the war, Anderson levied a monthly tax on sales, freights, passage money and other accounts.76 The police force was enlarged, reorganized, equipped, and given increased salaries.
The city market and jail were made useable once more. Streets, causeways, sewers, walls, and sidewalks were restored. Under an act of the state legislature, passed on March 21, 1866, the Savannah board of public education, a revived board for both the city and county was inaugurated to "afford gratuitous instruction to between five and six hundred children, many of whom would otherwise roam our streets in ignorance and idleness."77

The Savannah Daily News and Herald on October 3, 1866, wrote:

Our progress during the past year gives the gratifying assurance that, with continuance of good municipal government, energy, and enterprise on the part of our citizens, we shall not only recover the losses of the past, but soon attain a position of commercial importance and prosperity.78

The progress continued in 1867 and 1868. By 1868, the school enrollment had reached 1,074 students and teachers' salaries had almost doubled. Largely because of the improved sanitary conditions, 1009 fewer citizens died in 1867-1868 than in 1866. The cost of police protection was reduced.

Business and commerce were among the top priorities of Anderson. The removal of the obstructions in the Savannah River was the first step towards this goal. The extension of the city's wharves connecting the Savannah with the Ogeechee Canal and the Georgia Central Railroad was completed "to meet the wants of our growing commerce."79

To protect the citizens of Savannah, Mayor Anderson
held "Mayor's Court" daily. He heard and decided cases of drunkenness, stealing, wife-beating, murder, carrying of a concealed weapon, rioting, and other public disturbances. At the end of his third year in office, Anderson did not offer himself for re-election. On the afternoon of October 20, 1869, the entire police force of the city, in full dress uniforms and led by the Washington Cornet Band, marched to Anderson's home, stacked arms, saluted, and presented him with a handsome rosewood case containing "a beautiful service of silver, consisting of a heavy pitcher and a pair of goblets richly chased."

As time passed, however, Anderson was soon overcome by boredom. His hopes were raised from time to time by suggestions from various companies, such as the Georgia State Agricultural Society, the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, and the Home Insurance Company. None of these prospects materialized. As a result of his idleness, his income decreased considerably. Then suddenly, he was elected as a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Bank and then of the Board of Directors of the Central Railroad and Banking Company. He was also appointed as executor of the estate of his former friend, Aaron Wilbur. The City Council, meeting in secret session, appointed him as their representative to go to Washington "to look after the interests of Savannah and protect the interests of Georgia against the machinations of Reconstruction Governor Bullock in his efforts to have the State remanded back to military despotism." Although he met
and conferred with several politicians in Washington, among them were President Grant and General Sherman, there was hope of the removal of Governor Bullock. He returned to Savannah and once again he was approached with tempting offers from various companies. Instead, Anderson became active in the business and civic affairs of Savannah. He invested his savings in stocks and bonds, mainly those of railroad and steamship lines. In 1870, after much deliberation, he signed a contract for Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company.

In 1873, Anderson was convinced to run for Mayor once again. He won easily and this was his eighth election to the office. On January 28, 1873, the Savannah News printed a story detailing Anderson's political career. "He is justly regarded as one of Savannah's most useful and honored citizens, and his election... at this crisis in our public affairs is hailed as a good omen of the future." During this term in office, Anderson succeed in obtaining passage of a $400,000 bond issue "to meet the outstanding indebtedness of this city, incurred during the last three years, as well as to protect the public credit." Under a contract with the United States Government, the Savannah River Channel was dredged, and a telegraph line was built between Tybee Island and the city which "materially benefitted the commercial and shipping interest of Savannah." His success secured his re-election for a second two-year term.
In 1877, Anderson, now sixty-two years old, did not offer himself for re-election. His health had slowly begun to deteriorate. He continued his civic interests, however. He was now president of both Chatham Academy Board of Trustees and the Savannah Board of Education and a member of the governing boards of the Georgia Historical Society, the Independent Presbyterian Church, Massie School, the Georgia Infirmary, the Hospital for Negroes, the Benevolent Society, the Savannah Port Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations. He also received a letter from his friend Rear Admiral Ammen urging him to sanction his name for the appointment as Secretary of the Navy. Nothing seemed to come of this request. In April 1877, he was appointed President of the Ocean Steamship Company. By 1878, however, the business of the Company began to diminish mainly because its vessels were outdated. In 1882, new vessels were built and launched.

In November, the Savannah News noted briefly: "Col. E.C. Anderson has been confined to his house by serious indisposition for the past several days." Throughout the next few weeks, Anderson lingered near death; he finally died on January 6, 1883 at the age of sixty-eight.

The Savannah News printed a long obituary on January 8, 1883 emphasizing Anderson's career as an officer in the United States Navy and the Confederate States Army. The News continued, "this community has lost one of its most highly respected and useful citizen." A week later, the
Savannah Board of Education published a separate eulogy to his memory, extolling their former President's unselfish devotion to the encouragement of learning.  

Anderson's funeral took place at the Independent Presbyterian Church on January 7, 1883 at 3:30 P.M. The funeral was attended by the Mayor and Aldermen, and delegations from the Savannah Benevolent Association, the Ocean Steamship Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, the Savannah Board of Education, the United States Navy, the police and fire departments and others. The services at the church and grave were conducted by Reverend I.S.K. Axson. He was buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery in Lot 540.
Realizing that this paper is not a complete biography, I would like to convey to the next researcher a bit of information. Although all sources at my disposal were used, the best place to do research on Edward Clifford Anderson, Sr. is the University of Alabam. The University of Alabama has an inexhaustible collection of Edward Clifford Anderson. Also, if possible, the minutes of the meetings of the Mayor and the Aldermen would be very helpful as well. The manuscripts at the Georgia Historical Society contain helpful material especially the scrapbooks, which have a newspaper article for every ordinance and every regulation formulated by Edward Clifford Anderson as Mayor. The best way to complete a thorough biography is to have lots of time!!
NOTES

1 Wayne-Anderson-Stites Papers, Collection No. 846, Folder 581-593A, Box No. 29.


3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.


7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

10 Wayne-Anderson-Stites Papers, Collection No. 846.

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.
Ibid.

Ibid, p. 3.

Ibid.

Anderson, *Florida Territory in 1844*.

Will of George Anderson, dated July 30, 1838; part 1 of the will (p. 242) specifies shares of one-sixth the estate; part 1 of the codicil (p. 251), dated June 27, 1844, changes to one-fifth to correspond to number of surviving children (George Ann died June 15, 1844).

Ibid., part 5, p. 246; seniority is scratched out; corrected in the codicil, part 5, p. 252.

Ibid.

Will of George Anderson, part 5, p. 246.

Ibid.

*Deed Book X-3*, folio 322


Ibid.

Will of George Anderson, part 7, p. 248.

Anderson, *Florida Territory in 1844*.

Ibid.

Ibid., p. 1.

Ibid, p. 3.

Ibid, p. 2.
33 Ibid, p. 2
34 Ibid, p. 4.
36 Ibid, p. 5.
37 Ibid.
38 Wayne-Anderson-Stites Papers, p. 6.
39 Anderson, Afloat and Ashore.
40 Wayne-Anderson-Stites Papers, p. 6.
41 Anderson, Afloat and Ashore, P. 6.
43 Ibid.
44 Ibid.
46 Ibid, p. 11.
48 Ibid, p. 15.
49 Ibid, p. 16.
50 Ibid, p. 17.
52 Ibid.
53 Ibid.
54 Ibid.
55 Ibid.
56 Ibid.
57 Ibid, p. 22
58 Ibid.
60 Ibid, p. 61.
61 Ibid, p. 223.
62 Ibid.
63 Ibid, p. 224.
64 Ibid, p. 225.
65 Ibid.
66 Ibid, p. 301.
67 Ibid.
68 Ibid.
69 Ibid, p. 303.
70 Ibid, p. 250.
72 Ibid.
73 Ibid.
74 Ibid, p. 266.
75 Ibid, p. 276.
76 Ibid.
77 Anderson, Afloat and Ashore, p. 265.
78 Ibid.
79 Ibid, p. 266.
80 Ibid.
81 Ibid.
83 Ibid, p. 269.
84 Ibid.
85 Ibid.
86 Ibid, p. 270.
87 Ibid, p. 271.
89 Ibid, p. 276.
90 Ibid.
91 Ibid.
92 Ibid.
93 Ibid, p. 277.
94 Ibid, p. 279.
95 Savannah Newspaper Digest, 1883.
96 Savannah Newspaper Digest, January 1 to December 31, 1883.
98 Ibid.
Edward Clifford Anderson
1815—1883
APPENDIX

GENEALOGY OF EDWARD CLIFFORD ANDERSON, SR.

George Anderson - Deborah Grant
  m. Feb 18, 1761\textsuperscript{a}  b. 1763\textsuperscript{c}
  d. Sep 1775\textsuperscript{b}  d. May 5, 1812\textsuperscript{d}

John - Susanna Wyly\textsuperscript{i}
  b. Jun 1762
  m. Mar 18, 1790

George - Elizabeth Clifford Wayne
  b. 1767\textsuperscript{e}
  d. Oct 21, 1818\textsuperscript{h}
  m. Nov 4, 1794\textsuperscript{f}
  d. May 1847\textsuperscript{g}

Mary - John Wallace\textsuperscript{j}
  b. Jul 30, 1766
  m. Jan 12, 1781
  d. Dec 31, 1852

George Wayne
  b. May 3, 1796\textsuperscript{k}
  m. May 11, 1820\textsuperscript{l}
  d. Apr 25, 1872\textsuperscript{m}

Richard Wayne\textsuperscript{n}
  b. 1798
  d. in childhood

Thomas Grant\textsuperscript{o}
  b. 1800
  d. in childhood

Mary Stites\textsuperscript{p}
  m. Feb 5, 1833
  d. May 21, 1865

John Wayne - James William\textsuperscript{t}
  b. 1805\textsuperscript{q}
  m. Oct 8, 1834\textsuperscript{r}
  d. Aug 22, 1866\textsuperscript{s}
  died in infancy

Georgia Ann\textsuperscript{u}
  b. 1810
  d. Jun 15, 1844

Mary Stites\textsuperscript{v}
  b. 1812
  m. Feb 5, 1833
  d. Feb 3, 1855

Edward Clifford\textsuperscript{w}
  b. Nov 8, 1815\textsuperscript{w}
  m. Feb 10, 1841\textsuperscript{x}
  d. 1819

Julia\textsuperscript{y}
  b. 1818
  m. Jan 6, 1883\textsuperscript{y}
NOTES FOR APPENDIX B


Ibid., p. 209.


Will of George W. Anderson (Sr.), file 122; 1872.


*Savannah Daily Georgian*, October 18, 1834.


Ibid., p. 209.

Ibid.

Ibid.


Ibid.


*Savannah Newspaper Digest*. Issues 1852-1883.


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"Nina Anderson Page Papers."
Georgia Historical Society Manuscripts Collections, Savannah, GA.


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DEEDS, Chatham County Superior Court

Deed Book H-2, folios 49, 56.


------------------------. "Nina Anderson Pape Papers." Georgia Historical Society Manuscripts Collection, Savannah, GA.


Deed Book H-3, folios 49, 56.